

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
PAPERS

33

**Migrant labour - An annotated
Bibliography**

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Foreword

This is a paper of the ILO's International Migration Branch. The objectives of the Branch are to contribute to: (i) the formulation, application and evaluation of international migration policies suited to the economic and social aims of governments, employers' and workers' organizations; and (ii) the increase of equality of opportunity and treatment of migrants and the protection of their rights and dignity. Its means of action are research, technical advisory services and cooperation, meetings and work concerned with international labour standards. The ILO also collects, analyses and disseminates relevant information and acts as the information source for its constituents, ILO units and other interested parties.

This annotated bibliography offers a handy reference to the growing body of literature on international labour migration. With a view to facilitating research, this annotated bibliography focuses on recent publications dealing with the relationship between migration and globalization, the growth of trade and investments, the impact of various instruments of migration policy, the processes of recruitment, impact on sending and receiving countries, and return migration.

The publications should be of interest not only to researchers but also to officials concerned with the more practical aspects of policy design and administration.

Geneva, May 2000

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Chief,
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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to summarize articles appearing in journals as well as dissertations that deal with various aspects of migration. The materials, most published since 1980, have been divided into five sections:

- Globalization: trade, services and migration
- Recruitment and migration of labour by region
- Regulation/integration of migrants
- Amnesty, trafficking, women, health
- Doctoral dissertations

The dissertations since 1995, arranged in alphabetical order by year of completion, follow separately. There are three to four journal items per page, and one to two dissertations a page, for a total of 100 books and journal items and 60 dissertations. Many of these items are available in full text in electronic form.

There is clearly a proliferation of materials on international migration. In broad terms, three areas seem to be well covered in the literature reviewed:

- Extensions of disciplinary theories to account for new migration realities, such as extending trade theory to account for trade in services and the migration of labour. Much as trade theory was forced to change when it became clear that most trade in goods was the exchange of items within the same category, trading machinery between the US, Japan, and Germany, so migration theories from economics and sociology are changing to account for observed patterns of movement.
- Arguments over which migration goals are desirable and how fast the world should be moving to achieve goals such as freer trade in services, the development of an international labour market, or the relative importance of nation-states and national laws versus international regimes and conventions in regulating international migration. Many of these articles open with a restatement of an incident or conflict between an international and national norm or rule, and then argue that decision making should flow up to an international level or remain at the national level.
- Interpreting integration: the combination of significant migration flows, controversy, and more students and professors in universities has produced a wealth of articles on how particular sub-groups of immigrants are integrating. The purpose, scope, and quality of this literature varies enormously, but there is no doubt that many immigrants or their children are conducting studies of their group's integration.

The major lacuna in the literature seems to be practical policy analysis. Reviewing the literature makes it apparent that the reports of governments and international organizations tend to be mostly statistical, or to summarize national and international laws and conventions, but to rarely provide (1) analysis of what works and why or (2) comparative analysis. At the other extreme are journalistic accounts that begin from migration incidents and then review the national or international law or convention covering the incident, and note how the migrant was affected by the law or convention.

Academic materials should fill this gap, providing data and analysis that go beyond anecdote and being willing to criticize governments and international organizations if warranted. However, there seem to be few researchers with the combination of interest, experience, and data to cross between government, academia, and journalism. Many of the research materials reviewed were prepared for other researchers.

This gap is most apparent in the evaluation of migration control instruments such as sanctions and legalization. Despite the enormous increase in expenditures associated with stepped up controls and legalization programmes, we found a paucity of materials that begin with data, evaluate what was done, and make recommendations for how to do these migration management tasks better. Instead, we are left with government reports and journalists articles that lack analysis, and academic analysis that lacks data or an empirical basis.

2. Overview

Globalization is usually defined as reducing the importance of nation-state borders. The most dramatic features of globalization are the liberalization of trade in goods and flows of capital - national origins become less important in a world of free trade and free capital flows. However, national borders are far more important in the globalization of services and workers.

The literature on globalization can be grouped into three major categories:

- Theory
- Empirical
- Advocacy

Some of the items annotated include all three.

Most of the economics literature compares and contrasts trade and migration. There are dozens of articles that change one or more assumptions of the standard neoclassical trade model in which trade and migration are substitutes and explores the consequences. Perhaps the best starting point for a review of this literature is the following book: **Wong, Kar-yiu. 1995. *International Trade in Goods and Factor Mobility*. Cambridge. MIT Press.** <http://mitpress.mit.edu/>

or, for a lawyer's summary: **Chang, Howard F. 1998-99. Migration as international trade: The economic gains from the liberalized movement of labor. *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*. Vol. 3, No. 2. Pp. 371-414.**

There are far fewer books and articles that deal with trade in services and migration. Some review the negotiations leading up to the 1994 General Agreement on Trade in Services or GATS, which operates under the World Trade Organization, to facilitate the movement of "service providers." The GATS covers services, which are often defined as goods that are produced and consumed simultaneously and usually change the consumer, as with medical services.

GATS groups services into four categories, including those that are provided: (1) from the territory of one country to the territory of another; (2) within one country to consumers from other countries (tourism and health services); (3) via a commercial presence (banking and insurance); and (4) through the presence of "natural persons" from one country in another (accountants). The "movement of natural persons" refers to the entry and temporary stay of persons for the purpose of providing a service, not to persons seeking permanent employment or permanent residence in a country-- immigration and visa regulations can not be attacked as -- interference with GATS provisions on the rights of natural persons to provide services.

Much of the trade in services literature is hortatory, arguing that it should be easier for service providers to cross national borders. A good example is: **Ghosh, Bimal. 1997. *Gains from global linkages: Trade in services and movements of persons*. New York. St. Martin's Press.** The author argues that liberalization of trade in services will increase trade-related migration, and that this migration will benefit both developing and industrial countries. There are also lots of "how to" materials that guide individuals or firms seeking to provide services across national borders.

The literature globalization and migration is dominated by political scientists and sociologists who examine and speculate on the impacts of current trends, asking questions such as whether governments will disappear. Two leading protagonists of these camps are:

Jacobson, David. 1998-99. New border customs: Migration and the changing role of the State. *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*. Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 371-414.

Hollifield, James. 1998-99. Migration, trade, and the nation-State: The myth of globalization. *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*. Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 371-414.

The regional bibliographies include articles that range widely, from historical analyses of the evolution of migration in particular economic and social systems to quite specific analyses. One major conclusion that can be drawn from this literature is that there is justification for periodic survey articles that review the current status, evolution, and likely future prospects for migration in a region.

The third major section of the bibliography deals with the regulation and integration of migrants in their new societies. Much of this literature is North American: more and easier access to data is one reason why there is far more academic literature on immigrant regulation and integration than in Western Europe. Perhaps the major surprise of this section is the relative paucity of academic materials on items that would be useful to migrants, including pensions and unions.

The final section of the bibliography covers amnesty, trafficking, women, and health. There are surprisingly few academic articles on amnesty and trafficking compared to the volume of articles on women and health.

There were 50 to 60 doctoral dissertations completed in the past five years with migrant in their title or abstract. The topics range widely, but several points are apparent:

- Doctoral students tend to be on the frontiers of social science. Many of the dissertations deal with globalization and migration, or compare two groups of migrants.
- Most of the dissertations were done in Australia, Canada, and the US, including by foreign students writing about their countries of origin (the data base includes dissertations in other languages with translated titles)
- A wide range of disciplinary tools is employed to examine migration phenomena, from the analysis of literature produced by migrants to formal economic and other models.

Dissertations are a useful index of emerging trends.

3. Globalization: Trade, Services and Migration

Beaverstock J. 1996. ASubcontracting the accountant. Professional labour markets, migration, and organisations networks in the global accountancy industry. *Environment and Planning*. Vol. 28, pp. 303-326.

Brah, Avtar; Mary J. Hickman; Mairtin Mac an Ghail. Eds. 1999. *Global Futures: Migration, Environment And Globalization*. St. Martin's Press. July.

Carrington, William J; Detragiache, Enrica; Vishwanath, Tara. 1996. AMigration with endogenous moving costs. *American Economic Review*, September 1986(4): pp. 909-930.

This paper develops a dynamic model of labour migration in which moving costs decrease with the number of migrants already settled in the destination. With endogenous moving costs, migration develops momentum, and migration tends to follow geographical channels, and low-moving-cost individuals migrate first. These patterns are consistent with historical evidence from the Great Black Migration of 1915-1960, much of which cannot be reconciled with existing migration models.

Chau, Nancy H; Stark, Oded. 1999. AMigration under asymmetric information and human capital formation. *Review of International Economics*, August, 7(3): pp. 455-483. HF1351 R484

The migration of skilled workers, along with the skill acquisition incentives created by the prospect of migration, is studied. The dynamics of migration as foreign employers accumulate experience in deciphering the skill levels of individual migrants is traced out. It is found that migration by the relatively highly skilled is followed by return-migration from both tails of the migrant skill distribution; that the possibility of migration induces skill acquisition at home; that until the probability of discovery reaches its steady state equilibrium, migration consists of a sequence of moves characterized by a rising average skill level; and that migration of skilled workers can entail a home-country welfare gain.

Cohen, Robin, ed. 1995. *The Cambridge Survey of World Migration*. New York. Cambridge University Press. <http://www.cup.org/>

This survey of world migration includes 95 entries, each 2,000 to 5,000 words and written by 99 authors from 27 countries; the volume runs 570 double-column pages. Each entry includes its own references, but most do not have tables and figures. Most of the contributors share Cohen's perspective that much migration is good for both the migrants and the receiving areas and that governments are fighting losing battles in their efforts to restrict migration. In Cohen's words, one should "accept that it will ultimately be impossible to separate the free flow of people from the free flow of capital, goods, and ideas." (pages 507-508).

The first five sections provide historical entries, from colonial migration to North America to migration within Europe before World War II. This is followed by two very eclectic selections of entries on Africa and Latin America that mix for example, slave migration to the New World with contemporary migration in sub-Saharan Africa.

Ethier, Wilfred J. 1985. International trade and labor migration. *American Economic Review*, Sept. 1985, 75(4): pp.691-707.

Five stylized facts are characteristic of a preponderant share of international labour migration: 1. Migration is regarded as temporary. 2. Migrant labour and native labour are imperfect substitutes in production. 3. Migrants accept unpredictable variations in employment conditions more readily than do natives. 4. Migrant workers appear to be in practically unlimited supply at exogenously determined terms. 5. Host countries typically experience much international capital mobility as well as labour mobility.

A theory of international trade and labour mobility is developed that embodies the 5 characteristics and yet remains consistent with standard factor-endowments theory under special circumstances (uncertainty). The dominant theme is that of the smoothing out of native labour employment fluctuations by means of a combination of commodity dumping and migrant dumping. Three features emerge as key determinants of behaviour: 1. the elasticity of substitution between migrant workers and native workers in production, 2. the world elasticity of demand for home exports, and 3. the correlation between conditions in the export market and in the migrant labour market.

Engerman, Stanley L.; Jones, Ronald W. 1997. International labor flows and national wages. *American Economic Review*, May 1997, 87(2): pp. 200-204.

This article reviews the effects of immigration on the return to a homogeneous national group of labourers. On the one hand, increases in the supply of labour would seem naturally to depress the return to labour, but in the basic Heckscher-Ohlin trade model with 2 factors and 2 produced commodities, an inflow of labour can be absorbed with absolutely no change in wage rates as long as the terms of trade remain undisturbed.

Gerking, Shelby D.; Mutti, John H. 1983. Factor rewards and international migration of unskilled labor: A model with capital mobility. *Journal of Industrial Economics*, May 1983, 14(3/4): pp. 367-380.

Conventional economic wisdom holds that the movement of unskilled labour from less developed countries (LDCs) to developed countries should narrow the wage gap between the 2 countries and, therefore, eventually cease. Instead, if capital is internationally mobile, the emigration of unskilled labour from LDCs provides an incentive for capital to leave the country also. When unskilled workers move from a LDC to a developed country, wages paid to labour fall in both countries, while the return to capital rises. Furthermore, the developed country accumulates capital at the expense of the LDC. A model is developed using 2 countries constituting a closed economic system. The countries produce 2 goods using 3 factors of production. Because internationally mobile capital is incorporated into the static equilibrium model, the analysis develops several counter-intuitive implications of greater labour migration. The key behavioural factor is that the greater availability of unskilled labour in the developed country will attract capital out of the LDC.

Ghosh, Bimal. 1997. *Gains from global linkages: Trade in services and movements of persons*. New York. St. Martin's Press for IOM.

The author argues that further liberalization of trade in services under the General Agreement on Trade in Services - the six section, 29 article agreement reached in 1994 - will increase trade-related migration, and that this migration will benefit both developing and industrial countries. Thus, trade-related migration should, Ghosh argues, be regulated by an internationally harmonized visa regime for trade-related movements as distinct from migration for employment or permanent settlement.

GATS already covers the movement of all types of temporary movements of natural persons as service providers and consumers; the author would like signatories to GATS to adopt this principle to facilitate all types of temporary labour movements...linked to trade...skilled as well as non-skilled workers, intra-firm transferees and self employed service providers. (43-5). Once this principle is established, the author believes that immigration systems could be modified to facilitate nonimmigrant movements.

Grether, Jean-Marie; de Melo, Jaime; and Sanoussi, Bilal. 1998. *Determinants of attitudes towards immigration: A trade-theoretic approach*. London. CEPR Discussion Paper Series. No. 1877. May.

This paper uses a three-factor (capital, low- and high-skill labour), two-household (low- and high-skill individuals), two-sector trade model to analyze the determinants of voter attitudes towards immigration. The paper concludes that unskilled natives are likely to oppose the immigration of more unskilled workers.

Kondoh, Kenji. 1999. *Permanent migrants and cross-border workers: The effects on the host country*. *Journal of Regional Science*, Aug. 1999, 39(3): pp. 467-478.

Using a two-factor, two-goods model, where only one of the goods is non-traded, the effects of immigration on the relative price of the two goods, the wage rate, and the rental price are investigated. The inflow of foreign workers gives rise to an increase in the welfare of the native inhabitants in the host country, and if the non-traded good is capital- (labour)intensive, the inflow of permanent migrants is of more (less) benefit to the native inhabitants than the inflow of cross-border workers.

ILO. 1999. *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: General Report and observations concerning particular countries / Migrant Workers*. *International Labour Review*, 1999, 138(1): pp. 90-92.

Each year, at the request of the ILO Governing Body, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations also carries out a general survey (Report III, Part 1B), on the law and practice of ILO member States on a subject on which international labour Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted. Replies on the subject are requested only from member States which have not ratified the Conventions, since the ILO already has information on the law and practice of countries which have ratified the said instruments.

In 1999 the instruments examined were the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), and the similarly titled Recommendation (Revised), 1949 (No. 86),

and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), and the similarly titled Recommendation, 1975 (No. 151).

International labour migration has increased and become more diverse since 1949 and 1975, when these conventions were enacted. The traditional distinction between permanent migration for the purposes of settlement and temporary migration is becoming blurred, and many migrants are highly skilled. Governments tend to play a lesser role in migrant recruitment, while private recruitment agencies play a greater role. An estimated 48 per cent of migrant workers throughout the world are women. There is "a tension developing between the sovereign right of States wishing to protect the interests of their domestic labour market and the fundamental human rights of individuals who, for various reasons, are forced or choose to migrate in search of employment."

Chapter 1 is concerned with the activities of the ILO and of other bodies, notably the United Nations, in migration matters. National law and practice are then reviewed in chapters 2-7 in the light of the principles upheld by Conventions Nos. 97 and 143 and Recommendations Nos. 86 and 151, from various angles: the migration process; migrant workers in irregular situations and/or illegally employed; equality of opportunity and treatment; migrants in society; employment, residence and return.

ILO Conventions and Recommendations have had considerable influence on national legislation, but "it has clearly been seen that the ratified instruments are not fully applied and, above all, a number of difficulties of application reveal misunderstandings of the obligations enunciated by certain provisions of the Conventions." The ILO faces two options: maintain the status quo, since States are reluctant to ratify any international instrument, or revise Conventions Nos. 97 and 143, with a view to addressing changes since 1949-1975, including the declining role of state leadership in the world of work, the feminization of migration for employment, the increase in temporary migration in place of migration for permanent settlement, the increase in illegal migration, and the modernization of the means of transport.

Massey, Douglas S. 1999. *International migration at the dawn of the twenty-first century: The role of the State*. *Population and Development Review*. Vol. 25, No. 2, June. pp. 303-322.

This note reviews recent theoretical and empirical work on the determinants and efficacy of state immigration policies to draw conclusions about the future direction of policy regimes throughout the globe and their likely effects. An age of increasingly restrictive immigration policies is emerging, but it is still unclear how effective these policies will be in controlling the volume and composition of international migration. States can be located along a continuum of efficacy with respect to the imposition of restrictive policies. Unfortunately, virtually all research done to date has focused on the effectiveness of restrictive policies in major immigrant-receiving developed countries. More research needs to be done to determine just how effective restrictive immigration policies can be under varying degrees of state capacity.

Mutti, John; Gerking, Shelby. 1983. AChanges in income distribution and welfare from greater immigration of unskilled workers®. *European Economic Review*, Sept. 1983, 23(1): pp. 103-116.

This article reviews the consequences of the immigration of unskilled workers on income distribution and welfare in the receiving nation. Both sending and receiving countries are represented in a static general equilibrium model that distinguishes between unskilled and skilled labour and which permits prices to be determined exogenously. An inflow of unskilled labour is likely to reduce the wages of unskilled labour, but whether capital or skilled labour benefits is dependent on: 1. demand elasticities, 2. elasticities of substitution in production, and 3. differences across nations in the productivity of unskilled labour. National welfare in the receiving country is likely to rise to the extent that: 1. the relative price of imported goods falls, 2. nonresidents already in the country receive lower wages, and 3. immigrants receive lower wages than those accorded domestic workers.

Razin, Assaf; Sadka, Efraim. 1999. AMigration and pensions with international capital mobility®. *Journal of Public Economics*, October, 74(1): pp. 141-150. HB1 J68.

Being relatively low earners, migrants are net beneficiaries of the welfare state. Therefore, in a static set-up, migration may be resisted by the entire native-born population. However, it is shown that in a dynamic set-up with a pension system (which is an important pillar of any welfare state), migration is beneficial to all income (high and low) and all age (old and young) groups.

Reichlin, Pietro; Rustichini, Aldo. 1998. ADiverging patterns with endogenous labour migration®. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, May 1998, 22(5): pp. 703-728.

The standard neoclassical model cannot explain persistent migration flows and lack of cross-country convergence when capital and labour are mobile. Assuming increasing returns and perfect capital mobility, the driving forces behind labour migration are the size and the composition of the workforce. The size of the workforce produces divergence: a larger workforce in one country implies higher wages, the wage gap induces in-migration and this makes the wage gap even larger. In this case migration is only beneficial for the labour importing country.

The evolution in the composition of the workforce due to migration may have opposite effects. In one case in-migration keeps the wage of skilled workers high enough to induce people to qualify for skilled jobs. This improves the composition of labour in the receiving country only and it makes divergence a likely outcome. In another case labour migration keeps the relative wage of unskilled workers in the rich country high enough to induce all migrants to take unskilled jobs and reduce the skilled-to-unskilled ratio in that country. Then, migration is beneficial to the country which was first exporting labour.

Rivera-Batiz, Francisco L. 1983. AThe economics of the to and fro= migrant: Some welfare-theoretical considerations®. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 1983, 85(3): pp. 403-413.

This paper examines the effects of to and fro migration--as between Puerto Rico and the mainland US-- on the economic welfare of the migrants and the non-migrants in the host and home countries is examined using a simple 2-factor-2-goods-2-countries general-equilibrium model with one tradable and one nontradable good. Labour is the only internationally mobile

factor. In this framework, it is proven that to and fro emigration from a host country to a recipient country decreases the economic welfare of the non-migrants residing in the host country. However, it tends to increase the welfare of the non-migrants residing in the recipient country.

Rudolph, Christopher W. Ed. 1998/99. AReconsidering immigration in an integrating world. *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*. Vol. 3, No. 2. Fall/Winter. <http://www.law.ucla.edu/students/studentorgs/JILFA/ISSUES.htm>

Sapir, Andre. 1983. AForeign competition, immigration, and structural adjustment. *Journal of Industrial Economics*, May 1983, 14(3/4): pp. 381-393.

One way for industries to resist competition from less developed countries (LDC) is to reduce labour costs. The potential relationship between trade competition and immigration is investigated using the Ricardo-Viner (R-V) model. The R-V model consists of an economy producing 2 goods with 2 factors of production - labour and capital. Perfect competition prevails and factors are fully employed. Application of the R-V model indicates that an immigration policy can always be designed to compensate capitalists and control output. A change in the ratio of trade to importable labour improves the welfare of workers if their consumption share of the good is larger than the elasticity of their wage with respect to the terms of trade. Further, a host country protecting its importable sector might experience a welfare gain or loss from the inflow of foreign labour.

Timmer, Ashley S. and Jeffrey G. Williamson. 1998. AImmigration policy prior to the 1930s: Labor markets, policy interactions, and globalization backlash. *Population and Development Review*. Vol 24, No. 4. December, pp. 739-771.

What determines immigration policy? The literature here is not nearly as mature as that for trade policy, so this article must be viewed as an initial effort to establish the main empirical outlines. The authors construct an index of immigration policy for five countries of immigration--Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and the United States--for 1860-1930, that is, during and shortly after the age of mass migration.

The exercise reveals that the doors to the New World did not suddenly slam shut on immigrants after World War I, as is typically illustrated by citing the passage of the Emergency Quota Act by the US Congress in 1921. Instead, there was a gradual closing of the doors, although the rate and timing of the closing varied across countries. The authors find that poor wage performance and the perceived threat from more, low-quality foreign workers were the main influences on shifts in immigration policy. They also offer some support for the idea that immigration policy was as much an interactive process as were the tariff policies of the time

Withiam, Glenn. 1997. AGive me your tired, your poor... *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, Feb. 1997, 38(1): 9 p.

According to PKF Consulting's 1996 Personnel Survey, an increasing number of immigrants find that hotels are attractive first jobs for those who are willing to work for relatively low wages, speak little English, and have few skills. PKF Consulting sent survey forms to more than 2,000 hotels and motels in the United States. About two-thirds of the 535 responses came from full-service hotels, with the other third being limited-service properties. The

survey respondents represent 103,666 hotel rooms and 53,462 employees. Nine percent of those workers are members of a labour union

Zlotnik, Hania. 1998. A Low-skilled immigrants and the changing American labor market. *Population and Development Review*. Vol. 24, No. 4. December, pp. 811-824.

Various measures of international migration are used to discuss trends since 1965. Estimates of the migrant stock in each country of the world for 1965 and 1990 are used to assess changes at the global level. For developed countries, flow statistics permit the analysis of trends in South-to-North and East-to-West migration over 1965-1996. Analysis of trends in other world regions is made on the basis of less comprehensive data. Labour migration to Western Asia and the Pacific Rim is assessed using statistics on contract clearances issued by sending countries. Data compiled by UNHCR are used to evaluate trends in forced migration. The resulting overview captures both the continuity and change exhibited by migration trends since 196

4. Recruitment and Migration of Labour

4.1. Latin America

Barraclough, Solon. 1991. Migrations and development in rural Latin America. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, February. 12(1): pp. 43-63.

Following the European conquest of Latin America, social structures excluded most indigenous peoples, as well as those brought as slaves from Africa or as indentured labourers from Asia, from effective participation in the exercise of political and economic power. Recent European immigrants and some from Japan have had much greater opportunity to acquire land, gain access to markets and credit, and innovate than have migrants who were already peasant farmers or landless workers. The control of the state by relatively small oligarchies including the large landowners has implied that development strategies have been consistently biased against the interests of low-income rural majorities. Profound reforms in socioeconomic and political structures will have to occur before there can be real agricultural development accompanied by greater opportunities, productivities, and improved livelihoods for most of the region's rural population.

Bean, Frank D.; de la Garza, Rodolfo; Roberts, Bryan R.; and Weintraub, Sidney. 1997. *At the Crossroads: Mexico and US Immigration Policy*. Lanham, MD: Rowan and Littlefield. 800-462-6420

This book includes 10 contributions prepared for a June 14-15, 1996 conference that asked what the US and Mexico might do to respond to the apparent US "crisis" over especially illegal Mexican migration to the US. Three background facts seem important:

1. The number of especially illegal Mexican immigrants seems to be increasing despite new Border Patrol operations meant to discourage illegal entrants, or at least push them to attempt entry in areas where apprehension is easier. The number of Mexican-born persons in the US increased by 400,000 between March 1994 and March 1995, a period in which legal immigration was about 100,000. By one calculation, at least 200,000 Mexicans become illegal residents each year--160,000 who entered without inspection, and 40,000 who overstayed visas.
2. Mexico is in the midst of an economic crisis that has been accompanied by a jump in unemployment and falling real wages, which is one reason why it appears that over half of the unauthorized Mexican immigrants headed for the US come from Mexico City. At the same time, beatings of Mexican nationals in the US, and crashes involving smugglers, have made the Mexican government very sensitive to the treatment of some Mexican nationals in the US.
3. There was much praise for the consultations on migration issues that have already taken place, and hopes for more such discussions. However, there seemed to be less consensus that the US and Mexico could "negotiate" a solution to the migration crisis. For example, there was no agreement on what the ultimate aim of any bilateral migration negotiation would be, and what, if anything, each side would "give up" to persuade the other side to agree to its position.

Most US participants were "friends of Mexico," and most argued that Mexico must "do more" to help prevent unauthorized Mexican migration from souring the US-Mexican partnership. Many disagreed with the "official" Mexican position on illegal migration to the US: "the Mexican constitution prohibits the Mexican government from preventing exits, and Mexico respects the right of the US to control its borders. Mexico only asks that the US respect the human rights of all persons within its borders."

Perhaps the most realistic perspective on what appears to be a migration hump--a temporary increase in migration from Mexico--is that it is in the interest of both Mexico and the US to stick with Mexico's current stabilization policy, and hope that it will soon accelerate Mexican economic growth enough to encourage Mexicans to stay home. It was widely agreed that the current Mexican stabilization policy is beginning to restore economic and job growth, and that it would be best to stay the course rather than change policies.

Corwin, Arthur F. 1978. *Immigrants--and Immigrants: Perspectives on Mexican Labor Migration to the United States*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Fogel, Walter A. 1979. *Mexican illegal alien workers in the United States*. Los Angeles: Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

Lira, Enrique Astorga; Commander, Simon. 1989. Agricultural commercialisation and the growth of a migrant labor market in Mexico. *International Labor Review*, 1989, 128(6): pp. 769-789.

One of the most striking recent developments in Mexican agriculture has been substantial expansion in the demand for seasonal migrant labour. Drawing most specifically on underemployed labour within the small producing sector as a complement to landless labour, commercial farming has generated increasing migrant labour flows. While consumer prices more than doubled between 1970 and 1980, average rural prices of subsistence crops rose very marginally, and those of some commercial crops actually declined over the same period. In a context of continuing high demographic growth rates and a skewed pattern of land and income distribution, these factors accelerated the expansion of a migrant labour force.

Orenstein, Catherine C. 1995. Illegal transnational labour: Mexicans in California and Haitians in the Dominican Republic. *Journal of International Affairs*, Winter 1995, 48(2): pp. 601-624.

Immigration policies on the California-Mexico and Haitian-Dominican borders seem, at least superficially, to fail. But it is more accurate to say that these borders have policies which are designed to fail. Illegal immigration is the result of the efficient interaction of transnational forces, and will continue as de facto policy, regardless of official policy, so long as immigrants are more valuable to the US and Dominican economies when they are illegal.

Sana, Mariano. 1999. Migrants, unemployment and earnings in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area. *International Migration Review*. Vol. 33, No. 3. 1999. 621 p.

The unemployment rate reached 20 percent in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area in the mid-1990s, and some wrongly, according to this paper, blamed migrants for the increase. All male workers were worse off as unemployment rose, but the earnings of migrants declined the most, perhaps because many were unauthorized and thus more vulnerable as unemployment rose.

Sosnick, Stephan H. 1978. *Hired Hands: Seasonal Farm Workers in the United States*. Santa Barbara, CA: McNally and Loftin.

