
Sarah Aponte

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Dominican Migration to the United States, 1970-1997:
An Annotated Bibliography

Sarah Aponte

Dominican Research Monographs
The CUNY Dominican Studies Institute
DOMINICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1970-1997: An Annotated Bibliography

by

Sarah Aponte
Dominican Research Monographs

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DEDICATION

To
My Beloved Master Swami Guru Devanand Saraswati Ji Maharaj
for His Infinite Love and Guidance

Para
Elda y Sergio, mis padres
por su apoyo e inmenso amor durante todos estos años
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FOREWORD

*Dominican Migration to the United States 1970-1997: An Annotated Bibliography* represents a milestone in the field of Dominican studies. With this unprecedented compilation and substantial annotation of all significant, extant publications on the subject, the library scholar Sarah Aponte has produced an invaluable research instrument. Thanks to Aponte’s exhaustive research, Dominicanists can now for the first time begin to organize the existing knowledge on Dominican migration and the life of the community in the United States. Her foundational reference source is almost guaranteed to become an inevitable first stop for all beginning scholars venturing into the U.S. Dominican experience.

The book’s introductory sections, which offer a chronology of bibliographies on various Dominican subjects published both in the Dominican Republic and the United States, provide a welcome historical context in which to place the study of Dominican migrants and the U.S. Dominican community. Aponte’s *Dominican Migration to the United States* thus signals a point of relative maturity for Dominican studies as a subsection of Latino studies, one of the major branches of the larger field of ethnic studies whose historical origins date back to the epistemological struggles triggered by the civil rights movement in colleges and universities throughout the United States over three decades ago.

With the publication of this seminal bibliography, the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute continues its vigorous effort to facilitate the study of Dominican topics for the benefit of students, educators, scholars, policy makers, and the community at large. Earlier outcomes of this effort have been the two-volume *Bibliografía de la literatura dominicana* (1997), which was published in Santo Domingo under the authorship of Frank Moya Pons, who completed it during his tenure as Research Professor
with the Dominican Studies Institute. Another product of Moya Pons' work under the auspices of the Institute was his *Bibliografía dominicana del derecho* (1999), also published in Santo Domingo.

The richness, diversity, and sheer bulk of the texts covered by Aponte's work speak to the dynamism and complexity of Dominican migration as an academic subject. A quick glance at the books, essays, papers, and articles that the author has annotated would discourage monolithic approaches to studying the mobility of Dominicans from their country of origin and their socioeconomic, political, and cultural presence in the various U.S. cities which now house Dominican neighborhoods. In that respect, Aponte has regaled us with a research tool that was badly needed in the field, thus making the study of things Dominican measurably easier. We are indebted to her for that service.

Dr. Silvio Torres-Saillant  
Director  
CUNY Dominican Studies Institute
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Sarah Aponte, a native of Santiago, northern Dominican Republic, came to New York City in 1989. She attended Hostos Community College, where she graduated as the salutatorian in 1992. She holds a baccalaureate degree in International Studies from City College and a Master’s in Library Science from Queens College. She is currently the Administrative Coordinator of the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute at City College, where she has developed the Institute’s Dominican studies collection. Aponte has also served in the college’s Morris R. Cohen Library as an adjunct librarian, and teaches Hatha Yoga at the USA Davanand Yoga Cultural Center in Queens, New York.
ABSTRACT

*Dominican Migration to the United States, 1970-1997: An Annotated Bibliography* provides an overview of the history, development and representation of the process of Dominican migration. It examines the causes and consequences of this massive exodus in connection with the economic and political rapport between the Dominican Republic and the United States. It offers an introduction to the relevant materials, evaluating the existing research on the subject, and annotating Dominican migration sources written in English and Spanish. The bibliography includes books, book chapters, occasional papers, articles, unpublished manuscripts, monographs, working papers, and dissertations. As a reference guide to the study of Dominican migration from the 1970s to 1997 (with a 1998 addendum), this work represents the first existing academic tool that attempts to organize the available knowledge on the migratory experience of the Dominican people.
INTRODUCTION

The Dominican community represents one of the largest Latino immigrant groups in the United States. The contact between the United States and the Dominican Republic began in the mid nineteenth century when the leaders of the newly formed Republic asked President James Polk to support and recognize the country's independence in 1845, and increased during the negotiations of a possible annexation of the Dominican land to the U.S. in the following two decades. Since then, Dominicans and North Americans have been linked in many different ways, mainly politically and economically. During the late nineteenth century, prominent political and literary Dominican figures visited the United States just as many American commercial agents served in the young Dominican Republic.

In the last decades, Dominicans have moved en masse out of their country in search of better opportunities. The exodus of Dominicans to the United States began to grow dramatically after the death of dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, who from 1930 to 1961 had restricted and discouraged international migration. During the dictatorship, the only Dominicans who could emigrate were those from the elite, the privileged ranks of the middle classes, and some political exiles who were able to escape. After the dictatorship, the numbers of Dominicans admitted to the United States increased dramatically. For instance, in 1962, 4,603 Dominicans arrived in the United States and 10,683 the following year. The migratory flow has remained uninterrupted between 1962 and 1998, hence the Dominican community's tremendous growth during the last three decades. The 1990 U.S. Census registered 511,297 Dominicans living as permanent residents in the United States, with over 65% of them residing in the state of New York. According to the 1997 Current Population
Survey, the Dominican population in New York City rose to 832,000. The actual number of the immigrant population is much larger, as the official figures do not account for undocumented residents, a number presumed high (Hernández and Rivera-Batiz 1997; Lobo and Salvo 1997; Torres-Saillant and Hernández 1998).

**Purpose of the Study**

Numerous books, book chapters, occasional papers, articles, unpublished manuscripts, monographs, working papers, and dissertations exist on the topic of Dominican migration to the United States, but they have never been compiled in a format that facilitates their use by students, educators, and scholars. The present bibliography seeks to remedy that lack by gathering all the dispersed information into a reference source that may be deemed informative, analytical, and comprehensive. This work hopes to inform about the existing materials and to help potential users in gaining access to them¹. The research conducted indicates that no comparable effort had been made before. Intending to fill a serious gap, this work seeks to make an important contribution to the field as the only annotated bibliographic compilation of sources on Dominican migration to the United States.

The purpose of compiling this annotated bibliography is to provide a comprehensive review of the research on Dominican migration to the United States. The Dominican community is growing tremendously and there is a need to organize the dispersed information that deals with the Dominican diaspora and settlement in the United States. The aims of the study can be summarized as follows:

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¹ All items annotated in this bibliography can be found at the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute Library where a file on Dominican migration is available.
1. to offer an accessible tool to the literature and an introduction to the relevant materials.
2. to provide researchers with an overview of the history, development, and representation of Dominican migration.
3. to evaluate the research on the subject and its growth during the past decade.
4. to stimulate further research on the subject or on any other related area that might draw on content analysis as a suitable method for the development of bibliographic resources.

Thanks to this project we can challenge the idea that published information on the topic is scarce. The findings of this study will reveal the dominant interpretations of migration in the life of the sending and receiving societies. The intention here is ultimately to contribute to the development of the production of Dominican bibliographies.

Methodology

The methodology utilized in conducting this study is content analysis. The technique employed is annotated bibliography. Content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from data to their context (Krippendorf 1980; Weber 1990). The purpose of content analysis as a research method is to provide knowledge and new insights into a particular field of study.

According to Harmon (1989), annotated bibliographies must be distinguished from the related areas of descriptive and analytical bibliography because the latter are mainly based on the study of physical format. Annotated bibliographies are lists of books, articles, and other materials accompanied by explanatory notes giving some ideas of either the content or value (or both) of the items listed.

*Dominican Migration to the United States: 1970-1997* is a comprehensive bibliography of a restricted subject. The list includes
periodical articles, manuscripts, Ph.D. dissertations, books, book chapters, occasional papers, magazine articles, monographs, working papers, and microforms (fiche and film), all with a cutoff date of December 1997. Though most of the works listed are in English, entries in Spanish are also covered.

This bibliographic compilation is the result of extensive research in libraries throughout the United States and the Dominican Republic. The places visited in New York include the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute Library, the Morris and Raphael Cohen Library and the Science/Engineering Library at City College, the Columbia University libraries, and the Bobst Library of New York University. The branches of the City University of New York's college libraries that proved most useful were those at Lehman College, Baruch College, Hunter College, Queens College, the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños at Hunter College, and the Graduate School and University Center. Important resources in the city were the New York Public Library and the Research Institute for the Study of Man. In the Dominican Republic, the places consulted were: OGM Central de Datos, Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo, Centro de Investigación Para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF), Archivo General de la Nación, CENTROMIDCA, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR), Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, and Frank Moya Pons' priceless personal library.

Many library catalogs outside the New York City area were also consulted. When an item was located outside the metropolitan area, an interlibrary loan was requested. Some of the sources were obtained directly from the authors, editors or compilers. In many instances, scholars who cited sources that proved difficult to locate in any of the libraries, were contacted directly. Almost invariably they sent the items requested or gave valuable tracking information to find them.

The sources are arranged following Turabian's style manual (1996). The criteria for selection and annotation of the bibliography include the
examination and evaluation of each individual work. The data arrangement of this annotated bibliography is alphabetical by main entry, which in this case is the personal or corporate author. The entries are arranged by title when the author's name is unknown. Spanish sources are included, adding to the comprehensiveness of this annotated bibliography.

Since this is intended to be a comprehensive bibliography, none of the relevant items found are omitted. Each source cited in the references is noted distinguishing whether the item was not located or verified. This is intended to identify "blind" or "ghost" items that might have appeared in different bibliographies, thus precluding fruitless searching by future researchers (Harner 1985).

Each item is individually annotated. If the item has been published in different sources, the other locations are cited immediately after. This practice is followed with any translations of items hereby listed.

A format for the entries that includes usual elements for bibliographic citations is used. Standard elements include author and/or editors, title, place, publisher, date, and pagination (when applicable). The annotations intend to explain the main purpose of the work, describing the contents, and noting any special features found in the different items (Harmon 1989). Following the guidelines set forth in Harmon's Elements of Bibliography: A Simplified Approach, general bibliographies, and guides have been consulted.

The databases used include OPACS, full texts and index/abstract databases (i.e. DIALOG, LEXIS/NEXIS), OCLC, microfilm and microfiche. In addition to directly going to the different places to get the works, some other methods were used when the item could not be located. These methods include the use of interlibrary loan services, telephone and personal contact with the writers or scholars who have cited the work to request a copy or information on possible location, direct contact to main publishing companies to purchase the material (i.e. University Microfilm
International for the major Ph.D. diss. on the field), and a research trip to the Dominican Republic to acquire difficult to find materials in the United States.

In writing the annotations the following guidelines were considered:
1. Main purpose of the work
2. A brief description of the contents
3. Special features
4. Any defect, weakness, or bias (Harmon 1989)

A chronology appears at the end of the bibliography organized from past to present and helps to classify the entries in different time periods. Immediately after the chronology, there is an addendum which provides a preliminary list of works published during 1998. This list is not complete since many of the works published in 1998 are just becoming available.

No bibliographic collection can ever be deemed a truly complete compilation, specially when dealing with materials published abroad. Every attempt has been made to collect as much data on the topic as possible. Newspaper articles are excluded with the exception of two for their importance in showing turning points in the evolution of Dominican migration. Unpublished papers are included only when they have been frequently cited in the works herein annotated. This bibliography does not include audio, video, CD-ROMs or Internet sources.

Summary and Conclusion

The purpose of this study was twofold, to gather all scattered sources on Dominican migration to the United States and to provide potential researchers with a resource center where these sources could be obtained. Since the Dominican community in the United States is growing rapidly, there is a need to develop and organize bibliographical tools on Dominican sources.

A comprehensive review of the research conducted on Dominican
migration reveals the dominant interpretations of the influence of this phenomenon on the life of the sending and receiving societies. This group of immigrants is often treated as a foreign policy issue rather than an ethnic minority or an integral component of the U.S. population. The majority of the studies focus on the overall socioeconomic characteristics of the Dominican community. Few of them study the Dominican community as an established ethnic group in the United States and pay attention to the human aspect involved in the process. The majority of the early and current works say the same about Dominicans. Some are still using data collected in the early 1980s to describe the community. Some see them as “birds of passage” while others have labeled them as “transmigrants,” a term that entails a belonging to neither here nor there.

The post-1965 scholarship on Dominican migration can be divided into different stages to explain the socio-economic origins of the migrants. Studies published between 1970 and 1979 classified migrants as rural, poor, poorly educated, and unskilled. The authors who supported this view included: Nancy González, Luisa (Chiqui) Vicioso, Glenn Hendricks, Phillip Kayal, and Saskia Sassen. Then, as a result of the influence of a 1979 study by Antonio Ugalde, Frank Bean, and Gilbert Cárdenas, another theory began to dominate. Scholars now claimed that most Dominican immigrants were from urban areas and belonged to the middle class in the home country. The best known among these scholars are: Patricia Pessar, Sherri Grasmuck, David Bray, Eugenia Georges. At present, a third group of scholars asserts that Dominican immigrants come from both rural and urban areas, from uneducated as well as schooled backgrounds, and from all social sectors. Prominent scholars among these are Max Castro, Ramona Hernández, and Silvio Torres-Saillant.2

2. For a more complete discussion on the topic, see Chapter 2: “Escape from the Native Land,” (pp. 33-60) of The Dominican Americans (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1998) by Silvio Torres-Saillant and Ramona Hernández.
As the size of the community continues to grow and the Dominican presence becomes palpable, scholars are becoming aware of the importance of analyzing the community in a more careful and detailed fashion. More publications are now presenting Dominicans as an established community in the United States. Dominicans are here to stay and eventually more bibliographic tools will be developed spanning the life of the community.
Previous attempts to compile Dominican migration sources on a smaller scale began in the late 1980s. Ramona Hernández published in 1989 a "Bibliography on Dominican Migration" which lists without annotation a selection of the most cited works on the area spanning two decades of publications. A few other bibliographies published in the United States have dedicated small sections to Dominican migration. The University of Ann Arbor's *Black Immigration and Ethnicity in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography* (1993), in section 5, "Dominicans in the U.S.,” lists seventeen entries that deal with migration, only nine of which are annotated. And the other example is *A Bibliography of Caribbean Migration and Caribbean Immigrant Communities* (1983), compiled and edited by Rosemary Brana-Shute. This bibliography lists 56 Dominican sources, 37 of them dealing with migration to the United States.