Tsuda, Takeyuki. 1999. The motivation to migrate: The ethnic and socio-cultural constitution of the Japanese-Brazilian return-migration system. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, October, 48(1):pp. 1-31. HC10 E27

The recent "return migration" of Japanese-Brazilians to Japan as unskilled foreign workers certainly exemplifies a type of short-term, relatively low-cost migration that is initially motivated by a sojourner mentality. Using Japanese-Brazilian return migration as an example, the indispensable importance of transnational ethnic and sociocultural dynamics in the shaping of migrant flows is emphasized. Although push-pull forces arising from fundamental structural economic disparities between Brazil and Japan were the initial impetus for migration, ethnic connections and linkages between the Brazilian nikkeijin (Japanese descendants born and living abroad) and the native Japanese population determined the precise destination of the migrant flow.

4.2. Mediterranean

Al-Qudsi, Sulayman S.. 1985. Earnings differences in the labor market of the Arab Gulf States: The case of Kuwait. *Journal of Development Economics*, May/June, 18(1): pp.119-132.

Labour markets in the Arab Gulf States (AGS) share common features of: 1. low participation rates, 2. high dependence on foreign workers, and 3. differentiation in wages between indigenous and foreign labour. The labour markets in the AGS are studied, focusing on Kuwait. Until 1970, Arab workers were the majority of the migrant workforce, but imbalances have caused dualities in labour forces. Kuwait's imbalances are examined using a human capital model and are shown to be caused by: 1. Kuwaiti employment concentration in the government service sector, 2. very high percentages of non-Kuwaiti labour, and 3. wide labour-market earnings disparity. Using the rich data of the 1972-1973 budget survey, income distribution is seen as more equitable among indigenous workers, and discrimination against migrants is strong. It is recommended that Kuwaiti policymakers undertake manpower planning and further investment in human resources.

Angrist, Joshua D. 1996. Short-run demand for Palestinian labor. *Journal of Labor Economics*, July 1996, 14(3): pp. 425-453.

Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip who work in Israel generally earn more than Palestinians employed locally, but this wage premium is highly volatile.

Beginning with the 1987 Palestinian uprising, changes in wage differentials by work location parallel Palestinian absences from work in Israel. Changing location differentials are interpreted in response to exogenous shocks as movements along an Israeli demand curve for migrant workers. Estimates of a model of the West Bank and Gaza Strip labour market are used to evaluate the effect of policies governing Palestinian access to the Israeli labour market.

Bhagwati, Jagdish N.; Schatz, Klaus-Werner; Wong, Kar-yiu. "The West German Gastarbeiter system of immigration". *European Economic Review*, Dec. 1984, 26(3): pp.277-294.

The main features of the guest worker system are summarized, and the use of foreign workers in Germany during the periods 1964-1965 and 1971-1972 is examined to determine what explains the composition of migrant-inflow into Germany. The results strongly indicate that the econometric analysis of international immigration systems must reflect institutional features.

Clark, M. Gardner. 1983. "The Swiss experience with foreign workers: Lessons for the United States". *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Jul. 1983, 36(4): pp. 606-623.

The Swiss system of immigration control is designed to ensure that foreign workers neither take jobs away from domestic workers nor lower Swiss wages and working standards. Swiss controls have proved to be particularly effective in preventing the immigration of illegal foreign workers by making the employer the key element in the control process. By imposing tight controls, the Swiss were able to maximize the advantages of immigration and minimize its disadvantages.

Serageldin, Ismail; Socknat, James. 1980. "Migration and manpower needs in the Middle East and North Africa 1975-85". *Finance and Development*, Dec. 1980, 17(4): pp. 32-36.

A reliance on foreign migrant labour to achieve extensive development projects in the Middle East and North Africa has advantages and disadvantages. While use of foreign migrant labour counters the persistent and acute shortages of manpower in the Middle East and North Africa, it also raises major issues affecting labour markets and economic, social, and political conditions of both the employing and manpower-supplying nations. Using 1975 as the base year, the World Bank has projected to 1985 the use of manpower and supply by these countries. By 1985, imported workers will hold the majority of professional and skilled jobs in the Middle East and North Africa, and at least 1/3 of all jobs. Four policy issues that have emerged from a review of this trend in labour migration are: 1. labour needs are changing towards skilled, technical, and professional workers, 2. fewer employment opportunities for unskilled labourers, 3. Arab labour exporting countries will need to absorb returning migrants, and 4. labour exporting countries will be increasingly drained of their skilled and talented labour.

Tacoli, Cecilia 1999. "International migration and the restructuring of gender asymmetries: Continuity and change among Filipino labour migrants in Rome". *International Migration Review*. Vol. 33, No. 33. Fall. 658 p.

About 70 percent of the Filipinos in Rome are women. This paper shows that migrant women's commitments and obligations toward their households in home areas are generally

stronger than those of their male counterparts. However, spatial distance and increased financial independence may provide some women with the opportunity to pursue 'self-interested' goals while at the same time keeping within the 'altruistic' role dictated by normative gender roles. Important elements affecting women's increased autonomy are life course paths, households' developmental cycle, class and migration form.

4.3. Africa

Barkley, Andrew P; McMillan, John. 1994. A Political freedom and the response to economic incentives: Labor migration in Africa, 1972-1987". *Journal of Development Economics*, Dec. 1994, 45(2): pp. 393-406.

Policy reforms in developing countries often address in isolation either an economic or a political problem. The interaction between political institutions and responses of labour migration to economic incentives is studied. Migration data from 32 African countries were used to quantify the statistical relationships between political institutions and labour migration out of agriculture. Regression results indicate that the presence of political freedoms and civil liberties increases the responsiveness of labour migration to economic incentives.

Crush, Jonathan; Jeeves, Alan, and Yudelman, David. 1991. *South Africa's labor empire: A history of black migrancy to the gold mines*. Westview Press.

In South Africa's Labour Empire, three well-known South African scholars (a geographer, a historian, and an economist) combine their disciplinary talents to produce an extremely rich account of the emergence and impact of the system of migrant labour within the gold-mining industry. The authors trace the root causes, development, and changing impacts of the gold mines' thirst for cheap labour. Chapter One traces the evolution of the migrant labour system: the formative phase (1890-1920); the expansionary phase (1920-1970); and the contemporary phase (after 1970). The subsequent chapters are organized thematically according to slightly different periods. Chapter Two deals with the period of expansion of labour markets between 1920 and 1948. Chapters Three through Five deal with aspects of labour recruitment and labour markets (recruiting 1946-1965; white labour and the color bar 1945-1987; foreign labour 1973-1990). Chapters Six through Eight focus on labour mobilization (1974-1980), labour stabilization (1980-1990), and the struggle for miners' rights (1973-1990). The thesis of the book is that the strength of the gold-mining industry and its need for large numbers of low-wage workers were determinate not only in the organization of the mines themselves but also in the evolution and resilience of apartheid and the political economy of southern Africa, particularly after 1920.

Lucas, Robert E. B. 1985. A Mines and migrants in South Africa. *American Economic Review*, Dec. 1985, 75(5): pp. 1094-1108.

Between 1971 and 1978, the wages of more than 500,000 nonwhite labourers in South African mines tripled in real terms. During this period, nonwhite labourers employed in the mines switched from 62% foreign to 62% domestic. These dramatic events are examined in the context of an econometric model of the demand for labour by the South African mining sector during the period 1946-1980, with the period divided into pre- and post-1974

subperiods. The model is estimated for each of the gold, diamond, coal, and other minerals mining subsectors. This affords an opportunity to study the demand side of a market for internal and international migrants in a society characterized by an apartheid policy, where powerful mining houses wield potential monopsony power and where political factors in the region are major determinants of economic behaviour. In the earlier period, potential monopsony and job discrimination are major features; in the later period, the major feature is excess of foreign labour.

Richards, Alan; Martin, Philip L. 1983. AThe laissez-faire approach to international labor migration: The case of the Arab Middle East. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Apr. 1983, 31(3): pp. 455-474.

The laissez-faire approach to international labour migration was once quite attractive for both the sending and receiving countries. For the labour-importing country, the benefits included being able to fill jobs at lower cost, thus reducing inflationary pressures. In addition, the resultant elasticity in the labour supply was thought to prevent a reduction in profits and investment. Labour-exporting countries were enthusiastic, too. By reducing their labour supply, they expected to raise wages at home and create a return flow of human and financial capital. Experiences with laissez-faire migration policies in the Middle East, however, show significant social costs to be involved. Five divergences from a competitive labour market in the Middle East make a laissez-faire approach very questionable: 1. widespread uncertainty, 2. slackened demand for labour in receiving countries, 3. the politically destabilizing influence of imported labour, 4. distortions in job-creating investment, and 5. long-term complexities in the agricultural sectors.

Voirin, M.. 1983. ASocial security for migrant workers in Africa. *International Labour Review*, May/June 1983, 122(3): pp. 329-342.

Because of the scale and complexity of migratory flows both within Africa and between Africa and other continents, it has become essential to eliminate discrimination on the basis of nationality and to adopt appropriate provisions to ensure the maintenance of migrant workers' social security rights. This objective is pursued within Africa on a multilateral basis, under the aegis of subregional organizations and the OAU, by means of conventions that support the international standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

These standards include: 1. equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals by legislation and the right to benefit, 2. determination of the applicable legislation, 3. the maintenance of acquired rights, and 4. the maintenance of rights in the course of acquisition. Coordination also exists or is anticipated between certain African and European countries, and within the framework of the relations between Arab and Islamic states. A great deal remains to be done to complete this network of international instruments and to implement the resultant systems.

4.4. Asia

Chan, Merry Jean. 1995. AFloating populations: The effects of a migrant Chinese workforce. *Harvard International Review*, Fall 1995, 17(4): pp. 62-63.

The dramatic turnaround of the Chinese economy owes far more to post-Mao era economic reforms than to any supernatural force. The free-market mechanisms responsible for China's

economic boom have also forced the government to relinquish much power over the economy. Perhaps the most blatant evidence of this loss of control is the dramatic increase in the freedom of mobility; right now, masses of migrant workers are crowding into urban centers in search of more lucrative job opportunities.

Finlay, A.M., Li, F.L.N., Jowett, A. J. and Skeldon, R. 1996. A Skilled international migration and the global city: A study of expatriates in Hong Kong. *Transactions - Institute of British Geographers*, 21, 1, pp. 49-61.

Wang, Feng; Zuo, Xuejin. 1999. A History's largest labour flow: Understanding China's rural migration--Inside China's cities: Institutional barriers and opportunities for urban migrants. *American Economic Review*, May 1999, 89(2): pp. 276-280.

A key question regarding the fate of rural migrants in urban China is whether their experience is unique. One can argue that, because of migrants' rural background and their latecomer status, it is inevitable that they are almost always initially situated in a disadvantageous position. One can further argue that such a plight faced by migrants and the inequalities manifested are the necessary and unavoidable evils in the process of economic growth and social development, and that they will eventually diminish or disappear. A number of recent studies, however, have suggested that the Chinese socialist legacy of a dualistic society may make the Chinese rural migrants' experience different from that of other developing societies.

Zhao, Yaohui. 1999. A Leaving the countryside: Rural-to-urban migration decisions in China. *American Economic Review*, May 1999, 89(2): pp. 281-286.

This study explored the migration decisions of households in Sichuan province. It answers two questions. First, what determines the migration decision? Second, is migration a temporary or a permanent choice for the household? Empirical results are consistent with the hypothesis that rural households make labour-allocation choices based on comparing marginal returns to labour in farming and alternative employment. Major findings are as follows. First, the shortage of farmland and the abundance of household labour are among the most important determinants of labour migration because they reduce the relative marginal income from labour in farming. Second, rural taxation has a statistically significant effect on the migration decision because it reduces the amount of income derived from agricultural production by the last farm labourer.

5. Regulation/Integration of Migrants

5.1. Wages and unemployment

Borjas, George J.; Bronars, Stephen G.; Trejo, Stephen J. 1992. Assimilation and the earnings of young internal migrants. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Feb. 1992, 74(1): pp. 170-175.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the analysis examines how the hourly earnings of interstate migrants are affected by the number of years they have spent in their destination state. The results indicate that internal migrants initially earn less than natives, but because the earnings growth experienced by recent migrants exceeds that of natives, this wage differential disappears within a few years. The initial wage disadvantage suffered by internal migrants depends upon the distance moved and economic conditions in the destination labour market.

Borjas, George, Freeman, Richard, and Katz, Lawrence. 1996. Searching for the effects of immigration on the labor market. *NBER Working Paper No. 5454*.

This paper compares area and factor proportions methods of estimating the effects of immigrants in local labour markets. In area analyses, the share of immigrants in employment, or the change in the share of immigrants, is an independent variable that is used to try to explain changes in the wages, unemployment etc of native workers. As the labour market expands, the estimated negative effects of immigrants increase in 1980 and 1990 Census data.

In factor-proportions analyses, by contrast, the analyst assumes that e.g., immigrants are unskilled, and natives are skilled, and then estimates the effects of more immigrants on skilled workers' labour market outcomes. These analyses suggest that immigration contributed to falling wages for US workers with less than a high school education in the 1980s.

Borjas, George J. 1998. The economic progress of immigrants. *NBER Working Paper No. 6506*.

This paper develops a model that makes the relationship between the entry wages of immigrants and their subsequent wage growth depend on human capital acquisition. Between 1970 and 1990, higher entry wages were associated with faster wage growth: characteristics that provide high wages after entry also lead to faster wage growth.

Butcher, Kristin F. and John DiNardo. 1998. The immigrant and native-born wage distributions: Evidence from United States censuses. *NBER Working Paper No. 6630*

As the chief source of immigration to the US has shifted from Europe and Canada to Latin America and Asia, the average wages of immigrants vis-a-vis the native-born have declined. This paper examines data from four US Censuses (1960 - 1990) to conclude that if the US wage structure had remained as it was in 1970, for example, the decline in immigrant wages relative to the native-born would generally be much smaller.

Card, David; DiNardo, John and Estes, Eugena. 1998. AThe more things change: Immigrants and the children of immigrants in the 1940s, the 1970s, and the 1990s. NBER Working Paper No. 6519.

This paper examines data from the 1940 and 1970 Censuses and from (1994-96) Current Population Surveys, and concludes that the most important method of transferring wealth is through education--the children of better-educated immigrants have higher education, earn higher wages and are more likely to marry outside of their father's ethnic group. Furthermore, despite the changing countries of origins of immigrants, the paper concludes that the rate of intergenerational assimilation has changed little: native-born children of immigrants can expect to close 50-60 percent of the gap in relative economic performance experienced by their father's ethnic group.

Marr, Bill; Siklos, Pierre. 1999. AImmigrant class and the use of unemployment insurance by recent immigrants in Canada: Evidence from a new data base, 1980 to 1995". International Migration Review. Vol. 33, No. 33. Fall. 561 p.

This study examines the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits by immigrants who entered Canada in 1980, 1985 or 1989, and who filed a personal income tax return. UI claim rates rise rapidly in the few years after arrival no matter in which class a person happened to be admitted in or which year she or he landed, but those rates decline thereafter for all classes or landing cohorts. Claim rates for Canada as a whole, as well as for the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia, for both males and females, are examined and the patterns described above are repeated.

Fong, Eric; Wilkes, Rima. 1999. AThe spatial assimilation model reexamined: An assessment by Canadian data. International Migration Review. Vol. 33, No. 3. Fall. 594 p.

The spatial assimilation model asserts that immigrants gradually improve their neighborhood environments as they integrate economically and socially, i.e., as they move up the social ladder they are able to devote more money to housing and move into neighborhoods with better amenities. This study focuses on the three key variables in the spatial assimilation model: neighborhood environments, socioeconomic resources, and duration of residence in the host country. Using data from 1991 Canadian Census 2B profile, we find that the spatial assimilation model explains the experiences of European groups but not that of Asians and blacks--for Asians and blacks, neighbourhood attainments are not strongly related to their socio-economic status.

Glick, Jennifer E. 1999. AEconomic support from and to extended kin: A comparison of Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants. International Migration Review. Vol. 33, No. 3. Fall. 745 p.

This article explores the prevalence of economic exchanges with extended kin within the Mexican-origin population in the United States. Data from the 1990 US Census and the 1990 Panel Study of Income Dynamics-Latino Sample are employed to compare the characteristics of those contributing income to and receiving income from co-resident extended relatives and extended family members in other households. The results suggest that immigrants, particularly recent immigrants, are more likely to participate in exchanges with relatives both within and beyond their household. Mexican Americans, who are more likely to live in extended family households consisting of multiple generations, engage in economic

exchanges from older adults to younger adults. Mexican immigrants, who are more likely to live with relatives at similar stages of the life course, are more likely to exchange resources with these kin in other households as well.

Williams, Lynne; Murphy, Jill. 1996. Unemployment rates among recently arrived immigrants. Bulletin. Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, March.

Migrants who arrived in Australia between September 1993 and August 1994 were interviewed five to six months later, and 38 percent were unemployed. Among migrants arriving under the Employer Nomination or Business Skills programmes (which require a prearranged job or the capital to set up a business) the unemployment rate was only 3.8 per cent; whereas those arriving under the Preferential Family or the Concessional Family categories had a rate slightly over 37 per cent. People coming to Australia under the Humanitarian Program had a rate of over 80 percent. For all categories of arrivals there was a correlation between age and unemployment: the older the migrant, the more likely he or she was to be out of work.

5.2 Pensions, Welfare

Alvarado, Jose and Creedy, John. 1998. Population Aging, Migration, and Social Expenditure. Edward Elgar Publishing. February. <http://www.e-elgar.co.uk>

The major industrialized countries are undergoing a significant demographic transition associated with low fertility rates combined with reduced mortality rates. A major consequence of the current transition is that populations are expected to age substantially over the next forty years.

This book, by Australians, studies the effects of population ageing on social expenditure and public finance. The book then turns to a discussion of some of the economic, social and demographic issues related to immigration. Particular emphasis is placed on the Australian economy, which provides an interesting case study in view of its high immigration levels, particularly over the last fifty years. The authors project population structure and social expenditure patterns under a variety of assumptions concerning the number and composition of immigrants.

Borjas, George, and Lynnette Hilton. 1996. Immigration and the welfare state: Immigrant participation in means-tested entitlement programs. NBER Working Paper No. 5372.

In 1990, about nine percent of US households with foreign-born heads received cash assistance such as AFDC, versus seven percent of households headed by US-born persons. However, if in-kind welfare assistance such as Medicaid and Food Stamps are included, then 21 percent of households with foreign-born heads received benefits in 1990, versus 14 percent of households headed by US-born persons.

Note that many other analysts of the usage of welfare by immigrants do not consider the household to be an immigrant household if the head was born in another country. One estimate is that two-thirds of immigrant-headed households include a US-born person.

Households with foreign-born heads received more assistance--such households were nine percent of all US households, but they received 14 percent of the \$184 billion spent on

federal welfare assistance in 1990. The gap between foreign-born and native-born households was greatest for Medicaid--15 percent of the immigrant households, and seven percent of native-born households, received Medicaid benefits in 1990.

Carroll, Christopher D.; Rhee, Byung-Kun, and Rhee, Changyong. 1998. *Does cultural origin affect saving behavior? Evidence from immigrants*. NBER Working Paper No. 6568.

Do national saving differences reflect cultural differences? This paper concludes that immigrants in the US from high-saving countries do save more than immigrants from low-saving countries, but for example, immigrants from high-saving Asian countries do not save more than other immigrants.

Razin, Assaf; Sadka, Efraim. 1999. *Migration and pension with international capital mobility*. *Journal of Public Economics*, Oct. 1999, 74(1): pp. 141-150.

Being relatively low earners, migrants are net beneficiaries of the welfare state. Therefore, in a static set-up, migration may be resisted by the entire native-born population. However, it is shown that in a dynamic set-up with a pension system (which is an important pillar of any welfare state), migration is beneficial to all income (high and low) and all age (old and young) groups.

Reitz, Jeffrey G. 1998. *Warmth of the Welcome: The social causes of economic success for immigrants in different nations and cities*. Boulder, CO. Westview Press. <http://www.hcacademic.com>

This book examines how the economic performance of immigrants is shaped by national and urban social institutions. In the United States, particularly in the high-immigration cities, most immigrant-origin groups have significantly lower earnings than do their counterparts in Canadian or Australian cities. Reitz argues that immigration policy is not a factor. American institutions, including education, labour market structures, and social welfare, all reflect greater individualism and all contribute to the potential for more inequality. Resulting higher poverty rates for America's immigrants explains their more extensive use of its weaker welfare system.

Voirin, M. 1983. *Social security for migrant workers in Africa*. *International Labour Review*, May/June 1983, 122(3): pp. 329-342.

Because of the scale and complexity of migratory flows both within Africa and between Africa and other continents, it has become essential to eliminate discrimination on the basis of nationality and to adopt appropriate provisions to ensure the maintenance of migrant workers' social security rights. This objective is pursued within Africa on a multilateral basis, under the aegis of subregional organizations and the OAU, by means of conventions that support the international standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

These standards include: 1. equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals by legislation and the right to benefit, 2. determination of the applicable legislation, 3. the maintenance of acquired rights, and 4. the maintenance of rights in the course of acquisition. Coordination also exists or is anticipated between certain African and European countries, and within the framework of the relations between Arab and Islamic states. A great deal remains to be done to complete this network

5.3. Unions

Funkhouser, Edward. 1993. ADo immigrants have lower unionization propensities than natives?® *Industrial Relations*. Spring, 32(2): pp. 248-261.

Using the April 1983 Current Population Survey, unionization behaviour by nativity is analyzed. The main finding is that differences in unionization between earlier and later immigrant cohorts of males are not the result of assimilation. The unionization propensities of immigrants look quite similar to those for natives with similar US labour market experience. The union wage differential for immigrant males is also not significantly different from that of natives, even when detailed industry-union interactions are included. For females, the results are quite different. Immigrant females are more likely to be unionized than otherwise similar natives. Moreover, the union wage differential for immigrant females is significantly lower than that for natives.

Haus, Leah. 1999. ALabour unions and immigration policy in France®. *International Migration Review*. Vol. 33, No. 3. Fall. 683 p.

French unions, which favored restrictionist immigration policy measures between the world wars, are not as restrictionist in the 1980s and 1990s despite high unemployment levels. This study concludes that the explanation for the changed policies of French unions reflect changing union assumptions about the ability of the state to control effectively migration.

5.4. Language, Marriage

DeSipio, Louis and de la Garza, Rodolfo. O. 1998. *Making Americans, remaking America: immigration and immigrant policy*. Boulder, CO. Westview Press. March. <http://www.hcacademic.com>

This book provides an historical overview of US immigration patterns and policy, discusses the relationship between minorities and immigrants, and asks this question: If the nation understood the kinds of demands that immigrants legitimately make, would we change the contract between the state and the immigrant?

Dustmann, Christian. 1999. ATemporary migration, human capital, and language fluency of migrants®. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, June 1999, 101(2): pp. 297-314.

This article examines the human capital investment of migrants whose duration in the host country is limited. A model is developed which distinguishes between temporary migrations where the return time is exogenous or optimally chosen. The results show that the acquisition of language capital is sensitive to the intended duration in the host country.

Lievens, John. 1999. AFamily-forming migration from Turkey and Morocco to Belgium: The demand for marriage partners from the countries of origin®. *International Migration Review*. Vol. 33, No. 3. Fall. 717 p.

This article examines the intensity and trends of marriages of Turks and Moroccans living in Belgium to partners from their countries of origin ('imported partners') and the motives for

marrying such partners. Using data from the 1991 Belgian census, we show that large proportions of the migrant groups choose a partner from the country of origin. Furthermore, the results of logit analyses reveal that marrying an imported partner is more than merely an act of traditional behaviour: women may marry an imported partner in order to satisfy 'modern' goals.

5.5. Remittances

Adams, Richard H., Jr. 1991. The economic uses and impact of international remittances in rural Egypt. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, July 1991, 39(4): pp. 695-722.

International remittances are money and goods that are transmitted back home by migrants. Previous studies suggest that the perceived negative effects of international remittances on development are no different from the results that would have been obtained had the poorer members of society been made better off by some other means. The debate concerning the uses of international remittances is extended by comparing the expenditure behaviour of a set of migrant households with those of a control set of nonmigrant households in rural Egypt. Three conclusions emerge: 1. Migrant workers do not "fritter away" their remittance earnings on personal consumption. 2. Migrant households exhibit a higher propensity than nonmigrant households to spend money on durables, such as housing. 3. Migrants exhibit a higher propensity to invest than do non-migrants.

Chandavarkar, Anand G.. 1980. Use of migrants' remittances in labour-exporting countries. *Finance and Development*, June 1980, 17(2): pp. 36-39.

Though labour exporting countries have been resourceful in designing policies to attract remittances from their migrant workers, they have not concentrated on the utilization of these remittances which can have an impact on a country's development. Countries are now debating whether remittances should be compulsory or should be induced by incentive. The most important requisite for inducing remittances is a realistic rate of exchange for the currency of the labour exporting country. Another useful incentive is convenient facilities for holding remittances in approved foreign currency accounts with banks in the countries of origin. Though it is difficult to determine how remittance revenues are used, data suggest that they have contributed little to the long-term development of the respective countries. Still, the use of remittances in essential consumption can be seen as consonant with the basic needs approach to development. The real issue may be the disposal of the surplus after the workers meet essential consumption requirements.

Kumcu, M. Ercan. 1989. The savings behavior of migrant workers: Turkish workers in West Germany. *Journal of Development Economics*, Apr. 1989, 30(2): pp. 273-286..

Turkish households residing in Germany were surveyed in 1985, and the savings behaviour of households that migrate from urban areas of Turkey differs from that migrate from rural regions. Education and the occupation of the head of the household do not have statistically significant effects on the savings of either group, but the age of the head of the household has a statistically significant impact on the savings behaviour of both groups. The amount of cash remittances Turkey has been obtaining from workers abroad is clearly unimportant in comparison with the total savings potential of these workers while they are abroad. It seems essential that labour-exporting nations, such as Turkey, would need adequate macroeconomic

policies to attract these savings, besides relying on some existing differentiated financial instruments.

Wahba, Sadek. 1991. AWhat determines workers' remittances?© *Finance and Development*, Dec 1991, 28(4): pp. 41-44.

It became evident after the Persian Gulf war that the size and importance of workers' remittances had been underestimated. Egypt alone was estimated to have lost about \$2 billion in remittances during 1990 plus another \$13 billion said to have been the accumulated savings of Egyptian workers in Kuwait.

A study covering remittances over 1974-1989 is used to examine the Egyptian case. The estimated size of potential remittances is a clear indicator that persistent distortions in macroeconomic variables led the government to forego a large source of foreign earnings. The general lesson for policymaking is that policies that combine both increases in domestic interest rates as well as a reduction in exchange rate differences can increase recorded remittances. Further, consistent government policies and an expansion in financial intermediation will help to increase the size of recorded remittances and eliminate the parallel market.

6. Amnesty, Trafficking, Women, Health

6.1. Amnesty

Fix, Michael and Zimmermann, Wendy. 1999. *All under one roof: Mixed-status families in an era of reform*. Urban Institute. http://www.urban.org/immig/all_under.html

Nearly one in ten US families with children is a mixed-status family, that is to say, a family in which one or more parents is a non-citizen and one or more children is a citizen. Further, mixed-status families are themselves complex: they may be made up of any combination of legal immigrants, undocumented immigrants, and naturalized citizens. Their composition also changes frequently, as undocumented family members legalize their status and legal immigrants naturalize. The number, complexity, and fluidity of these mixed immigration status families complicate the design and implementation of the already complicated arenas of immigration and immigrant policy.

6.2. Trafficking

Ghosh, Bimal. 1998. *Huddled masses and uncertain shores. Insights into irregular migration*. The Hague. Kluwer Law International. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. www.kluwerlaw.com. April.

The author argues that the current enforcement policies of industrial democracies toward irregular migrants that emphasize controls and punishment are flawed, that stricter controls should be coupled with new opportunities for legal entry, including providing temporary safe haven, permitting family unification and permitting guest worker employment. The suggestion that avenues for legal entry be opened to reduce illegal migration is not new: the trick is how to substitute legal for illegal migration, and not simply add illegal to now legal movements.

Heyman, Josiah McC. 1999. AWhy interdiction? Immigration control at the United States--Mexico border. *Regional Studies*, October, 33(7): pp. 619-630. HT390 R42

International borders are open to some movements and forbid others. These roles appear to be opposites, with intensified cross-border transactions accompanied by a heightened interdiction of unauthorized immigrants and narcotics. This is an outcome of the contradictory political interests and ideas which promote and oppose globalization.

Smith, Paul. Ed. 1997. *Human smuggling: Chinese migrant trafficking and the challenge to America's immigration tradition*. Washington, DC. Center for Strategic and International Studies. <http://www.csis.org/html/pubs.html>.

This eight-chapter book includes papers presented at a conference. Trafficking in Migrants. http://www.iom.int:9798/iom/Trafficking/Trafficking_Entry.html

6.3. Women

Akhtar, S.. 1981. ADeterminants of female labour force participation in the host country - The case of migrant women in the United Kingdom®. *International Journal of Manpower*. 2(4): pp. 2-22.

Immigrant Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) rates are generally found to be different from their counterparts in the immigrants' country of origin. It is hypothesized that the appropriate determinants in the context of immigrant FLFP are those which emerge as a by-product of the "pre" and "post" migration attitudes, characteristics, and circumstances of individuals. The major determinants of immigrants' FLFP fall into 4 categories: 1. demographic characteristics, 2. fertility, 3. education, and 4. potential assimilation. Demographic factors include age, marital status, and the resulting point in the reproductive process. The marriage/FLFP relationship differs among ethnic groups. Fertility measures have an inverse association to FLFP, as does education. Religious, cultural, and traditional values encourage FLFP in the case of West Indians, but the reverse is true for Asians.

Anker, Deborah E. 1995. AWomen refugees: Forgotten no longer?® *San Diego Law Review*, Summer, 32(3): pp. 771-816. K23. A53.

The historical neglect of the special problems facing women refugees in obtaining political asylum is discussed. Despite their majority representation among the world's refugees, the asylum claims of women refugees largely have been unaddressed under current interpretations of the United Nations Refugee Convention. In the US, immigration authorities had not reported a single precedential gender-based asylum decision until April of 1995, when they issued their first. Until quite recently, only 2 US federal court decisions had addressed, even tangentially, the claims of women to asylum protection. That past neglect may be changing. Canada has taken the lead internationally with several major decisions addressing the gender-specific claims of women refugees.

Cinar, E. Mine. 1994. AUnskilled urban migrant women and disguised employment: Home-working women in Istanbul, Turkey®. *World Development*, Mar. 1994, 22(3): pp. 369-380.

Using data from 3 surveys conducted in Turkey, this study sought to answer the following questions: 1. Who prefers to do home working in Istanbul today? 2. What kind of jobs are assigned to home work? 3. Why do employers prefer to give out home work? 4. Is there any switching from formal factory/workshop production to home work production? 5. Are the wages in home working substantially less than formal sector wages? 6. What is a minimum estimate of women who take home work?

Given the mass migrations into urban centers and the number of unskilled migrant women in developing nations around the world, the estimates indicate a sizable percentage of them take work home and are engaged in disguised employment. There was no evidence to support the hypothesis that mass production in factories or workshops is being switched to home production. Women regarded their home working income as transitory and were grateful for the opportunity to earn pocket money while at home. Frequently, the decision to work from home was less of choice than necessity. Some had been looking for jobs in the organized sector for up to 5 years.

Cobb-Clark, Deborah A. 1993. AImmigrant selectivity and wages: The evidence for women®. *American Economic Review*, September, 83(4): pp. 986-993.

Although approximately half of all US immigrants are women, previous research on the selectivity of immigrants has focused exclusively on men. In an effort to extend the analysis of selectivity to female immigrants, an examination is conducted into the impact of economic conditions at the time of migration on the subsequent wages of foreign-born women in the US. In addition, the variables chosen to describe the migration decision have been expanded to include the effects of household status and immigration policy. These results are compared to previous results for men and provide additional evidence about how the context of the migration decision affects the subsequent success of immigrants in the US.

Duleep, Harriet Orcutt; Sanders, Seth. 1993. The decision to work by married immigrant women. *Industrial and Labour Relations Review*, July, 46(4): pp. 677-690.

Using 1980 Census data, the labour force participation of married immigrant Asian women by country of origin is compared with that of married immigrant women from Europe and Canada. The results of the analysis suggest the existence of a family investment strategy; evidence from both across groups and within groups indicates that a woman's decision to work is affected by whether she has a husband who invests in skills specific to the US labour market, and also by the extent of that investment.

Such a family response may help offset the low earnings of immigrant men who initially lack skills for which there is a demand in the US labour market. The groups with the largest expected growth in immigrant men's earnings are the groups with the highest labour force participation of married immigrant women. The labour force participation of immigrant wives is inversely associated with their husbands' years since migration, holding their own years since migration constant.

Edmiston, Susan Szekely; Farmanfarmaian, Roxanne. 1986. 1986: Year of the woman immigrant. *Working Woman*, July, 11(7): 53-56, pp. 104-109.

Of the immigrants contributing to the success of the US, women have often been ignored. Now, new information is beginning to highlight their contributions. Professor Barry Chiswick says that, despite common beliefs, since the 1930s, more immigrants have been women than men. These women often have come alone, and many are specially qualified.

Yvonne Santa Maria fled from Cuba at age 34, having never before held a job. Today, she is the president of a savings and loan association in Coral Gables, Florida. Demographer Kevin McCarthy says Asians are the most highly skilled of any immigrant group in the US. Cecilia Chiang fled Japanese occupied China in 1943. She later opened up a restaurant called "The Mandarin" in San Francisco and now owns 4 such restaurants in California. Mexicans represent the largest immigrant group in the US. Maria Elba Molina, who came to the US with her family, worked her way up in her bank job to vice-president, but realizing she would never attain a presidency, she started J. Elba Corp. Inc., a market research firm.

Halem, Samantha C. 1999. Slaves to fashion: A thirteenth amendment litigation strategy to abolish sweatshops in the garment industry. *San Diego Law Review*, Spring 36(2): pp. 397-453.

Viewed as a relic of a bygone era, modern legal teaching largely ignores the 13th Amendment. Few constitutional law textbooks give it more than a passing glance. While it is

true that some scholars have suggested new applications for the Civil War Amendments, legal practitioners have found few practical applications.

A real world application of the 13th Amendment to a current world problem is proposed: as a valuable tool for fighting slavery and its modern-day cousins. It is shown how legal practitioners can use the 13th Amendment to protect immigrant garment workers from exploitation. There is a growing problem in the US of immigrant garment worker exploitation - or sweatshops. The women who "work" in these factories are often denied basic legal rights, such as minimum wage, overtime, and health and safety protections. A legal remedy needs to be found that will both prevent sweatshops from occurring and, in the event they do occur, bring swift and severe punishment to the parties involved.

Knocke, Wuokko. 1989/1990. AHow to be a woman, a worker, and an immigrant@. *International Studies of Management and Organization*, Winter, 19(4): pp. 77-103.

In order to acquire empirical knowledge on the work life and union situation of women immigrants, women in employment who have immigrated to Sweden from Finland, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Chile were examined. Another objective of the study was to question stereotyped images of the helpless, male-dependent, uneducated, and socially isolated immigrant women.

The theoretical framework to understand their situation focused on the threefold structural subordination they suffer as workers, as women, and as members of minority communities within Swedish society. The study involved 2 industrial workplaces that were covered by agreements with the Swedish Factory Workers' Union and 2 hospitals covered by the Municipal Workers' Union. During the interviews, the women in the Southern Factory expressed feelings of unfair treatment and exploitation associated with both gender and immigrant status. In the hospitals, immigrant women felt especially exposed to the control of their supervisors. The results of the study show that immigrant women cannot be reduced to ignorant, helpless, and socially isolated persons, as popular stereotypes would have it.

Lim, Lin Lean. Ed. 1998. *The Sex Sector: The economic and social bases of prostitution in Southeast Asia*. Geneva. International Labour Office. <http://www.ilo.org>

There are two major perspectives on prostitution, the traditional "abolitionist" perspective, and the "Dutch" view that only "forced" prostitution should be condemned. The Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) <http://www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/> in 1996 adopted the Dutch view--sex is an industry, and the women who choose to be sex workers should enjoy labour law protections, but using force or violence against sex workers should be condemned.

The Lim book includes seven chapters that survey the sex industry in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand and draws policy implications. Lim's overview notes that the sex industry is based on different moralities for men and women, and that it has expanded with growth and affluence and the feminization of both internal and international migration in southeast Asia, suggesting that economic growth alone will not eliminate the sex industry. Like Pickup, she notes that governments and NGOs often find it hard to consistently separate moral and economic regulation of the sex industry: efforts to eliminate the sex industry with

criminal laws make it very difficult to enact and approve protective labour laws for prostitutes.

Morales, Rebecca; Ong, Paul. 1991. Immigrant women in Los Angeles. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, February, 12(1): pp. 65-81.

The changing industrial structure, nature of job opportunities, and income among Latin American immigrants in Los Angeles are analyzed to illustrate their shifting employment position within the economy. Regression analysis is conducted of secondary data from the Public Use Microdata Samples. It is found that the extent of stable employment is growing and is increasingly filled by immigrant women. This trend is contributing to a nationwide trend toward the bifurcation of income and employment evident since the late 1970s. The Los Angeles example suggests how flexibility is achieved in an increasingly global economy, and it demonstrates the centrality of female immigrant labour in this process.

Sweetman, Caroline. (Ed). 1998. *Gender and Migration*. Oxford. Oxfam <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/> also published as Vol. 6, No. 1 of *Gender and Development*, March 1998.

This book is a collection of eight short articles that covers women working as maids in Canada and Lebanon, seasonal migration in India, Asian immigrants in the UK and migrants in Uganda and Bosnia. There is a useful list of recommended readings and addresses for further information.

Francine Pickup has a useful article that lays out the dispute over trafficking in women. She notes that, in the first half of the 20th century, the aim of international conventions was to outlaw prostitution, so the 1949 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others includes the phrase "prostitution [is] incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person."

6.4. Health care women

Abramson, P. R. 1992. *A case for case studies: An immigrant journal*. Newbury Park, CA. Sage.

For the mental health administrator or clinician interested in qualitative case study research, Paul R. Abramson's book *A Case for Case Studies: An Immigrant's Journal* provides an uncomplicated and excellent example of how qualitative case material can be examined and presented. The primary source of data used for the case are the diaries of the author's grandfather (Samuel Abramson). The book has three sections, with the central part consisting of Samuel's diaries and the accompanying interpretations provided by the author and Chana Held.

Bennett, Stan A. 1993. Inequalities in risk factors and cardiovascular mortality among Australia's immigrants. *Australian Journal of Public Health*, Sept., 17(3): pp.251-261.

Inequalities in biomedical and lifestyle risk factors for cardiovascular disease were examined for 6,116 immigrants to Australia and 14,941 people born in Australia, using data collected in the 1980, 1983, and 1989 risk-factor prevalence surveys. After adjusting for age and study design, significant differences were identified between immigrant groups and the Australian-born reference group, particularly for systolic blood pressure, overall obesity, and behavioural risk factors. There were few substantial differences in blood lipid concentrations

and little evidence to suggest that total plasma cholesterol has played a major role in lower cardiovascular mortality among immigrants. Overall, the results suggested that profiles of risk factors commonly accepted as determinants of cardiovascular disease are an insufficient explanation of the lower standardized mortality ratios from cardiovascular disease that characterize immigrants in Australia. Systolic blood pressure best explained variation in cardiovascular mortality among male immigrants and smoking prevalence among female immigrants. The acculturation process affected immigrant groups differently.

Browne, Colette; Fong, Rowena; Mokuau, Noreen. 1994. The mental health of Asian and Pacific Island elders: Implications for research and mental health administration. *Journal of Mental Health Administration*, Winter, 21(1): pp. 52-59.

The US' fastest growing minority group, the Asian and Pacific Islander (API) US population, has indicated a comparative underuse of mental health services. Elder APIs appear to have poorer mental health compared to white counterparts but not the poorest mental health within their own ethnic group. Within-group differences emerge, with recent immigrant groups and colonized populations appearing as most at-risk for mental health problems. A critical variable on this population's mental health status appears to be socioeconomic status, and yet analysis of other demographic variables, notably nativity and gender, remain contradictory. A proposed research agenda would include a stronger focus on various subgroups within the API population and gender differences within each group, and on the study of other relevant influences on mental health. Recommendations for future consideration in developing social service delivery systems are made in the area of resources, clinical management, and programme design.

Ceniceros, Roberto. 1996. US employers covering care in Mexico. *Business Insurance*, Sept. 30, 1996, 30(40):1, 45 p. HG8011 B87.

A growing number of US employers offer health plans that provide medical care in the US and Mexico. For example, Pasadena, California-based Paula Insurance Co. announced this year that under a California-approved workers' compensation plan, it is offering injured workers treatment at a hospital in Mexicali, Mexico. However, many of the new plans providing health care in Mexico are not regulated by insurance officials in either country.

Lesjak, Margaret; Hua, Myna; Ward, Jeanette. 1999. Cervical screening among immigrant Vietnamese women seen in general practice: Current rates, predictors and potential recruitment strategies. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, April, 23(2): pp. 168-173.

A study was conducted to ascertain cervical screening rates among Vietnamese women attending Vietnamese-speaking general practitioners in Sydney, their recall of opportunistic recruitment by these GPs and their preferences for strategies to encourage screening. The study confirms low participation rates in cervical screening by Vietnamese women using self-report. Recent immigrants and the least acculturated are least likely to be screened. A community-based strategy involving Vietnamese-speaking GPs shows promise, inviting behavioural evaluation.

Nordhaus-Bike, Anne M. 1998. Fields of vision. *Hospitals and Health Networks*, Mar. 20, 1998, 72(6): 36 p.

Valley Health System, which serves a five-county area around Winchester, Virginia, provides health care to about 1,800 migrant farm workers.

7. Dissertations

1999/2000

Agboli, Angela Uzo. 1999. *Global migration and its effects on international behavior*. Howard University.

Utilizing selective elements of integration and geopolitical theories, this study examines the effects of global migration on international behaviour, global stability and national security. Behavioural systemic changes, caused by migration patterns, are placed in the context of historical and current patterns of international relations with three fundamental objectives: (a) to test the utility of known theories in dealing with issues not traditionally, considered high politics; such as human rights and migration; (b) to provide a synthesis on the causes of migration and its effects on sovereignty; and (c) to examine the impact of migration and traditional/ jurisdiction of states and their approach to integrate migrants into their societies.

The emphasis of this dissertation is on post-Cold War European East-West migration and its impact on South-North patterns of population movements. In this respect, the migration policies of the European Union are examined and so are policies undertaken or proposed by world organizations to deal with causes of migration and forced population displacement.

The evidence utilized and analyzed for this dissertation supports three conclusions: (a) that given the uneven state of economic development approximately four billion people are potential migrants; (b) that only a handful of member of the United Nations seek additions to their population via migration, and unregulated population shifts disrupt alternations in ethnic balances within nation-states could be major security issues in the next few decades. The study also found that migration emerges as a major humanitarian issue and requiring a new international regime to assure orderly flow of migrants, to stem tragedies of war (the main cause of migration) and develop strategies to improve living conditions as the preferred option to avoid disorderly population movements.

Agostinelli, Gianni. 1999. *Colombian return migration, 1980-1985: Patterns of self-employment, dwelling tenure, size, and quality*. Fordham University.

This study centers on the comparative analysis of major socio-economic differentials between Colombian non-migrants and international migrants who returned home between 1980 and 1985. It explores returnees' economic behaviour, inquires whether they have better housing conditions and higher self-employment rates, and tests whether the estimated differentials result from dissimilarities in human capital endowments or from the migration background. After a presentation of the genesis evolution and trends of Colombian international migration this study addresses the issue of return migration in general and its role within the entire migration cycle.

The gap between the expected and the de facto returnees' economic performance, the lack of theoretical consensus, and the inability of the major competing migration theories (equilibrium and structural perspectives) to explain the recurrent finding of returnees' propensity to elect housing improvement and self-employment as final goals of their migratory endeavor required a new conceptual scenario. A Weberian approach was adopted

and returnees' economic praxis defined as the result of a sui generis sequence of meaningful and instrumentally rational economic actions oriented to the attainment of desired utilities and motivated by a noncapitalist mentality.

After controlling for a number of socio-demographic and economic factors considered relevant by structural theories, microeconomic model of consumer choice, household strategies' perspective, cost-benefit calculations, and human capital approaches, we found that returnee status only slightly increases the chance to be self-employed and to reside in a spacious and higher quality home, but it is unrelated to the probability of home ownership. Findings point to the need for further research on the impact of the socioeconomic opportunity structure of both the country of migration and the region where returnees settle.

Ahmed, Syed Refaat. 1999. *The determinants and objectives of an international legal regime for undocumented migrant workers. Undocumented workers, Bangladesh, Malaysia, India. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.*

This study proposes that a regime on undocumented labour, taking into account the role of states in crises involving transboundary migration, is feasible. The study identifies standards and mechanisms assisting in balancing competing interests of states.

Unilateral responses to undocumented labour migration, pursued for domestic considerations, are given preference to negotiated settlements. Examined are cases where combined efforts have been eschewed in favor of unilateral, and unsuccessful, efforts at regulating the movement of workers and protecting their rights. These cases justify alternative approaches at crisis resolution.

The study analyses the 1990 UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Examined is the extent to which this Convention provides for components of regime creation, such as state responsibility, state accountability and the balance of interests, and the manner in which the Convention's deficiencies may be overcome. Accordingly, proposals are made for international responses which may serve as catalysts for the Convention's implementation. It is the thesis of this study, that the political will and overwhelming sense of necessity instrumental in bringing about a negotiated agenda on undocumented migrants, is hindered by the extra-Convention factor of unfavorable perceptions receiving and sending states have of each other's policies on undocumented labour migration.

The study finds the receiving states' views on a disproportionate burden imposed without evidence of corresponding obligations undertaken by sending states to check clandestine emigration as hindering the ratification of the Convention by receiving states. An argument is made for a consensus, made possible either by the initiatives of the United Nations or individual sending states, by highlighting steps taken by sending states to stem clandestine emigration as incentives for receiving states to assume Convention obligations. In this regard, the study examines the policy responses of Bangladesh, a party to the Convention, to the clandestine emigration of its workers to Malaysia and India.

Ahrends, Maike. 1999. *Kaza Gecirmek. Having accidents in life-identity constructions between cultures: The prose texts by Aysel Ozakin, Renan Demirkan, and Emine Sevgi Ozdamar.* University of Michigan.

This dissertation explores how migration to Germany and the experience of cultural, linguistic, and social displacement are conveyed in the prose texts of three women writers of Turkish origin, Emine S. Özdamar, Aysel Özakin, and Renan Demirkan. Focusing on issues of cultural identity, the dissertation analyzes the ways in which the displaced protagonists negotiate their subject positions, and the ways in which these subject positions express concerns of cultural hybridity. The thesis relies on Salman Rushdie's theories on migrant literature and on Homi Bhabha's concept of an international culture that is based on a third space; the inscription and articulation of culture's hybridity.

This dissertation examines postcolonial theory in the German-Turkish context. It explores the specificity of this hybridity in Özdamar's, Özakin's and Demirkan's texts and in the reception of these texts. My thesis investigates how Özdamar's, Özakin's, and Demirkan's protagonists construct the third space; how they articulate their hybrid identities, and most importantly how they deal with this experience of a space between cultures and its hybrid identities.

The introductory chapter outlines the critical reception of migrants' literature in pre- and post-1989 Germany as well as the different ways in which the authors have situated themselves in the 1980s and 1990s. In the following chapters, I focus on the negotiations of hybridity and the third space; in the aesthetic medium, i.e. the prose texts. I explore the construction of hybridity along the lines of deterritorialization and reterritorialization (chapter 2), of the headscarf as a signifier that negotiates tradition and modern; influences (chapter 3), and of the tension between language and the body (chapter 4).

Inhabiting a third space, I argue, proves to be not only enriching but also conflicting and delimiting. This dissertation shows the diversity of Turkish-German texts often subsumed under the table. It problematizes the authority and authenticity to which the term cultural identity; lays claim. The study demonstrates that cultural production is a dynamic, politicized process. Challenging the parameters of the meaning of a German; or; Turkish; culture, it contributes to the study of migrants' literature as a growing realm of theoretical literary inquiry.

Andreas, Peter Rich. 1999. *Sovereigns and smugglers: Enforcing the United States-Mexico border in the age of economic integration.* Cornell University.

This study is about the reassertion of the state and the tightening of border controls in an era otherwise defined by the retreat of the state and the opening of borders. Focusing on a particularly striking example of this trend, I explain the causes and consequences of the rapid escalation of state efforts to police the smuggling of drugs and migrants across the US-Mexico border. For comparative analytical leverage, I also briefly examine the dynamics of policing and smuggling across two of the key external borders of the European Union: Between Germany and Poland, and Spain and Morocco.

In the past decade, policing these borders has been transformed from a relatively low-intensity and low-maintenance activity into a high-profile campaign that commands growing political attention. I develop an explanation of police escalation that emphasizes the

importance of policy feedback effects and the primacy of image management for state actors. Escalation has been the favored political mechanism for coping with the often perverse and unintended consequences of past policy choices. Despite its failings and negative side-effects, escalation has generated significant political and bureaucratic rewards by projecting an image of commitment to prohibition norms and progress in enforcing prohibition laws. At the same time as this has helped appease various audiences, it has also created a more formidable smuggling challenge; which in turn has provided a rationale for further escalation.

While police escalation is generalized across the cases in this study, there are important variations in the intensity, form, and focus of policing, the images and messages projected by such policing, and the audiences these are projected to. Such variations reflect distinct historical legacies, regional contexts, and issue-area characteristics.

Thus, I not only help explain the escalation of policing but also its diverse trajectories across place and law enforcement activity. My findings challenge the conventional realist wisdom that the military significance of borders remains primary and permanent, and the equally erroneous conventional liberal wisdom that the importance of borders is rapidly declining in an integrating world. In the cases examined here, borders are not eroding or remaining unchanged, but instead are shifting in function. This study integrates the study of political economy, security, and culture, and contributes to broader theoretical debates in the field over the changing role and character of the state and its claims to territorial sovereignty in the age of globalization.

Bagchi, Ann Dalton. 1999. *Making connections: A study of the social network of immigrant professionals (India, Filipinos)*. University of Wisconsin, Madison.

This dissertation employs both quantitative and qualitative research methods to examine the development and use of social networks in the immigration process among members of a subset of professional occupations. In addition to quantitative analyses of Immigration and Naturalization Service and Census Bureau data I utilize information gathered from a focus group study and personal interviews with immigrant professionals residing in the New York metropolitan area in order to document the form and content of their migrant networks.

Two chapters of the dissertation focus specifically on Indian and Filipino respondents based on the over-representation of these groups within the professions of interest.

The research makes several contributions to the study of immigration processes. First, I present a more generalized framework for understanding the configuration of migrant networks. Previous studies, based almost exclusively on the study of unskilled and/or undocumented migrants from Latin American source countries, emphasized the use of strong ties to family, friends and fellow community members for obtaining entry to the United States. My framework allows for consideration of weak ties in the immigration process as they may operate among skilled immigrant professionals and therefore offers a conceptualization of networks which proves applicable to a greater variety of immigrant circumstances. By emphasizing the experiences of professionals, this research also offers important insights into the immigration patterns of a heretofore largely overlooked sub-population of recent immigrants.

Despite the growing significance of skilled workers and Asian countries as source areas most analyses of migrant networks ignore these populations. The resources professionals possess suggest likely differences in the patterns of network development and usage between skilled workers and their less-skilled counterparts. This study lays the groundwork for further comparative analyses of these two general populations as well as directions for research into gendered immigration patterns among professionals and the use of qualitative techniques for studying immigrant professional populations.

Baker-Cristales, Beth Felice. 1999. *'El hermano lejano': The transnational space of Salvadoran migration to the United States.* University of New Mexico.

Over one million Salvadorans live in the United States. Most came here after 1980 when civil war broke out in El Salvador. Although a recent phenomena, large-scale migration from El Salvador has produced an intense process of articulation between that country and the United States. Over the past two decades, Salvadoran migrants in the US, and their family and friends in El Salvador, have created a transnational social sphere in which the reciprocal exchange of information, people, capital and goods transcends the geopolitical borders which separate El Salvador from the US

This manuscript documents the growth of this transnational social formation, using historical and ethnographic data from El Salvador and the Los Angeles metropolitan area. One of the major debates in scholarship on transnationalism concerns relationship between the state and transnationalism. Some transnationalist scholars have found signs of the dissolution of the state and the rise of a more cosmopolitan world order. However, I have found that states play an important role in the regulation of transnational economic, social, and political processes.

Further, the idea of the state constitutes a hegemonic discourse which defines the ways that people think about collective identity and collective political action. This study examines the relationship between transnationalism and the state by looking at the ways in which Salvadoran migrants construct varied political and social ties the states in which they live. It explores Salvadorans conceptualizations of belonging, collective identity, and political action within states. Further, by looking at the global politics of immigration today, this study presents evidence that the state system is in a process of transformation, altering state institutions and practices such that they become relevant to transnational economic and political processes. This study advances anthropological understandings of the state considerably by treating the state not merely as a polity, an assemblage of institutions and interests, but as a cultural construct, one which governs our ways of thinking and acting just as surely as laws and security forces regulate our ways of behaving.

Bansak, Cynthia Anderson. 1999. *Essays on labour market discrimination and job stability.* University of California, San Diego.

This dissertation examines two broad topics in labour economics: labour market discrimination and job stability. Chapters One and Two measure the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act on the wages of Latino workers, while Chapter Three analyzes trends in job stability. The first chapter investigates whether employer sanctions for hiring undocumented workers introduced by the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) adversely affected the hourly earnings of Latino workers in the Southwestern US Due to the two year delay in the imposition of sanctions in the agricultural sector, Latino

agricultural workers provide a control group against which to compare changes in the wages of Latinos in non-agricultural employment.

The results indicate a substantial pre-post IRCA decline in the hourly earnings of Latino non-agricultural workers relative to Latinos in agriculture. This relative decline reverses a pre-IRCA trend in which the relative earnings of Latino non-agricultural workers had been increasing. The second chapter examines the differential impact of employer sanctions introduced by IRCA on Latino workers by state and ethnic subgroup. In Illinois, where the majority of Latino workers are descendants of immigrants from major source countries of undocumented workers, one would expect relatively large effects of employer sanctions.

On the other hand, the majority of Latino workers in New York and Florida face little to no restrictions on employment and therefore employer sanctions should have little effect. The results point towards sizable pre-post IRCA declines in the wages of Latino workers in Illinois relative to New York and Florida. Chapter Three uses data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to determine whether there has been a decline in job stability by examining the incidence of labour market turnover between 1986 and 1993.

Specifically, one- and two-year separation rates are computed and reveal that the incidence of job separations did not increase over the period under investigation. Analysis by reason for separation suggests that voluntary inter-firm mobility declined somewhat, but that involuntary separations showed no clear trend. Therefore, this paper does not find conclusive evidence that employment relationships have become more unstable in the recent past.

Chin, Rita Chook-Kuan. 1999. *Rewriting the 'Guest Worker': Turkish-German artists and the emergence of multiculturalism in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1961-1989*. University of California, Berkeley.

Between 1961 and 1989, nearly 1.7 million Turks settled in the Federal Republic of Germany. By the official end of recruitment in November 1973, Turks had become the largest group of non-German workers residing in the Federal Republic. This dissertation focuses on the Turkish-German artistic community, and more specifically, its central role as a mediator of images of the Turkish migration within the Federal Republic. Occupying a unique social position in German society as highly educated intellectuals who are also members of a minority population, Turkish-German artists are marginal to both the larger community of Turkish labourers, whom these artists often represent in their work, and the general German public, which provides the primary audience and market for that work.

The study examines each of these relationships. It considers not only the ways that these artists have attempted to represent the guest worker experience, but also the self-conscious gaps between the ordinary guest worker and the guest worker characters who appear in the cultural representations. It considers, moreover, how these gaps between typical experience and representation have grown out of the demands of the marketplace.

The study underscores and explores the complex dynamic that again and again arises out of these artists' competing concerns: their desires to add Turkish voices to the public debate about the long-term presence of foreigners in the Federal Republic; their often problematic efforts to become self-sufficient artists and intellectuals, an endeavor which requires a

sensitivity to the demands and expectations of their German audience; and their attempts to use their work as an instrument of social critique.