See also Enid M. Baa, and Ligia Espinal de Hoetink. "Library and Bibliographic Activities in the Dominican Republic." *In Final Report and Working Papers* vol. 9 no. 1. 125-157. St. Louis, MO: SALALM Secretariat, 1964. This report is a general overview on Dominican libraries and early bibliographic activities through the mid 1960s.
General Bibliographies Published in the United States

There are a few general bibliographies on Dominican sources published in the United States and available at different resource centers. The first known Dominican bibliography to appear internationally “A Selective Bibliography of Dominican Literature” was published by Ralph S. Boggs. The bibliography appeared in the October-December 1930 issue of Bulletin Hispanique and covered bibliographies, literary criticism, and literary works, highlighting the best known titles. The following year (1931), Samuel Montefiore Waxman published A Bibliography of the Belles-Lettres of Santo Domingo which covers printed works dealing with the literature as well as music and the fine arts in the Dominican Republic. In 1933, Guy H. Lippitt published his Bibliographies of Foreign Law Series, no. 7. Dominican Republic covering bibliographical notes on issues of law in the Dominican Republic.

In 1942 Douglas Crawford McMurtrie published A Preliminary Check List of Published Materials Relating to the History of Printing in Dominican Republic. Two years later, Crawford Morrison Bishop and Anyda Marchant published A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti with a section dedicated to the law on the Dominican Republic listing some sources. This section is based on Lippit’s bibliography (cited above). That same year, the Library of Congress published a bibliography compiled by John De Noia, Dominican Republic: A Guide to the Official Publications as part of the Latin American series publications.

The Dominican Republic, 1950-1962, covering twelve years of Dominican political history.

Stephanie Schaefer prepared Sources for the Study of the Dominican Republic: An Annotated List of Bibliographies and Other Guides and Aids on the Dominican Republic from Early Settlement to the Present Day (1971).

In 1984, another literary bibliography, Otto Olivera's Bibliografía de la literatura dominicana (1960-1982), was published under the auspices of the Society of Spanish and Spanish-American Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. This well-organized comprehensive bibliography divides titles into different literary genres. The Ohio State University Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology also published in the same year Annotated Bibliography on Agricultural Credit and Rural Savings. Eric Larson prepared in 1986 A Partially Annotated Working Bibliography of and Guide to Publications of the 1920, 1935, 1950, 1960, and 1981 National Population Censuses of the Dominican Republic. Another useful bibliographic initiative is that of Kai P. Schoenhals, Dominican Republic (1990), which annotates 903 Dominican sources.

More generally a compilation by José A. Díaz, The Dominican Experience: A Guide to the Newspaper Literature in English 1985-1991, makes a contribution to bibliographic production in this subject by drawing Dominican references from nine of the major U.S. newspapers. This bibliography is divided into three broad subject categories, listing the different articles under the appropriate subheadings. Other general bibliographies are "Dominican Studies: A Selected Bibliography" (1997) by Luis Alvarez, and the forthcoming A Dominican Studies Research Guide: Sources Available in English by Frank Moya Pons. The bibliography by Alvarez is a list of English and Spanish sources with a concentration on books, Ph.D. dissertations, and book chapters published internationally. The bibliography by Frank Moya Pons is a comprehensive guide to books, monographs, and scholarly articles on Dominican issues available in English in major libraries of the United States and Europe.
Promotion of Dominican Bibliographies

It is important to note that though much has been published in the field of bibliographical compilation in the Dominican Republic over the last three decades, little has become visible internationally. Searching in different databases and university catalogs (CUNY Plus, CLIO (Columbia), BobCat Plus (NYU), New York Public Library’s catalogs (Manhattan, Queens, and Brooklyn), OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), and the Library of Congress’ National Union Catalog) one can find the following bibliographies published in the Dominican Republic:

- The Bibliografía de la bibliografía dominicana (1948) and Bibliografía bibliotecológica dominicana, 1930-mayo 1952 (1952) by Luis Florén Lozano;
- Bibliografía de asuntos económicos dominicanos (1965) by Bernardo Vega;
- Bibliografía sobre recursos hidrobiológicos de la República Dominicana (1979) by Narcisco C. Almonte and Francisco X. Arnemann;
- Bibliografía geológica y de ciencias afines de la República Dominicana (1983) compiled by Efraín Pareja Mendoza, et.al.;
- Bibliografía médica dominicana: Indice de literatura convencional y no convencional (1988) by Manuel de Jesús Roa Santana;
- Apuntes bibliográficos sobre la literatura dominicana (1993) by Miguel A. Collado;
- Vetilio Alfau Durán en Clío (1994) by Vetilio Alfau Durán;

As can be observed in the above references, these bibliographic compilations deal with materials across different disciplines, from Art to Natural Resources. The present annotated bibliography especially deals with materials on the Social Sciences and the Humanities.
Works Cited


*Annotated Bibliography on Agricultural Credit and Rural Savings, IX* (A special issue on the Dominican Republic). Columbus, Ohio: Agricultural Finance Program, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, 1984.


with the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 1983.


Pareja Mendoza, Efraín, et. al. *Bibliografía geológica y de ciencias afines de la República Dominicana*. Dirección General de Minería e Hidrocarburos, Centro de Documentación, 1983.


The first of a New York’s Latins series appeared in February 1975 in the *New York Post*. It is interesting to note that at such an early stage, Dominicans were already making distinctions between the early migrants (predominantly peasant families from El Cibao) and the newly arrived migrants (mainly groups of “desperate young adults who have been connected with the increase of drug abuse in the Dominican Republic”). The article also discusses the lack of involvement of Dominicans in the political process of the host society and the dilemma most children of Dominican families confront when identifying themselves either as “Dominicans” or “Americans.” The sometimes bitter interethnic relations between Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Dominicans are also examined.


This is a statistical account of a decade (1987-1997) of the migratory process of Dominicans. It advises Dominican authorities to redefine their migration policies toward Haitians before requesting adjustment in the U.S. policies toward Dominicans. The 1996 migration law (IRCA) is also analyzed relating it to the citizenship process. The fact that the law allows U.S. authorities to extradite Dominicans who have been involved in criminal acts five to ten years before is also discussed. The article includes statistics on the Dominicans, Haitians, and Cubans caught on U.S. coasts as well as a chronology on important events affecting the national life of these countries.

This is a review of three major areas of research on the Western Hemisphere. The areas are: the relationship between economic development and migration, the role of immigrants in the US labor market, and US immigration and refugee policies as they are related to the Americas. Throughout the paper, the author contrasts and compares the different country's situations and their particular relation to the United States emphasizing what one country has and the other needs. The discussion of the Dominican Republic can be found on pages 48 to 51 and is based on a summary of eight entries dealing with Dominican issues. Among them we find six of the entries annotated in this bibliography (Grasmuck 1985; Hendricks 1974; Pessar 1982, 1984, 1988; and Ugalde, et.al., 1979).


This essay delineates the different misleading assumptions and beliefs people have regarding the causes and consequences of Caribbean migration in not realizing that a statement can represent the needs of one group but not necessarily of all of the Caribbean groups. The author outlines what he has found are the most important causes of Caribbean migration and some of its consequences. The causes are: a) people migrate because they are recruited, b) they migrate from violence, coercions, upheaval (economic/political forces), c) family reunification, and d) from a collective promise of overcoming limited economic and social opportunity.

This article divides Dominican migration into five different stages ranging from 1950 to the 1990s, and focusing on the major events. The second part of the article examines the tendencies of the Dominican migration process. The topics discussed are: labor migration and competence migration; illegal migration; international migration and gender; return migration; circular migration and remittances; and the migration culture.

The article is a summarized version of "Las migraciones internacionales en la República Dominicana" annotated below.


This report is a statistical account on Dominican international migration based on surveys, research, and census data. The report is very general since it attempts to cover Dominican internal and international migration focusing on: historical information, migrants and their insertion into the labor market, origins of migrants, international migration policies, extradition and deportation; and return migrants. The report concludes with recommendations.


This article describes the new tendencies of the Dominican international migration focusing on the lack of a migration policy/politics to approach this growing phenomenon. It discusses "migration culture" which focuses on the values and attitudes developed by those willing to leave the country. It places migrants and return migrants as a positive incentive to the Dominican Republic's economy as well as its culture. The problematic
situation on return migrants left without necessary governmental support, is also discussed. The article concludes that the only way to stop the Dominican exodus is to increase the income and the quality of life of the population.


This essay is based on research conducted in the Dominican Republic and on the results of surveys applied to three different groups: 1) potential migrants, 2) return migrants, and 3) households depending on remittances from Dominicans living in the United States. There is a description of the demographic profiles of the migrants and how this influences the migration pattern as a whole. The essay concludes that Dominican return migration has helped to stabilize a stronger middle class influenced by the United States socio cultural values. The essay uses highly biased statements when referring to the Dominicans who depend directly or indirectly on the remittances sent from the United States.


This is a research report on Dominican bridal showers. The researchers attended seven bridal showers and interviewed fifty women who described thirty-two additional showers they had given or attended in New York City or in the Dominican Republic. The research's main objective is to illustrate that some special approaches are needed to study ethnic phenomena in the city to which access is limited by language, sex, and age. This study compares "pure" Dominican and American-Dominican showers describing the differences of family structure, economic and social life among the two groups. The findings suggest that immigration has brought
nonacceptance of the traditional subservient role and that the continuous exchange between the Dominican Republic and New York might also be affecting the traditional roles in the Dominican Republic. A case study is provided detailing and describing a “pure” Dominican shower.


This dissertation analyzes the diverse social relationships between the Spanish-Speaking residents of New Brunswick, New Jersey in the early 1980s (Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, other Caribbeans and Central and South Americans). The data was gathered through participant observation and through a questionnaire administered to 78 adult immigrants focusing on basic demographic information, migration history, and attitudes toward work, family and education. The bitter interethnic relations between these groups (with a strong emphasis on Puerto Ricans and Dominicans) dominate the central argument of the dissertation. It includes a table of work-related intergroup stereotypes that shows the main conflicts between the groups. It concludes that these groups should not be considered as homogeneous due to the great differences among them.


An analysis of the different social levels of Dominican migrants and the origins of Dominican dependency on the migration process. It mentions Law 299 implemented by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in 1966. This law opened the doors to industrialization by welcoming tax free investments. The final part of the essay states that migration might solve individual problems but not the structural problems of the Dominican society as a whole.

This book is a general overview of Dominican history and culture. It is enriched by personal narratives which illustrate the struggle and obstacles Dominicans have to overcome (racial discrimination, socioeconomic conditions, adaptation issues, etc.) in order to gain a space in the receiving society. These narratives allow Dominicans to speak for themselves.


This novel is the story of a Dominican-American family, their struggle, their hardships, and hopes. It focuses on the decisions the teenage mother, Bianca Díaz and her mother, Teresa Rodríguez have to make to give a better life to the baby and themselves. The novel provides a view into the lives of working-class Dominican women, their children, and the violence and poverty found in a New York neighborhood, focusing on class, race, and gender issues.


This is a general overview of Caribbean immigration to New York City based on the 1980 US Census. It provides socioeconomic and demographic information on the different Caribbean nations sending migrants to the mainland placing Dominicans on the top list after 1965. The report states that massive Dominican migration was due not mainly to the change in U.S. immigration law (1965), but rather to the assassination of the Dominican dictator in 1961 which ended restrictive emigration policies within the Dominican Republic.


This book explores the singularities of New York's immigrant communities in terms of history, size, and composition. The book
attempts to gauge the effects of immigration in New York City with particular attention to newcomers who arrived after 1965. The data presented is based on the 1980 US census. It reviews in detail the history of US immigration laws and their effect on the newcomer migrants. It emphasizes on the demographic characteristics of the city’s foreign born and discusses the legal and the development of illegal immigration. It has a very useful chronology of the different immigration legislation since 1882 to 1986.


This chapter examines the impact export-agriculture and export-industrialization have on Dominican migration to the United States. Each of these developments is separately analyzed using data from different studies conducted in the Dominican Republic and the United States (Pessar, Grasmuck, Kritz and Gurak, Ugalde, Bean and Cárdenas, etc.). Different case studies of “successful” Dominican migrants returning to their country are described to support the statement that Dominican migration is more a solution than a problem. The author attempts to conceptualize the migration process into a balance naming the positive as well as the negative consequences of the process. The balance is inclined to the positive effects with respect to the economy and household structures in the Dominican Republic. The author argues that in the United States, Dominican migration is considered an academic and public policy problem while in the Dominican Republic is considered a solution.

In this chapter Bray discusses the transition of land use from domestic production to a more export-oriented economy, leading to the formation of labor surplus. Using data from a census applied to 193 households between 1978 and 1980 in La Amapola, the author analyzes the economic and social conditions of these households. It supports Ugalde, Bean, and Cárdenas' 1979 findings (that Dominican migrants come predominantly from urban settings) challenging González' earlier theory. He divides the migration process into three periods: 1950-1959 (internal migration), 1960-1974 (rural-urban migration), and 1975-1980 (urban to urban-USA). The chapter concludes that the labor surplus concept can not be applied to international migrants. According to this, the migrants' largely affluent origins allow them to enter the labor market in the United States. Later studies, finding that migrant's origins are diverse and not predominantly urban and well educated, challenged Bray's conclusions.


This chapter compares the Jamaican and Dominican economies, the impact of migration, and underemployment. It analyzes the failures and accomplishments of industrialization. The first part gives an overview of the causes of industrial development, dominated by foreign capital and emigration. The differences between urban and rural surplus labor are also examined. The second part deals with the two case studies evaluating a thirty-year development period of industrialization and the impact of the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) on both regions. The chapter ends with a comparison of both countries' migration influence on the economy.

This article analyzes the link between economic development and middle class international labor migration in the Dominican Republic. A Spanish version with some changes of this article appears in a chapter of a book edited by José del Castillo and Christopher Mitchell, *La inmigración dominicana en los Estados Unidos*, annotated above.


This dissertation attempts to describe the Caribbean labor surplus as a "reserve army of labor," the result of world capitalist accumulation. The study is based on ethnographic field work conducted in La Laguna (a Dominican rural agricultural area). It analyzes the transformation of production from a household oriented labor dependency (*conucos*, household land ownership) to semiproletariat and proletariat systems, leading to a large amount of surplus household labor. All this is summarized by the concept that capital accumulation in the United States depends, in part, on the cheap labor supplied by the process of class formation in the rural Dominican Republic and consequent migration to the United States.