Ultimately, my dissertation tells a central story in the history of postwar Europe, one that chronicles the emergence of something called multiculturalism in the Federal Republic as well as the mediating role of the Turkish-German intelligentsia in shaping this discourse. I claim that what has been referred to as multiculturalism in postwar Germany is actually the intersection of two on-going public discussions-- one about the labour migration and the permanent residence of Turks, and the other about German national identity. By the late 1980s, these two discussions came together explicitly in a vigorous debate over the question of the Federal Republic as a multicultural society. One of the central arguments of my study is that the presence of large numbers of minorities alone does not automatically produce multiculturalism.

While the massive migration of the Turks took place in the early 1970s, ten to fifteen years passed before this demographic transformation prompted an earnest rethinking of the boundaries of German identity and culture. The rise to prominence of a number of Turkish-German artists and the wide circulation of their works drove this redefinition process, not only adding a Turkish voice to the public conversation about the guest workers, but also challenging the previously accepted conception of German society. Far from being a superstructural reflection of demographic changes, the cultural production of Turkish-German artists has served as one of the primary provocations towards a more fundamental reconsideration of German identity.

Cui, Dai. 2000. *Social construction of migration: Rural female migrants as domestic servants in Beijing, China*. Pennsylvania State University.

Current feminist and migration theories in Western academia have brought gender and migration together to understand how gender-specific characteristics of migration are produced. This study applies those theoretical developments in migration and gender to the study of rural-to-urban migration in China.

Adapting the recent work of feminist geographers, the study examines how the social construction of gender and migration has contributed to the gendered patterns of the rural-urban migration in China. Focusing on women migrants, particularly those working as domestic workers in Beijing, the study investigates why women migrants are concentrated in particular types of jobs, and how they are recruited for the jobs. The study identifies how concepts of gender, migration, and domestic service have been historically constructed and interwoven in China.

It also explores how these concepts have contributed to the high concentration of female migrants in domestic service, and to the recruitment of female migrants for such jobs. The study finds that rural farmers in communist China are ascribed a lower social status, compared to urban residents; that domestic work is women's work and low-level, and thus that rural female migrants with their imposed low status are confined to domestic work.

The study investigates the mechanisms that channel rural women into the roles of domestic workers. Focusing on the city of Beijing, the study finds that domestic workers found their

jobs through either informal mechanisms or formal ones. The former include personal networks and the free maid market in the city, while the latter comprise the domestic service agencies that are established by the state's own organizations of women and that are oriented by the city's migration policies. The study finds that rural women are channeled by the existing mechanisms for job search and the city's policies toward migration to take the role of a domestic worker. Their subordinate status as domestic workers is defined both at their urban employers' homes and in urban society more generally.

De Genova, Nicholas Paul. 1999. *Working the boundaries, making the difference: Race and space in Mexican Chicago*. University of Chicago.

Based upon ethnographic field research conducted in Chicago (May 1993-December 1995), this thesis is concerned with the sociocultural processes of racialization, class formation, and historicity in the everyday lives and struggles of transnational Mexican migrants. The thesis begins with a critical consideration of the problematic of immigration and the figure of the immigrant as it has been construed as an object of knowledge for hegemonic sociology in the United States, in relation to US nationalism and nativism.

The second chapter reviews the predominant ways, historically, that the problematic of immigration has been operationalized for Mexican migration in particular, especially on the parts of anthropologists. Then, by way of a critique of the practice of ethnographic research, the thesis seeks to provide an ethnographically-situated account of the material and practical conditions of possibility of its own ethnographic representations, paying particular attention to the methodological innovations that pertained to the author's employment during the research as an instructor of English as a Second Language and basic mathematics for predominantly Mexican/migrant workers in industrial workplace classrooms.

The thesis then moves to consider several extended ethnographic cases of the politics of labour discipline and subordination, as well as the dynamics of re-racialization whereby transnational Mexican migrants engage what it means to be Mexican in a racialized space between the hegemonic poles of whiteness and Blackness.

The remaining chapters elaborate the historicity of this particular configuration of racialized labour migration, constituted across nation-state spaces. The thesis examines the production of a space that is designated here as a distinctly Mexican Chicago which emerges through a transnational ensemble of racialized sociocultural relations, as well as the broader racialization of the space of the US nation-state and its citizenship, and the legal production of migrant illegality for Mexicans in particular.

Fujiwara, Lynn H. 1999. *Sanctioning immigrants: Asian immigrant and refugee women and the racial politics of welfare reform (personal responsibility, work opportunity reconciliation act, Asian-Americans)*. University of California, Santa Cruz.

This project is an examination of the relationship between Asian immigrants and the welfare and immigration reform movement that culminated with the passing of the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA).

The author examines how Asian immigrant women are central to the formulation of policy and political discourses, particularly around public assistance and the importance of citizenship. He argues and demonstrates that Asian immigrant women have maintained a pivotal position in the making of these social policies and continue to be active agents in the movement to rescind the most severe aspects in the welfare law affecting immigrants. A closer examination of the relationship between Asian immigrants and public assistance asserts a counter-intuitive logic that defies popular conceptions and monolithic hegemonic assumptions that Asian Americans do not experience poverty or rely on public assistance like other minority groups and negates their critical role in both formations and challenges of social policy.

The research methodology for this thesis is multi-modal. The author conducted field research as a participant in Asian Immigrant community outreach programmes, an instructor in citizenship courses, a volunteer in Asian immigrant citizenship workshops and forums, political advocacy conferences, as well as State level legislative meetings. He also conducted in-depth interviews with community-based organizations, advocacy groups, and social agencies throughout the Bay Area of Northern California. In addition, he utilized official archival data to contextualize the historical trajectory of the current racial politics surrounding Asian immigrants in relation to welfare and nativism within a global context.

The author's in-depth fieldwork and analysis reveal the immediate visibility to emerge through active campaigns, tragic suicides, and difficult circumstances Asian immigrants and refugees, the majority of whom are women, were soon to face with major public benefit cut-offs or changes in requirements. From a community-based perspective, my dissertation shows the centrality of Asian immigrant and refugee women in both their influence over policy formation, as well as the impact of social policy on their, and their families day-to-day lives and survival.

Fregoso, Helena; Gaytan, Fabiola. 1998. *Controlling of illegal immigration: A trade theoretic approach*. University of Essex (United Kingdom).

This thesis presents the analysis of the effects of a number of policies to control illegal immigration in a two-country general equilibrium model of international trade. After a review of the main developments in international trade and migration theories, we introduce a model where illegal immigration is explicitly modelled. This framework enables us to study the direct and indirect effects of four policy options on the flows of illegal immigration and on the welfare of the two countries called the North and the South.

The policies analysed are: multilateral tariff reforms, reallocation of resources from border control to domestic enforcement, tied foreign aid, and untied aid. In order to carry out the analysis we assume that the North and the South trade in a number of commodities and factor movements are disallowed. However, labour from the South attempt with some probability of success to emigrate to the North by illegal means. The probability of success at illegal immigration is a function of the expenditure on enforcement of anti-illegal immigration controls.

We assume that migration decisions are family rather than individually based, and that the migration equilibrium is the result of a welfare maximisation problem for the family in the

South. The family decides how many of its members will make an attempt at illegal immigration and how much of their income will be repatriated to the South. In addition we assume that such costs are incurred before the attempt at migration. These differences in modelling international migration will be seen to have serious implications for the properties of the model. Under this framework we establish how each policy influences migration decisions and therefore migration flows, and consequently how they affect welfare in the source and destination country. In this thesis we try to synthesise these theoretical explanations in the field of policy making.

Giannetti, Mariassunta. 1999. *The effects of integration on economic development: Monetary and real aspects*. University of California, Los Angeles.

The objective of this dissertation is to investigate the effects of integration on economic development, in order to explain a few stylized facts characterizing the experience of the European Union and developing countries. In particular, the first two essays analyze the effects of integration through trade and increase in knowledge sharing, and migration, respectively, on regional development in Europe; while the third essay takes into account the effects of capital inflows on financial stability and project financing in developing countries. In the first chapter, the author provides evidence of the existence of convergence clubs among European regions based on regional specialization. Afterward, she gives an explanation of these stylized facts based on the process of deeper integration and different regional specialization.

The author suggests that, if regions with different industrial structure do not benefit in the same measure from international knowledge spillovers, economic integration exacerbates disparities among the regions of a country, even if it accelerates growth and brings convergence among countries. The empirical evidence is supportive of the implications of the model, as well as of the technological mechanism of convergence based on international knowledge spillovers that regard the most advanced sector alone.

The second chapter shows that, if the skill premium is increasing in the average level of human capital of a location and differences in the price of non-traded goods arise endogenously, the more skilled the workers are, the stronger are the economic incentives to migrate towards the richest regions. In contrast, the least skilled workers have incentives to migrate to the poorest regions to minimize their living expenditures. In this context, the self-selection of migrants may determine underdevelopment traps if skills affect total factor productivity and regions start from different economic conditions. Finally, the third chapter provides a joint explanation of lending booms, banking and balance-of-payments crises that often follow the liberalization of capital movements in financial systems dominated by banks. Moreover, I examine the role of domestic underdeveloped financial markets and guarantees on deposits for explaining financial instability and contagion among countries equally rated by international investors, but having different investment opportunities.

Gurowitz, Amy Ilene. 1999. *Mobilizing international norms: Domestic actors, immigrants, and the State (Germany, Japan, Canada, Malaysia)*. Cornell University.

This dissertation investigates changing state policies toward immigrants in Germany, Japan, Canada, and Malaysia. A number of rights have been extended to immigrants in the post WWII era and much of this progress is attributable to international human rights norms.

Nonetheless, the impact of those international standards varies significantly across both time and place. For example, international norms have, perhaps paradoxically, had a greater impact in recent years in Japan than in Germany. And while, as expected, international standards have not had an influence on the Malaysian government, they have been important in empowering Malaysian activists. In order to account for this variation we have to understand both the role of state identity in determining how receptive government actors are to international factors, and the role of domestic activists in mobilizing international norms.

The study concludes that international standards are at issue in each state's debates about immigrants and integration, but to widely different degrees. At times international norms are the main catalysts of change, at other times behind the scenes influences, and still in other cases potentially harmful factors if mobilized by domestic actors.

These findings have implications not only for the study of international institutions and norms, but also for how we think about globalization and the state, and the general direction of change for immigrants.

\$First, this study responds to recent critics of constructivist approaches by performing detailed process tracing to substantiate the connection between international factors and domestic change, thus moving beyond the often implied assumption that international normative factors have a similar impact globally.

\$Second, this study speaks directly to recent debates about the state and globalization. States are not impotent or withering away. While state actors are under pressure from relatively new sources in developing policy toward immigrants, the most important questions facing immigrants remain firmly within the purview of the state. In addition, the cases examined here reaffirm the idea that globalization is not a homogenizing process, but one that may at times even be polarizing.

\$Finally, the cases studied here provide some insight into the question of whether immigrant rights are progressing forward, or being rolled back. Looking across countries we can see movement in both directions and, with regard to rights for documented migrants, we will likely see a meeting in the middle between the most progressive and most restrictive countries.

Hassan, Munir. 1999. *International migration, trade and investment: Complementarity or substitutability*. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

During the past decades, international migration has assumed much prominence. Manifested in flows of permanent settlers, asylum seekers, refugees, contract workers and undocumented migrants, the global stock of international migrants has increased steadily.

The current stock of international migrants ranges from 130 to 145 million. The experience with international migration is common among all geographical regions; varying only in level, type, proportion of population, and the duration of migration.

International migration has raised much concern among both labour-sending and labour-receiving countries. Migrant-receiving countries are increasingly concerned about the adverse affects of large scale migration, perceived diminished capacity to absorb additional migrants, impact on cultural homogeneity and the law and order situation, and the effects on job conditions of unskilled workers. The loss of professional and technical people, leading to a decrease in native talent to participate in the global system, is a major concern among labour-sending countries. Apprehensive of various adverse effects, policy planners in labour-sending countries have focused a considerable amount of attention on the use of trade, aid, and investment as disincentives to migration. These policies are aimed at creating greater and better job opportunities in-migrant sending countries, reducing wage differentials, paving the way for long-term development.

Underlying these issues has been the assumption that trade is a substitute for migration, and that aid and investments are adequately and appropriately geared to economic development. Past experience has, however, demonstrated that such assumptions do not always hold in reality. Factor prices, therefore, do not necessarily equalize following trade; official development assistance is inadequate and caters to domestic interest groups; and foreign investment does not create jobs for those prone to migration.

A widely held contrary view is now emerging where international migration is seen as being a complement to commodity trade. Migrants bring with them not only new skills and training, but, also, food habits, tastes, cultural values, and individual preferences. Their presence abroad creates a new export market for labour-exporting countries. In free economies, market forces respond to such preferences, and the desired goods get imported. A casual look at shops and market places in areas with a concentration of migrant populations testifies to the existence of such a complementarity between international and migration.

This study has been an attempt towards understanding and explaining the role of international migration as a complement to trade. Based on the experience of Bangladesh, it has been demonstrated that complementarity between international migration exists with respect to the export of items such as fish, vegetables, fruits, feature films, books, magazines, handicrafts, ceramic products, etc. Broadly, these refer to export items such as food, clothing and apparel, recreational and household items. Such a complementarity is re-enforced by the level, concentration and composition of migrants, as well as the duration of the process of migration. A greater concentration of migrants at a particular location helps market development; longer duration enables a gradual broadening of commodity composition of exports.

The migration-trade link is also affected by trade policies pursued by both the labour sending and labour receiving countries. A liberal trade policy on the part of a labour-receiving country is fundamental. However, from a labour sending country's point of view, trade liberalization, deregulation of restrictive measures and the development of transportation

links encourage migration and trade linkages. A well-developed transportation link is particularly important.

Hirsch, Jennifer Sue. 1999. *Migration, modernity, and Mexican marriage: A comparative study of gender, sexuality and reproductive health in a transnational community*. John Hopkins University.

This study explored socio-cultural influences on gender, sexuality and reproductive health among two groups of Mexican women from the same community: 13 women in Atlanta and their sisters or sisters-in-law in Mexico. The research objectives were: (1) to investigate differences and similarities in ideas about sexuality and gender held by two groups of Mexican women from the same region (one in Mexico, one in Atlanta); (2) to explore the diversity of women's goals in these two locations, and the resources on which they draw to attain these goals, and (3) to develop an understanding of social and cultural influences on sexual and reproductive health behaviour in these communities. Methods.

Data collection involved six life history interviews with each of the 26 women, single interviews with their husbands and mothers, life history drawing and body mapping, and 15 months of participant observation in both locations. The life histories consist of six interviews: (1) childhood and family life; (2) social networks and stories of US - Mexico migration; (3) gender and household division of labour; (4) menstruation, reproduction, and fertility management; (5) health, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases and infertility, and (6) courtship and sexuality. Interviews were also conducted with eight of the life history informants' mothers and nine of the husbands.

The study describes two important trajectories of change in gender and sexuality: migration-related change, and generational change. The women in Mexico and Atlanta conceived of marriage and sexual relationships in ways that were quite similar: they discuss sexual relationships in terms of trust (*confianza*) and respect (*respeto*). Despite this shared culture, there were ideological and material differences between the women in Atlanta and their sisters in Mexico which resulted in increased independence for some migrant women.

The major finding is that generational changes in women's marital goals far overshadow these migration-related changes. Younger (especially those under 30) and more educated women seek marriages which are more emotionally intimate and somewhat more egalitarian than their mother's and older sister's. This new ideology of the Mexican companionate marriage has important implications for women's fertility control and disease prevention behaviour.

Hill, Laura Elizabeth. 1999. *Managing risk through migration: Marriage, divorce, and childbearing of female Mexican and Central American migrants to the United States*. University of California, Berkeley.

Women make up a considerable percentage of migrants to the United States. Young single women from Mexico and Central America are becoming more important in the flow of migrants from those regions. Nevertheless, most migration research treats female migration as derivative of male migration.

This study shows why female migration is often not derivative of male migration, and describes why previous research has led us to faulty conclusions. Most sending-country survey data depend on the household head to document the border crossings of the household members, and I demonstrate how this leads to the underestimation of numbers of immigrating women, and particularly underestimates of the movement of unmarried women (both single and divorced).

To overcome this problem, this study uses a US-drawn sample of female migrants. Using the retrospective marital and fertility histories of the June 1990 and 1995 Current Population Survey, I show that there are strong temporal connections between women's international migration and other life-course events, namely marriage, divorce, and first births. Proportional hazards estimation reveals that single Mexican and Central American-born women have much higher chances of first marriage during the year in which they migrate, as well as for seven years after migration, than they do prior to migration. Chances for first divorce are higher immediately before and after migration than they are long before migration. Among Mexican and Central American-born women, chances for non-marital first births are higher in the period preceding migration than they are earlier. For all migrant women, chances for non-marital births are higher after migration than they are before migration.

All of these findings suggest that women are not simply following male migrants to the US, nor do their decisions to move appear to be based solely on the economic conditions that have been used to explain male migration. Women may move in order to secure a better quality of life for themselves and their children that includes not only access to higher wages, but also access to marriage markets, access to divorce, and to escape from restrictive social environments. For some women, their expected quality of life is better in the destination country. For others, there may be less variation in outcomes and their decision to move may demonstrate a preference to avoid risk.

Hughes, Sarah Mercedes. 1999. *Migration, trade, and globalization: French politics and Euro-Mediterranean partnership*. Northwestern University.

This dissertation explores the relationship between migration and trade in the case of France and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (1995). The dissertation argues that French support for this trade agreement between the members of the European Union and sixteen non-member Mediterranean countries was a response to French domestic and foreign policy goals, some of which were related to migration.

French lawmakers' support for free trade with the Mediterranean countries was grounded in a liberal conception of the causes of migration. This liberal analysis proposes that migrants chase higher wages and that trade and migration can act as substitutes for one another.

But, as this dissertation shows, trade and migration do not invariably relate to each other in this way. Thus, the policies French lawmakers have espoused are unlikely to have the desired effect of reducing unwanted migration from the Mediterranean region. In addition to calling into question the liberal theory of migration, this dissertation shows that immigration policy is formulated for reasons that are cultural and political as much as economic.

The core chapters of the dissertation explore the French history of migration and expose the rationale behind recent shifts in immigration policy that move decision-making and compliance from the realm of national policy toward the jurisdiction of European institutions. Tracing the lineage of shifts in immigrant-related policy, the dissertation investigates the relationship between immigration and French national identity. Although the dissertation explores the genesis of migration policy in French politics and the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement, the analysis is applicable in a range of cases, including the North American Free Trade Agreement. In the debates surrounding the North American Free Trade Agreement (1993) and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, lawmakers and experts made strikingly similar arguments and assumptions about migration and its relationship to trade. The dissertation therefore concludes by drawing parallels between the European and American cases.

Kandel, William Alan. 1999. *Temporary United States migration and children's educational outcomes in three Mexican communities*. University of Chicago.

Recent research on the impacts of international labour migration for migrant-sending countries suggests that remitted earnings do not generate economic development because they are not invested in productive, labour-generating ventures. This study considers the impact of international migration on several measures of education to see if it promotes human capital investment.

The data, collected over 15 months in Zacatecas, Mexico, include 725 household surveys from three distinct communities, and 7,600 student surveys from urban and rural schools in the region. The author hypothesizes that Mexico-US migration influences Mexican children's education outcomes in opposing ways. Increased household income permits additional schooling and lowers the likelihood children will leave school. Yet, extended parental absences and successful migration reduce children's educational performance and aspirations.

Because the US labour market does not reward educational investment for most migrant labour employment, it discourages post-secondary schooling among potential migrants. Results indicate that positive economic effects of US migration on education outcomes are strongest in primary school and decrease at higher academic levels. Negative impacts peak when children enter adolescence, corresponding to entrance into secondary school; at this age children require more parental attention and begin to evaluate their educational and occupational alternatives.

A child's own US experience prior to terminating schooling is positively associated with education outcomes, because it indicates extensive migration early in the child's life when positive economic effects are strong and shifts in labour market orientation are minimal. Within the immediate family, recent sibling US migration has stronger negative impacts on education outcomes than recent parental US migration. Sibling trips are likely to be more relevant to children, and siblings are less likely to remit as much of their US earnings to the household.

The impact of migration on children is inversely related to their social distance to migrants. Migration within the nuclear family has the strongest impact, followed by migration of

extended relatives and acquaintances. Internal migration is positively associated with education outcomes, because it reflects educational choices made within the context of Mexican labour markets which provide greater returns to educational investment.

Jimenez-Zamora, Elizabeth. 1999. *Labor market segmentation and migrant labor: A case study of indigenous and mestizo migrants in Bolivia*. University of Notre Dame.

This dissertation contributes to a better understanding of the labour market segmentation process in developing economies and the concentration of indigenous labour across low-paid, unstable and unprotected jobs. Specifically, it examines why indigenous migrant workers largely fail to make successful transitions into wage employment and instead remain straddled between subsistence agriculture and precarious jobs.

It analyzes three issues: (1) how segmented labour markets work, (2) how the rural village community facilitates the survival of disadvantaged indigenous migrants and (3) how standard labour theories and econometric testing alone fail to fully explain the process of labour market segmentation and marginalization of indigenous labour. Standard analysis of migration and employment shows that individual productivity related endowments and work preferences determine job allocation and occupational mobility. From this perspective, not only does indigenous labour lack essential skills needed to get good jobs but also indirectly chooses not to succeed in the labour market by prioritizing subsistence agriculture and their kinship obligations over their need to equip themselves and become fully committed workers.

Through a detailed case study of job allocation, migration strategies and economic behaviour among a sample of 203 indigenous and mestizo migrant workers in Bolivia, this dissertation shows, by contrast, that indigenous migrants are unable to make successful transitions to paid employment because they are trapped in lower occupational rings of a segmented labour market. They are so effectively trapped in these jobs by their lack of socially recognized skills and credentials, by the priority they are obliged to give to responsibilities in their distant home communities and by the various forms of institutionalized discrimination.

This analysis makes two principal contributions to the literature of labour markets in developing economies. First, it confirms that integration of rural labour into paid employment does not follow a job-graduation process as disadvantaged workers are largely confined to the lowest rings of the labour markets. Second, it shows that in a segmented labour market, village communities become critical institutions to the survival of disadvantaged workers. The overall research strategy combines qualitative ethnographic fieldwork, quantitative data collection and econometric data analysis.

Lee, Erika. 1998. *At America's gates: Chinese immigration during the exclusion era, 1882-1943*. University of California, Berkeley

When the United States passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, Chinese labourers became the first group in American history to be excluded from the country on the basis of their race and class. In effect until 1943, the Chinese Exclusion Laws had a profound impact on the Chinese in America and on the development of American immigration law and immigration history. This dissertation examines the exclusion era from the perspective of both Chinese immigrants and US immigration officials. It focuses on the immigration service's

enforcement of the exclusion laws, the Chinese reaction to exclusion and their continued attempts to enter the United States, and the relationship between Chinese immigrants and US immigration officials.

The author argues that the history of Chinese exclusion is best characterized by the dialectical relationship between these two groups. The attitudes and actions of each group directly informed and shaped the behaviour of the other, creating and perpetuating a cycle of Chinese immigration and American exclusion. The anti-Chinese environment in the West directly influenced how immigration officials enforced the exclusion laws. Chinese immigrants found it extremely difficult to enter the US, but they never stopped immigrating altogether. They learned to rely upon traditional Chinese kinship networks and transnational migration strategies and new American tools such as political lobbying efforts, immigration lawyers, and the US judicial system. Chinese communities protested against the exclusion laws and launched legal and economic challenges to overturn them. When these efforts failed, Chinese immigrants turned to illegal immigration.

In their efforts to immigrate to the US, Chinese immigrants clashed with immigration officials at America's gates, represented in the West by the immigration station on Angel Island from 1910 to 1940. More often than not, Chinese immigrants succeeded in immigrating. However, such success resulted in high costs, and the cycle and legacy of exclusion continued for generations. By focusing on both the excluded and the excluders, this dissertation seeks to provide a more comprehensive portrayal of the exclusion era and to highlight the relationship between immigration, Asian American, legal, political, and Western and California history.

Kim, Joon Kium. 1999. *Structuration of international contract labor migration: A comparative analysis of overseas migrant workers in South Korea and Mexican Braceros in the United States*. University of California, Berkeley.

International labour migration has been an essential feature of economic development. In many ways, migrants are induced by both economic and non-pecuniary opportunities of labour receiving countries, but such migration flows and the attendant socialization process are mediated by political decisions.

This dissertation examines how transnational contract workers become incorporated in the labour process of South Korea's industrial economy and the US agricultural sector. South Korea began importing foreign labour in 1991 from labour surplus countries of Southeast Asia, China, and the Philippines. Euphemistically called the Industrial Technical Trainee System, the South Korean Government allowed private manpower agencies to recruit and place foreign workers on contracts. The increasing demand for labour in small and mid-sized manufacturing firms greatly expanded recruitment efforts, importing labour from over twenty countries.

Similarly, US agribusiness continuously vied for cheap source of labour principally from Mexico beginning in the early 1900s. Due to a sharp decline in agricultural labour pool during WWII, a bilateral agreement was reached between the governments of the US and Mexico in 1942 to allow the placement of Mexican workers in US agriculture. Started

ostensibly to meet labour demand during the war-time emergency period, the so-called *Abracero program* outlasted the war for nearly twenty-two years.

In understanding the complex of institutions and actors involved in structuring contract labour migration, this dissertation analyzes the role of state in providing conditions for capital accumulation by importing foreign workers. Defined as rules and resources, the structure of international labour migration systems of South Korea and the US revealed a myriad of institutions constituted by strategically situated actors who perpetuated the structure of domination. One of the principal aspects of such domination involved state-business alliance that not only manifested in stratified labour structure along national and racial lines, but also served to discipline both domestic and foreign workers. But, as articulated by Anthony Giddens, rules and resources have both constraining and enabling characteristics. As such, the very foundation of domination served as a departure point for worker agency. In short, this thesis examines the interplay between structure of domination and individual agency in structuring international contract labour migration.

McArdle, Theresa Mary. 2000. *Migration and the politics of support: The dynamics of gender and life stages in the development of transnational social networks*. University of Michigan.

This dissertation is based principally on fieldwork in both New York City and the remote village of Chila de la Sal, in southern Puebla, Mexico. Through ethnographic research and qualitative analysis, it explores the ways Chilans (people from Chila) living in New York and Mexico negotiate important social, emotional, informational, economic and material forms of support that make migration possible. A focus on people's participation in extensive social networks that crisscross between the two countries also facilitates an in-depth exploration of their contributions to them. The synergistic product of this social networking is the Chilan transnational community--; numerous people and distinct geographic locales linked together through complex transnational social arrangements. In addition to studying people's social networking and supportive practices, this project also emphasizes the dynamics of gender and life stages as central to understanding larger migration processes.

The literature on Mexican migration suggests that women who migrate to the United States often want to stay because they experience fewer forms of gendered oppression. This research, however, suggests that Chilan women's management of emotional and social support; their caregiving--; is as crucial to the maintenance of the transnational community as the steady flow of men's remittances. Chila's transnationalization has also meant that older adults confront dramatic changes to old ways of life that disrupt the availability of familiar forms of assistance and prompt the development of new ones. Older men have more difficulties than older women with these transformations. The ways people deal with their community's transnationalization and the conflicts that arise from them have important implications for social work.

This dissertation is also concerned with connecting ethnographic research in transnational communities to a social work agenda based on empowerment principles tailored to the specificities of migrants' experiences. Toward that end, the author offers several guidelines for thinking through empowerment practice in transnational communities. These practice principles are enriched by illustrative examples from her ethnography.

Orrenius, Pia Margareta. 1999. *Return migration from Mexico: Theory and evidence (Migrant workers, income shocks, length of stay, United States)*. University of California, Los Angeles.

This dissertation utilizes the prevalence of return migration between Mexico and the United States and a unique data set to examine the determinants of both migratory frequency and length-of-stay of Mexican migrants to the United States.

Chapter 1 addresses the first challenge in this endeavor, to develop a theoretical model consistent with return and cyclical migration. The focus of Chapter 2 is to explore the theoretical implications of Chapter 1, namely the role of income shocks, family migrant networks, and the Mexican migrant smuggling (coyote) industry in Mexico-US migration since 1965. Using unique, source country data collected by the Mexican Migration Project from both migrant and non migrant households in western Mexico, the chapter estimates how the probability of migrating is influenced by the above determinants in two ways.