This chapter describes the lives of five Dominican women migrant returnees who established residencies in Santiago, the Dominican Republic. The narratives identify some commonalities and differences
between these Dominican women and how the U.S. migratory experience has transformed their living conditions. According to the results of the interviews, these Dominican families' migratory experiences have changed their rural working strata in the Dominican Republic to an urban working class in the United States. As a result of their return to their native country, they have scaled the ladder from a rural-working class to a middle upper class. The changes in the women's lifestyle (advantages and disadvantages) are also described emphasizing the fact that upon their return, they become completely dependent on their husbands, losing the independence they enjoyed in the United States.


This essay presents data that challenges the New York Department of City Planning reports on Dominican women in the welfare system by analyzing the problem from a more general perspective. It explains that Dominican women who are on welfare have no better choices than poorly paid underemployment opportunities encountered in the labor market.

It shows a relationship between the New York City labor market and Dominican migration to illustrate the special interaction between the New York City and Dominican communities. According to the authors' tabulations based on the 1990 PUMS data, not all Dominican households in poverty are on public assistance and the more the community works harder, the less it is able to experience upward mobility. The article concludes with the statement that the debate around welfare reform
focuses on what is wrong with welfare rather than on what is wrong with the social economic system which requires it.


A compilation of newspaper articles describing the overall Dominican emigration to the island of Puerto Rico, the United States, (NY and Miami), and Venezuela. It is an attempt to examine the various complex elements of the migration process such as the effect of social and cultural adaptation, schools/university education and insertion, drug abuse, criminology, incorporation into the labor market, legality, and public assistance.


Castillo, José del, and Christopher Mitchell, eds. La inmigración dominicana en los Estados Unidos. Santo Domingo: CENAPEC, 1987

This edited book compiles the proceedings of a seminar on Dominican migration to the United States held in 1983 in the Dominican Republic. The book includes the essays of Sherri Grasmuck, Eugenia Georges, Patricia Pessar, David Bray, Douglas Gurak and Mary Kritz, and Christopher Mitchel. It also contains an introductory bibliographical essay by José del Castillo. The essays are individually annotated in this bibliography.

This introduction of an edited book is an overview of the major studies on Dominican migration to the USA. It challenges the view that Dominicans follow a "return migration" pattern and focuses on their integration and adaptation to the host society. It discusses the pioneer anthropological works of Glenn Hendricks and Nancie González, the sociological work of Ugalde, Bean and Cárdenas, the community research studies conducted by Pessar, Georges, Bray, and Grasmuck as well as the conditions of Dominicans in New York conducted by Gurak and Kritz based on the results of the 1980 US Census.


This article appears as part of a book of essays dealing with different aspects of the Dominican society. It is intended to justify the right that Dominicans in the diaspora have to participate in the presidential elections without having to travel to the Dominican Republic. The author supports this statement by using Hendrick's study (1974) which characterizes Dominican migrants to keep a very close relation to their native country. Dominicans living in New York have maintained strong ties to the country of origin and this can be noticed in their involvement in the Dominican lottery, music, remittances and real estate businesses. This, according to the author, provides the immigrants with the necessary tools to vote on the 1982 elections.


This is a comprehensive essay trying to trace the origins and development of a Dominican international identity from the Taino heritage to the United States influence. The socio-cultural and economic contributions of
Tainos, Africans, Spaniards, Italians, Jews, Arabs, Chinese are separately analyzed (Haitian is the exception to the rule due to the resistance to assimilation and incorporation). The essay agrees with Moya Pons’ notion on the great impact transnational migration has had on Dominican racial associations primarily through the experience of “dominicanos ausentes” that return to their home country carrying a black consciousness and awareness (see Moya Pons, Frank. “Dominican National Identity and Return Migration. *Occasional Papers* 1, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1981 also annotated in this bibliography). The article concludes that the Dominican society is very complex due to the long process of integration of different ethnic groups and the constant cycle of return migration.


This Master's thesis attempts to analyze the current situation of young Dominicans living in New York City who represent an emerging culture with a unique identity. The study is based on a survey conducted in a public high school with a high concentration of young Dominicans from grade 9 through 12. The preliminary results of the study suggest that young Dominicans express a strong cultural identity through family patterns and household composition and that popular culture plays an important role in the lives of Dominicans living abroad. The thesis has a chapter dealing exclusively with the Dominican migration process.


This is a sociohistorical overview of Dominican international migration. The data used is based on a sample survey of households in three communities of the Cibao region, on ethnographic case studies, and on
semistructured interviews in twenty-two migrant households. The study covers in great detail the social and historical background to Dominican emigration, the social composition of the Dominican migrant population, and the consequences of emigration for one sending community and for the Dominican Republic as a whole.

The study is one of the few that consider the Dominican international migration as relatively democratic process (others are Ramona Hernández and Silvio Torres-Saillant, 1996). The findings challenge the position taken by some scholars who have argued that Dominican migrants have mainly come from rural settlements or those who say that they come from urban settlement. According to this dissertation, Dominican migrants are drawn significantly from the urban and rural masses and from all social classes.


This paper is cited frequently but the researcher was unable to locate it.


This paper reviews research conducted on the effects of international migration on sending societies in four major cultural areas: English, Spanish, French, and Dutch. The issues discussed are: effects of migration on demographic and labor markets, family and community, agricultural decline and emigration, remittances and return migration. The works on Dominican migration discussed are: Bray 1984; del Castillo 1981; Garrison and Weiss 1979; Grasmuck 1982, 1985; Hendricks 1974; Morisson and Sinkin 1982; Pessar 1982 and b; González 1970; and Ugalde, et.al. 1982, 1979.
Note: Chaney uses the term Santo Domingans and Dominicans interchangeably to refer to people originally from the Dominican Republic, but it is important to understand that not all Dominicans are from Santo Domingo, the capital.


The first section of this collection of essays attempts to provide a general socio-cultural overview of Dominicans living in the United States concentrating on some of the problems the community confronts (cultural identity crisis, adaptation, assimilation). A brief overview of the many difficulties Dominican students have to deal with in the United States educational system is provided along with comparisons between this system and the one in the Dominican Republic.

Note: The title varies on the title page: *Migración cultural caribeña: Ensayos.*


This is a descriptive analysis of Dominican Republic’s and United States’ educational systems designed to improve the ability of teachers to work with Dominican students. The impact migratory movements have on United States’ educational system is further discussed. The last section of chapter V is dedicated to Dominicans in the United States, and the educational challenges they face. At the end there is a list of some workshops to train teachers on basic Dominican history and culture.

Cocco de Filippis, Daisy. "All that We Are, All that One Day We Will Become: Dominicans in the U.S." Paper Presented in the Hispanic Heritage Celebration Month at George Mason University, Fairfax, V.A. October 6, 1994.
The first part of this essay is a summary of the Dominican Republic's history. It is enriched by quotations, poetry and colonial literature. The second part, "Our present," discusses the role of the diaspora in the country's development and the projection of the US Dominican community mainly in New York. The concept of Dominicaness is also analyzed and the positive effects of the migration process are fully detailed. For a more complete discussion on the development and acquisition of Dominicaness, the author recommends Torres-Saillant's "El concepto de la dominicanidad y la emigración." *Punto y Coma* 4.1-2 (1992-1993): 161-69 also annotated in this bibliography.


This essay focuses on the impact remigration has on sending and receiving societies. The data was gathered through 220 surveys administered mainly to airport passengers, those waiting for them to arrive or depart, and airport employees, in the Dominican Republic. The main objective of the study was to examine the perceptions regarding the adaptation of the returnees. The findings indicate that returnees were generally older, more frequently divorced, and more often university graduates than the other groups. The respondents' perception on returnees adaptation ranged from very poor to poor where education played an important role. The more educated the returnee was, the least optimistic about adaptation.

Cruz, Dulce M. "High Literacy, Ethnicity, Gender, and Class: The Case of Dominican Americans. Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1993.

This dissertation focuses on the acquisitions, use and implications of high literacy among Dominican American scholars examining the relationship of high literacy to ethnicity, gender, and class. The study is based on individual interviews conducted with 15 highly literate Dominican American women and men from various socio-economic background and races who teach the humanities and social sciences in the United States.
The excerpts from the interviews are enriched with literacy, feminist, and ethnic theories, including fiction and poetry written by Dominican Americans and other Latinos. Julia Alvarez's work is examined to show the emigration experience, adaptation and incorporation of Dominicans to the new environment. The study concludes that for this group of Dominican Americans, the attainment, use and consequences of high literacy are both constraining and liberating, and a high price has to be paid for becoming highly literate, but many compensations are also gained.


This early article demonstrates that Dominicans have been organizing and creating community associations since their arrival to New York. It discusses the relationship between the Catholic church and the Dominican community. According to the article, Dominicans are very religious people but resent that the church pays more attention to issues of freedom and justice, rather than confronting the community's more immediate needs.


This report presents an overview of the United States immigration policy and the city's major immigrant source countries during the 1982-1989 period. It analyzes the similarities and differences among immigrants and the general population of the city. The issues discussed include immigration and population change, immigrants' role in the New York City economy, and naturalization. The main focus of the report is the growing Dominican population.

This article is the result of anthropological and sociological research studies on Caribbean migration. It analyzes the concept of identity and ethnicity among three New York City's Hispanic groups (Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Dominicans) and the prevalence of ethnic stereotypes. It concludes that there is no socioeconomic basis for ethnic divisiveness between these groups and that social interaction is limited by ethnic stereotyping and prejudice.


This book is a compilation and evaluation of data on Caribbean populations residing on the United States mainland. Caribbean immigrants are divided into three categories: 1) the immigrants (British West Indians, Haitians, and Dominicans), 2) the refugees (Cubans), and 3) the citizens (Puerto Ricans). The causes of migration differ within and among the groups in terms of occupational distribution and educational attainment as indices of socioeconomic status. Some other ethnic and cultural differences between these migrants are also examined. According to the findings, the Cubans and British West Indians tend to be better off than the Haitians, Dominicans, and Puerto Ricans. Cultural pluralism is seen as an alternative for minority groups who have found total assimilation in the dominant culture impossible.

This article discusses social interaction of immigrant groups in Washington Heights, an urban multiethnic, and multicolor neighborhood. The influence of this interaction on the search for identity between young immigrants from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic is also explored. The author’s main interest lies in the different perceptions and social constructions based on differences of physical appearance between the Caribbean migrants and the North American society. The author predicts that Caribbean populations leaving abroad will become a “Middle Race” between whites and blacks in the United States.


This article examines the migration experiences of families and individuals from the Dominican Republic and Korea through a conceptual framework applicable to all immigrants. The demographic information and service needs are analyzed and illustrated highlighting three phases: the premigration or departure, the transit or intermediate, and the resettlement phase.

The article illustrates the different experiences with case studies which will help U.S. human service agencies to plan programs more adequately to provide better services to those populations. It includes discussions on reasons for migration and premigration experiences and resettlement experiences relating to marital and intergenerational conflict, employment, language, culture, belief systems, help-seeking behavior, and reception in the United States.

This essay compares the Dominican diaspora in Barrio Gandul, San Juan, Puerto Rico and in Washington Heights, Manhattan, New York City. It argues that these migrant groups have created a transnational Caribbean identity retaining strong cultural and economic connections to their community of origin.

This essay is the result of extensive fieldwork based primarily on participant observation and personal interviews using three census blocks (two in Puerto Rico and one in New York). It describes the ethnic relations between the Dominicans and Puerto Ricans as well as the Dominicans and the North Americans. The description of the sociohistorical composition of the two communities studied (Barrio Gandul and Washington Heights) sheds light on how Dominican immigrants have transformed the cultural landscape.


This essay is based on data collected from the census blocks conducted in Barrio Gandul and Washington Heights in the 1990s. According to the author’s findings, migration has restructured the cultural conceptions of racial identity among Dominicans living in Puerto Rico and in the United States. It compares the two communities focusing on the incorporation process of the two groups into the North American and Puerto Rican society, as well as their potential impact on the Dominican Republic. The main thesis of the paper states that the racialization of Dominican immigrants in the United States and Puerto Rico has largely confined
them to the secondary segment of the labor market and housing systems. It raises the issue of Dominican migration and its influence on the racial identity abroad and in the Dominican Republic (already discussed by Frank Moya Pons 1981, also annotated in this bibliography).


This is a field research study based on a survey conducted in Washington Heights, the largest Dominican settlement in New York and the United States. This monograph describes the main characteristics of New York's Dominican population: their ethnic identity, popular culture, and everyday life that marks their social adaptation to the host country and makes the area a transnational community. Quisqueya is supposed to be the name given by the native inhabitants to the island of Hispaniola.


This dissertation is a community organization project developed within a major Dominican community in the New York City area. The purpose of the study was to promote the incorporation of the needs and aspirations of the Dominican immigrants into the policies and programs of the agencies serving them. 53 key informants were identified, 33 were interviewed and 12 were invited to participate in the project. The results of the study suggest that Dominicans are neither represented by public or private policy makers nor on program development boards. This is mainly due to the many undocumented Dominicans and their lack of integration into community affairs. According to the respondents, Dominicans are oriented toward their native country's political, social, and economic situation preventing them from becoming a political force in the United States.

This book discusses Dominican society, its history, its culture and the mobilization of its people to the United States. It details the 1987 Regina Express tragedy (22 Dominicans died) and the impact of this incident on the course of illegal Dominican migration. The book is informative especially in the sections on the Regina Express incident and on Dominicans in sport. It draws on several key studies of Dominican migration.


This report describes the Latino immigrant role in the electoral politics of New York City. It provides baseline data for future research on the topic examining the voting levels and partisanship patterns of Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and South Americans in the 1992 Presidential elections and the 1993 Mayoral elections. The results are then compared to non-Latino Black and White immigrants. The findings indicate that Puerto Ricans have greater levels of political participation than Dominicans and South Americans.


This paper focuses on the characteristics associated with female headship for Puerto Rican and Dominican women. The sample consisted of women who had been in unions, who had children under age 18 at home, and who were likely to be female-heads of household. The data was gathered from the 1985 New York Fertility, Employment and Migration Survey (Puerto
Ricans) and the 1981 Dominican-Colombian Settlement Survey (Dominicans). The findings indicate that island-born Puerto Rican women exhibit the highest proportion of female-heads, followed by Dominicans and then US-born Puerto Rican women.


This paper examines the extent to which Puerto Ricans and Dominicans exhibit underclass characteristics. The data on occupations and labor market activity shows that Puerto Ricans and Dominicans in New York are highly concentrated in sectors that are experiencing decline and at the same time in those which are growing. The areas discussed are labor market participation, family structure, poverty and welfare dependency, and migration trends.


In a two-page article, Farley captures the desperate atmosphere of a journey from the Dominican Republic to Puerto Rico which serves as a gateway to the United States. People travel from different parts of the Dominican Republic, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, China, and Japan to Las Lisas, a Dominican coastal town where the main industry is illegal immigration. The article discusses some of the causes and consequences of a dangerous and brutal journey. It includes some revealing pictures showing the crowded yolas (small boats) with desperate passengers.


This book dedicates a chapter to examine a double migratory experience: Dominicans migrating to the United States and Haitians to the Dominican
Republic. It also examines the influence of remittances sent to the Dominican Republic as well as the drug trade and illegal immigration. According to the author, Dominican migration is a response to the deepening economic crisis in the Dominican Republic as the Haitian migration is a response to the extremely difficult economic situation in Haiti. The chapter also traces the similar patterns of prejudice and lack of opportunities encountered by Dominicans in the United States and Haitians in the Dominican Republic.


These are the results of a field work study conducted in seven rural emigrant communities of the northern Cibao region (La Aldea, La Amapola, Juan Pablo, Los Pinos, Licey al Medio, San José de las Matas, and Tamboril) characterized by large-scale outmigration to the United States. It states that emigration has not constituted a positive aspect to the agrarian economy of the sending society. The study concludes with several recommendations to restructure the agricultural sector in the Dominican Republic asserting that the success of applying these suggestions will avoid massive emigration.


This book is based on a series of newspaper articles by the author which appeared from 1986 to 1987 ("The Move to America: A Chronicle of Hope." New York Newsday February December, 1986). The text illustrates how a journalist explores the immigrant experience and her own roots through a Dominican family's story. It covers five decades in the lives of the Almonte family from their years in the countryside in the homeland to their move to America. It describes the challenges this family had to
confront throughout the process of reunification and adaptation, emphasizing the family's ability to maintain their culture in a foreign land at the same time as they adapt to the demands of the new culture.


This monograph provides information on the 1975 marriage records of 15,955 Hispanics residing anywhere in the five borough of New York City. The Hispanic groups analyzed and compared are Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans, Mexicans, and South Americans. The data includes age, previous marital history, type of ceremony, borough in which license was issued, and occupations of the bride and groom. It is a common pattern among these groups to outmarry with the exception of Puerto Ricans who have low rates of outmarriage for both generations. Profiles of the five population groups are provided. The level of outgroup marriage, its relationship to occupational status and other background factors are also analyzed in this report concluding that intermarriage is a powerful indicator of intergroup relations and assimilation to the new society.


This essay is based on the 1980 US Census of Population examining the importance of relative earnings and culture in the choice of destination. It develops a model of destination choice including three locations: inside enclave, outside enclave and Puerto Rico. The sample consisted of 205 Dominican and 326 Cuban male immigrants who entered U.S. territory (USA and Puerto Rico) over the age of 17 and who reported occupation and English ability in the 1980 census. A multi-disciplinary model is
further developed using a highly technical language to describe that the choice of destination for these immigrants provide a third combination of culture and earnings. According to the findings, the more educated and professional immigrants are in Puerto Rico or outside the enclave in the United States.


This dissertation describes the nonverbal patterns of Dominican migrants in New York City. The data was gathered through visits to the Dominican Republic, New York City classroom visits, a summer of teaching, videotaping classes, and several weeks of home visits. Six nonverbal patterns were identified to be typical of Dominicans. The main purpose of the study was to examine these nonverbal behaviors to facilitate urban teachers’ effective communication in the classroom setting. It is important to notice that the researcher’s intention was revealed only at the end of the course (in the classroom setting), and only partially at the end of the conversation (during the home visits). The procedures used to approach the informants and to gather information may be questioned on ethical grounds.


This is a resource data book offering information on health and social conditions of Dominicans, Puerto Ricans, and “all other Latinos” in addition to Whites and African-Americans living in the Washington Heights/Inwood area. The data focuses on the growth of the population and changing socioeconomic needs. The resource list that appears at the end of the report provides useful information on social service organizations in the area.

Garrison, Vivian, and Carol I. Weiss. "Dominican Family Networks and

This is a study based on one Dominican family's struggle to maintain their traditional extended family structure within the limits imposed by the United States immigration policy. The different extra-legal immigration strategies that this family had to undergo and attempt is also examined. The meaning of the terms extended and nuclear families are discussed in the context of both sending and receiving societies.


This book chapter is one of the earliest studies based on a Dominican migrant's social and psychological pathological case examined from two different perspectives: the American health institutions and his native country's patterns (specifically his aldea). Throughout the chapter, the many questions regarding his mental health in connection with the causes of his nerve breakdowns tried to be answered by spiritism sessions and/or clinic treatments. The dimension of the migrant's alienation increases as his power as head of the household diminishes. The findings suggest that this loss of power is due to the influence of the migration process in the roles of the household.

The author states that equality of income distribution is due to some economic factors: 1) the poor having already migrated, 2) the influence of remittances, and 3) the new employment created by the return migrants' demands. The unbalanced land distribution is caused by public policies implemented in favor of cattle raising and the emigration of leaders.


This paper discusses the development of Dominican ethnic voluntary associations in New York between the 1960s and 1980s. It is based on a four month anthropological fieldwork study in New York (1983-1984) relying most heavily on 27 structured interviews, informal conversations, and participant observation. Data from the 1980 Hispanic Settlement Survey conducted by Douglas Gurak was used to determine the general socioeconomic characteristics of Dominicans belonging to voluntary associations. It examines the political reorientation of these voluntary associations suggesting that the association leaders and many members are beginning to promote the participation of Dominicans in local level political processes in New York. The author concludes that the composition, proliferation and growing specialization of ethnic associations are indicators of adjustment to the new society.

A one-page summary of this occasional paper is “Dominican Diaspora: Putting Down Roots?” Hispanic Monitor May 1984: 6.


This occasional paper was cited frequently but the researcher was unable to locate it.
Annotated Bibliography


This research uses the 1981 probability data survey (904 Colombian and Dominican immigrants where 203 of these were women working in Hispanic-owned firms. The study compares these women with those working in other labor market sectors: their opportunities for skill acquisition, their fringe benefits, and earnings. The results reflect the disadvantaged position these two groups encounter when working in enclaves. This confirms the author's theory that ethnic ties do not ensure advantages for these working women but, on the contrary, tend to be more exploitative.


This dissertation is based on data collected during the 1981 probability survey that examined some of the features of changing Dominican and Colombian immigrant household structures at three points in time: six months prior to migration, six months after, and at the time of the interview. It compares the two immigrant groups' household characteristics as well as the adaptation process, emphasizing the different patterns of transition of Dominicans and Colombians while establishing
a household in New York City. The results of the survey indicate that the differential role of transition into spouse-absent households is the most important distinction between the two groups with respect to household adaptation and that Colombians appear to be better at buffering the disruptive effects of both migration and adaptation.


This article replicates the research conducted by Joseph Fitzpatrick and Douglas Gurak on Hispanic intermarriage in the 1970s. It examines intermarriage among six groups of Hispanics in New York City using the 1991 marriage records for the five boroughs. 27,794 marriage records were coded which included all marriages in which at least one spouse was a first generation or second generation Hispanic. The findings suggest that more Hispanic immigrants tend to marry other Hispanics and that they are not necessarily integrating into the core American culture, but into a transforming “Hispanic culture.” The percentage of Dominicans marrying non-Hispanics declined between 1975 and 1991.


This article is based on a survey conducted in New York City’s ethnic firms with Colombian and Dominican male immigrants. The neighborhoods studied (Manhattan and Queens) were not directly sampled. The authors used the 1980 census tract and blocked data in a multistage design. The study compares enclave, primary and secondary workers on wages, opportunities for skill acquisition, and access to nonmonetary fringe benefits. The findings reveal that the hypothesis that the enclave is a protected sector by the U.S. economy is debatable due to the
disadvantaged position Dominican and Colombian men have in respect to several fringe benefits.


This study examines changes in household composition of two first generation immigrant groups in the United States using 1981 survey data. The article explores the relationship between household transitions, background, migration and household characteristics. The household composition was studied at three points in time: six months before migration, six months after, and at the time of the interview. The findings indicate that Colombians are more likely to be in the labor force and to be currently married, and less likely to be heads of households or receiving public assistance than Dominicans.


This is a statistical account of Dominicans migrating to the United States that uses data from the 1950 to 1980 Dominican census and the 1980 US census. It also provides information on the number of immigrants (especially Haitians) in the Dominican Republic from 1950 to 1981. The results show the Dominican migration to the U.S. is not a predominantly male migration as predicted before and that the average age of the migrants is 20 to 30 years old.

This chapter presents two case studies of Latin American immigrant women (a Dominican and a Garifuna) in New York City. The Dominican case is the experience of the young woman the author introduced in her first article: “Peasants’ Progress: Dominicans in New York.” *Caribbean Studies* 10.3 (1970): 154-71 (annotated in this bibliography). The article describes the process of childbirth in America, discussing the traditional and the modern customs of rituals. The author suggests that the birth of a child in America by this woman has meant a higher level of assimilation and adaptation to the society insofar as she makes the welfare system work to her benefit.


This is a three case study analysis of the Dominican migratory process that views gender as a discriminatory factor. The political economy of the Caribbean is analyzed as a contribution to the heavy outmigration from the Dominican Republic. The author’s conclusions are that there are few avenues open to ambitious lower-rural class Dominican women: prostitution, domestic service, and work in the U.S. garment industry. The international migration of Dominican women is viewed as the best solution since it offers opportunities not available in the home country although these opportunities could mean lower paying jobs or receiving public assistance from the U.S. government.

This article is based on an ethnographic study conducted during the late 1960s in the city of Santiago and during the early 1970s in New York City. It explores the life of a Dominican rural family moving to an urban area and then migrating to New York City. The author focuses on the migratory experience of one of the family members (Lily). According to the author, the story of this young Dominican woman is a representation of the social and cultural definitions of race and class and their impact on the migration pattern in general.


This article is one of the earliest published studies on Dominican migration (data collected between 1957 and 1966) that asserts that Dominican migration was mostly rural in origin. It examines the Dominican Republic's urbanization process and its implications for the country's social structure. It observes that most of the peasants who migrate from rural to urban areas consider New York City as the ultimate goal. The article presents peasants as "bird of passage" who migrate to New York with the idea of earning enough money to return to the home country to invest. It also describes the different perspectives some young immigrants have toward migration.


This is a study of Dominican immigrants in a small New England city. It focuses on male problem drinkers and the response of family, friends, community, and formal institutions to the problem drinker. The results of
the research challenge the traditional studies that suggest that recent migrants of minority groups suffer increased reliance on alcohol, and consequently problem drinking. There is a comparison between Dominicans’ drinking behavior in the Dominican Republic and in New England. The author concludes that drinking has decreased among Dominican immigrants in particular among those who have spent many years in the United States. The reasons that explain the change include the increased economic opportunities of Dominicans in New England, the greater role of women in regulating the behavior of their men, a devaluation of the macho role that encourages unchecked drinking, and a decrease in the level of socializing outside the household.


This is a children’s story told from the point of view of Kirsy, a Dominican-American girl who sees both New York and the Dominican Republic as her home. Using simple language and colorful pictures, the narrative guides the reader through Kirsy’s experiences, including her summer vacation in Puerto Plata and her winter in Manhattan. This book was censored by a group based in New York City Community School District 6 in Washington Heights (the Committee of Dominican Heritage) who claimed that the book’s photographs, revealing the precarious conditions of the neighborhood where Kirsy’s family lives did not represent Puerto Plata in the “most favorable light.”


This article examines the convergence of religion and community mobilization among the Dominican community in New York City. It
describes two instances in which Dominican identity is supported with religious symbols: inside a Catholic church and in a secular community. The article covers Dominican migration to the United States and describes the development of two Dominican communities in New York (in Lower East Side and in Washington Heights). The religious practices of these two communities are discussed in the context of the church offering examples of the convergence of religion and social movements among the communities.


This dissertation attempts to examine the relationship between the workplace location, ethnic enclave, patterns of settlement, and dimensions of integration among Dominicans in Washington Heights/Inwood. From a sample of 167 Dominicans, the author developed a sociodemographic profile based on survey data collected from several sources. The sampling of the neighborhood was not done directly but from data taken from the 1980 Census. Dimensions of that Dominican community through participation in religion, ethnic associations, and ethnic political institutions are further discussed. Throughout the study the author suggests that the data may not be representative due to the small size of the sample and the large number of women involved. It includes an appendix with a list of 109 Dominican association names.


This report deals with the necessity of including a Dominican studies program within the City University of New York and private higher education institutions. It also deals with the need to incorporate
Dominican faculty, staff and professionals in the academia. It compares Puerto Rican and Dominican migration processes and their incorporation in the labor market of New York, discussing the terms of substitution and/or spatial displacement among the two groups. It includes a substantial bibliography on Dominican migration to the United States.


This chapter has a section on Dominican migration which is an overview of the studies that were conducted between the 1960s and 1980s (Pessar 1982, 1984; Grasmuck 1984; Ugalde and Langham 1982; Gurak and Kritz 1982; and Mann and Salvo 1984 annotated in this bibliography). The chapter lists the results of interviews with heads of thirteen service agencies that describe the needs of the newly arrived immigrants. The areas covered are: household, occupation, income, family, language, health and voluntary associations.


This chapter is based on in-depth interviews with political activists conducted between 1992 and 1994 in New York City and in the Dominican Republic. It provides detailed information on the efforts to change the Dominican constitution to provide dual nationality that began in 1982 and concluded in 1994, when constitutional reforms dictated that obtaining another citizenship would no longer entail the loss of the Dominican one. It discusses the different points of views Dominican migrants and non migrants have on the issue. The increasing political presence of Dominicans in New York City is also discussed.

This dissertation is a historical and ethnographically-based research on Dominican migrant political behavior (1930s-early 1990s). It examines the complex transnational construction of politics among Dominicans and explores the origins and consequences of cross-border relationships between the Dominican emigrant community in New York City and in the Dominican Republic. It further discusses the migrants' political involvement in the home country, alongside the evolution of a greater political presence within the United States. The study concludes that Dominican migrants have both acquired more political power in the United States and received greater recognition within Dominican society and politics. The study contains a very useful chronological overview of contextual political/economic events.