First, the effect of shocks and coyote prices are estimated using a two-stage least squares strategy in which coyote prices are instrumented for with border enforcement hours. Second, family network effects are estimated controlling for individual fixed effects. My findings suggest that shocks and networks are significant push factors in migration and that falling coyote prices have contributed to further increasing migration flows. The skill-sorting results suggest that although high-skilled Mexican workers do not migrate to the US in an average year, they have the highest migration response in a crisis year. Increased illegal immigration from Mexico has also been accompanied by rising enforcement along the Mexico-US border.

Chapter 3 explores whether border enforcement has simply trapped would-be return migrants inside the US or if lengthened spells are the result of other dimensions of migration costs such as migrant access to networks. First a theoretical model is formulated in which I demonstrate that rising fixed costs of migration should lead to increased durations of stay among return migrants. The estimates from a Cox proportional hazard model suggest increased line watch hours have contributed to longer spell lengths among both documented and undocumented immigrants on first trips, but have had no impact on undocumented migrants on higher-order trips. Increased access to sibling and father networks have led to longer durations of stay for both groups.

Piper, Craig Scott. 1999. *New Deal migratory labor camps in California, 1935-1942: Three case studies*. Mississippi State University.

By 1935, the Great Plains region of Oklahoma, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Colorado, the Texas panhandle, Nebraska, and portions of Arkansas had experienced devastating dust storms for about four years. Drought and environmental abuse since the 1890s were the major contributors to the disaster. Noting the ravaged region, an Associated Press reporter dubbed the area "the Dust Bowl" in 1935.

While many heartland residents remained out on the Plains during the natural disaster, some, especially tenant farmers, left their homesteads in search of work in the vast fruit and vegetable fields of California. Lured by letters from family members, labour handbills, and desperation, approximately 300,000 Great Plains residents migrated to the Golden State

searching for a better life between 1935 and 1940. Instead of finding prosperity and unlimited work, many of the "Okies"; a generic term often used for all the migrants, experienced horrid labour conditions and suffered from the effects of living in unsanitary slums resulting in social and health problems.

The sudden and massive Okie influx overwhelmed state and local resources. By early 1935, the federal Resettlement Administration built, in Marysville, the first in its string of fifteen demonstration migrant labour camps. In 1937, the newly created Farm Security Administration replaced the RA and continued with the migrant camp programme in California. The oncoming of the Second World War halted the success of the migrant camp programme. Nonetheless, the FSA was the only agency, public or private, to make significant inroads into the migrant labour problem in California.

This study examined the history of the FSA migrant labour camps in California during the Great Depression years of 1935 and 1941 by focusing on three camps in Marysville, Arvin and Yuba City. As this study will show, these camps, although they did not solve California's agricultural migrant labour problem entirely, improved the lives of the programme's participants by offering a viable solution to the agricultural migratory labour dilemma.

Powell, Scott Brady. 1999. *Ireland in transition: Economic development and international migration, 1980-1997*. Brown University.

This dissertation seeks to understand the reasons for (1) high rates of emigration from Ireland in the 1980's and (2) sharply declining rates of emigration from Ireland in the 1990's. Using fixed-effects regression models, this research analyses Irish migration flows to and from twelve European Union nations and the United States from 1980 to 1997. Specifically, four Irish migration streams are studied: net flows in general, net flows to specific destination countries, gross out-flows to specific nations, and gross in-flows to Ireland from specific origin countries.

Testing neoclassical macroeconomic, dual Labour market, and network theories of international migration, this dissertation finds strong and consistent empirical evidence to support neoclassical macroeconomic migration theory. Controlling for other factors, increases in Irish emigration rates, regardless of destination country, are associated with slow wage growth and rising unemployment rates in Ireland. Furthermore, Irish migrants tend to move to those countries which have comparatively higher wages and comparatively lower unemployment rates than Ireland, controlling for other factors. Thus, the 1980's recession in Ireland appears to have driven much of the nation's high rates of emigration over that period and the current economic boom seems to account for much of the sharp declines in Irish emigration in recent years, while comparative economic conditions significantly influence which nation an Irish person chooses as a destination country.

Pyne, Hnin Hnin. 1999. *Assessing the effects of personal networks on HIV risk sexual behaviours among migrants from Burma in Ranong and Chiang Mai, Thailand*. John Hopkins University.

In hopes of seeking economic betterment, and refuge from routine violence, many of the migrants found themselves in austere living and working conditions in Thailand, and living in fear of arrest and deportation. However, Thailand offers an income that allows them to

subsist and, for many, to save for the future, an opportunity which did not exist back home in Burma. Thailand also offers refuge for those who have escaped forced labour, forced portering, forced relocation, and armed conflict. The migrants from Burma in Ranong and Chiang Mai were driven not only by economic opportunities in Thailand, but also by abuses of power by the military regime and their policies which disrupt economic livelihoods of peoples.

Employing both survey and qualitative methods of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, the study reveals three key findings: (1) gender and ethnicity/region shaped migratory experiences, personal networks, mobility, security, and HIV risk behaviours; (2) migration affected significant changes in personal networks, including the establishment of new kin-based ties, but did not result in a severing of all traditional/familial ties; and (3) personal networks and mobility influence sexual risk behaviours, but not in a predictable fashion. Identifying migrants solely as a high risk group, or as victims of exploitation and violence, often overlooks or ignores the diversity of experiences, perceptions, and difficulties and opportunities encountered by the migrant populations.

A popular characterization of migrant workers as breaking away from traditional ties of family, engaging in risk behaviours, and taking infections back home to their partners and communities, distracts from examination of critical gender and ethnic differences and the political economic and social context in which the migrants live and work. Personal networks were affected by migration. The residential and free-time networks reduced in size, suffered a loss of kin-based ties, and declined in heterogeneity; however, the majority of the migrants, particularly women, remained ensconced in networks of kin relationships in Thailand.

The study, however, supports a hypothesis that mobility and lack of kin increase the likelihood of engaging in sexual risk behaviours - commercial sex patronage and multiple sexual partners - among male migrants.

Rincon, Alejandra. 1999. *Those that fled >La Crisis<: Guatemalan migrants to the United States, 1980-1996. University of Houston.*

Unlike other migratory flows from Latin America which have economic factors as their principal cause, Guatemalan and Salvadoran mass emigration in the 1980s is more directly rooted in the political and military role of United States in the region. Despite this, there is a paucity of statistical literature about Guatemalan migration, including the conditions of this migration and a description of its general patterns of settlement in the United States (Burns, 1993; Jonas, 1996; Menjivar, 1998; Palma, 1998; Repak, 1995).

As immigration from Guatemala and other countries increases so does the need to have an accurate picture of the nature and volume of these flows into the United States. This thesis will attempt to characterize and describe the conditions of Guatemalan immigration and settlement in the United States based on case studies and statistical sources. In addition, it will strive to provide an estimate of the size of the Guatemalan population in the United States as well as describe its social composition and settlement patterns, such as the geographical distribution of Guatemalan immigrants.

Rogers, Joseph Michael. 1999. *Political economy of Caribbean drug trafficking: The case of the Dominican Republic*. Florida International University

The purpose of this dissertation was to examine the relationship between narcotics trafficking and the processes of economic liberalization and democratization in the Caribbean. The salient social, political and economic processes were explored at each juncture of the drug trafficking chain to determine why certain groups and locales became integrated in the global narcotics economy. It also considered the national security implications of the global narcotics economy. The Global Commodity Chain framework allowed the study to examine the social, political and economic processes that determine how a commodity is produced, transported, distributed and consumed in the global economy.

A case study method was used to specify the commodity (cocaine) and locations (US and Dominican Republic) where these processes were examined. The important contributing factors in the study included: a liberalizing global economy, the social processes of migration, the formation of enclaves in the US, the opening of the political process and institutional weakness in the country of origin. All of these factors contributed to the Dominican Republic and Dominican migrants becoming key players in the cocaine commodity chain. It concluded that narcotics trafficking as a national security issue remains a fluid concept, contingent on specific cultural and historic antecedents.

Tung, Charlene. 1999. *The social reproductive labor of Filipina transmigrant workers in Southern California: Caring for those who provide elderly care*. University of California, Irvine.

Despite the fact that more than half of recent Philippine (im)migrants to the US are women, most research on Filipina/o Americans thus far has detailed the experiences of men, while paying little attention to the unique migration experiences of women. In part as a response to political-economic conditions facing the Philippines, Filipina women today work throughout the world as transnational social reproductive labourers. Despite this "new"; age marked by increased transnational flows of both commodities and people, and particularly the independent migration of women, Filipina women maintain their place "in the home"; as social reproductive labourers. Through a focus on the lived experiences of migrant Filipinas employed as live-in home health care workers, the author illustrates not only the continuance of women's social reproductive labour across nations, but the continued undervaluing of

This becomes clear through two avenues: first, as underpaid domestic workers (live-in home health caregivers) in Southern California and second, as mothers and wives from afar working to maintain substantive ties to children and family left in the Philippines. Yet importantly, while women's place within the home is maintained, through their very migration these Filipina women are redefining what it means to be mothers and wives in a transnational age. Through the use of participant-observation, twenty oral histories and in-depth interviews, I explore the living and working conditions of live-in Filipina elderly caregivers as they negotiate their roles as transnational workers, wives, and mothers. Central to the dissertation are the concepts of care and emotional labour and how these are woven into women's work and personal lives (see e.g. Abel and Nelson, 1990; Hochschild, 1983).

The author examines the complications which arise between employer and employee in domestic work situations, the implications of being paid to care, and the costs of mothering

from afar. Through an investigation of Filipina women's daily working lives in the US and the strategies they employ, we can begin to see more clearly the impacts of globalization both here in the US (e.g. healthcare), and in the Philippines (e.g. formatfamily and gender roles).

Velazquez Flores, Rafael. 1999. *United States-Mexican relations: Between conflict and cooperation*. University of Miami.

The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the causes of conflict and between Mexico and the United States. The dissertation uses the case-study approach methodology. Three case studies are presented: NAFTA, drug trafficking, and immigration. NAFTA represents a singular scheme of cooperation between Mexico and the United States, the drug trafficking issue best exemplifies a simultaneous pattern of conflict and cooperation, and immigration is a rather permanent conflictual issue area.

The research employs a methodological model to study the bilateral relationship. The dissertation finds four key reasons why the US-Mexican relationship has been conflictual. (1) Mexico and the United States are two states marked by different cultural, historical, social, political and economic patterns. (2) In the past, the United States has used military force to achieve its diplomatic goals toward Mexico. (3) The issues that are involved in the bilateral agenda and the actors that take part in their foreign policy decision-making process are varied and numerous. (4) Both governments often have different perceptions and opposing viewpoints on particular issue-areas that have led to the use of distinct theoretical approaches.

The principal reasons that explain cooperation between Mexico and the United States are: (1) The increased interdependence between Mexico and the United States and the growing globalization of the world economy have influenced both nations to seek cooperation. (2) When a coincident change of domestic and international factors occurs, Mexico and the United States search for cooperation to deal with the transformations. (3) When the two countries' bargaining power seems to be evened out, both countries tend to cooperate. (4) When both governments use a similar theoretical approach to address problems, then there is a possibility for mutual cooperation. (5) When both nations have similar perceptions toward the same issue-area, they set alike objectives, and their national interest coincide, then it is likely that they will seek schemes of cooperation.

Viloria, Marita de Guzman. 1999. *From exclusion to compassion: An interdisciplinary study of sexual trafficking among Filipinas*. Fuller Theological Seminary, School of World Mission.

When a woman or child begins to view her body as the only avenue for gaining livelihood, life ceases to have meaning for her. As we watch and allow the disintegration of our women and children in prostitution, we watch and allow the eroding of the fabric of our common existence. This research views the lives of prostituted Filipinas (females of the Philippines) whose stories of oppression and triumph inform the study. The multi-dimensional nature of the subject matter laid the groundwork for integrating social psychology, ecclesiology and theology.

The narrative themes are the lens through which now view sexual exploitation. The prostituted Filipinas are positioned on the outside of three major social circles: the family, characterized by deprivation and abuse; the society, which has become a venue for sexual and economic exploitation; and the church which responds by institutionalized silence. The church supports the exclusion hub and is uninvolved. Throughout these themes persists an overarching theme of dehumanization and social exclusion. A compassion praxis is drawn from the Greek deep yearning in the bowels; which moved Jesus to compassion. The noun *splangchna* symbolizes the heart. Etymologically, the Latin *com pati* means to suffer with; Compassion is woven into the Filipino heart and finds its meaning in cultural forms known in the Philippine vernacular as *habag* (mercy) and *malasakit* (deep concern).

Compassion is expressed in the spirit of *damayan* (mutual resourcing and helpfulness) and *kapatiran* (sisterhood, brotherhood). The shared self (*kapwa*) grounded in the inner self; (*loob*) is the Filipino's highest level of interpersonal relationship and is a potential identification point with the outcast. The essence of the Greek *splangchna* and the Filipino *loob* intersect. Compassion is not a choice for the image bearer who shares the *imago Dei* with the forgotten other; the author exhorts the church to externalize its witness of compassion by offering informed advocacy (*maalam na pakikisangkot*) and care (*paglingap*) to the marginalized Filipina, who is intrinsically a good *kapwa* and a beloved other; to Christ. Jesus, our model of compassion, does not limit his friendship to those who are like him.

Watts, Julie Renee. 1999. *Strange bedfellows: How labor union leaders and employers find common ground on immigration in Spain, Italy and France*. New York University.

In the 1980s, global economic restructuring and restrictive immigration policies combined to create a growing population of precarious immigrant workers in Spain, Italy and France. My dissertation research indicates that many labour union leaders see immigration as an inevitable consequence of globalization and believe restrictive policies are ineffective in completely controlling immigration. Instead, restrictions undermine the wages and working conditions of natives by creating an unstable immigrant workforce. Therefore, contrary to conventional wisdom that unions favour restrictions to protect native workers from cheap immigrant labour, many labour leaders prefer moderate policies, such as extended work permits, legalization of illegal immigrants, family reunification, and quotas in Spain and Italy.

Not surprisingly, most employers believe firms should be allowed to hire the most qualified workers regardless of their country of origin. Consequently, Spanish, Italian and French labour leaders and employers have formed an unusual, tacit alliance in favor of moderately open immigration policies. The author hypothesizes that globalization helps shape the immigration preferences of labour leaders and employers as the expanding global market challenges state capacity to control immigration and threatens the competitiveness of highly regulated labour markets and traditional union organization. However, domestic factors intervene between global economic changes causing divergence in group preferences and policy outcomes across countries, among unions and between national and local employers' associations.

For example, in Spain and Italy, where the underground economy is pervasive, labour leaders strongly support legalizing illegal immigrants for economic reasons. In contrast, French labour leaders only support legalization for humanitarian purposes, where underground

economy is less prevalent. While most employers have taken a low-profile position on immigration in the 1990s, unions have frequently mobilized on behalf of immigrants, effectively using protest and institutional access to government officials to moderate immigration policy outcomes. For example, in 1989, Italian leaders organized a mass demonstration on behalf of immigrants, which placed immigration on the government's agenda and made the unions a key actor in the policy-making process. The Martelli Law (1990) satisfied many union demands, demonstrating that labour leaders can effectively moderate immigration policy outcomes to improve the stability of immigrant workers.

1998

Alarcon, Rafael Guadalupe. 1998. *The migrants of the information age: Foreign-born engineers and scientists and regional development in Silicon Valley*. University of California, Berkeley.

This dissertation examines the integration of foreign-born engineers and scientists in the high technology industry of Silicon Valley. The study focuses on the experiences of Indian and Mexican immigrants. India provides the United States with the largest number of highly educated immigrants and Mexico is the source of the largest number of unskilled workers and of a small but growing number of professionals.

The dissertation addresses two research questions: (1) what role do foreign-born professionals play in high technology firms vis-à-vis their native-born counterparts? and, (2) are recent immigrant engineers and scientists recruited because of their willingness to accept lower wages? The quantitative and qualitative data used in this study come from the census (1990 Public Use Microdata Samples) and from twenty case studies of Indian and Mexican engineers and scientists.

There are four types of foreign-born engineers and scientists working in Silicon Valley: children of immigrant families, former employees of subsidiaries located outside the United States, former foreign students at US universities, and H-1B high tech braceros; (workers holding temporary non-immigrant visas). The recruitment and hiring of these workers underscore the importance of social networks.

Immigrant engineers and scientists play a crucial role in the development of the information technology industry of Silicon Valley because of their large concentration and contribution of human capital. There is a much larger concentration of foreign-born engineers and scientists in Silicon Valley than in other high technology regions of the United States. Nearly one third of the engineers and scientists employed in the high technology industry of Silicon Valley are immigrants. They have much higher levels of education than their native counterparts: the majority have post-graduate degrees and they are twice as likely to have obtained a doctorate degree than the native-born engineers and scientists. The results of regression analyses suggest that high tech employers reward the high levels of education of immigrants but in spite of this, their hourly wages remain low. This is either because employers penalize them for their lack of work experience or they discriminate against them.

Colatrella, Steven. 1998. *The working class web: Immigrants in Italy and the making of the worldwide labor market*. State University of New York at Binghamton.

This dissertation links social conflicts over structural adjustment in third world countries with those over flexible production in the first world. These two phenomena are seen as linked by the increasingly worldwide social networks of migrant communities. These networks, as studied in the region of the Veneto in northern Italy, an early center of flexible specialization, are developed by communities in the migrants' counties of origin in order to resolve the problems and distortions in local conditions created as a result, at least in part, of structural adjustment as it has impacted on the migrants' regions, industries, agricultural sectors or political aspirations. As such, the migration is seen not as a result of structural adjustment, acting as a push factor in neo-classical models, but rather as an response to structural adjustment.

As a result of the activities of these migrant communities in Italy and elsewhere, acting with an increasing autonomy at the worldwide level, a world labour market is coming into being. These networks act in a way that can be compared with dissipative systems, as they restore some order and make possible material and community survival through a vast circulation of information, resources, money, commodities and people across the planet. This network of migrant networks, the other worldwide web, has mobilized job placement and the internal migration of foreign-born immigrants from the south of Italy to the north in recent years. It is also capable at times of mobilizing political activity as in the immigrant housing occupations, formation of associations, and national anti-racist demonstrations in Italy since 1990.

The internal migration to the north of Italy followed these political mobilizations and indicated that immigrants can already constitute a political subject before entering into capitalist industry. Hence, organization as workers has been relatively rapid and widespread in the Veneto, as reflected in union membership among immigrants. More recently, two elections in Veneto cities studied in this work found that immigrant communities could find bases for solidarity with each other across national and religious boundaries in a way which could prefigure a wider working class solidarity at the worldwide level. Whether this will occur in the near future is unclear but based on the findings here, it should not be ruled out as a possibility.

Coronado, Irasema. 1998. *Who governs in a binational context? The role of transnational political elites (United States, Mexico, border politics)*. The University of Arizona.

The United States-Mexico border region is characterized as interdependent. Research has shown that the political boundary complicates rather than facilitates communication and dialogue in border communities that are struggling to ameliorate environmental, economic, immigration, and drug trafficking problems. Likewise, the federal governments in Mexico City and Washington, D.C., in their attempts to maintain sovereignty and centralize power, mandate unilateral solutions to border problems that in some cases exacerbate them. Nevertheless, in spite of federal policies, local elites who reside in the border region, informally create solutions and linkages that help to address local concerns.

Additionally, the border regions are unlike their respective nation's center of power, culturally, socially and politically. The US-Mexico border region has been described as a 'third country' by some scholars. The present study of border politics sought to determine the unique characteristics of border politicians, binational elites, who wield political power on both sides of the border. This study was conducted to qualitatively explore the binational linkages that political elites shared. The identification of binational elites would, in turn, shed light on how politicians in the future, and in other parts of the world, can function and understand the complexity of problems in a binational setting.

Gariano, Antonio Carlos. 1998. *The role of English language competence on migrant settlement (Australia)*. University of New South Wales.

Australia as a multicultural society, owes its existence to social engineering. The prevailing ideologies inherent in immigration, settlement and educational policies have had a significant affect in shaping Australian society. Of special interest in this thesis is the ideology surrounding English language proficiency for adult migrants. The prevailing ideology implies that social proficiency in English leads to access and equity. Implicit in this assumption is the economic rationalist view of service delivery. The role of the Adult Migrant Education Program (AMEP), gatekeeper for migrants with no or limited English language ability, occupies a pivotal role in determining individual life chances. Having adopted an economic rationalist perspective on services delivery, the AMEP has by implication adopted a neoclassical approach to English language planning.

This approach centres around the individual rather than any 'historical-structural' barriers which may prevent policy from adequately addressing issues of inequality. This thesis utilises this approach to assess two key strategies of the AMEP: reaching 75 percent of migrants in need of English language tuition and; providing sufficient tuition for migrants to reach social proficiency. Adopting a Marxist theoretical framework, the thesis argues that the prevailing ideologies in immigration, settlement and English language policies maintain if not perpetuate the hegemony of the ruling class. The use of ethnicity as a marker serves to mask any class struggle. The neoclassical approach to analysis exposes the deficiencies in such an approach and highlights its use by policy makers as a tool to divorce themselves of the larger more complex issues of power relations.

Using a range of data sets containing over half a million records, a predictive model of learner outcomes is developed using multiple regression techniques to highlight the inadequacy of service delivery. The thesis concludes by stating that a neoclassical approach to adult migrant education has failed. Whilst the AMEP as a gatekeeper is reaching those with little or no English language ability, few are reaching social proficiency. The reluctance of policy makers to adopt a historical-structural approach to address these shortcomings reinforces existing ideologies which in turn do not challenge the hegemony of the ruling elite.

Hamilton, Kimberly A. 1998. *State relations and international migration between Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe, 1985-1994 (Migration, Senegal, France)*. Brown University.

I examine the effects state-to-state relations, including colonial status, foreign overseas development assistance and military presence, on migration flows between 46 sub-Saharan African countries and seven European countries between 1985 and 1994. Arguing that the sending and receiving state relationship is poorly understood, I use the Senegal-France

relationship to explore in-depth the nature of state relations, interests, and the efficacy of bilateral, cooperative responses to international migration. Methods. I use both quantitative and qualitative methods. With a fixed-effects regression model, I test the influence of various state-level variables on legal, permanent migration flows. The flow data come from Eurostat sources.

The qualitative data are based on 31 interviews with government representatives and policy makers, primarily in France and Senegal. These interviews provide important contextual background and an insight into the on-the-ground reality of policy making in sending state and receiving states. Results. I find that, controlling for other factors, having been colonized by the receiving state greatly increases the number of migrants from the sending state, compared to other non-colonized states. While migration from sub-Saharan Africa is increasing, the effect of having been colonized has diminished over time, indicating that there may be a weakening of colonial ties and a diversification of migration flows.

Foreign development assistance from the receiving country to the sending country and the presence of receiving country personnel in the sending country also positively influence migration flows between nations. Migrant communities, working at the local level, also facilitate these flows, yet neither sending nor receiving countries have developed deep ties with these communities. The findings in this study raise certain questions about the efficacy of bilateral, cooperative state arrangements and the ability of both sending and receiving states to manage migration through national policies.

Ochoa-Serrano, Alvaro. 1998. *Michoacanos in Los Angeles: United States-Mexican transnational culture 1920-1970*. University of California, Los Angeles

This study focuses on a cultural and historical inquiry into housing, clothing, food, leisure activities, and symbols as well as how these cultural traditions developed reciprocally in Los Angeles and in Michoacan. The majority of western Mexican migration to southern California was from Michoacan.

In the dissertation the author examines migration dynamics and aspects of daily life in Mexican and Chicano families, and their old and new ways of living. Exploring cultural change among migrants over time involves studying popular traditions, migratory circuits, golondrinos or seasonal migrants, Michoacan food, 'Mexicana alegria' and other cultural manifestations within Michoacan migration flows. Rancheros or Criollo farmers, Indigenous and Mestizo peasants represent the wide variation within the Mexican population. Michoacan culture is just as socially, ethnically, nationally, multiculturally diverse. However the migration process tended to homogenize this diversity in the United States.

The methodological approaches include archival research coupled with oral interviews and some demographic analysis. Individual-community relations were studied within one specific 1920-1970 period. Considering that culture has been a relevant factor in migration, this work illustrates the process of how Michoacanos shaped culture and identity and how it is replenished through constant interchange in Michoacan and Los Angeles.

Pak, Katherine Tegtmeier. 1998. *Outsiders moving in: Identity and institutions in Japanese responses to international migration*. University of Chicago.

Why and how do international migration flows become a political problem? What factors determine whether newly arrived foreigners are met with exclusionary or welcoming reactions? This dissertation examines recent Japanese experiences with immigration since the mid-1980s, focusing on findings from case studies of four cities with large foreign populations.

The author's central argument is that national and local level bureaucrats pursuing institutional interests that are constructed from the discourse on national identity lead political responses to international migration in Japan. National bureaucrats have judged the state's interest in immigration from the perspective of the *tan'itsu minzoku* idiom, which privileges Japanese homogeneity. Local bureaucrats, by contrast, have judged their communities' interest in growing foreign populations from the perspective of the *kokusaika* idiom, which emphasizes the need for new agendas towards greater diversity and better foreign relations in this age of internationalization.

The insistence of locally based activists that treatment of foreign migrants is a litmus test of the sincerity of government internationalization initiatives has reinforced the trend towards inclusive local policies. The argument references insights from both the institutionalist and culturalist research traditions in comparative politics.

The argument is of theoretical significance for three distinct areas. First, my findings highlight the relevance of non-governmental organizations in Japanese politics. Second, this thesis supports renewed attention to localities as a site for innovative policymaking in Japan. Third, this thesis demonstrates that when students of immigration politics pay attention to both cultural and institutional factors, we are able to contribute productively to comparative studies of state/society relations.

Parrenas, Rhacel Salazar. 1998. *The global servants: (Im)migrant Filipina domestic workers in Rome and Los Angeles*. University of California, Berkeley

The contemporary outflow of Filipina women, reaching an estimated count of one to three million individuals, and their entrance into domestic service in more than 120 countries is a particular result of global restructuring vis-a-vis the Philippines. It is a movement representing one of the largest and widest flows of female migration in the world today.

The dissertation enters the world of migrant Filipina domestic workers to examine the underpinnings and subversions of patriarchy and global capitalism in their everyday lives. The dissertation is based on 82 in-depth interviews with domestic workers and participant-observation conducted in the field research sites of Rome and Los Angeles. The author compares and contrasts the migration of Filipina domestic workers in the United States and Italy, the two Western countries with the largest concentration of Filipino migrants. Shifting from the two dominant approaches in migration studies, i.e., a macrostructural approach and intermediate level approach, the author analyzes the social processes of migration and settlement from the level of the subject.

The three social processes considered are: (1) the formation of transnational households; (2) the entrance into and performance of domestic work; and (3) the formation of the migrant community. By analyzing migration from the level of the subject, the author examines the navigation of migrant Filipina domestic workers through these social processes. I maintain a dual objective of (1) identifying the dislocations elicited within the social processes of migration for migrant Filipina domestic workers and (2) identifying the reactions of the migrant to these dislocations.

The dissertation offers a rich description of the practices undertaken by migrant Filipina domestic workers to determine their own lives. By assuming the agency of the subject, this dissertation does not seek to establish the agency of migrant Filipina domestic workers. Instead, it analyzes the meanings of agency. Following the contention of Judith Butler regarding the 'bind of agency,' the analysis of the reactions of migrant Filipina domestic workers against the dislocations elicited within the social processes of migration shows that their actions simultaneously involve the 'resistance' and 'recuperation' of power.

Perez Godoy, Silvia Mara. 1998. *Social movements and international migration: The Mexican diaspora seeks inclusion in Mexico's political affairs, 1968-1998*. University of Chicago.

This dissertation follows a social movement from its activation to its successful concluding stages to formulate a mobilization model that considers emergence, development and outcomes as integrative elements of the process within which multinational mobilization unfolded. The vote movement, led jointly by Mexican migrants in the United States and a Mexican opposition party, sought to redress regulations that limited the immigrants' participation in Mexico's elections.