This study on Dominican return migration is based on three surveys conducted in two rural communities in the city of Santiago, 1980 (located at the northern part of the Dominican Republic), and in New York, 1981 providing information on the composition of three types of household: nonmigrants, present migrants and return migrants, and their impact on the urban sending country's economy. The results of the study support the statement that migrants and return migrants have a major role in shaping the Dominican economy by sending remittances and stimulating the construction of moderate-income housing. The study also upholds the thesis that migrants were mainly from middle class urban areas.


This study conducted in New York City in 1981 presents the data collected by interviewing 301 documented and undocumented Dominican immigrants. The findings indicate that undocumented Dominicans are more likely to come from an urban background and on the average are somewhat better educated. It concludes that this Dominican outmigration reflects the failure of industrialization strategies in the Dominican Republic to generate new employment opportunities for the expanding middle class.


This article is based on fieldwork conducted in three communities, two rural (Juan Pablo and Licey al Medio) and one urban (Santiago), to analyze the migration process from two opposite viewpoints: as a factor that improves the living standard of the majority of the Dominican population and as a process that increases unemployment levels by undermining the agricultural economic base of such communities. A Spanish version of this occasional paper: "El impacto de la emigración sobre el desarrollo nacional: Tres comunidades en la República Dominicana" appears in *Eme-Eme: Estudios Dominicanos* XII.67 (1983): 3-30.

This essay analyzes the nature and functions of international labor transfer using the case of the Dominican Republic to illustrate the interrelationship between conditions of labor scarcity and labor surplus. It argues that the Dominican Republic is an example of a society that is marked by a number of distinct types of labor exports and imports. Thousands of Dominican migrate to the United States to find employment while Haitian workers are imported to fill jobs in strategic sectors of the Dominican economy. This phenomenon is explained in terms of industrialization and dependent development. The influence of the return migrants to the home country is also examined.


This essay presents the different consequences of migration for Dominicans, Haitians, Cubans, Jamaicans, and Puerto Ricans in the New York City context. This socio-economic overview shows the existence of wide discrepancies in living conditions among these ethnic groups in terms of their levels of income, poverty, education, and home ownership. The data indicates that Dominicans and Puerto Ricans have the highest rate of poverty characterized by a high male unemployment levels combined with a high proportion of female-headed households.

This chapter explores how the depressed New York economy has negatively affected second-generation Dominicans living in the city. It discusses the difficulties this group has to confront given the structural constraints of few higher paying jobs, overcrowded schools and apartments in the Upper Manhattan (Washington Heights), among others. A comparison between a household led by a man and a woman and a household led by a woman illustrate the relative disadvantaged position of the latter. The findings indicate that the success of families in the receiving society often depends on the preservation of household bonds. Evidence suggests that there is a growing class diversification within the community reflected in the creation of Dominican-owned businesses and relatively high levels of education.


This book is a compilation of various earlier essays based on case studies written by both authors. It is a two-stage interdisciplinary study of rural and urban communities in the Dominican Republic and the United States. The main migration theories are discussed, making the book a solid source for background information on Dominican migration. The strongest argument of the book contends that migration has dramatically changed the patriarchal nature of the migrants’ households into more egalitarian structures. The authors combine primary data, censuses, surveys, ethnographic observation, and in-depth quotations to interpret the data yielded by generally small samples.

This article is based on ethnographic surveys and secondary data collected in the United States (NYC), and in the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo, Santiago, and San Francisco de Macorís). It addresses the Dominican Republic's sociocultural and political transformation examining the reception return migrants encounter, in addition to changing class positions, gender relations, and household composition. The results of the data collected suggest that transnationalism produces inequality at class, gender, and regional levels. According to the author, despite the social discrimination that return migrants confront in the Dominican Republic, their presence has helped the national economy, partially offsetting the gap between the ruling elite and the vast majority.

In the article, Dominicans are labeled “transmigrants,” a term that defines them as “immigrants outside of the native land” and as “non-Domincans at the home country.” This term entails a belonging to neither here nor there, negating the fact that Dominicans are becoming an established ethnic minority in the United States.


This chapter documents the emergent transnational process connected with Dominican migration and analyzes its theoretical and practical implications. By identifying migrants' sociodemographic characteristics
and occupational histories, it focuses on immigrants' settlement and mobility patterns as well as on transformations in the structure of their households, class positioning, and gender relations. This is based on results from a study of reverse migration from the United States to three Dominican cities: Santo Domingo, Santiago, and San Francisco de Macorís, and in New York City. It discusses cultural identity issues among returnees, especially youths, as well as the perception of the larger Dominican society on return migrants, manifested in social discrimination and spatial segregation. The essay points to the emergence of a binational society out of the transmigratory experience of Dominicans.

A Spanish version “Regresando a casa: clase, género y transformación del hogar entre migrantes dominicanos/as retornados/as” appears in Género y Sociedad 2.3 (1995): 53-127


This paper analyzes U.S.-bound Dominican migration focusing on citizenship and the nation state. It examines the general characteristics of Dominican migrants, their rate of naturalization, their transnational connections, and the relationship between migrants and their nation state. It argues that naturalization is not a measurement of assimilation or an indicator of a definitive rupture with the original country. According to the author, the dual citizenship reforms, already introduced by sending countries, are a decisive factor which explain the current surge in naturalization.

This is an analytical essay based on the findings of three studies conducted during 1989 and 1991 in the United States and in the Dominican Republic. Over five hundred migrants and return migrants were interviewed to examine their sociocultural transformation as well as their political, economic, social, and cultural involvement in both societies. The way these migrants are perceived in both societies and their struggle to acquire a binational citizenship are also discussed.


This study explores the patterns of economic adaptation in the United States of a particular group of immigrants and the effects that these patterns have on the economic development of the immigrants’ home country. The study is based on data collected in New York City and in small-scale businesses in the Dominican Republic. It focuses on the role of entrepreneurship and self-employment as alternative paths for the immigrants’ labor incorporation into the U.S. economy and the effects of migration on the Dominican urban economy. The author contends that Dominican entrepreneurship and self-employment have potentially beneficial consequences on the individuals involved, the immigrant community as a whole, and their country of origin.


This article compares two Hispanic immigrant groups’ marital selectivity in New York City. The data used come from a 1981 field study and the 1975 marriage records. The study reveals that Dominican and Colombian immigrants are not just transferring whole families from their home countries but forming nuclear families in the United States. It also reveals
that marriages among different national origin groups or intermarriage indicate an openness in ethnic boundaries in the context of the host society. The 1981 survey data also contains information on the role of race in the marital process.

**Note:** This essay (like the majority of the works published by Gurak and Kritz or Gurak and Gilbertson annotated in this bibliography) is based on the 1981 probability survey, which concludes that when comparing Colombians and Dominicans, there are many differences in the household composition, employment patterns, and earnings. According to the study, Colombians are more likely to have an urban background, to be better educated and to live in a nuclear family.


This paper focuses on demographic and socioeconomic aspects of the major Hispanic groups in New York City. The groups examined are: Puerto Ricans and “other Hispanics,” Dominicans and Colombians. The data source is based on tabulations from the 1980 US Census, and the 1981 probability survey of Dominican and Colombian immigrants residing in Queens and Manhattan. It is also based on the Fitzpatrick and Gurak’s intermarriage datasource book (1979). The results document general situations and their extent of diversity. For a more detailed discussion see Fitzpatrick and Gurak (1979) and other previous works of Gurak and Mary Kritz annotated in this bibliography.

This report provides an overview of household and economic characteristics of several Hispanic groups, focusing primarily on Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans, and Mexicans. The characteristics discussed are the incidence of female heads households, educational attainment, labor force status, occupation, and income. The groups are studied through their migration patterns with an eye on their similarities and differences. The groups are classified so as to represent distinct categories among immigrants, as follows: Puerto Ricans (U.S. citizens), Cubans (political refugees), and Dominicans (economic migrants that include documented and undocumented individuals). According to the report, Dominican migration has been the selective movement of people who have come to be more integrated into the modern international economy rather than being a movement of starving masses. The data on Dominicans was drawn from the 1981 probability survey.


This paper shows that Dominican women who have parents, siblings, or children living abroad tend to be better educated, come from better educated parents, and have more urban roots than women whose immediate families do not have any international migrants among the members. This study demonstrates that Dominican families in New York tend to be relatively well-educated, disproportionately urban and modern when compared to the nonmigrant component of the Dominican Republic. It supports 1979 study by Ugalde, Bean, and Cárdenas.

This paper analyzes the rates of headship among Dominican and Colombian women focusing on the determinants of marital dissolution. The information is based on status prior to migration, the migratory process, and the economic activity of women and their partners in the United States following immigration. The data comes from the 1981 probability survey discussed in other works by the researchers. The paper concludes that the hazard of union disruption is significantly less for Colombians than for Dominicans and that it is partly due to the higher incidence of informal unions among Dominicans and the superior occupational position of Colombian spouses.


This article provides an overview of the different Hispanic populations in New York City, citing demographic data from the 1970 U.S. Census, Immigration and Naturalization Service, marriage records, and Board of Education. It focuses on socioeconomic characteristics, social welfare problems, bilingualism, impact on the city, and assimilation. The results demonstrate that Dominicans and Puerto Ricans have the lowest status among the Hispanic groups.


This essay examines the effects of household composition on labor force participation of Dominican women in New York City and in the Dominican Republic. The authors suggest that Dominicans in New York and in the Dominican Republic have significantly different structural patterns in the labor market, housing, public welfare, and child care. Three
broad indicators are analyzed: the presence/absence of a spouse, the presence of young children, and whether or not adults other than the respondent and spouse reside in the household. The data used comes from the 1981 probability survey in New York and from a 1978 survey conducted in the Dominican Republic. The study argues that Dominican migrant women are better educated and more likely to be in the labor force than their counterparts in the Dominican Republic. It also posits that women are more likely to be in the labor force if they live with their spouses than if they are family heads.


This is a socioeconomic and demographic profile of Hispanics in New York City using the 1980 US Census and data from a probability survey of Dominicans and Colombians conducted in Queens and Manhattan in 1981 (see “Dominican and Colombian Women in New York City: Household Structure and Employment Patterns” in *Migration Today* 10.3-4 (1982): 14-21 also annotated in this bibliography). The findings show that Puerto Ricans constitute 60% of the Hispanic population and have the lowest household income and low out-marriage rates. The data also indicates that generalizations should not be made when studying Hispanic groups due to their degree of diversity in patterns of household structure and labor force participation.

The 1981 probability survey results are discussed, emphasizing the difference between Dominicans and Colombians in kinship relations. The analysis indicates that the family support to the migrant at the moment of arrival has an impact on the events that follow and that there is a tendency to stay among the protective limits of the immigrant community.


This paper focuses on the occupational mobility processes of employed Dominicans and Colombians. Using the 1981 probability survey, it describes aspects of the occupational and industrial sector transitions of the two groups examined. The groups with the exception of Colombian males are located in low status occupations whose lower proportion in the secondary sector are influenced by education, English ability, years in the U.S. and the status of the first occupation. It concludes that Dominican females who rely on relatives’ assistance at arrival are located in lower status jobs, and have slower progress in English.

This article is based on the 1981 probability survey and provides information on background characteristics, household structure, and labor force participation of Dominican and Colombian women in New York City. The results indicate that Colombian women are different from Dominican in that they tend to migrate at an older age, to be more urban in background, have more employment experience prior to migration, and to live with a spouse.


This report presents demographic information for all Latino neighborhoods in New York City based on the 1990 US Census data. The areas discussed are: education, language, employment, housing, income, and poverty. The Latino Neighborhood Areas (LNAs) cover historically Latino neighborhoods as well as other areas with significant numbers of Latinos.


This paper describes the development of a Hispano-American culture in New York indicating how the politicization of ethnicity is affecting the New York City schools. The Dominican migrant is perceived as a temporary immigrant whereas their active social and political life remains tied to the Dominican Republic. The group analyzed is the rural Dominican migrant whose economic situation improves upon settling in New York, suggesting the possibility of upward economic and social
Dominican Migration to the US

mobility. The members of this group are considered poor in New York City, but when viewed in light of their former position in the native society, they appeared to have achieved a gain in socioeconomic status. The essay also discusses the competition among the Hispanic groups as a significant factor in schools. Bilingualism, Hispanic incorporation, settlement patterns, and pluralism in schools are also analyzed.


This chapter describes Dominican citizens who reside in New York City. The focus is on illegal status. The paper attempts to demonstrate how the problem of illegality operates to delay acculturational processes. The author drew his data from field work in a small rural village of the Dominican Republic and in New York City. The paper concludes that the majority of illegal immigrants see migration as an opportunity to accumulate capital to return to the Dominican Republic. This idea of returning to the home country tends to be higher among illegal aliens due to their delicate status. According to the author, this particular group makes no attempt to acculturate.


This is known to be the first book published in the United States that deals with Dominican migration. Based on ethnographic research, the book studies the residents of a small rural Dominican village, the dynamics of their emigration to New York and their adjustment in the foreign culture. It describes the effects migration has had on their traditional patterns of
marriage, family structure, and social roles and traditional forms of behavior. The village is seen as an economic and social appendage of New York and vice versa. This book and the studies conducted by Nancie González (1970, 1976) are the pioneering works that identified Dominican immigrants as relatively poor, mostly of rural origin, and without much education. The book also focuses on the role of the school and its interaction with the group.


An ambitious assessment of Dominican migration which tries to focus on various issues affecting the Dominican community in the United States, mainly in New York. Issues of class, gender, international relations, and social marginality are discussed with a focus on the prospects for Dominicans becoming a stable and strong community in the host society by incorporating into the labor market, into the political and educational processes, etc. This essay explores a complex approach to the study of Dominican migrants in the United States and challenges the prevailing models that are upheld to examine the socioeconomic profile of Dominican migrants.


This research report presents data on the socioeconomic status of the Dominican population in New York in the 1990s using information
provided by the U.S. Current Population Survey (CPS) from March 1995, 1996, 1997, as well as from the 1980 and 1990 Census of Population. It focuses on demographics, labor market outcomes, poverty and household economic status. The study concludes that Dominicans have low educational attainments, are underrepresented as a labor force in the public sector, and that the earnings of those who work are below the earnings of the general population in New York City.

This socioeconomic profile and a similar study published in 1995 (annotated below) generated much debate among members of the Dominican community in New York City, who argued that the results did not reflect the real situation of the community and that Dominicans enjoyed a better economic situation.


This statistical account is the first published study of the socioeconomic condition of New York's Dominican population based on the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Census data. Areas of analysis include labor market participation, poverty and household economic status, and educational attainment levels. It states that in the 1990s Dominicans constitute the Hispanic group in New York with the lowest household income.


This dissertation is a comparative examination of labor markets in the sending and receiving societies highlighting the living conditions of Dominican workers before and after they migrate to the United States. The study is based on census data and ethnographic research and provides
information on socioeconomic conditions of Dominicans living in New York City. It also offers an explanation on labor migration with a focus on the global economy and the dynamics of advanced capitalism challenging the traditional "push" and "pull" factors. The analysis sheds light on the causes of Dominican migration introducing innovative ideas.


This is an analysis of the structural and historical context behind the formation of a labor market in New York that limits the incorporation of Dominican workers. The author discusses the sexual division of labor within the service and industrial sectors and refers to the rise of Dominican organizations that are beginning to navigate the business sector.


This dissertation focuses on race and its importance in the construction of nation and ethnicity in the Dominican Republic. Chapter 5: "The Dominican Republic: A Transnational Society," provides a general overview of the migratory process and its impact on the sending society. It challenges the view that places Dominican migrants in a particular social class by stating that all levels of Dominican society are directly incorporated into the transnational community. It further considers Dominican society's perception of migrants and return migrants from the 1960s to the present, arguing that it changed from a positive to a negative one. The main argument of this chapter lies in the influence international migration may have on Dominican racial identification and concludes that return migrants not only re-establish their racial identity but maintain it intact and active abroad. According to the author's findings, the impact of United States' race relations on migrant and non-migrant racial identity
Dominican Migration to the US has been limited. The data was gathered through semi-informal interviews of three hundred residents in three study sites.


This dissertation examines Puerto Rican and Dominican immigrant women living in the United States to determine their participation in political process and their feminist ideals. The data was obtained through interviews, participant observation, and a questionnaire administered to 200 women living in New York and California. The Puerto Rican and Dominican social, cultural, and civic organizations are classified as political because they were subsidized and/or controlled by a political organization. The researcher theorizes that these women had to achieve a higher education and to get involved in the male-dominated employment sector in their native countries, to experience the necessity of migrating to leave their oppressive backgrounds behind. The results of the study suggest that the greater the independence from social networks, the greater the incidence of feminism among these women.


This book narrates the large-scale investigation of law enforcement officials connected to the apprehension of the Wild Cowboys, one of the most ruthless gangs in New York City's history which enforced its control of the drug trade in parts of Washington Heights and the South Bronx. The book describes how these Dominican American gang members used different methods to make their statements to rivals and to impose their power over individuals, families, and entire neighborhoods. It provides valuable information on the difficulties confronted by the police in their drug-
related investigations but at the same time overlooks issues of class, race, and ethnicity, their connection to organized crime, institutional logics, and bureaucracy.


This study examines the role played by 30 ethnic associations in New York City analyzing their linkages with the formal service structure. Members of three associations that deal with the needs of the Dominican community were interviewed (Asociación Comunal de Dominicanos Progresistas, Asociaciones Dominicanas, Centro Social de Esperanza). The findings of the study suggest that these ethnic associations have an important role in helping newcomers settle and adjust to the new society. Issues of family support/counseling, health, housing, employment are also discussed.


This journalistic account provides information on the first Dominican social and cultural events taking place in New York. It describes the first official mass dedicated to the Dominican Virgin (Virgen de La Altagracia), the formation of cultural and social clubs and organizations, as well as the first section dedicated to Dominicans in a local newspaper. It is interesting to note that while the book generally celebrates the social and cultural life of Dominicans in New York, the last part reproduces newspaper clippings focusing on this group's involvement in crimes and drugs.


This article focuses on the political and social empowerment of
Dominicans in New York City. There is a chronological report (1960s-1990s) of the most significant political events involving Dominicans in the United States as well as in the Dominican Republic. The inclusion of this group in the political process and its electoral empowerment in the United States are also discussed. This article provides up to date information on Dominican associations, political involvement, and leadership in New York.


This is a general overview of the economic, educational, cultural, and political aspects of the Dominican society during the 1970s. It examines the Dominican school system and its impact on the decision many Dominicans make to emigrate. The difficulties that Dominicans in the United States have to confront due to their underrepresentation in the basic services is also discussed.


This statistical report is based on a survey administered in social service settings to a sample of 54 Haitians and 17 Dominicans living in New York as undocumented aliens but who are not under Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) custody. It draws parallels with the national study conducted by North and Houston (North, David S., and Marion F. Houston. The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens in the U.S. Labor Market: An Explanatory Study. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor, 1976) based on a sample of undocumented aliens under INS
Annotated Bibliography 79

custody. The areas of interests were educational levels, labor force participation and tax payment, living conditions, and social service usage.

La Roche, Martin J. “Self-Orientation and Depression Level among Dominicans in the United States.” Ph.D. diss., University of Massachusetts at Boston, 1996.

This dissertation examines the differential effects of general self-efficacy and perceived social support on the depressive level of Dominicans living in Boston. A sample of 85 Dominicans (45 females and 39 males) were interviewed to determine depressive symptomatology among them. Areas of educational level, age, years living in the United States, and labor force participation were examined. The results indicate that Dominicans living in Boston, who have a low educational level, whose dominant language is not English, who are between 25-40 years and have been living at least two years within the United States, tend to present a high depressive symptomatology.

Note: The findings of this study are summarized in the following article:


This dissertation examines the effects of emigration on the Dominican Republic's labor force by contrasting return migrants and other members of migrant households with members of domestic households living in the home country at the time of the 1981 Dominican census. It reviews the different studies conducted in the Dominican Republic, challenging some of their findings. The study suggests that members of migrant households
are differentiated from domestic households in their reduced participation in agricultural activities and income. Return migrants play an important role in raising the standards of living of the households they belong to.


This research is an extension of the 1987 Larson and Sullivan study. It is based on the 1981 Dominican census data to calculate alternative 1980 sex ratio-based estimates and their projections to 1988. It interprets imbalances in age-specific sex ratios for 15 to 39 year-olds enumerated in various Dominican censuses, which indicate apparent overall female-dominant migration. The researchers challenge the idea of female-dominant emigration, estimating that this was possible only as a result of an underenumeration of males.


This article challenges the available statistics on Dominicans living abroad by stating that there is an overestimation. The 1981 Dominican census data was used to calculate an estimate of Dominicans living abroad (legally and illegally). The article’s main purpose is to document the lack of empirical evidence on the estimates of previous research comparing the United States and Dominican censuses. It offers a chronological table on different studies and their estimates of Dominicans living abroad (1960-1987).

A Spanish version of this paper is "Cifras convencionales en las


This is the story of an 11-year-old Dominican girl, Carolina, who migrated to the United States (New York) at age 7. Throughout the book she relates her experiences of living in two different societies. The book deals with the children who are left behind with grandparents or other close relatives and then how those children are reunited with their family upon arrival to the United States. There is a comparison between Dominican and American values, the school systems, and the living styles with a persistent underestimation of Dominican values and systems.


This dissertation focuses on Plan Sierra Dominican households’ management of natural resources, land use patterns, soil conservation strategies, and remittances. Plan Sierra is a local non-governmental organization promoting soil conservation and reforestation. The data was gathered through household- and community-level questionnaires. 385 rural households were surveyed in two watersheds of the Dominican Sierra. The results indicate that a total of 76% of the households are linked to migration either because they receive remittances (49%), have migrant children (40%) or have siblings in the United States (57%). The findings conclude that remittance flows from migrants represent a growing source of income, welfare, and investment for the families in the Dominican Sierra.

This article focuses on the impact transnationalism has on organizational performance. The Boston-based non for profit organization (Miraflorenos Development Committee) is analyzed. The organization’s main objective is to contribute to the development of their village back in the Dominican Republic. 184 households were interviewed in Baní (Dominican Republic) and in Jamaica Plain (Boston). The findings suggest that transnational activism enhance organizational performance while it constrains it, meaning that this group was more concerned with solving the village's problems back home than solving its community’s problems in Boston.


This dissertation focuses on transnational migration between a semi-urban village in Baní, Dominican Republic and a poor-urban neighborhood in Boston, United States. The data was gathered through interviews conducted among individuals belonging to four organizations to provide a socioeconomic profile of the communities. It analyzes the relationship between migration and development by focusing on the effects of transnationalization on civil and political life. The concept of social remittances is introduced as a way to describe the social as well as the economic goods that are exchanged between sending and receiving communities. The study further discusses the extent to which these social remittances have brought religious, political, and social changes in the Dominican Republic and the United States. It concludes that migration engenders different types of transnational organizational systems that emphasize the importance of this interconnection.

This chapter challenges the critics and proponents of small-business development arguing that both strategies overlook Latino business performance and that the majority of policymakers lack an understanding of these businesses. The study focuses on five Latino neighborhoods providing the results of 34 interviews (11 Puerto Rican and 15 Dominican business owners, and 8 Latino community leaders). Findings from the study demonstrate that Latino small businesses play a major role in providing services to the community and that they depend on ethnic resources for capital, labor, and expertise. The final section includes policy implications and recommendations.


This bilingual essay provides information on the involvement of Dominicans in the educational crisis that has affected and is affecting the Washington Heights area. The English section gives statistical information on parents’ struggle for community control and empowerment in District 6 (known as the District with the highest concentration of Dominican students in New York City). The 1989 Community School Board Elections and the direct involvement of Dominicans with organized parents’ movements is also discussed. The second part of the essay, the Spanish version, provides information on migration causes, and the adaptation/assimilation of the Dominican family in New York City.

This article releases statistical information on Hispanic immigration into New York City for 1990-1994. It examines the nature of these recent immigrant flows and their impact on the city's population by reshaping its demographic and social landscape. It describes immigration laws and immigrant flows focusing on the contribution of immigrants to the city's economy as well as their crucial role in maintaining the city's housing stock and the city's population growth.


This chapter provides a historical perspective on U.S. immigration policies and laws. It discusses the legislation and history of the U.S. immigration processes from 1798 to 1986. It focuses primarily on the 1965 immigration law and its effect on Dominican migration to the United States as well as on the existing Dominican community. The study concludes that the Dominican exodus to the United States has been determined by the national events in the Dominican Republic and not by the changes in the U.S. immigration laws.


This chapter focuses on the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act
(IRCA), its origins, revisions, and implementation among illegal migrants in the United States. The study sheds light on the causes that prevented this law to reach the projected levels of application among Dominicans especially in New York City. The main problem was the limited time period (6 months) given by the U.S. Congress to allow INS begin the legalization program. It also discusses the structural problems of IRCA and the resistance illegal Dominicans had to face when applying for amnesty.

Mahler, Sarah J. "Roots of the Dominican Diaspora: Dominican Migration to the United States in the Twentieth Century." Unpublished manuscript, 1987

This manuscript is a discussion of US immigration legislation, and the causes of Caribbean and Dominican regional migration. The two main causes discussed are: the "Americanization" or the deeply historical relationship between the Dominican Republic and the US, and the formation of a middle class who saw itself as a "bottleneck." The roots of Dominican immigration lie in the desperation to maintain the lifestyle of the home country, while lacking integration to the host society. There is an evaluation of different theories and opinions on Dominican immigration to the United States by examining the history of this phenomenon from 1961 to the late 1980s. It includes useful appendices with summaries of US immigration statistics and legislation from the early 19th century to 1985.


This paper is based on the 1980 US Census data. It describes the major demographic and socioeconomic differences between Puerto Ricans and
"Other Hispanics," (Colombians and Dominicans) using the Public Use Microdata File from the Census. The areas compared are: family structure and composition, labor force participation, and educational achievement. The findings place Colombians in better socio-economic conditions than Dominicans and Puerto Ricans. Also, Dominicans were considered to be in a better economic position than Puerto Ricans.


This journalistic account seeks to analyze the dynamics behind the Dominican return migration process. It describes the various obstacles Dominican migrants have to overcome at their arrival to their home country and attempts to recommend solutions to policy makers in the home country, namely incorporating Dominicans in the diaspora as well as Dominicans living in the native land in areas of leadership.


This chapter states that U.S. foreign policy played a major role in initiating large-scale Dominican migration. It challenges the view that U.S. foreign policy plays a direct role in setting U.S. immigration policy in relation to the Dominican Republic. It reviews foreign policy considerations that contributed to the rapid growth in migration rate. It examines the migration issues at the time of the U.S. intervention (1965) and the country’s political economic relations with the United States during the time immediately following. The chapter concludes that the interests of both governments (U.S. and Dominican) have benefitted from the existence of a steady migratory flow during the past decades.

This chapter presents the administrative principles of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 and the preliminary data on its implementation. It discusses the effect of the law on the migratory processes on two groups of nations: labor force suppliers (Mexico and the Dominican Republic), and political migrants (El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua). It concludes with an overview of the initiatives to establish a political commonality among Latin American nations and their consequences for US-Latin American relations.


This article is based on the results of a study conducted in Washington Heights on two types of women associations during 1992 and 1993. These associations are perceived as the way women adapt to poverty, racism, underemployment, and to the dismantling of social programs while they resist assimilation by keeping their own social networks. Dominican migration is divided into two periods of time: 1960s to late 1970s, and 1980s to the present. The two types of associations are placed in the context of these periods of time where the more stable and formal associations belong to the first period, and the informal and the short-term oriented associations belong to the second period. Washington Heights is described as the Dominican migrants' ghetto.

This is a study conducted in the Dominican Republic and Haiti where several dozen individuals were interviewed. Its purpose was to define the scope of the migration problem and its implications for developing economic planning in the Dominican Republic. The major migration patterns are discussed: substantial emigration and immigration, sizeable return migration, persistent internal rural-urban migration, as well as the costs (skill and labor shortages/drains) and benefits (remittances and reduced unemployment) to the individual migrant and the country as a whole. It concludes that some of the aspects of migration are uncontrollable and the most that can be done is to deal effectively with the consequences. A part of the essay is devoted to Haitian labor migrants in the Dominican Republic.