The research documents the activation of this case of mobilization as a spin-off of a movement dormant since the 1970s. The Partido de la Revolucion Democratica (PRD) emerged after Mexico's ruling party underwent crises during the 1980's that resulted in its fragmentation. Thereafter, and following the establishment of a multinational coalition between the PRD and the insurgent diaspora, the vote movement gained sustained momentum. After demonstrating that these binational conditions propitiated the emergence of the movement, the research shows that the PRD acted as official mediator, advancing the insurgents demands within Mexico's legislative chambers. This party became the leader of an unprecedented bilateral legislative debate on migration that transformed the conceptualization of the topic among Mexico's polity.

Formerly, Mexico's attention to migration matters centered on the protection of human and labour rights of international migrants in the host country, but after the PRD entered the debate arena, ruling and opposition parties alike began to consider the rights of Mexican migrants both in their receiving and sending country. Although the ruling party embraced and sustained a restrictive bilateral position as a result of this reconceptualization of migration affairs, the research did not document pronounced polarization among political parties regarding this matter. Rather, it revealed a measured yet consistent change toward bilateralism. These transformations, combined with an unfolding international scenario that threatened the diaspora, led to the passage of bilateral policy in Mexico designed to protect these migrants. Finally, data show that successful outcomes are not reducible to literal

expressions of victory. Even though the political rights of Mexicans remained subject of debate, in becoming political actors, migrant activists generated transformation, gained official recognition and directly negotiated with Mexico's polity, thus participating in a successful movement.

Rischall, Isaac Charles. 1998. *Migration, education and income: Three essays in labor economics*. University of Wisconsin, Madison.

This dissertation focuses on two human capital decisions: migration and education in three self-contained essays. The first essay analyzes the outcomes of single mothers who move. I find that the earnings of single mother movers decline sharply relative to stayers in the years before moving. Based on this evidence, the author proposes a model in which individuals migrate in order to break away from persistent negative earnings shocks. On average, the wage earner migrants increase their expected earnings and income nineteen percent by migrating. Of the women who primarily receive welfare benefits, most change their earnings and income little by migrating.

The second essay examines the role of studying in determining future wages. Much of the returns to education literature focuses on the extensive margin by determining the benefit of an extra year of schooling. This essay examines the intensive margin. This essay also analyzes other determinants of wages, and how they relate to an individual's studying behaviour and education level decisions. The results from estimating a structural model indicate only a negligible relationship between earnings and studying. A second finding suggests ignoring parental income as a determinant of wages considerably overstates the returns to education.

The third essay builds on the finding that ignoring parental income as a determinant of wages overstates the returns to education. This study attempts to examine how much of the correlation in incomes across generations can be explained by education and skill. The author finds two different answers to this question depending on how the author instruments for years of schooling. Using quarter of birth and proximity to a local college as instruments, the author finds high returns to schooling, low returns to skill, and most of the intergenerational mobility coefficient explained. However, these instruments are poorly correlated with years of education. Thus, the estimates are imprecise and potentially biased. Furthermore, using family background variables as instruments, the author finds the opposite results.

Tesfahuney, Mekonnen. 1998. *Imagining the other: Migration, racism and the distinctive constructions of migrants*. Uppsala Universitet (Sweden).

The dissertation examines the question of how the material and discursive constructions of 'white' spaces impact on immigrants in Sweden, Europe and the West. It offers critical readings of migrations, discourses and space. Critical geographical studies of migration should interrogate the role of boundaries, enclosures and dichotomies in the constructions of material/spatial and discursive/symbolic spaces, notions of identity and difference, imag(in)ed spaces and imag(in)ed communities, and systems of inclusion and exclusion.

The thesis provides theoretical discussions and critical analyses of dominant imag(in)ings and discursive constructions of migrants in Sweden, Europe, and the West. It maps the shifting migration regimes and discourses by deploying perspectives in critical geopolitics

for the analyses of discourses/imag(in)ings of mass migration. It draws out the lineaments between dominant narratives and regimes of migration and the racialization, criminalization and securitization of migration issues in Western Europe.

Psychoanalytical perspectives and hermeneutics of suspicion inform the critique of dominant articulations, in order to address issues of why migrations have been enframed as (i) threats (ii) which interests have been harnessed/mobilized; (iii) what emotions are repressed by such visions and (iv) what imag(in)ings do they hide? Discourses of (migration) threats/ invasions are means of displacement and guilt reversal--a specific mode of articulation of 'white' paranoia, i.e. the projection of the harmful intentions of the self onto the other(s).

Tille, Cedric. 1998. *Essays in international macroeconomics (immigration, welfare, shocks, foreign workers)*. Princeton University.

This dissertation presents three essays in International Macroeconomics. The first essay analyzes a model of immigration, and the last two focus on the welfare effects of monetary shocks in an open economy.

The first essay analyzes the optimal immigration from the point of view of the host country, focusing on the irreversibility of immigration, as it is not possible to send migrants back to their country of origin. We consider the case of the United States, which are characterized by large inflows of relatively unskilled immigrants. The combination of the fiscal cost and the irreversibility of immigration results in a sizable reduction of the optimal foreign labour force, from a case where irreversibility is ignored (between 8 and 37%, depending on the degree of substitutability between migrants and natives). The current foreign labour force nevertheless appears suboptimal, the implied welfare loss being non-negligible (between 0.5 and 1% of annual GDP).

The second essay presents an analysis of the welfare consequences of monetary shocks in an open economy, extending the work by Obstfeld and Rogoff (1995) by introducing deviations from the law of one price. Such deviations raise the possibility of an adverse 'beggar-thy-neighbor' effect of a domestic monetary expansion on a foreign country, resulting from the real depreciation of the domestic currency.

The third essay also analyzes the welfare effects of monetary disturbances, but focuses on the role of the degree of substitutability between goods produced in different countries. When the substitutability between two goods produced in the same country is different than between two goods produced in different countries, the model is characterized by an externality, which is distinct from the inefficiency resulting from monopolistic competition. A monetary expansion can then have an adverse 'beggar-thyself' effect in the country where it takes place if goods produced in different countries are poor substitutes. If they are close substitutes, the monetary expansion can have an adverse 'beggar-thy-neighbor' effect on a foreign country. In addition, a closed economy can be a poor approximation of a large open economy when there is little substitutability between goods produced in different countries.

Woodman Colby, Catherine Letitia. 1998. *Return migration from Canada and the United States: Its effects in the Mixteca Alta of Oaxaca, Mexico migrant labor*. Vanderbilt University.

This study analyzes the impact of labour migration on a Mixtec-speaking sending community in the Mixteca Alta of Oaxaca, Mexico. It considers migrant destinations, work experiences, skills and techniques learned abroad and possibly applied in the sending community, and remittances brought or sent home. This study seeks to provide an increased theoretical understanding of the concept of a migration stream and then demonstrate that each migration stream is made of distinct characteristics which correspond to specific changes and ramifications in the sending community.

The emphasis is on comparing international migration between Mexico and Canada through a guestworker programme to migration to the United States, with additional discussion of internal migration to Mexico City. Specifically, this project analyzes the impact of different types of migration on community political and religious structures, on the lives of women, on traditional artisan production, on community agriculture, and on perceptions of Mixtec culture and ethnicity. The ultimate goal of this research is a better understanding of how migration types are related to community change and ultimately community and regional perspectives of development and improvement in the quality of life.

The analysis of the ramifications and potential benefits of migration on individuals and families dependent on migration in the Mixteca Alta has vital implications not only for future development in the Mixteca itself, but also as a model for community development testing and application in similarly-affected areas of Mexico and other countries. This study also provides perspectives on the benefits and challenges of international contract labour, insights significant for immigration and labour policy planners worldwide.

Xu, Feng. 1998. *Women migrant workers in China's economic reform: Interweaving gender, class, and place of origin (feminism)*. York University, Canada.

This dissertation studies unmarried women migrant workers' lived experiences of China's economic reform from a 'bottom-up' approach. More than one hundred migrant, peasant, urban workers, retired workers, managers, business people and local government officials were interviewed during two field trips to Sicheng (a pseudonym), Jiangnan, China in 1995 and 1996. Interviews were conducted through open-ended questions. A post-structural methodology is used to bring personal narratives of workers I interviewed into constant dialogue and negotiation with Western theories on gender and work; analytical categories of gender, class, ethnicity, and state. This methodology is also intended to deconstruct the totalizing discourse of nationalism in China's reform policies and discourse. It contributes to a post-modern, post-colonial feminism, which emphasizes the fluidity and complexity of gender and other social dynamics, intersecting with ever-shifting and widening webs of power and dominance.

The dissertation develops new insights into China's modernization process by identifying which social groups are called on to make sacrifices in a particular sector and locale and why, who calls for such sacrifices, and the precise characteristics and gender implications of growth. Since 1992, managerial hiring power has meant that unmarried young rural women are being recruited for the first time in large numbers as supposedly cheap and docile labour.

While the migrants' economic role is valued in Jiangnan, considerable effort is expended controlling them and containing their influence. The dissertation is distinctive in looking to the intersection of place of origin, class, and gender to explain not only how women workers are disciplined in factories, but also how they resist and survive from day to day.

The study has confirmed the continued importance of the Chinese State and Party in both material and ideological spheres, an importance crystallized in the building of 'material and spiritual civilization'; the importance of socialist legacies in setting the contour of gender and class; the multiple identities of women workers; and the ongoing significance of firm ownership (e.g., township- vs. state-owned enterprises) in the balance of power in labour-management relationships.

Zhang, Li. 1998. *Strangers in the city: Space, power, and identity in China's floating population*. Cornell University.

This dissertation is an ethnographic account of the development, destruction, and eventual reconstruction of Zhejiangcun, the largest migrant community in Beijing during China's economic reform and transition from socialism. It examines the configuration of power relations within this nonstate organized community, and the relationship of this community to the state as millions of Chinese peasants (known as the 'floating population') break the constraint of the household registration system to search for work and better life opportunities in the cities.

The dissertation addresses four interrelated questions: How does the state attempt to turn rural migrants into subjects for control in the new post-Mao socioeconomic order? How do migrants, in turn, challenge state control and struggle to reconstruct their identities and their communities? What kinds of social relationships, spatial organizations, and forms of local authority have emerged in this sub-group of the migrant population? In what ways are Chinese state-society dynamics reconfigured on the local-level in migrants' everyday life?

The chapters explore these questions in the following specific social arenas in Zhejiangcun: migrant identity transformation, changing interpersonal and intergroup social relationships and power dynamics, migrant housing and market development, the formation of a popular migrant leadership, and the contestation of crime and order. The dissertation highlights a life-shattering event in which some forty thousand migrants were forcibly expelled from the Zhejiangcun settlement and their homes completely demolished by the state.

Data for this research were collected through fifteen months of ethnographic fieldwork in Beijing and Wenzhou using three methods: long-term observation and participant observation; nearly 100 semi-structured interviews with rural migrants and many interviews with village cadres, government officials, and Beijing residents; and library research on government documents, state policies, and the representation of migrants in the media and press.

This dissertation aims to provide a deeper understanding of the profound social and cultural changes occurring in post-Mao China by analyzing how such changes are articulated in a community of the 'floating population.' Examining the dialectical relationship among space,

power, and identity, and the shifting state-society dynamic, this study seeks to contribute to anthropological inquiries that integrate cultural analysis with political-economic accounts.

1997

Affolder, Linda Ann. 1997. *Representing the truth in black and white: American Dust Bowl migrants in fiction and photography (John Steinbeck)*, University of Alberta, Canada.

More than any other group of Americans, the families who migrated from the southcentral states into California during the Great Depression represent the hardship and adversity faced by people of the 1930s. This representative role was not created by the migrants, however, but largely by two contemporary documentary sources that focused on them: the photography Project of the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and the writings of author John Steinbeck. Through the photographers' images and Steinbeck's words the migrants have come to symbolize the victimization yet perseverance of Americans in the decade. This representation was, and has remained, pervasive, influencing how people in the 1930s and since have understood the era.

On one hand, these documentary sources provided a reasonably accurate description of the conditions of the migration. On the other hand, they constructed a symbolic identity for this group that was not simply the product of observation and description, but rather resulted from an array of motivations and intentions that were personally, philosophically, and politically driven, and far from the concerns of the migrants themselves.

Arif, Ghulam Mohammad. 1997. *International contract labour migration and reintegration of return migrants: The experience of Pakistan*. Australian National University, Australia.

Voluntary and involuntary return migration has always been part of the contract labour migration system, but in the case of the Middle East its importance has increased substantially. Since the 1980s Pakistan, one of the major labour suppliers to the Arab world, has faced return flows of its workers on a large scale. This study examines the reintegration of returning workers by focusing on three issues: ability of migrants and their households to direct remittances into investment and savings, reemployment of returnees in the local labour market, and occupational shifts after return.

The study is based mainly on the 1986 ILO survey of 1251 Pakistani migrants who returned from the Middle East between 1980 and 1985. In handling remittances migrants and their households in general behaved rationally, and did the best they could to maximise the benefits from migration. However, in spite of this rational behaviour, the end results varied between individuals.

The principal reasons for the different outcomes were the different processes of migration, pre-migration household economic positions and durations of employment in the Middle East. Contrary to the common view that high unemployment among returning workers is largely due to their better financial position, the present study shows that effects of amount of savings on the probability of remaining unemployed almost disappears after a certain period of time. However, most return migrants were successful in readjusting to the domestic labour market, and about half of employed returnees changed their pre-migration occupations after

return mainly from the low status production-service sector to the business sector. They were in general satisfied with their post-return jobs and earnings. In short, return migrants are not liabilities to society, but assets, who aid growth in their communities.

Bellver Saez, Pilar. 1997. *Vidas en la frontera: Escritura autobiografica e identidad cultural en la obra de la escritora latina contemporanea* (Spanish text: *Women writers, cultural identity, migrants, Bildungsroman, childhood, life history*). University of Pittsburgh.

This dissertation focuses on the works of six women of Latin American origin (Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and Cuban-American) who as migrants in the US share an experience of personal and cultural survival that they often express in autobiographical form. In particular, it analyzes how these texts subvert the traditional individualism of the autobiographical form by exploring the individual's identity in relation to the community at this historical juncture.

The first part sets the work of these writers in the context of a transnational economy that has provoked major labour diasporas from 'Third World' countries into the 'First World' in the second half of this century. It contends that the recent intensification and diversification of Latin American migrations to the US, as well as the increasing participation of women in the labour market, is changing the ways in which the more established Latino communities in the US are perceived and perceive themselves. It also presents these works as a recent manifestation of a strain of cultural and literary heterogeneity peculiar to the Americas. It concludes that contemporary Latina literature transforms both North American and Latin American critical discourse by placing migration and women in the foreground of the debates concerning ethnic issues.

The study focuses on three areas of autobiographical writing: the Bildungsroman, the autobiography of childhood, and the life history. The chapter devoted to the Bildungsroman explores the way in which the education of the heroine parallels the formation of a Latino cultural space, and how the heroine rejects a model of conduct that has represented female subordination to a patriarchal ideology as a cultural trait. Chapter four shows how the autobiographical reconstruction of the authors' childhoods becomes a pretext for reevaluating the Latino cultural heritage that informs their literature.

The last chapter assesses the autobiographical value of both the editors' prefaces and the informants' testimony in the elaboration of life histories. The thesis concludes by considering how this form of writing affects contemporary discussions of Latino political and cultural identity.

Espinosa, Kristin Elizabeth. 1997. *Helping hands: Social capital and the undocumented migration of Mexican men to the United States*. University of Chicago.

In this dissertation, the author examines how social capital affects the undocumented migration of male household heads from Mexico to the United States, drawing on quantitative data from the Mexican Migration Project.

The research presented confirms the importance of social capital to the migration process, and advances our understanding of those dimensions and qualities of social capital that most

condition its effects on migration. The author argues that social capital has both quantitative and qualitative dimensions, and introduce new ways to measure migrant social capital that take into account both dimensions. The author develops two types of summary indices; both measure the quantity of social capital available to an individual by counting ties, but they differ in how they measure quality. The hypothetical summary index weights each kin category according to genealogical distance from the individual in question, while the actual summary index weights kin categories and friends according to coefficients derived from empirical models. Another aspect of the quality of social capital is the location of the people through whom it is available.

The author argues that geographic location of social capital is crucial to the size and nature of its effects on migration. She also hypothesizes that first-time migrants do not have migration-specific human capital--experience, knowledge, and skills obtained on prior US trips--and thus must rely on social capital for information and assistance in taking a first US trip. Having gone to the United States even once, however, migrants begin to accumulate their own migration-specific human capital, and are no longer as dependent on social capital.

Finally, qualitative research on Mexico-US migration over the last couple of decades has turned up evidence that not all persons with US migration experience in a network are equally likely to be sources of social capital for new and recurrent migrants. Drawing on supplementary data collected for a subset of the household heads in my sample, I present descriptive statistics on the sources of social capital drawn on by male migrant household heads for various purposes, providing evidence that migrants draw on different kinds of people as they try to achieve various migration-related outcomes or goals.

Garg, Ashish Bhushan. 1997. *Essays on human capital and institutional development in poor economies (migrant workers, kin groups, Ghana, sibling rivalry)*. Harvard University

The theme uniting this collection of papers is the attempt to understand institutions such as families, ethnic groups and migrants, and to analyse their impact on human capital investment and income.

Chapter I analyzes whether migrant workers are screened in low-income countries. While screening models are quite influential in the labour economics literature, testing of such models has been very unsatisfactory. With migrants as a natural category about whom employers have less information, it is found that there is weak evidence that screening occurs in the public sector but not in the private sector.

Chapter II studies kin groups and the effect they have on employment in Africa. Despite the importance of kin groups in Africa, no contemporary study has analysed the effects of kin group patronage in the modern sector. Using an unusually rich data set from Ghana we test for kin group favoritism. It is found that in the private sector there is no evidence for kin group patronage while in sharp contrast, public sector workers are rewarded for their credentials and membership of the right kin group, not for their productive characteristics. This study has important policy implications for public sector labour markets, the understanding of public sector deficits and for the privatisation of state-owned firms.

Chapters III and IV analyze how sibling rivalry affects human capital investment in children. Low levels of human capital investments, which are much lower for women in poor countries, have important implications for economic growth and social conditions. Although economists have suggested competing explanations, it has been very difficult to empirically distinguish between the various hypotheses.

These papers use a novel approach to examine the role of family structure and resource constraints to explain why human capital investments are low in general and especially so for women. Credit constraints are the most important rationale for this phenomenon and hence we suggest policy initiatives, especially on the allocation of credit in less developed economies which could help mitigate the gender gap.

Glick, Jennifer Elyse. 1997. *Changing household structure patterns in the Mexican origin population: Life course, family survival strategy and cultural incorporation determinants*. University of Texas at Austin.

In the United States, the nuclear family is and has historically been the normative living arrangement. There has been a long term trend toward fewer and fewer extended family households as well. However, as this research documents, recent rates of extended family living vary across racial and ethnic groups and by nativity, with immigrants experiencing higher rates than their US born counterparts. Combining the study of the cultural and socioeconomic determinants of household structure with the study of immigrant incorporation in the United States, this dissertation examines the extent to which the greater prevalence of extended family households among immigrants is more attributable to cultural patterns, presumably rooted in the immigrant's countries of origin, or to lower immigrant socioeconomic status that often persists despite increasing exposure to the receiving society.

The dissertation focuses primarily on the Mexican origin population in the United States. Overall, the results indicate that extended family households are more likely to be adopted at later points in the life course and when individuals are in or near poverty. Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants who have been in the United States for longer periods of time are most likely to follow this life course pattern and to most frequently utilize the vertically extended family household containing relatives from several generations. Recent immigrants, on the other hand, tend to rely more frequently upon the horizontally extended family household composed of younger adults from a similar point in the life course. In addition, such households are increasingly formed among immigrants of higher socioeconomic standing.

A comparison with household formation patterns in Mexico indicates that the general trajectory of household structure observed across the life course for Mexican Americans and longer resident immigrants is similar. Therefore, it does not appear that immigrants are bringing a cultural preference for extended family living with them when they arrive in the United States. Rather, the migration process itself disrupts the normative life course pattern of extended family living found in the United States and in Mexico and appears to encourage coresidence upon arrival in the United States regardless of the life course position of the migrants.

Haley, Brian Douglas. 1997. *Newcomers in a small town: Change and ethnicity in rural California*. University of California, Santa Barbara.

This is an ethnographic community study of reactions to and effects of Mexican immigration on Shandon, California, based on fieldwork conducted primarily in 1989-91; it builds upon Elvin Hatch's previous study of Shandon in the mid-1960s (*Biography of a Small Town*, Columbia, 1979). Shandon's composition changed in less than two decades from a relatively homogeneous Anglo population to one that was one third Mexican immigrant. Mexican settlers and transnational migrants came to Shandon as farm workers after local agriculture was intensified with extensive grape plantings. Other newcomers came to the community as grape growers and suburban commuter residents, and these figure importantly in the ensuing social dynamic.

The author looks beyond social science's standard conflation of class and race or ethnicity in modeling rural California society to examine other socially important lines of distinction that may effect the quality of ethnic relations. To do this, he continued a number of analyses begun by Hatch. Local modes of evaluation use criteria of occupation, longevity, property, and respectability to make important social distinctions that cross-cut those of class and race. These include contemporary forms of historical distinctions between 'Okie type' and 'foreman type' farm workers. Anti-Mexican prejudice takes the form of cultural fundamentalism that is distinct from racism or white supremacy. Mexican Americans participate in this prejudice. Residents use a notion of culture with these other criteria to distinguish between Mexican Americans and various 'types' of Mexicans that are viewed and treated differently. Incorporation of stable newcomer families through the school system coupled with housing discrimination against migrant group households changes the Mexican population's composition during the 1980s and reduces ethnic tension in the community. A strong community identity fostered by descendants of the region's original settlers and perpetuated in local schools and other local organizations provides a basis for both exclusion and inclusion of newcomers.

The author finds that the quality of the relationship between Americans and Mexican immigrants begins to change while the immigrant is still a farm worker and is still categorized as Mexican. This contrasts with previous studies suggesting the ethnic relationship does not change until the immigrant leaves agricultural employment.

Harris, Paul Anthony. 1997. *The politics of reparation and return: Soviet Jewish and ethnic German immigration to the new Germany (Jewish)*. Auburn University.

On January 9, 1991, the German Government adopted a policy which allowed for the immigration and permanent resettlement of Soviet Jews to Germany as allowed in the 1991 Quota Law (*Kontingentflüchtlingsgesetz*). The law was adopted initially in June 1980, as part of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Orderly Departure Program for Vietnamese refugees seeking safe haven abroad.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the law was reinstated to provide for the managed resettlement of Soviet Jews to Germany. As of January 1, 1997, the Federal Ministry of the Interior recorded 54,582 post-Soviet Jews as having already settled in the Federal Republic, and an additional 93,278 persons have already received permission to immigrate to Germany. As a result of this liberal immigration policy, Germany

has become the third largest country of immigration for post-Soviet Jews after Israel and the United States.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the quota refugee policy which has allowed for the migration of Jews from the former Soviet Union to Germany. In examining this policy I illustrate methods and management approaches which underscore state capacity in controlling legal immigration and refugee flows while German policy makers and public servants grapple with growing migration pressures emanating from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

In an effort to gain a better understanding of immigration control strategies, I analyze the ethnic German Law of Return as a basis for comparative analysis. By investigating selection criteria as well as state administrative capacity at the level of implementation a better understanding of immigration control systems adopted by the Federal Republic of Germany will be gained.

The results of my study show that because of Germany's singular relationship with these two groups, German policy makers have instituted a particularist immigration approach that seeks to achieve the following goals: (1) regulate the annual in-flow of migrants via a proportional distribution system so as to lessen their impact upon state and local governments and, (2) assist in the migrants' initial transition into German society through liberal social assistance provisions. Finally, this study underscores the incongruity between Germany's post-War liberal political culture and its adherence to ethno-cultural determinants of citizenship and nationhood.

Knowles, Kimberly Jane. 1997. *The seasonal agricultural workers program in Ontario: from the perspective of Jamaican migrants*. University of Guelph, Canada.

The phenomenon of offshore migrant labour in Canada poses an interesting challenge to the literature dealing with unfree labour relations in capitalist societies. This thesis uses in-depth interviews with Jamaican migrant labourers in Ontario, along with supporting statistical data to further our understanding of the subjective domain of labour relations in agriculture.

According to the literature, the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program constitutes a system of unfree labour, and many employers in the Ontario agricultural sector benefit from this system. Jamaican migrant workers do not necessarily share this view. While recognising the definite restrictions as defined in the contract, these migrants accept the conditions of employment as a trade off for the opportunity of material advancement not available to them in Jamaica. This discrepancy over the definition of unfree labour reflects the disparities between the North and the South, and needs to be addressed.

Mailloux, Louise. 1997. *'Cheche La Vi': An exploration into the survival strategies of Haitian women in The Dominican Republic*. Carleton University (Canada).

Despite a copious literature on the plight of the male Haitian migrant worker in the Dominican Republic, the prevalent gender ideology in the Dominican Republic and in the male dominated social sciences, has obscured women's economic contribution. Haitian women crossing the same border have been largely ignored by researchers. Haitian migrant

women workers' marginalization stems from several key factors that are structural, political, cultural and ideological in nature.

The articulation of these systems of oppression include the divergent and unequal level of development in Haiti and the Dominican Republic; economic structures and policies in the Dominican Republic premised on the use of an exploitable foreign labour force to remain competitive; and, racial and gender ideologies that justify their extreme exploitation. Twelve Haitian migrant women workers provide a case study of how Haitian women resist economic marginalization and negotiate their daily survival in the Dominican Republic.

Rain, David D. Rickter. 1997. *Eaters of the dry season: The changing worlds of circular labor migration in Maradi, Niger, West Africa*. Pennsylvania State University.

Circular labour migrants in West Africa have been represented as harbingers of future disorder or, alternatively, as conduits for funneling necessary food and cash from the city to rural villages. This study interprets the social, demographic, environmental, and economic contexts of the *masu cin rani*, or 'eaters of the dry season,' in Nigerian Hausaland. It uses a series of survey-interviews with migrants in Maradi, Niger, and it links the migrants' perspectives to observed regional changes.

Demographically, the migrants resemble Nigerian society. First-time migrants were motivated by drought-time shortages of food and money. After arriving in the city, migrants become absorbed into social networks that allow them to strike a balance between food-production and family commitments and the need for cash. Nearly all migrants' activities are found in the informal sector, including traditional guild-based occupations and newer occupations like guarding and millet pounding. Amounts remitted are not generally high. Examined by occupational group, the tendency to remit seems to be less related to income and more related to the strength of migrants' ties to the village, which is partially explained by the migrants' age and term of residence in the city.

Investigating the links between migrants' activities and the locations of their sending villages reveals clear spatial relationships, with the younger villages in the most recently transformed areas in drier districts being the most common sources of the food-insecure temporary migrants. Imperative is the need to acknowledge the role of culture and continuity in affecting present-day mobility prevalence. In the words of one migrant, some people 'just like it better going away.'

The exploits of circular migrants in the region are legendary among young men, but their actions carry costs for those who have been left behind. Migrants are often the most able-bodied people in rural society, obligated through concern and the need for food to maintain ties with their villages of origin, but lacking the means and inclination to make agricultural investments. Through their contacts, migrants improve their ability to become food-secure and withstand inter-annual variations in rainfall.

Agesa, Richard Ugunzi. 1996. *Migration and gender wage differences in Kenya*. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

The division of labour in many traditional rural societies particularly those of Africa entails that men acquire more human capital investment relative to women. Therefore, men, both single and married, migrate to urban areas in greater numbers to take urban jobs. Differences in skills thus create an earnings gap between men and women.

This study has two themes. The first essay views the household as the decision making unit as far as migration is concerned. The household is assumed to maximize a common von Newman Morgenston utility function defined over three time periods. The model explains the characteristics which influence the family to migrate together as a unit (joint migration) and those which motivate one member - typically the husband in his capacity as the household head - to move first and the rest of the family to remain in the rural area, to join the migrant in the urban area at some future time period (sequential migration).

The imbalance in marketable skill levels results in men commanding a higher urban wage relative to women, leading to the second essay, an examination of the gender earnings differences in the urban areas. The findings strongly support the theoretical model. Namely that family migration patterns can be explained very well within the context of an inter-temporal expected utility maximizing framework of the household in the case of married couples.

The evidence suggests that the uncertainty related to migration and the wife's household production opportunities are the key motivations for sequential migration. Age, family size, and the level of education of the husband influence joint migration. The widely used Oaxaca model, and the recently developed Cotton/Newmark technique are used to derive estimates of gender discrimination in earnings. The results suggest that a considerable earnings gap exists between male and female wages, and that much of it is directly attributable to discrimination. The discriminatory component of the earnings gap appears to be considerably greater than the portion of the earnings differentials that can be explained by differences in productivity characteristics of males and females.

Ali, Mariam Mohamed. 1996. *Ethnic Hinterland: Contested spaces between nations and ethnicities in the lives of Baweanese labor migrants (Islam, Malay)*. Harvard University.

The ethnic hinterland concept is introduced in this thesis to point to the space within which various exchanges which involve the social reproduction of migrant workers such as Orang Bawean take place. International division of labour reconstitutes the labour power of Orang Bawean from that of subsistence farmer to the labour power of a migrant worker.

Movements within the labour circuit are closely guarded by nation-states therefore, for physical mobility to be possible, state bureaucracies have to be approached, evaded or manipulated through links with insiders - the various *oknums* and *calur* (terms for linkages into bureaucratic offices). Various guards such as *pengawal* and *tai kong* assist in crossing boundaries. Many of them have come to play this role by attempting to move out of enclosing spaces themselves, and in the process, acquired the skills to deal with borders, boundaries, categories, documents and policing agents. Their work subverts the state's attempts at documentation because they move in a space that cannot be monitored easily by

the formal bureaucracies. These generate overlapping circuits of exchange between workers and the Baweanese diaspora.

A new family practice emerged--one divided by national boundaries and perhaps even national identities but unified by a newly found ethnic self, viewed as moral selves, with the help of yet a different kind of protector--spiritual guardians in the form of kiais (religious authorities). Kiais circulate within these circuits to act as linkages between parents and children or to pesantrens that practically raise children under their care. Thus, Bawean is spoken of as Pulau Santri (the island of religious novices) as well as Pulau Putri (the island of women, referring to male migration out to work). Often Baweanese aspire to get their children to become civil servants because in migrating for work, a worker often encounters dehumanizing experiences. The discourse on ethnic self enters into the cultural production of santri Bawean, and--thus, Bawean becomes inseparable with Islam and morality (disciplined or beradap).

Broussard, Doris Amelia. 1996. *Where's the nurse? Moving toward a model for nursing in community and migrant health centers in Region 4*. Georgia State University.

Community and migrant health centers (C/MHC) have enjoyed federal funding for approximately 20 years. The C/MHCs were established as part of the War on Poverty to provide health care services to indigent patients.

Evaluation of the centers and an unpublished study conducted by the Regional Office reveals that a major member of the health care team, registered nurses (RNs), is missing in many of the centers. There are no clear reasons for the lack of RNs. The RN's skills in organizing the clinic's activities, establishing quality assurance and utilization review are necessary components of any health care setting. The changing health care arena will require the same skill sets utilized in the hospital in the ambulatory care setting such as C/MHCs.

The purpose of the study is to understand the policy used in implementing C/MHCs and to develop a model for nursing that will include the RN in the management team. The project consisted of three components (1) Policy study, (2) two case studies, and a survey instrument completed by RNs and LPNs in C/MHCs sought to develop a nursing model that will utilize the RN's leadership and professional skills. The survey was sent to a total of 332 RNs and 403 LPNs (total of 735) in the 140 C/MHCs in Region IV, the eight southeastern states. Survey results were used to develop a model for nursing in the C/MHC setting. The case studies traced the development of the centers and the use of support staff.

The results of the case studies revealed that leadership practices were responsible for assigning management duties to RNs in the C/MHCs. Economics and federal policy are not significant as variables in defining the RN's role.

The model proposes that nursing assume the role of management and join the management team as a full partner in the C/MHC. The research indicates that a change in Federal policy may be warranted to encourage the utilization of nurses in the C/MHCs. The policy should also be changed to include nursing or RNS in the management team as a full partner and to assist in making management decisions.

Chapin, Wesley D. 1996. *The political and socio-economic Effects of international migration: The German case (immigration, refugees)*. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Immigration is a highly controversial and timely topic. Domestically, it affects elections, party politics, and policy-making. Internationally, it shapes relations between states and foreign policies. The dissertation seeks to add constructively to the debates regarding migration by evaluating its socioeconomic and political effects. The findings indicate that the relationship between migration and unemployment is unclear. The results show, however, that crime and welfare problems have increased with the migrant population over the last two decades.

Politically, migration's effects have been several. Ethnic German resettlers and expellees had a tremendous impact on the Federal Republic's domestic and international policies, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s. East German refugees were crucial factors in the decisions to raise and later destroy the Berlin Wall. Foreign migrants, including guestworkers and asylum seekers, have been blamed by many Germans for economic, social, and political problems since the 1973 Oil Shock. Subsequently, voters are increasingly likely to support anti-immigration parties like the Republikaner. This propensity is most pronounced in areas where migrants are closely associated with problems like crime.

In response to these electoral results, immense efforts by the established parties appear to have temporarily limited the appeal of the Republikaner. Recent changes in the asylum laws were part of these efforts. Yet, important controversies remain. The Federal Republic still does not possess a comprehensive immigration policy, and millions of largely unintegrated foreigners remain in Germany. Until policies are adopted to deal successfully with this issue, and with escalating violence between Kurds and Turks, problems will exist.

The theoretical implications are several. Crises accompanying immigration are signs of transformations in the international economy. Immigration will continue to raise native fears, and will remain a catalyst for protest and right-wing support. Most important, it will induce traditional parties to adopt restrictive immigration policies to prevent 'nationalistic reactions.' International cooperation is needed to effectively manage labour and refugee flows, while simultaneously maintaining domestic peace and satisfying the electoral and democratic demands of natives.

Chau, Nancy Ho-Yan. 1996. *Essays in labor migration and economic development*. John Hopkins University.

This dissertation consists of four essays on the theme of labour migration. The first chapter is an introduction. The second chapter examines a two-country general equilibrium trade model where transnational migrants find employment in the urban informal sector in the most country. The author discuss the conditions under which such conventional concepts as - labour exports in underemployed economies improves welfare - do not necessarily hold. The asymmetric pattern of employment across migrants and domestic workers in turn distinguishes the welfare consequences of domestic population growth and foreign labour inflow. The presence of international labour mobility also renders ineffective several traditional corrective policy prescriptions against urban unemployment (such as

unemployment tax (benefits) and foreign investment). In the third chapter we present two instances where migration reinforces its own momentum.

The first example introduces the notion of cost reducing migrant networks. Through ties of kinship and other social relationships, these networks link veteran with potential migrants and serve to reduce both the physical and psychological costs of migration as the stock of migrants accumulates. The findings suggest the possibility of multiple migration equilibria and explain the selectivity in terms of migration sources and destinations - neither of which can be accounted for when migration decisions are based on simple cost-benefit calculations. We explore the public good property of migrant networks and the suboptimality of migration flows even when labourers are perfectly mobile across geographically isolated regions. The results also stress the causal relationship between the initial stock of migrants and the migration equilibrium which ensues.

The second example presents a model of brain drain which incorporates the role of quality uncertainty of prospective migrant workers. The analysis emphasizes the impact of scale economies of education and offer an alternative explanation to the cumulative causation of the brain drain phenomenon when the possibility of migration affects education decisions. Free movement of migrants across countries is always suboptimal from the source country's viewpoint and national income maximization calls for both an education as well as an emigration tax. In the fourth chapter, the author analyzes the relationship between inequality in the distribution of productive assets and the propensity to migrate, in the context of an agriculturally oriented economy. He singles out moral hazard on the part of hired labourers and credit market imperfection as key factors determining individual migration propensities.

The findings identify the link between income inequality and the differential propensity to migrate between the haves and have nots. *Ceteris paribus*, a more unequal distribution of wealth implies a higher level of outmigration. The analysis also singles out redistribution of wealth originating from the rural sector itself as an avenue for alleviating the problem of excessive rural-urban migration. The fifth chapter, investigates the evolution of migration pattern when information pertaining to sectoral employment probabilities is imperfect.

The chapter focuses on the interplay between belief on employment probabilities across sectors and the pattern of migration. A privately optimal migration rule is characterized and accordingly, the pattern of aggregate migration over time is traced out. We identify the long run pattern of migration under various institutional settings. We find that many common intuitions such as 'temporary policies can only have temporary effects on migration flows', 'the poorest regions are the most migration prone areas' and 'bilateral migration cannot be an equilibrium phenomenon' turn out to be suspect.

Cochran, Christopher Robert. 1996. *Factors affecting job satisfaction of medical directors in community and migrant health centers in the United States*. University of South Carolina.

This cross-sectional study examines medical directors in Community and Migrant Health Centers (CHC/MHC) in the United States and its possessions and attempts to find which factors affect different measures of job satisfaction. The study examines the differences among the medical directors based on the geographic location (rural or urban) and the size of

the center (small, medium, or large), as well as differences between satisfied and dissatisfied medical directors. Finally, it examines which measures of satisfaction influence the medical director's decision to remain with the CHC/MHC as medical director.

A total of 411 out of 605 individuals responded to this survey. Analysis of the data was made using descriptive and multi-variate analysis. Factor Analysis was used to reduce measures of job satisfaction, the role of the medical director, and the medical director's relationship with the administrator and governing board. Medical directors reported a high level of satisfaction in their job activities.

Few differences were found in the level of job satisfaction based on the size and location of the CHC/MHC; but, several differences were found between these groups in the medical director's role and his or her relationships with the administrator and the governing body. Work satisfaction was influenced by the relationship with the administrator, having the management skills necessary to undertake the job as medical director, work experience, the external role of the medical director, and the number of hours worked per week.

Administrative satisfaction was affected by the medical director's relationship with the administrator and governing board, the amount of time spent on quality assurance activities, and physician turnover. The relationship with the administrator, low physician turnover and the size of the center contributed to the overall level of satisfaction among medical directors. Medical directors who intend to continue in their role reported a higher level of satisfaction with administrative activities, peer relationships, and work conditions; but, were less likely to be satisfied with the patient aspects of their job than medical directors who do not intend to stay.

The findings indicate that job satisfaction is high among the study population and that few differences in satisfaction exist based on the location or size of the center. They also show that administrative relationships are important in enhancing the level of satisfaction and that satisfaction contributes to retention.

Graham, Pamela M. 1996. *Re-imagining the nation and defining the district: The simultaneous political incorporation of Dominican transnational migrants (Immigration, New York City, Citizenship, Assimilation)*. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

This dissertation explores the concept of the simultaneous incorporation of transnational migrants into the political systems of origin and destination countries. The author argues that conventional concepts of immigrant incorporation or assimilation are limited in their ability to explain or even notice the rich political life that takes place across and over borders. Traditional theories of migration are likewise limited in their capacity to capture the existence of transnational relationships. Instead of conceiving of a choice which must be made between participation in and loyalty to one or another political system, she argues that a process of simultaneous incorporation into more than one national context can occur.

This mid-range study of transnational or cross-border politics consists of an in-depth analysis of the process of migration occurring from 1930s to the present between the Dominican Republic and New York City. I provide a historical context for understanding why and how Dominicans have migrated in large numbers to the United States, focusing on structural

economic and political determinants of this process. The recent history of Dominican migrant political organizing in New York City is explored with constant attention to how migrants have been affected by home country political and economic conditions.

The author also presents detailed case studies of two issues: the construction of dual citizenship for Dominicans and the creation of a new local political district in the Washington Heights area of Manhattan where most Dominicans live. These cases reflect the ways in which economic and political resources cross borders, and the relationships that migrants have forged between acquiring more political power in the United States and receiving greater recognition within Dominican society and politics. While demonstrating the transnational dimensions of political practices, the case studies also reveal the ways in which Dominican national identity has been deployed as political resource in both countries.

Guo, Fei. 1996. *China's internal population migration since the 1980s: Origins, processes and impacts (internal migration)*. University of Hawaii.

Using data from the 1990 census of China, two migration surveys in Guangdong and Hubei provinces, and field research findings, this study examines the dynamics of China's internal population migration since the 1980s, including the new regional patterns and trends of migration, causes of migration patterns, migration decision-making, and impacts of migration on regional development and individual migrants.

The results of this study show that China has entered a new era of population movement characterized by massive voluntary migration. The three major migration patterns, from rural to urban, from interior to coastal regions, and from less developed to more developed regions, are much different from the previous ones in the pre-reform era. The state has played an important role in shaping the new migration patterns through its uneven regional development policies with a favor to the coastal regions. Migrants are strongly motivated to pursue spatial mobility for economic reasons. It has not been a time for Chinese people to pursue residential satisfaction through spatial mobility. It also shows that the social control mechanism, such as household registration system, has been less effective in controlling people spatial movement. It is clear that majority of migrants get their information about the places of destination through their social networks. The channels to connect the demands for and supplies of labour have not been marketized as needed.

This study suggests that decision-making in the migration process is not very traditional as expected, as most migrants made their own decision of migration, and influence from their families is relatively weak. In addition to the contribution to urbanization process, rural to urban migration has impacts on migrant receiving places by changing the social and demographic structures. Migrants' native places have also benefited from sending out migrants by receiving remittance and investment made by returning migrants. Furthermore, this study shows that while migrants enjoy their economic success, they also suffer great frustration at their places of destination.

Jorens, Yves A. C.. 1996. *European and international social security regulations: A study of their mutual relation. The situation of non-EU subjects in national and European social security law (Dutch text, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Migrant Workers)*. Universitaire Instelling Antwerp, Belgium.

This doctoral thesis studies the social security situation of migrant workers who are non-EU-subjects, under the national law of Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands. It focuses special attention on the specific problems these persons encounter in national social security law, and the different way non-EU-subjects and EU-subjects are treated. It also examines which international instruments of coordination can influence the social security situation of these non-EU-subjects under social security law, what their concrete impact is on the situation of the concerned and the relation between these international instruments. Finally, a number of proposals are formulated to improve the social security situation of these migrant, non-EU-citizens in the European Union.

Krissman, Fred. 1996. *Californian agribusiness and Mexican farm workers (1942-1992): A bi-national agricultural system of production/reproduction (migrant workers)*. University of California, Santa Barbara.

From its inception, California's agriculture has relied upon foreign-born workers regardless of changes in technologies, commodity regimes, and immigration and labour policies. Since the 1940s the state's agribusiness industries have promoted a continuous influx of new workers from Mexico, while families across broad regions of that nation have become dependent upon US wages.

Why did a bi-national agricultural system arise between California and Mexico? And, why does it persist to the present day?

The principal research hypothesis is that a California-Mexico system has been nurtured by the state's growers because bi-national systems of production/reproduction permit an increased level of asymmetrical exchange on two levels. First, Californian agricultural firms have been able to pay immigrant workers lower wages than would be acceptable to domestic workers. Second, the US as a whole benefits more than does Mexico. While US economic development is fueled by the production of immigrant workers, Mexico bears a disproportionate share of the cost of labour force reproduction.

The author has gathered quantitative and qualitative data with attention to changes in both historical and structural conditions over five decades to test the asymmetrical exchange hypothesis. Using ethnographic and comparative methods he conducted archival and field research between October 1987 and June 1992 within two Californian crop industries (defined broadly to include both employers and employees) in both the most important farm region in the US - the southern San Joaquin Valley- and two Mexican states that reproduce California's farm labour force - Zacatecas and Oaxaca. The table grape and citrus industries share important similarities, including their historical and current significance to regional economies in both rural California and Mexico. However, there are important differences as well, including the fact that while the peak labour periods are complementary, the seasonal work forces are differentiated by region-of-origin, ethnicity, and the terms of employment.

Surveys were conducted within six citrus and five table grape firms, including both grower representatives in each firm and a total of 108 households dependent upon wages from these firms. In-depth archival research and intensive participant-observation techniques permitted a detailed study of fourteen representative industry case studies: four firms and ten households.

The author concludes from the data that there is a profound level of asymmetrical exchange within the bi-national agricultural system. The California-Mexico system represents one of the most enduring cases of First World development through the internationalization of Third World labour. However, the system has always been dysfunctional, increasing poverty among the farm worker population in both nations, as well as fostering major swings in public policy in tandem with US economic cycle, resulting in a number of unintended consequences.

But the greatest paradox of the bi-national system is its pernicious effect on both farm production and reproduction of the labour force. Those that settle in the US are the farm sector's most valued workers, yet they do not reproduce the labour force as a result of the conditions the system forces them to endure. Meanwhile, those that migrate between the two nations do reproduce the labour force, but are less productive employees due to their periodic absences from the labour market.

Lovett, Margot Louise. 1996. *Elders, migrants and wives: Labor migration and the renegotiation of intergenerational patronage and gender relations in Highland Buha, Western Tanzania, 1921-1962*. Columbia University.

This dissertation analyzes changes in intergenerational, patronage and gender relations that emerged out of the struggles that accompanied the development of a more effective colonial state presence and Buha's transformation into one of Tanganyika's foremost labour source areas. Elders, patrons and rulers experienced these processes as precipitating a loss of authority and older privileges, and women often felt them as very real hardships. But many young men viewed labour migration in particular as liberating, for it enabled them to contest their subordination within both their households and the wider community.

In the pre-migrant labour era, their fathers, patrons and the overwhelmingly male political elite controlled and redistributed socially valued resources such as cattle and human labour. Starting in the late 1920s, however, those unmarried young men who were the first to leave the southern Buha highlands as migrants began to challenge their superiors' authority by using their wages to purchase the cattle needed for bridewealth. But the Depression intervened to curtail both migrant labour opportunities and juniors' budding autonomy. Young men relapsed into dependency upon their elders, patrons and the political elite, for older systems of political patronage continued to operate during this time.

Thus, permanent changes in patron-client and intergenerational relations occurred only during the post-war period, when the colonial state finally succeeded in bringing the old Tutsi rulers fully under its authority and labour migration became an integral part of the male life cycle, regularly engaged in by married, as well as unmarried, men. As women's labour assumed strategic importance for the daily reproduction of the household in the post-war era, their migrant husbands, the political elite and the colonial state joined forces to subject them to more stringent efforts at control. Clientship declined, as clients who were absent as migrants could not fulfill their responsibilities of providing labour service and in-kind goods to their patrons. Similarly, the position of the indigenous political elite was undercut, as the colonial state replaced corrupt Tutsi officials with educated men from outside Buha, and slowly began during the late 1950s to strip local rulers of their judicial and legislative powers.

Mochebelele, Motsamai T. 1996. *Migrant labor and farm technical efficiency: Empirical evidence from Lesotho*. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The study estimates and tests for differences in technical inefficiencies for farms with and without migrant workers in Lesotho. It also considers farm size and gender implications for inefficiencies. The stochastic production frontier and logit models are estimated using maximum likelihood procedure.

The results showed that all farms were technically inefficient overall, irrespective of whether they participated in migrant labour or not. This suggests opportunities for substantial improvement in productivity given the current farming technology. Based on migrancy status, farms participating in migrant mine employment were found to be significantly less inefficient than the nonmigrant farms. This implies that the benefit from migrant incomes more than offsets the loss of farm labour due to mine employment. A study that fails to account for differences in farms according to their migrancy status could result in misleading policy recommendations because inefficiencies are non-neutral to migrancy status.

Moreover, the study points to the importance of improved credit procedures to allow farmers take advantage of timely land preparation and seeding. An analysis carried out for small, medium and large farms for migrant and nonmigrant sample strata showed productivity was independent of farm size. This implies that increased land holding due to permanent migration to South Africa or collectivization would not guarantee higher productivity across the board. The results showed that success of farms is invariant to gender of the farm operator. First, a dichotomous analysis led to conclusion that gender did not lead to significant differences in the choice of management practices. Secondly, based on the frontier production analysis, no significant differences were found in average technical inefficiencies between farms managed by women and men.

Raposo, Cremilde. 1996. *Strategies of survival among illegal migrants in Montreal (Quebec)*. Concordia University, Canada.

This thesis uses a case study approach to examine the migration and employment strategies of illegal migrants in the labour market in Montreal. The migratory flows discussed are permanent in nature. The thesis also examines the role of networks in initiating the migration process and in securing employment in Montreal. It includes an examination of the conditions of employment and the sectors of employment. It argues that illegal migrants work in the secondary labour market, that is on the fringes of the formal economy or in the informal economy. Income disparities between North and South countries ensure that migrants continue to live and work illegally in Montreal.

This raises a discussion of the strategies used by migrants to change their status to a legal status. The thesis discusses the experiences of both women and men. It posits the view that women are migrant workers in their own right and not only as dependents of male migrants. This is attributed to the increase in service sector jobs and the increased demand for paid domestic labour in the Canadian economy. It is concluded that immigration policies allow and maintain illegal migration and that there is a demand for this kind of labour in the Montreal economy. Furthermore, illegal migrants fulfill a particular labour market need.

1995 and earlier

Arp, William, Iii. 1989. *The failure of IRCA to achieve its goals: Legalization, policy, process, and minority participation (Arizona)*. Arizona State University.

This study seeks to determine why undocumented persons residing within the State of Arizona failed to come forward in greater numbers to apply for legalization under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. The answer is pragmatically important to states because there is a growing number of undocumented persons residing within their cities. Specifically, this study focuses upon the legalization provision of IRCA. The cause of policy ineffectiveness in IRCA's design is identified, as well as the inadequacy of procedural activities within the policy making process itself.

The effectiveness of IRCA's policy design was quantitatively assessed through a three-phase survey which sought the policy perspective of: (1) indigenous community organizations that were appointed as Qualified Designated Entities (QDE's); (2) undocumented persons who failed to come forward (or were rejected or did not complete the application process) to apply under the legalization provision; and (3) undocumented person who successfully completed the application process and received temporary residency status. These data were subjected to discriminant analysis to ascertain the significance of various predictor variables which served to determine the policy effectiveness of the provision of legalization within IRCA.

Berkin, Ayse Gulden Kadioglu. 1990. *A structural analysis of the Gastarbeiter phenomenon= in the Federal Republic of Germany and its implications for Turkey with special reference to the social position of women*.

Labour migration is a multi-dimensional subject. It is a revealing indicator of both the human cost and the structural and systemic character of international relations between industrially developed and less developed nations. It is in this context that the present study of the 'Gastarbeiter phenomenon' involving Turkish labour migration to the Federal Republic of Germany must be situated.

Three major questions dominate the present interpretation. The first, and the most comprehensive, is an effort to define theoretically the underlying dynamics in the relationship between the labour exporting (Turkey) and labour importing (Federal Republic of Germany) countries. This includes an analysis of fundamental attitudes towards citizenship in Germany, and the resulting place assigned to Turkish guestworkers, whose immigration and integration are directly affected. In the sending society context, I define the major push factors as part of a network of interactions that define the problems of an underdeveloped, dependent economy.

The second theme of this dissertation involves an elaboration of two theoretically significant points. First of all, I maintain that the study of guestworkers and more particularly migrant women via cultural stereotypes can be detrimental to a genuine understanding of the gastarbeiter issue. In critically evaluating the impact of the Modernization theories in the field, the author points to the significance of political and economic factors in accounting for the cultural clashes in the receiving societies.

Second, she points to the significance of viewing the state institution as an independent and potent actor when analyzing the gastarbeiter phenomenon. The third theme of this

dissertation involves a reassessment of the relationship between women, labour migration and emancipation by means of a preliminary field survey.

Chen, Yen-Huang. 1992. *Essays on international factor movements (Immigration)*. Texas A&M University

This dissertation investigates the distribution of income and factor movements in the specific-factors framework with and without unemployment by relaxing the conventional small-country assumption. It will be shown that the small country is a special case of the more general model developed in the dissertation. As a further extension, the dissertation proceeds to study the problem of illegal immigration. Short-run responses of income distribution, factor movements, and outputs to intensive employer sanctions, as well as the following adjustment process of endogenous variables toward long-run equilibrium, will be analyzed. In addition, the distinction between small and large countries will be emphasized.

Chin, Christine B. N. 1995. *In service and servitude: Foreign female domestic workers and the Malaysian modernity project (Foreign Workers, Women Workers)*. American University.

The contemporary institution of live-in domestic service that is increasingly characterized by foreign female domestic workers' (FFDWs) labour has become as important as transnational capital and markets to the Malaysian state's modernity project of building a developed society by the year 2020. The conceptual framework of this dissertation integrates analyses of the in-migration of FFDWs and the consequent political, economic, social, and normative dimensions of paid reproductive labour, with the state's relation to the employing social class.

The multimethod approach of ethnographic research - i.e., archival analysis, observation, and interviews - is used to recover and generate knowledge of the manner in which domestic service has become indispensable for the construction of a developed Malaysian society. Domestic service is coopted as a key 'educative' institution in the Malaysian state's 'war of maneuver' to inculcate different social relations and organization that strengthen the dual objective of expanding export-oriented development and maintaining social stability in the multiethnic society. State rules governing the in-migration and employment of FFDWs objectify the material boundaries of the expanding Malaysian middle class and encourage middle class employers - regardless of ethnicity - to adopt the nuclear family form that is expected to be more dependent on the capitalist market economy rather than the community or extended family for the provision of goods and services.

State control over the placement of FFDWs with middle class families, however, occurs in a context in which labour legislation fails to extend workers' rights and benefits to FFDWs. Analysis of employer-FFDW relations reveals that employer-related abuse of FFDWs results from the interplay between the Malaysian-Philippine-Indonesian maid trade that commodifies FFDWs; middle class identity construction in the domestic domain; and state-manipulated negative public discourse and perception of FFDWs. In the schemata of state-encouraged Malay and non-Malay middle class pursuit of modernity via enhanced consumption of goods and services, the social construction of FFDWs as a symbol of distinction between the middle and working classes, and as commodities, then, obfuscate the truth that FFDWs are migrant women who deserve to be treated with respect and dignity, and who have a right to legal recognition and protection as workers.

Delaet, Debra L. 1995. *Domestic politics, interdependence, and the regulation of international migration: A case study of current United States immigration policy.* University of Notre Dame.

In spite of widespread public support for a reduction in both illegal and legal immigration to this country, current US immigration policy can be characterized as liberal in that it allows for high levels of legal immigration and does not include strong, effective measures for reducing illegal immigration. In order to explain the gap between popular support for immigration restrictions and liberal immigration policies, the author conducts an in-depth case study of the domestic political factors which have shaped current US immigration policy.

The author's primary sources for this case study are the congressional sub-committee hearings in which immigration policy is debated in detail. Specifically, she examines the interest group politics which framed the legislative debates over the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which ostensibly was designed to reduce illegal immigration by instituting employer sanctions but was watered down by legislative compromises, and the 1990 Immigration Act, which increased the annual ceiling on legal immigration. Lobbying by employer associations, ethnic organizations, and civil rights groups led to the passage of these generally liberal immigration policies in the face of widespread public support for immigration restrictions.

These interest groups based their opposition to restrictive immigration policies on a variety of liberal norms, including the requirement for the free movement of labour in a competitive, interdependent global economy, the humanitarian principle of family reunification, the need to protect the civil rights of both ethnic minorities and employers, and the desirability of diversity in immigration flows to the US

The author concludes that current US immigration policy can be attributed largely to a convergence in liberal economic norms and civil rights concerns which has hindered the government's ability to restrict immigration. This conclusion is consistent with the neoliberal analysis of international migration which suggests that international migration flows in industrial democracies since World War II can be attributed to the confluence of liberal norms in the economic and political spheres. However, this examination of US immigration policy differs from previous neoliberal analyses of international migration in that it focuses explicitly on the importance of domestic political actors in constraining state efforts to regulate international migration.

De Muynck, Aime. 1993. *Demand and supply of medical care for migrants in Flanders. (Dutch Text).* Universitaire Instelling Antwerp (Belgium).

This thesis addresses the issues of the demand of Moroccan and Turkish migrants, the care supply and the interface between demand and supply. Part 1 draws the social and scientific framework; part 2 describes the ANC demand of Moroccan and Turkish women in comparison to Belgians residing in the same neighbourhoods; part 3 discusses preventive and curative demand at gp level; part 4 makes an inventory and assessment of the supply side. Turkish and specially Moroccan women have a suboptimal ANC demand and a marked preference for ANC at the first line. Many belong to a perinatal high risk group and need to

be supervised intensively; the reality is that they are the least supervised group. Knowledge of a western language, education, economical activities, provenance, ANC antecedents, parity, and also the degree of satisfaction with the present pregnancy, are significant ANC determinants.