This research essay analyzes the evolution of Dominican nationality and identity over the past two centuries and the impact return migrants have on the shaping of this nationality. This is one of the earliest essays that state that return migrants, became new social agents of modernity, capitalism, and racial emancipation that on returning to their homeland can transmit to other compatriots a better understanding of their blackness and African origins.


These are the proceedings from a forum featuring a selected preliminary report on the findings of a massive survey conducted during several
Dominican Aviation Company's flights. In the first session Christopher Mitchell, Eugenia Georges, and Patricia Pessar comment on Frank Moya Pons' presentation based on their previous studies on Dominican migration. In the second session of the forum, William Slattery, an Immigration and Naturalization Services representative details the Simpson-Rodino Law (aimed at controlling massive migration to the US) followed by comments by Joseph Treviño, President of Latin American United Citizens League.


This study provides baseline data on sociodemographic indicators, economic status, labor force participation, and immigration and naturalization characteristics of the Dominican and Colombian communities in the New York City area. The data used in this report is drawn from the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports and the 1990 US Census. The findings indicate the similarities and differences among both communities. The similarities are: they are mainly composed of young populations, are rapidly adapting to life in the receiving country, and their workers are concentrated in private sector jobs. The major differences place Dominicans at a disadvantaged position: Dominicans are found to have household structures that are often associated with poverty (more likely to have a larger number of female-headed households with children), and show higher than average rates of absence from the labor force.

This report focuses on the findings of a study conducted to assess the public needs of Colombians and Dominicans in New York City and New Jersey. It examines the structures of community organizations and the way organizational leaders perceive these needs and how they are being met. The report lists the issues identified by both communities represented by 87 organizations (51 Dominicans and 36 Colombians).


This article was published a day prior the 1970 Dominican elections. It is one of the earliest known published writings on Dominican migration in a mainstream American publication. The author states that there are three ways to escape poverty in the Dominican Republic: “winning the lottery, presidential patronage or a visa to travel to the United States,” emphasizing the latter as the most common option.


This dissertation deals with the adjustment and functioning of 12 Dominican migrant ESL students in the Northern Essex Community College environment. The data was gathered through semi-structured interviews. It focuses on the personal, social, cultural, and environmental elements these students must overcome. The data indicates that the social background, community, peer group, and motivation of the students is critical in preparing and supporting them in their college experiences. It also states that these ESL students have the necessary strength to overcome the differences between them and the college community as a whole.

This is the first known Dominican thesis that deals with Dominican migration to the United States. It is based on data collected from a survey conducted in three rural communities of Santiago and another conducted in New York City. The study focuses on the migratory process, its causes, its socioeconomic and psychological implications to the Dominican communities. The findings indicate that this migration has had more positive than negative effects among the communities.


This paper examines the immigration flows of Dominicans to the United States between the period 1945 to 1992. It divides the migratory flow into three types of migrants: 1) those who immigrated during Trujillo’s era (elite), 2) post-Trujillo’s defeated immigrants (working class, merchants, and politically defeated), and 3) those who hold low socio-economic status (“hustlers”). Recommendations for policy-makers and service providers are suggested regarding programs, policies, and services affecting Dominicans residing in the United States.


This chapter discusses family-centered practice as a conceptual framework in which clinicians conduct culturally sensitive assessments and develop appropriate interventive strategies in their work with immigrant families experiencing cultural conflicts. A case study is offered to illustrate the
identification of interventive strategies and application of family-centered practice in work with a Dominican immigrant family in crisis.


This thesis examines the similarities and differences between first and second generation Dominican mothers in their child rearing practices in New York City focusing on the influence of education, years in the United States and marital status. A Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI) questionnaire was administered to 30 Dominican mothers who were born and raised in the Dominican Republic and their daughters (also mothers) either born in the Dominican Republic or New York but raised and educated in New York City. The findings suggest that second generation mothers are more liberal than first generation mothers in their attitudes toward children.


This study concentrates on migration from the Dominican Republic to New York, using survey data collected from Dominicans residing in upper Manhattan during 1978. The study provides selected socio-economic and employment-related characteristics of Dominican immigrants (legal and illegal). The findings indicate that illegal Dominican immigrants participate in the New York City labor market in the same occupations and at approximately the same rate as do legal immigrants. The impact of the illegal entrants on the job markets does not differ from that of the legal immigrants. The findings also reveal that a high proportion of the Dominican illegal entrants legitimize their residency status soon upon arrival.

This chapter describes the dynamics of migration common to many Dominican families involved in legal and illegal processes. It discusses the participation of the Dominican community in the local New York City life and describes the emergence of second-generation educated Dominicans who are concerned with local issues affecting the community. This group constitutes the basis of what is being perceived as an emerging ethnic Dominican community in New York. The article further discusses racial and gender relations.


This chapter focuses on the impact large-scale emigration has had on the Dominican economic sectors, social classes, and social categories. The data supporting this study were gathered in research conducted during the 1970s and early 1980s. According to the author, the data still seems current (in the 1990s) for the Dominican society since: "There is little reason to suspect that the general findings presented here [in the research] have changed dramatically over the course of the last decade." The material of the chapter could be found in more detail in the book she co-authored with Sherri Grasmuck, Between Two Islands: Dominican International Migration. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991 (also annotated in this bibliography).

This chapter like the majority of the works published by Patricia Pessar
(from 1982 to 1996) annotated in this bibliography, use data collected during three sessions of ethnographic fieldwork study (1980-83) conducted in rural sending communities in the Cibao region of the Dominican Republic, in returned migrant neighborhoods in the city of Santiago, and in Dominican neighborhoods in the New York metropolitan area.


This book endeavors to present Dominicans without essentialisms or exoticism as people who have created ethnic communities, especially in Washington Heights, and who have emerged as a group demanding the recognition of their presence and their establishment in the new society. The proposal for dual-citizenship is discussed as a way to show how Dominicans are trying to increase their political participation in both the United States and the Dominican Republic. It also describes the different negative or unexpected situations Dominican returnees experience in the homeland. It compares the changes in Dominican immigrant families with Dominican families living in the native land: the Dominican woman's immigrant ideology versus traditional family ideology. These ideologies place immigrant women at the forefront of change as contributing to a fairer household environment. The author makes no reference to changes brought about (in New York as well as in the Dominican Republic) over the last decade by both men and women who have had the opportunity to redefine their traditional roles in light of changing historical circumstances.


This article is based on research conducted during the 1980s both in the Dominican Republic and in New York City. Two case studies of
Dominican immigrant women are described. The women's earnings are used as a way to have more control in household budgeting and to play a major role in the household decision making. This could also lead either to a more stable household or to a separation. After a period of work, the two women had to leave their jobs. One was affected by losing the valuable job and at the same time confronting a husband who became more authoritarian on the budgetary decisions. The other (separated from a husband who refused to renegotiate the domestic code) became a public assistance recipient.


This article focuses on how domestic experiences and family concepts lead Dominican women to seek employment either in the formal or informal economy. There is a comparison of the data found during the time the study was conducted (early 1980s) and the changes in New York's apparel industry (1990s). The author uses the same two Dominican workers' case studies presented in the above entry: "On the Homefront and in the Workplace: Integrating Immigrant Women into Feminist Discourse." *Anthropological Quarterly* 68 (1995): 37-45 which is a continuation of this feminist discussion.


This chapter discusses the processes and conditions Dominican migrant households and social networks face when settling in the United States or when returning home. The study focuses on a survey using a sample of 55 immigrant women and 35 return migrant households. The 55 immigrants
state that their arrival to the United States has brought them better positions unknown in the Dominican Republic (egalitarian income pooling). The findings indicate that Dominican women are fortunate to be part of a more independent condition. The impact return migrants have had on Dominican economic development is also discussed focusing on the 35 return migrants studied.


This chapter analyzes the origins of the resistance of female Dominican immigrants to patriarchal domestic relations. It attempts to explore the notion of belonging to the middle class and how it is perceived in both sending and receiving societies in terms of social achievement especially among return migrants. It further discusses the battle that the larger sexual division of labor has generated among Dominican families migrating to the United States where women are challenging male control of the household.

Note: The book often appears inaccurately cited as *Women Income and Poverty*.


This chapter is a revised version of the article that appeared in *International Migration Review*, "The Linkage Between the Household and Workplace of Dominican Immigrant Women in the United States," annotated in this bibliography. The same data was analyzed (55 immigrant households and 16 female garment workers). Interviews were conducted in order to
explore the different experiences women had in the household and in the workplace in terms of their class identification, marital status, household organization, and labor force participation.


The data used in this article was drawn from interviews with 55 immigrant households and 16 female garment workers. This study is an account of women’s experiences in the household and the workplace with an emphasis on class identification, marital status, household organization, and labor force participation. The women interviewed reflect a sense of moving away from patriarchal relations and values toward more egalitarian conditions. This article focuses on the positive effect migration has had on Dominican women in terms of household composition and status. The concept of attaining a middle class status as measured against the standards prevalent in the Dominican Republic is also discussed.


This manuscript explores the epistemological origins of the omission of women from migration research and challenges Piore’s theory on women’s migration. The sample (55 Dominican immigrant women and 34 return migrant households) analysis focuses on the sexual division of labor within the household. It discusses the strategies used by women to delay the return to the homeland due to the egalitarian income pooling the majority of them had obtained in New York. The study is based on data collected during 1980-1983 field work study in the Cibao rural sending communities, in return migrant neighborhoods (Santiago), and in Dominican neighborhoods in New York City.
Note: This chapter had been cited as forthcoming in *Sex and Class in Latin America*, ed. June Nash and Helen Safa, New York: J.F Bergin Publishers, but when the book was published, this particular article did not appear.


This paper focuses on the different changes Dominican family composition has suffered due to the influence of migration. The text also analyzes the different means Dominican families used to emigrate (i.e. the types of unions).


This occasional paper attempts to examine household behavior from the perspective of a political economic theory of labor migration. It ascertains that Dominican migration has improved the living standards within the household. The case of Juan Pablo (a rural district in northern Dominican Republic) is fully described and analyzed, focusing on female migration, particularly on its effects on the household composition and gender roles. In this report, the author ventures the risky argument that it is only in the United States, and more specifically within the workplace that women can find their self-realization.

This is the first study of Dominican migration published by the author. Based on field work in Juan Pablo, it focuses on the negative impact migration has had on agrarian production and discusses the importance of remittances for the town’s economy. The author highlights the transformation of a mainly agrarian sector into a less productive one as a result of remittances from Dominican migrants working in the secondary labor market in the United States. The essay also introduces the idea of kinship links associated with migratory process, pointing to a migration pattern whereby the mobilization of a family starts with the initial migration of a husband or adult son. In subsequent studies the author abandons this notion, noting instead that women pioneer the emigration process. The article concludes that nonmigrant members in the sending community increase their level of poverty as compared with migrant members.


This dissertation investigates the relationship among environmental stressors (anxiety and depression), and maternal teaching behaviors using a sample of 51 Puerto Rican and 50 Dominican mothers and their preschool children in Head Start Programs. The findings of the study indicate that Puerto Rican mothers were found to be significantly more acculturated and to use more inquiry, praise and less modeling in their teaching behaviors than Dominican mothers. According to the author, these differences in teaching behaviors is partially explained by differences in the groups’ immigration history and level of acculturation.
Note: The Findings of this study are summarized in the following article:


This is an analysis of the general patterns evolving from five Caribbean groups migrating to the United States: Cubans, Dominicans, Haitians, Jamaicans, and Puerto Ricans. It focuses on the internal composition of each specific case, its relation to the United States economy and culture. The Dominican case is analyzed based on the studies (Ugalde, Bean and Cárdenas; Grasmuck; and Pessar) which support the statement that the origin of the Dominican migrants is urban. It also discusses the effects of remittances and return migrants on the sending country’s economy as well as on the culture. It emphasizes the development of a small entrepreneurship and its incorporation to the U.S. labor market. The idea of an emerging transnational network and transnational bilingual culture is discussed at the end of the essay, raising questions for further research on the area.


This study is based on interviews conducted in New York City, Santo Domingo and Santiago, analyzing the incorporation of Dominican workers in the New York labor market and its impact on their home country’s economy in the formation of entrepreneurial businesses. The study concludes that this binational economic community between the
United States and the sending society would be strengthened further if the U.S. privatizes the channels of its credit programs in support of small enterprise development.


A Spanish translation of this working paper is Capitalistas del trópico: La inmigración en los Estados Unidos y el desarrollo de la pequeña empresa en la República Dominicana. 2nd ed. Santo Domingo: FLACSO, 1991.


This is a study based on the findings of an ambitious survey conducted by PROFAMILIA in 1991 covering one of every six households in the Dominican Republic. It analyzes the data on migration yielded by the survey. Questions on gender, economic and social levels, and the respondent’s increased contact with migration are answered statistically. These findings referred to migration to the United States as well as to Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Curaçao, Haiti, Spain, and other parts of the world.


This article analyzes the psychological problems of immigrants, especially Dominicans who confront problems related to their undocumented status, socioeconomic disempowerment, racial discrimination, and culture shock. The difference among legal, illegal, and semi-legal routes are discussed and
the psychological impact associated with each of these migratory routes. Case studies are examined to illustrate the author’s points.


This is a comparative analysis of Puerto Rican migration to the United States and Dominican migration to Puerto Rico and the United States. Its main focus is on both groups' cultural identity and their means of maintaining or changing it within the socioeconomic and political context of the receiving society that relegates them to a position of marginality.


This dissertation focuses on the psychoanalytic treatment of four Latino women (from Ecuador, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia), their problem of "nerves" and its relationship to aggression and their cultural background. There is a discussion on the issues and challenges Latino women face when they migrate to the United States: sex roles, traditional family mores, and linguistic and socioeconomic barriers. Historical and sociocultural overviews of the four countries are provided as well as issues of immigration and acculturation to the urban life of the United States. The author bases her analysis of the Dominican migratory process on Hendricks (1974) and on the Dominican patient’s experiences.


This dissertation examines the home experiences with print of three young Dominican children living in the Washington Heights-Inwood area in
New York City. It explores the functions and uses of print and how parents prepare these young children to read and write. The findings indicate that children learned about print while they engaged in their daily activities which included watching TV, listening to music, singing, and playing. Reading and writing in the three Dominican families were basically associated with social institutions (school, church, welfare system and the court system).


This is a preliminary report on Caribbean migration focusing on the Dominican Republic that summarizes its political and socio-economic causes and its direct implications for immigration policy in the United States. There is a discussion on the "data war" that this migration process has generated. Dominican migration to Spain is also explored.