The conduct of the ANC consultation itself has an impact on subsequent ANC behaviour. Migrants have a smaller global preventive demand than Belgians. However, migrant women have a higher primary, migrant males a higher secondary, while migrants of both sexes have a lower tertiary preventive demand. Migrants consult less for new illness episodes, have fewer repeat consultations, and their consultation delay is longer. Moroccan women consult frequently religious healers.

Migrants and Belgians have identical global profiles of complaints and diagnoses; however, there are some exceptions (migrants present more infectious and gastro-intestinal problems, but fewer mental problems). Moroccan and Turkish migrants have functional and structural difficulties with our health care system, and their profile of complaints is a mirror-image of their level of acceptance by our society and of their social position in our society. The supply-side was studied through the interview of 6827 care providers about the presence of migrant clients and the eventuality of auxiliary utilities: 42% had migrant clients, 30% of the latter having special utilities. With a few exceptions, care providers have only a limited interest to increase the quality of their intercultural care. The use of auxiliary utilities means more than getting educational support; it is a proper indicator of the quality of the intercultural care provided.

Elder, Glen Strauch. 1995. *Apartheid, geography, and gender: Transforming South Africa's migrant worker hostels*. Clark University.

This dissertation examines how and to what end gender identities were constructed through the geography of apartheid and considers the consequences of those gendered spatial relations for post-apartheid South Africa. South Africa's ability to move away from an apartheid past hinges on an understanding of 'race' and 'space' as constructed processes, not absolute categories. To demonstrate this assertion, this study focuses on spatial politics of migrant worker hostels during and after apartheid.

Archival material, newspaper accounts of hostel life, group interviews with leaders of hostel organizations, and oral histories with female hostel dwellers are used to explore the extent to which one quintessential apartheid space--the migrant worker hostel--is gendered. That seldom-noted, gendered history of hostels includes women responding to their identities as wives, daughter, sisters, and aunts who laboured to support male relatives. As apartheid crumbled, along with the social structure that many had relied upon, these women moved into hostels. Further, the study shows how the marginalization of women's accounts of hostel life have made it almost impossible for women to participate in the post-apartheid hostel restructuring process that is currently underway in South Africa. The study concludes that the transition to democracy in South Africa requires uncovering the meaning and interpretation of identity through spatial relations.

Ellsworth, Jeanne. 1992. *Women, children, and charity in migrant labor camps, 1919-1939*. State University of New York at Buffalo.

This dissertation deals with the work of the Migrant Committee of the Council of Women for Home Missions of the Federal Council of Churches, from its inception in 1919, until 1939. Attention is focused on the roles and experiences of women as they planned and ran nursery schools, kindergartens, clubs, classes, and health programmes for the children of migrant workers, and as they set about to educate the public to the plight of the migrant worker.

Descriptions and analyses are based on Council records, including meeting minutes, annual reports, budgets, and the journals of 145 of the 230 programme workers for whom some record exists. Workers for the social service programmes were mainly white middle-class college women, often preparing for careers in education and social services. In their work for the Council, these young women were responding to more than crusading or feminist impulses; they also sought in Council work opportunities for valuable and instructive pre-service or professional experience.

The Migrant Committee prioritized the domestic problems of migrant life and developed three types of social service programmes which reveal a hierarchy of concerns which put health needs and child care provision before Americanization and education. Council programmes provided genuine services, but were often paternalistic and clearly operated under assumptions of deficit on the part of migrant and immigrant lifestyles. Council women and migrant women met on the almost neutral territory of the migrant labour camps with their own sets of purposes, which sometimes coincided and sometimes conflicted. These interests coincided best in the area of child care. However, mothers ignored and/or resisted the broader educative aspects of programmes, which Council workers defined as central to their activities. Mothers' clubs and classes, for example, were poorly-attended; in response, Council workers often instituted less structured entertainments or practical activities for mothers, such as laundering or letter-writing. Mothers also exhibited resistance to the day nursery as an educative experience by removing their children whenever work ceased, even for a few minutes. Migrant mothers were not passive recipients but often selective users and shapers of social services.

Gonzalez-Davila, Jorge Gerardo. 1989. *Essays in the theory of international factor mobility (Immigration)*. Michigan State University.

This dissertation consists of three essays: (1) 'Direct Foreign Investment in the Presence of Sector-Specific Unemployment' analyzes the effects of foreign investment on a Harris-Todaro economy. In the absence of another distortion, foreign investment necessarily improves the welfare of a small economy. Second, foreign investment would not be immiserizing under import-substitution policies in countries characterized by a high ratio of urban to rural employment, a high elasticity of the rural wage with respect to labour, and a low tariff. Third, inflows of foreign capital into the manufacturing sector may decrease or increase unemployment.

(2) 'Illegal Immigration in the Presence of Labour Unions' develops a general equilibrium framework of a two-sector economy which incorporates illegal immigration in the presence of labour unions. It demonstrates that stricter enforcement of immigration laws, by reducing the demand for or supply of illegal aliens, benefits all legal workers in the economy. Border enforcement is shown to be a welfare-inferior policy relative to domestic enforcement, when the welfare of illegal aliens is ignored by policy makers.

(3) 'Illegal Immigration and the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA)' evaluates the labour market effects of the IRCA provisions. Following a review of the IRCA, the amnesty provision is incorporated into the model. It is demonstrated that the granting of amnesty reduces the wages of nonunion legal workers. Furthermore, it is speculated that unemployment in the union is likely to increase. Since amnesty and employer sanctions have opposite effects on wages and employment, it is not possible to determine theoretically the final outcome of their imposition. However, in a partial equilibrium simulation, it is shown that with the present level of enforcement, the IRCA is unlikely to reduce the number of jobs available to illegal aliens by more than 5%.

Greer, Marsha Lynne. 1995. *Health status in migrant and seasonal farm workers, and other clients in a community and migrant health center.* Oregon State University

Unknown questions remain concerning the health of migrant farm workers, seasonal farm workers, and other rural poor people. The objectives of this study were to determine the demographic profile of a sample from a Community and Migrant Health Center; to determine the prevalence of disease in migrant farm workers, seasonal farm workers and other clients; and to determine if differences existed in the prevalence of disease between the three occupational groups. Information from medical records for clients who visited an Oregon Community and Migrant Health Center during 1993 was abstracted to determine whether differences existed in demographic characteristics and in health status between migrant farm workers, seasonal farm workers, and other clients.

A random sample of 600 medical charts was selected from the three occupational groups stratified by sex. The sample included adults and children classified as migrant or seasonal farm workers and other clients. Data abstracted from charts included socio-demographic information, physiologic measurements, biochemical testing results, and disease prevalence. Clients in this sample represented Latino (85.17%), Russian (4.8%), and Anglo (10%) cultures. Female clients who were not migrant or seasonal farm workers had a mean age of 27.42 years which was significantly different from the mean age of female migrant farm workers of 18.95 years, and of female seasonal farm workers of 20.35 years.

Females who were not migrant or seasonal farm workers had significantly higher mean body mass indexes, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures. Female children classified as migrant farm worker had significantly higher blood lead levels than female children whose parents were not migrant or seasonal farm workers. Glucose levels for migrant farm workers were significantly higher than either of the other two occupational groups.

Findings of the study indicated that common diagnoses included upper respiratory infection, otitis media, intestinal parasites or pathogens, dermatitis, and urinary tract infection. The most commonly reported injuries were due to lacerations and motor vehicle accidents. Additionally, 31.57% of PAP tests were abnormal, and violence against girls and women was reported. Diagnoses of chronic diseases included diabetes, hypertension, AIDS, cancer, and heart disease.

Hagan, Jacqueline Maria Surroca. 1990. *The legalization experience of a Mayan community in Houston.* (Texas, Immigration Policy). University of Texas at Austin.

On November 6, 1986 the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) was signed into law by Ronald Reagan. One of its key provisions, a two-stage legalization programme, departs dramatically from past legislative US immigration policy. Under IRCA, legal residency status is given to immigrants who can verify their undocumented status in the United States since January 1, 1982. The long-term effects of IRCA may not be known for generations. Thus far, we can only speak to the success of the legalization programme in terms of large numbers of applications by members of the undocumented community. We do not know how the basic provisions comprising the two-stage legalization programme interact with or influence the settlement process among undocumented communities.

This research represents a first step towards understanding this process by examining the process and effects of the interaction between one immigrant community in Houston and the legalization programme of IRCA. The research presented in this dissertation is based on two years of ethnographic research among a community of Mayan immigrants from the western highlands of Guatemala.

The dissertation addresses several aspects of the migration process. Among these are: (1) community settlement patterns in Houston; (2) the formation of a community structure; and (3) the effects of the legalization programme on the social organization of the Mayan community. This study represents a first step towards understanding how immigration policy may influence the settlement process of migrant communities in the United States.

Kanaiaupuni, Shawn Malia. 1995. *The role of women in the social process of migration: Household organizational strategies of Mexican families*. University of Chicago.

Despite rather dramatic calls for the inclusion of women in migration studies over the past decade (see UNFPA Publication 1993, United Nations 1993 for recent ones), social researchers still lack a major theoretical paradigm that applies to women's migration. One reason why women have been ignored so systematically is primarily because in a rational economic framework, people who migrate for non-work related reasons do not affect as obviously the ebb and flow of human labour that accompanies fluctuation in global markets.

However, as policy concerns in receiving societies about migrant politics, housing, access to healthcare, education and other social services parallel the more traditional complaints raised about job displacement, and as more women come to join the global migrant market as economic agents, studies that neglect the migration of women are left severely incapacitated. They only tell half the story.

This dissertation brings ethnographic and formal survey data analyses to bear in a general theory that argues that migration is best understood in terms of a series of interactions between social, economic, and physical factors and gender. These interactions reflect normative guidelines by which societies organize behaviour along gender lines. The argument is simply that individual and household conditions influence human behaviour in a socioeconomic context specific to each community, thereby defining women's work and migration at different stages of the lifecycle.

Gender, the social meaning assigned to sex, is a universal aspect of all societies. How it is used to organize labour is significant to analyses of migration patterns. Cross-gender and

cross-community comparisons illustrate my argument that patriarchal gender relations not only define migration patterns, but in addition vary across community contexts. Patriarchy is a fluid, social construct that interacts with structural economic and political forces. It is reified within households creating gendered behaviour patterns, which are altered in response to shifting structural opportunities. I find that women's mobility and decision making activities are increased by education, greater information about work and more flexible social climates in less-traditional communities. Furthermore, I show how gender importantly defines the use of and access to social networks available to migrants.

Korsieporn, Angkarb. 1992. *International labor migration of Southeast Asian women: Filipina and Thai domestic workers in Italy (Labor Migration)*. Cornell University.

This study of international labour migration of Southeast Asian women focuses on two aspects of migration: causes of female labour migration and migrant adaptation. The study was organized in three stages: first, a sample survey in Rome, Italy, of 115 Filipina and 100 Thai domestic workers selected through quota sampling and interviewed using a structured interview schedule.

The second stage was relatively unstructured interviews with mothers of five Filipino and four Thai respondents and an equal number of mothers of non-emigrant families in a rural Filipino and a rural Thai community. These mothers of emigrants were traced from the daughters who were interviewed in Rome.

The third stage involved an examination of Italian censuses and other government statistics related to the demand for female immigrant labour, as well as current research on labour migration from Asia and Africa into Italy. The survey in Rome showed that Filipina and Thai respondents differ significantly. The former were better educated, previously employed in white collar occupations, maintained extensive social and kinship networks that foster chain migration, and were motivated to emigrate autonomously for economic survival.

The Thais were relatively uneducated, previously employed as household domestic workers, and emigrated to take advantage of the economic and social opportunities offered by their friends or their employers. The Filipinas were ethnically more cohesive and were better integrated into the Italian society than the Thai counterparts.

The interviews in the communities of origin indicated that the villages in which the Filipino and Thai women - mothers as well as daughters - were living were at different stages in the social, economic and demographic transition. These interviews also indicated that a family's socio-economic status determined the migration patterns of its members. The analysis of Italian census data revealed that over the last two to three decades Italy had experienced a number of economic and socio-demographic changes which, in combination, resulted in a rising demand in the 1980s for foreign female labour as household domestic workers. Two conceptual frameworks were elaborated to explain internal and international migration of female labour and international flows of migrant labour in general. A number of research and policy-oriented suggestions were made.

Lindstrom, David Philip. 1995. *The relationship between temporary United States migration and fertility in a rural Mexican township (Rural Communities)*. University of Chicago.

Researchers have long noted an association between migration and reduced fertility, and have considered the disruptive nature of migration, change in residential environments, and migrant selectivity as possible explanations for this phenomenon. In this study the author analyzes the relationship between temporary US migration and fertility in a rural Mexican township.

The author's objective is to measure the impact of temporary migration on fertility, and to establish the relative importance of the various proposed explanations for migrant-nonmigrant differential fertility. The data for this study were gathered in the town of Juchipila, Zacatecas and in 5 surrounding villages using a two-stage ethnosurvey. Complete labour and migration histories, and attitudinal data on family size were collected in separate interviews conducted with husbands and wives in 306 randomly selected households. Data were also collected from wives on the timing of births, the duration of breastfeeding, and the history of contraceptive usage.

Results show that migration-induced separation causes significantly wider birth intervals, but there is no evidence that temporary migration reduces completed fertility. The mean proportion of reproductive time that couples are separated by US migration is less than the proportion of time that couples contracept. Cumulative time spent in the US also does not significantly affect the hazard of conception or the desire for more children. Most men in Juchipila have been in the US at least once, and increasingly women are migrating temporarily as well. The pervasiveness of temporary US migration has reduced the disruptive and transformative nature of the migration process.

Underdeveloped capital and insurance markets in Mexico, and low levels of married women's economic activity in Juchipila, make old-age security an important motive for high fertility. Temporary migration motivated by current income needs is unlikely to affect the demand for children because it does not alter conditions of long-term economic insecurity. Husband's occupation in Mexico and the ownership of farmland or a business are the most important socioeconomic determinants of fertility. For couples residing in Juchipila temporary US migration has the greatest negative impact on fertility when migrant earnings are used to acquire capital assets, which reduce long-term economic insecurity.

Magana, Lisa Lorraine. 1995. *An analysis of the INS implementation of Irca in Los Angeles (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Immigration Reform And Control Act, California)*. Claremont Graduate University.

In 1986, the 99th Congress enacted the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). The overall objective of IRCA was to decrease the number of undocumented immigrants in the United States by implementing two provisions, Employer Sanctions and Legalization. The Employer Sanctions Provision intended to end the economic lure of immigrants who come to the United States for employment.

The Legalization Provision intended to legalize undocumented immigrants already in the United States, thereby reducing the total number of undocumented. Theoretical implementation research suggests that implementation success is related to the clarity of policy objectives, commitment to policy goals, the ability of the statute to structure implementation, and the ability to target groups.

This dissertation focuses on the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the theoretical variables associated with the implementation of these two provisions in Los Angeles. The research for this dissertation relies on several types of analysis: (1) policy evaluations conducted by governmental and non-governmental agencies; (2) surveys of immigrants who dealt with the INS during the implementation of IRCA; (3) in-depth interviews with federal, regional, district, and local INS representatives; (4) and an extensive review of relevant public policy implementation literature, academic journals, books, dissertations, and newspaper articles.

Overall, in terms of the Legalization Provision, both effective use of implementation variables and commitment by policy actors made for successful policy implementation. In comparison, because the Employer Sanctions Provision was distinguished by poor implementation variables the agency was incapable of meeting overall goals. Approximately 60% of INS' efforts go toward enforcement-type practices. The findings of this case study imply that given the right implementation variables the INS can be more effective at implementing service-type policies than enforcement-type policies. These findings also suggest that the INS would be more efficient at servicing more immigrants already in the US than targeting them for sting, deportation, and other enforcement-type operations.

Martinez, Samuel. 1992. *Labor circulation and peasant social reproduction: Haitian migrants and Dominican Republic sugar plantations*. Johns Hopkins University.

Since at least the 1930s, the Caribbean nation of Haiti has been the main source of harvest labourers for the sugar industry of its neighbor, the Dominican Republic. Much is known about the historical origins of this labour system and about the circumstances of its perpetuation into the present day. Yet questions about the causes and consequences of emigration from the migrants' point of view remain unanswered.

Through data from ethnographic fieldwork and personal history interviews on both sides of the border, this study assesses the impact of this migration on the migrants and on people in the migrants' home areas in Haiti. Specifically, it examines the differing outcomes of this migration for four segments of the migrant population: men who return to Haiti; men who stay in the Dominican Republic; women who emigrate; and women who stay at home. The terms and conditions of employment of Haitian cane workers in the Dominican Republic are so cruel as to be likened by recent observers to slavery. It is commonly assumed that if rural Haitians are willing to leave their home places for the hellish conditions of the Dominican sugar estates, then the standards of living they leave behind in Haiti must be even worse. Even so, this migration is perhaps not the sign of rural breakdown that some observers of Haiti interpret it to be.

Even the poorest migrants seek neither to flee Haiti nor to find a better life in the Dominican Republic but leave home in order to return shortly with enhanced means. The savings that

migrants bring home from the Dominican Republic, meager and uncertain as these are, are largely put to use in ways that subsidize local agriculture and petty trade. This migration may thus be one of the many ways that Haitians seek to profit from external markets while keeping decisions about local production and consumption firmly in local hands. Within the limits of their ability to adapt socially to poverty and oppression, migrants and their kinfolk do not accept their predicament passively but accommodate migration to their own needs and preferences. Further attention to popular initiatives and responses, of the kind that contribute to the reproduction of peasant livelihoods in Haiti, may add dynamism to global perspectives on migration, which have too often attended only to the will and agency of the powerful.

Moehring, H. Brian. 1988. *Viewing labor as a quasi-fixed factor: Some implications for the debate on illegal immigration from Mexico*. Claremont Graduate University.

This dissertation utilizes Walter Oi's famous theorem of labour as a quasi-fixed factor of production to analyze illegal immigration from Mexico to the United States. Traditional analysis overstates the competition between illegal immigrants and United States' citizens in the US labour markets. This approach suggests that the comparative advantage of illegal Mexican immigrants is that they can be hired, fired, or have hours changed at low fixed cost relative to domestic labour.

Therefore, the hiring of illegals may be an economic way of dealing with surges in demand. Inventory variation, customer queuing, or changing prices are other means by which a temporary demand shock can be met. The principal idea of this dissertation is that failure to consider the use of illegals to make rapid adjustments in output will considerably distort any analysis of the impact illegal immigrants have on the United States labour market. Presently two competing methods of investigating the economic impact of illegal immigration have been used. Classical and segmented labour market (dual labour market) theories have been applied to assess displacement of citizen labour by illegal immigrants. The resulting predictions are overstated to the degree that the quasi-fixity hypothesis is germane.

Implications of the hypothesis that illegals are attractive to employers because of low-fixity factors relative to citizen labour are pursued. Service industries cannot vary inventories and, therefore, should be disproportionate employers of illegals. The same is true of agriculture. Both implications are verified empirically. Further, identical industries should show less inventory variation in geographical areas where illegals are prevalent as compared with those same industries in geographical locations where illegals are absent. This implication is extensively tested and found to be empirically accurate.

Federal legislative proposals since 1970 aimed at restricting the flow of illegal immigrants and the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 have three major components: amnesty, employer sanctions, and guest-worker programmes. These will, to the degree that illegals are hired because they can be varied at low cost, either have no effect on illegal immigration or will increase illegal immigration. The dissertation concludes with an analysis of recent and proposed legislation in light of the low-fixity hypothesis.

Moriarty, Pia. 1993. *Arreglando papeles/Learning to be legal (Immigrants, Citizenship, Esl, Amnesty Classrooms)*. Stanford University.

This dissertation walks into the world of a California 'amnesty' classroom, where undocumented immigrants who wished to legalize their status under the Immigration Reform

and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) were required to complete 40 hours of classwork in English as a second language and in civics. It analyzes IRCA's unprecedented model of collaboration between adult schools and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) from the perspectives of lawmakers, students and teachers in the programme.

Congress inserted educational requirements into the new immigration control bill through a process of political trade-offs, thus facilitating the final passage of IRCA's crucial employer sanctions provisions. Students participated in amnesty classes from an apparently contradictory stance--successfully documenting that they had been 'undocumented' and practicing a complex legal literacy while most tested as functional illiterates in English. Teachers continued to regard their classrooms as autonomous at the same time as the most basic ESL curriculum questions ('What's your name?' or 'What's your address?') carried an unanticipated electricity because of their resonance with the INS interview questions that students were concurrently negotiating.

Using archival research, interviews and participant observation, this dissertation documents the ironies of the amnesty classes as experienced in a literacy-level classroom of bilingual and Spanish-speaking adults. Students' beginning compositions graphically illustrate the forcefulness of INS in their lives and articulate their struggles to become cultural citizens, fully participating in the national order with their core values still intact. Teacher interviews illustrate the degree to which being implicated in an immigration control programme reoriented the meaning of fundamental schooling practices.

While the students were clearing up their legal paperwork (*arreglando papeles*, learning in order to become legal) the schools were also learning to be legal, i.e., to internalize and apply INS standards as normative in an educational context. In the wake of IRCA, legal/illegal distinctions have taken on new importance for schools. This dissertation is a contribution toward critical reflection on the amnesty programme's new interface with INS and an encouragement to adult school personnel to exercise their own cultural citizenship as teachers.

Peeters, Rudolf Frans. 1983. *Illness and health in Moroccan immigrants. (Dutch Text) (Migrant Workers in Belgium, Medical Sociology). Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium).*

The general aims of the dissertation are threefold: first, describe a theoretical framework (using literature of different fields like epidemiology, anthropology and sociology) of health problems in a cross-cultural perspective; second, test out a methodology to uncover the health care system of Moroccan migrants living in Antwerp, Belgium; and finally describe this health care system with particular reference to continuity and differentiation.

The first chapters give an overview of several elements of importance in the scientific and societal problem formulation of (Moroccan) migrant health care: demographic, cultural, structural. Attention is given to factors pertaining to Morocco as well as to Belgium, to subjective as well as objective and to general as well as to health (care) related issues. A (not representative) selection of 85 households taken from 2 neighborhoods and one factory are followed (over variable time spans per household) by means of unstructured interviewing and participant observation.

On the level of illness, the material reveals a difference between man and women. Women also tend to use other (more traditional) explanatory models than men. On the level of illness behaviour, 65% of all illness-episodes (n = 245) lead to medical consumption exclusively. For lay-care (defined as self-medication and/or traditional lay-care) the percentage is 18 and for traditional professional care 9%. In 17% of all illness-episodes no action is undertaken. Determinants of this illness behaviour are the explanatory model (especially traditional professional care is consulted when patients view their illness as magical-religious), the need to legitimize the illness (for medical consumption), year of immigration of the husband (more medical consumption when early immigration) and ethnic group (more traditional professional care in homogenous Arab households). All these statements are formulated as hypothesis.

A separate analysis of absence from work reveals that Moroccans are not longer but more frequent absent from work as compared to a matched control-group of Flemish workers. A qualitative analysis points to the existence of four analytically distinct subsystems in the health care system of Moroccan migrants: one based on western medical views, one on the humoral Galenic theory and one based on the profetic view of illness. Finally the emergence of a fourth one based on a psycho-social definition and interpretation of illness points to a major discontinuity after emigration.

Snowden, Lynne Louise. 1990. *Social control in international labor migration (Migration, Illegal Immigration, Employer Sanctions)*. University of Delaware.

In Western Europe, employer sanctions have become the cornerstone of illegal immigration control over the last decade. The following study uses analytical models from the field of collective behaviour to research the effects of this control effort. Longitudinal labour data from Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France, and the Netherlands determine the patterns of wage increases, number of establishments, number of hours worked, and monthly labour costs in sectors where illegal labour has predominated in the past. Similar cross cultural trends are found in the textile, food, and construction industries.

Enforcement data analyses show no direct relationship with wage increases. Thus, the conclusion is reached that employer sanctions have not had the impact which one would expect if the sanctions had forced employers to replace undocumented personnel with legal employees. It is suggested that the effects of other immigration controls be measured before new policies are called upon to shape future population flows.

Vandeman, Ann Marie. 1988. *Labor contracting in California agriculture*. University of California, Berkeley.

This dissertation analyzes farm labour contracting in California agriculture in relation to the role played by contractors in maintaining a cheap labour supply and strengthening management control over the labour process. A formal model is developed in which the relative efficiencies of labour contractors and growers in extracting work from workers, seasonality, skill level and output sensitivity to quality and quantity supervision determine the grower's choice of employment contract. Derived reduced form equations are estimated which specify the wages and probability of contractor employment as functions of worker and job characteristics.

Whereas growers possess an advantage in supervising work quality and the use of wage incentives to monitor work intensity, labour contractors are more efficient at recruiting workers with a lower average opportunity wage. Econometric results show that labour contracting dominates in short season tasks that are relatively simple and repetitive, and where speed rather than work quality has a greater effect on output, such as in hoeing row crops and harvesting vegetables. In contrast, direct hiring is shown to dominate in long season tasks such as irrigating, where output is more sensitive to work quality. Associated with each activity and contract type is an optimal level of recruitment expenditure, defining the pool from which workers are hired. Illegal immigration status is shown to increase the probability of contractor employment, whereas union membership and years of farm work experience decrease this probability.

Wages are shown to be lower under contracting, net the effects of worker and job characteristics, because under contracting both wage flexibility and the threat of unionization are reduced. Simulation results show that employer sanctions which increase growers' costs of recruitment, and state policies which weaken union influence will lead to greater reliance on the contracting system and lower expected wages. Use of labour contracting to restrict formation of worker coalitions that threaten management control is demonstrated historically and in the context of increasing demand for contract labour in the Salinas Valley.

Wierschke, Annette. 1994. *Schreiben als Selbstbehauptung: Kulturkonflikt und Identität in den Werken von Aysel Ozakin, Alev Tekinay und Emine Sevgi Ozdamar* (Ozakin, Aysel; Tekinay, Alev; Ozdamar, Emine Sevgi. Turkey. German text). University of Minnesota.

This dissertation investigates how migration to Germany and the experience of cultural/social otherness and marginality are conveyed in the writings of three Turkish women writers: Aysel Ozakin, Alev Tekinay and Emine Sevgi Ozdamar. The author's key interest lies in examining how ethnicity, gender, class and education interact in the construction of selfhood, identity and difference in the literary works of these three authors and how they negotiate their various subject positions in their work.

The study interrogates how cultural identity and personal subjectivity are portrayed and possibly transformed, how the subjectivity and selfhood of their protagonists express concerns of interculturality/multiculturality and which models are offered for solving the intercultural tensions and inner conflicts of living between two cultures and their value systems. As also becomes evident in my interviews, all three authors chose different paths in positioning themselves vis-a-vis Turkish as well as German culture and in constructing their protagonists' as well as their own subject positions.

The author investigates how Aysel Ozakin, Alev Tekinay and Emine Sevgi Ozdamar present their cultural backgrounds and negotiate issues of difference and marginality in a situation of accelerated socio-political and cultural change in a Germany that is slowly starting to reveal a growing awareness of its factual multiculturalism. Ethnography, minority discourse and feminist theory provide crucial tools for examining these authors' narratives regarding questions of personal and cultural identity, authenticity, positioning, the problem of the 'native informant', and tokenism within the field of German literature and politics.

Particular attention must be paid to the position of migrant literature as a growing realm of theoretical and literary inquiry challenging established cultural norms and perceptions within German society and culture. Furthermore, this analysis provides valuable insights into the construction of culture, nationalism and a nation's representative literature viewed from a vantage point outside of the center.

8. Databases searched

ABI/Inform Citations to articles in over 1000 journals in business, management, finance, and economics: <http://www.melvyl.ucop.edu/?CSdb=abi>

Digital Dissertations see ProQuest Digital: PhD dissertations with migrant in the title or abstract

<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/results?set=1>

Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur aus allen Gebieten des Wissens: <http://www.brzn.de/cgi-bin/nph-wwwobnmenu>

JSTOR includes the full text of 117 social science journals. <http://www.jstor.org/jstor/>

PCI Web: <http://pci.chadwyck.com/>

Social Sciences Citation Index: <http://www.webofscience.com/>

Ulrich's International Periodicals: <http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/cgi-bin/webspirs.pl>