This dissertation is a descriptive study of the factors associated with the dropout and persistence of 91 Dominican students who entered The City College of New York as first-time freshmen in the Fall of 1982. The data was gathered through self-administered questionnaires and college transcripts. Most of the students in the study represented the first generation of their families to be attending college. The results of the study suggest that the best predictors of college persistence were academic achievement, strong family support networks, and students' involvement in ethnic community life with Dominicans that believed in the importance of college education. The predictors of college dropouts include adjustment of adolescent immigrants, family disruption due to migration, and continued attachment to the Dominican Republic.

This thesis focuses on the political dimensions of the Dominican migratory process arguing that the immigration pathway provided the United States with access to political control over the Dominican Republic. The author draws her conclusions from interviews conducted with major policy makers in the Dominican Republic and the United States (i.e. US Embassy members, military officers). It further analyzes the reaction of Dominicans to the 1994 elections and its connection to the restructuring of the visa process by closing the US Embassy in the Dominican Republic.


This dissertation examines 18 Dominican ethnic associations in Washington Heights and analyzes their service delivery roles. The data was obtained through structured interviews, participant observation, and informal discussions with key informants. It describes the origins and purposes of the associations founded between 1962 and 1985. The associations are classified as follows: in the 1960s they tended to be social, cultural, and sports oriented (expressive); during the 1970s similar groups were formed with a combination of social and advocacy purposes (expressive-instrumental); and from the mid-1970s and in the 1980s, they focused on instrumental advocacy and service. The findings of the study indicate that the associations emphasize both ethnic identity and acculturation for their members.

This study focuses on 36 Dominican associations in Manhattan’s Upper West side and 16 Colombian associations in Queens (Jackson Heights, Jamaica, Elmhurst, Woodside and Sunnyside). The findings reveal a much larger number of cultural and civic associations in the Dominican community as compared with a larger proportion of professional organizations in the Colombian community. The author explains the differences as a result of a class distinction between the two communities that causes a gap between the place of origin and the receiving society. Dominican migrants come typically from rural areas while Colombian migrants are from the urban middle class. Ironically, in the same issue of IMR where this essay appeared, another study focusing on the sociodemographic profile of Dominicans in New York describes them as belonging originally to the urban middle class.


This dissertation examines a Puerto Rican and a Dominican community in Manhattan, New York. The data is based on community residents surveys conducted among 23 Puerto Rican and 19 Dominican associations. The study concludes that Puerto Ricans are more likely to engage in instrumental social activities than Dominicans due to the
following reasons: the Dominican community was emerging in the early 1980s and its members had not have sufficient time to develop patterned social relationships, and their degree of acculturation with the host society was restructured by the recency of their migration and their non-citizenship status.


This dissertation is a socioeconomic profile of Hispanic women immigrants working in low-wage labor markets in New York City. The data is based on interviews conducted among 8 Puerto Rican women arriving to New York prior 1965 and 12 Dominican women who arrived after 1965. The interviews focus on the dynamics of migration, family history, labor force participation, and the conditions of work within the garment industry. The study suggests that these women, employed in secondary labor markets did not perceive income from welfare as a viable alternative to work. For these women, the use of welfare benefits was connected to problems occurring within the economy and the family and was not related to the undesirability of low-wage work.


This article analyzes the Dominican Republic's socio-economic and political characteristics that have prompted the formation of a Dominican community in New York City. The integration of Dominican workers into the New York cheap labor market is also discussed. Spalding also believes that those who migrate belong to the middle class and tend to be more highly educated and skilled than the average Dominican in the home country.


This dissertation examines the works of five immigrant women writers from India, Cuba, Antigua, the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam, focusing on how their immigration experiences influenced their narrative strategies. The study offers a theory of "multi-layered subjectivities" based on a model of diversity as illustrated by the presence of gender, race, and national identities in the writers' works. The discussion on Dominican migrants is based on Julia Alvarez's novels, *How the García Girls Lost their Accents* (1991) and *In the Time of the Butterflies* (1994). The criteria of including Alvarez is based on inaccurate information since the author was born in the United States and considers herself as an "American" rather than an "immigrant" writer.


This is a comparative study that focuses on identity and migration from a transnational perspective. Europe (specifically Spain) is seen as an option and sometimes as a bridge to New York for those Dominicans who could not obtain a visa to the United States. The article is based on individual narratives whose experiences illustrate their transnationalism and their belonging to two different migratory undertakings (Nueva York/Dominican Republic and Madrid/Dominican Republic).

This is an ethnography on Dominican migration that attempts to analyze the Dominican culture from its origins to the present. It focuses on culture, identity, racial and social relations, age, class, and gender. The data reflects the author's findings during her four-year field work study in the Dominican Republic and New York City. The manuscript relies on voices narrating their migratory experiences. According to the author, "everyone," class origin not withstanding, is involved in the migration process. This statement challenges the findings that place migrants as belonging to specific social classes (Hendricks 1974; Ugalde et.al. 1979; Georges 1990; and Grasmuck and Pessar 1991).


This article discusses the place of race and ethnicity in the configuration of national identity in light of international migrations from the Third World to Europe and the United States during the postmodern era. The Méndez case (a dark-skinned, Dominican-born who won the 1996 Miss Italy contest) is analyzed in the context of the transnational mobility of people of color into the major cities of the West decreasing the distance between the peoples of the metropolis and those of the former colonies. The article concludes with a reflection on the cultural and political implications of the migratory process that allows for a black woman from the Caribbean to wear the crown of Miss Italy.


This essay examines the language, cultural myths, and ideological assumptions found in the discourse of the first social scientists who studied
the Dominican migration phenomenon. The reviewer argues that these works exhibit a consensus to a given image of Dominicans focusing on ethological scrutiny and tend to portray this group as very peculiar. The works analyzed are González (1970), Vicioso (1970), Hendricks (1974), and Kayal (1978) annotated in this bibliography.


This essay on the formation of a strong Dominican community in New York discusses the socio-historical paradigms that have led to dichotomous and conflicting profiles of the community: images of economic prosperity competing with symbols of social marginality. According to the author, overcoming the transient mentality and moving into a sense of permanence in the receiving society will empower Dominicans as part of the U.S. population.


In this article the author urges the readers to redefine the term "Dominicanness" with an eye on its new implications in light of the experience of the diaspora. The author builds his argument on the basis of his direct contact with the Dominican community and his personal experience as a Dominican outside of the homeland, contributing a renewed understanding of the concept of "Dominicanness."

This work is included in the author's collection of essays: El retorno de las yolas: Ensayos sobre diáspora, democracia y dominicanidad. Santo Domingo: Librería La Trinitaria and Editora Manati, 1999.

This article is based on a 1974 Diagnos national survey and on the 1981 Dominican Census. The findings indicate that the major Dominican migratory flow is to the United States and Puerto Rico, that migrants appear to be predominantly an urban and middle class phenomenon, and that their educational level was higher than those who did not migrate. The article also discusses the positive and negative effects migration has had on the Dominican Republic.


This is a socioeconomic profile of Dominican migrants to the United States based on national surveys conducted during 1965 and 1976. The socioeconomic status of the migrants, their reasons for migrating, their classification by age, sex, and social strata are discussed, and an overview of return migrants is given. The particularity of this essay is that for the first time the notion that mostly peasants and people from the lower social classes migrated to the United States is challenged by a new thesis. The authors sustain that Dominican migration to the United States: "...appears to be predominantly an urban and middle class phenomenon."


This study is based on the Diagnos survey data gathered in 1974. It analyzes some sociodemographic determinants of return migration to the Dominican Republic. The findings suggest that place of residence and
birth, social class, and occupation are important predictors of return migration while sex and age appear to have very limited importance. The findings indicate that international migrants belonging to the middle and upper classes tend to return while rural and poor urban migrants with high occupational opportunities in the United States tend to stay. Males were more likely to return than were females (females who were heads of households were less likely than other females to return).


This profile focuses on data that describe population, health, and social trends in Washington Heights. The findings of the study indicate that the neighborhood population is mainly of Dominican descent that have moved to the area since the mid 1960s along with many other Spanish-speaking immigrants. The main issues discussed are: educational attainment, poverty level, and labor force participation. The session “Immigrant Communities” focuses on Dominicans and discusses their immigration patterns and their social and political involvement. The report has a useful alphabetical list of Washington Heights agencies as well as geocoded census tract maps on the area.


This is a preliminary account of the political, historical, and economic events as well as the USA-Dominican relations that fostered a massive migration. It examines the impact that poorly paid migrants have on the U.S. economy while the recession pressures the authorities to deport a great number of "illegal" aliens to their country of origin.

This is a journalistic account that reviews different studies proposing diverse profiles of Dominican immigrants from the 1960s through the 1980s. The views of the Dominican migrant as originally poor, predominately illegal, and welfare-recipient, are discarded as "myths." The study defines Dominican migrants as "transitory" residents of the United States who in fact stay to raise their children to adulthood on the mainland.


This book provides a historical overview of immigration, entrepreneurship, and world systems theory focusing on New York City's garment industry. It analyzes the Chinese and the Dominican communities as two new immigrant groups that have become active as garment-factory owners. It compares and contrasts both groups, concluding that Dominicans are less equipped than the Chinese to succeed in the industry.


This paper presents statistical information on the Dominican migratory flow since 1960, return flows, naturalization rates, and estimates of Dominicans counted in the 1980 US Census. The statistics presented in this paper support the estimates of Dominicans in the United States prepared by Larson and Opitz (1988). It also provides statistical information on Dominicans who have applied for legalization in the United States under provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986.
A Spanish translation of this paper is “Datos sobre legalización y otra información estadística acerca de la migración dominicana a los Estados Unidos.” In Dominicanos ausentes: Cifras, políticas y condiciones sociales, 39-66. Santo Domingo: Fundación Friederich Ebert and Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales, 1989.


This article presents different spiritual and mental health resources used by 15 Dominican migrant women with psychiatric disorders. The data is based on interviews and participant observation with patients, kin, and mental health staff. The central focus of the study is on the health-seeking process and its participants discussing different practices that include Catholicism, Protestantism, Evangelism, Spiritism, Santeria, and Vodou. The findings of the study suggest that within the networks of the mentally ill, the role of healers as counselors to kin may be as meaningful as healing the patients themselves.


This dissertation is a chronicle of health seeking behavior for a group of 15 Dominican migrant woman with a long-term history of mental health in Washington Heights. The data was obtained through participant observation, medical records, and interviews. It focuses on family reorganization in the context of illness, including home life and human services for discharged patients. The conflicts which arise when mental illness strikes the Dominican woman are analyzed emphasizing the processes of care, control, and conflict resolution that involve temporary or long term family reorganization. It concludes that patients and their
relatives considered migration stressful enough to cause or precipitate mental illness.


This chapter discusses the major economic, social, and political consequences of emigration on the sending country (the Dominican Republic). It lists the positive and potential negative effects of emigration emphasizing the positive ones. It further discusses the difficulty in making policy recommendations due to the constantly changing migration phenomenon. Most of the information in the chapter is based on the works of Georges (1990) and Grasmuck and Pessar (1991) annotated in this bibliography.


This book describes an urban adolescent subculture, street underground economy, and the cocaine trade. It provides the life accounts of eight young people (seven Dominicans and one African-American) residing in Washington Heights and their relation to drugs and drug dealing. It attempts to present the reality beyond the media coverage and the classical negative image of teenagers selling cocaine on New York City streets and concentrates on how their lives are limited and affected by poverty, crime, fear, and lack of opportunity. This is one of the first publications that deal exclusively with the drug phenomenon and Dominicans in New York.


This essay is based on the author's seven-year service, as Caribbean representative of the Church World Service, in the Dominican Republic.
It analyzes the negative consequences of migration suffered by those Dominicans who abandon their "Dominican dream" for an uncertain "American dream." It states that church workers and grass-roots organizations are concerned about the need to find lasting solutions to the migration process.

FICTION


This is the story of a middle class family who migrated to New York in 1960 due to political reasons. The novel deals with the cultural dilemma the family (especially the four sisters) confront. The narrator, Yolanda, who is one of the sisters, represents the migrant who has been exposed to the American culture for too long and who needs to reconnect with her roots to understand her present and her future. This is the first known novel written in English dealing with Dominican exile, immigration, assimilation, culture, and gender roles. It describes complex relationships between first and second generation Dominican-born children as they are socialized in the United States, and as they endeavor to develop a genuine rapport with their two worlds.


This novel describes the politically active life of a Dominican revolutionary during the 1960s. It presents migration to the United States as the last resort for this defeated idealist. The contradiction between the revolutionary option and emigration are contrasted. The visa to the United States is viewed as a syndrome affecting the poorest Latin Americans.

This is a compilation of ten short stories dealing with a young Dominican-American boy's experiences in Santo Domingo and in New Jersey. The author details the coming-of-age of Yunior, the young narrator who was raised in Santo Domingo, lives in the United States, and is struggling to make sense of what all that means. The stories take the readers through the lives of working-class Dominican women, men, as well as their often unfortunate children.


This novel describes the life of a Dominican woman who migrates illegally to Puerto Rico and then to the United States. It describes her arrival, her adjustment and incorporation into the labor force. It mainly focuses on the negative effect migration has had on the life of this woman. The author states that Marina de la Cruz represents the story of any immigrant in the world.


Nicholasa Mohr captures in this book the emotions a young boy can feel when struggling to live between two languages, two cultures, two worlds. Jaime Ramos, the young boy who moves with his family to New York, describes his adventures in Montaña Verde, his moving to New York, and his experiences in the process of adaptation. It is a book of fiction with a combination of magic and realism. Finally, after much suffering, Jaime (representing many migrants of the world) feels comfortable in both places and in both societies as he discovers all the strength and power that lies within him.

This novel is a portrait of the Dominican society at the years immediately following the death of Trujillo (1961-1962). The characters’ lives reflect the major economic and sociocultural changes the country was undergoing during that time. The phenomenon of migration to the United States is analyzed through the characters of Freddy and Yolanda. Freddy represents the Dominican young man who perceives migration as the solution to the many economic problems encountered in the country. Yolanda represents the “bored young woman” who recently returned from the United States to the Dominican Republic and who confronts many adaptation and acculturation problems.
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*Quisqueya on the Hudson: The Transnational Identity of Dominicans in Washington Heights*

*Dominican New Yorkers: A Socioeconomic Profile, 1990*

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*Bibliografía de la literatura dominicana: 1820-1990*

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