

CALIFORNIA BECOMES MELTING POT OF 1980'S

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Body

Over the last decade, **California** has all but supplanted New York as the principal ethnic **melting pot** of America, according to data from the 1980 census.

In a tide of immigration that is reshaping the social, economic and political life of the nation's most populous state, **California** has **become** the port of entry for tens of thousands of refugees from economic and political troubles abroad.

"**California**," says Dr. Bertram Brown, a psychiatrist and population researcher for the Rand Corporation, "has **become** the Ellis Island of the **1980's**."

As New York's Ellis Island was the gateway for the great trans-Atlantic tide of immigration 80 years ago, **California**'s proximity to Latin America and the Pacific has made it the gateway for the immigrants of the **1980's**.

European Immigration Recalled

According to demographers, not since the turn of the century, when millions of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe flocked to America and settled in New York and other cities along the East Coast, have so many alien immigrants from so many countries gravitated to a single region of the country.

Effect of tide of immigration to **California** on state's population is discussed

There are refugees from Southeast Asia, Cuba, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, as well as Taiwanese, Samoans, Koreans, Cubans and uncounted legal and illegal aliens from Latin America and elsewhere, all shouting, figuratively, "**California** or bust," as the immigrants from "back East" did a hundred years ago.

Because much of the immigration is illegal, no one knows how many newcomers are arriving here from abroad. Based on data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, however, the legal migration to **California** from abroad last year is believed to have ranged from 150,000 to 200,000, including about 50,000 Southeast Asians. The state's total population growth was about 450,000.

Decline in White Proportion

Pat Johnson, a Census Bureau analyst, says that one of the most significant elements measured by the 1980 census regarding **California**'s population was the emergence of its polyglot character.

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From 1970 to 1980, according to the bureau's figures, the proportion of California residents who are "Anglos," that is, those whose ethnic roots are predominately in Western Europe, declined to 76 percent from 89 percent. The proportion of virtually every other ethnic category increased substantially.

Asians and Pacific Islanders, for example, formed the category that grew most rapidly, increasing 140 percent, to 1.25 million. The number of Californians with Hispanic roots, the fastest-growing category in terms of total numbers, increased 92 percent, to 4.5 million. The state's overall population increased 18.5 percent, to 23.7 million, in the 1970's.

In the same decade California recorded a 30 percent increase in blacks, to 1.8 million, and a 118 percent increase in American Indians, bringing the total to 198,000, more than any other state.

Diverse Cultural Textures

The new wave of immigrants to California is adding diverse cultural textures to the fabric of life here, providing labor for many industries, affecting and sometimes overloading social services and public schools, and adding a new, if uncertain, dimension to the state's political life.

Elected officials have been wondering for years when Hispanic Americans, who now make up 19 percent of California's population, would be able to transfer this strength to the ballot box. So far, the state's few Hispanic leaders have not been very successful in broadening their influence, but politicians here say they expect them to have at least limited success in current negotiations over Congressional redistricting efforts as a result of the census.

The immigration has had a variety of effects on life in California. In places like Beverly Hills and Marin County, north of San Francisco, money brought by immigrants from Korea and Hong Kong has been cited as one reason for California's hyperinflated real estate market over the last six years.

In other areas, those that attract the far larger proportion of immigrants who come without much money, officials say that tensions are rising between different ethnic groups because of competition for jobs and housing.

Tensions Likely to Increase

Some officials expect the tensions between people at the lowest rung of the economic ladder to increase as the size of the minority population grows.

"It's like a keg of dynamite with a one-inch fuse," said Fred Koch, a deputy superintendent of schools in Los Angeles County, who sees tensions mounting, especially among blacks, Hispanic Americans and Indochinese refugees.

Many of the new immigrants, like their predecessors of 80 years ago, have settled in California's big cities, and they are creating distinctive ethnic neighborhoods.

Whole areas of San Francisco look as if they had been transferred from Southeast Asia. Here in Los Angeles, a city long noted for its freeway-oriented blandness, local schools now teach students with more than 70 different native tongues. The city's increased cosmopolitanism has brought an appealing diversity in restaurants and neighborhoods that are reminiscent of New York.

Much of downtown Los Angeles is now the principal shopping district of its large population of Mexican immigrants. Along Olympic Boulevard are dozens of shops and restaurants that cater to a population of Koreans estimated at more than 100,000.

Influx of Indochinese

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In the suburb of Monterey Park more than one-third of its residents are Chinese. More than 10,000 Samoans live in and near the suburb of Carson.

Near San Diego, the semi-rural suburb of Linda Vista has seen its population increase by almost 50 percent since 1975 because of an influx of more than 7,000 Indochinese refugees.

In Orange County south of here, officials estimate that there are more than 50,000 Indochinese. Some local residents have dubbed the community of Westminster "Little Saigon;" about 6,000 of its 71,000 people are Vietnamese.

Lois Wax, the Orange County refugee coordinator, said the county's public schools had nearly 10,000 Indochinese children, "many of whom speak little or no English."

America's 'Third-World State'

Representative Mervyn M. Dymally said three years ago, when he was **California's** Lieutenant Governor, that the state was on its way to **becoming** the nation's first "third-world state," in which a majority of the population would be members of American racial minority groups.

His prediction has not been fulfilled yet, but population trends are moving in that direction. To a large extent, what is happening in **California** mirrors a national trend. The 1980 census showed that in the 1970's the proportion of Americans classified as belonging to racial minorities - essentially, blacks, Hispanic Americans, Asians, Pacific Islanders and American Indians - increased to 16.8 percent of the population from 12.5 percent.

In **California**, the census showed that Asians accounted for 5.3 percent of the total population. The proportion has undoubtedly grown this year, says Dorothy Hoag, a state demographer, because of the continuing influx of Indochinese refugees, who now total almost 200,000.

From 3,000 to 4,000 Indochinese refugees are still being resettled in **California** each month, she said, and at least 1,000 a month are moving here on their own after being resettled in other states.

Rise in Hispanic Population

In terms of net population growth, the number of Hispanic Americans is increasing even faster; the 1980 census found that they comprised 19.2 percent of the total population, or about 4.5 million, and blacks comprised almost 8 percent of the total, about 1.8 million.

Statistical trends seem to indicate that these patterns will continue and may accelerate, demographers say. As a group, they say, ethnic minorities have a significantly higher birth rate than the Anglo population; thus, their proportion of the population is likely to grow at a faster rate than that of whites.

In 1979, the last year for which figures are available, members of minority groups made up 40 percent of the students enrolled in the state's public schools, up from 36.5 percent two years earlier.

Isabel Hambricht, a demographer for the State Department of Finance, predicts that the percentage of minority students will continue to increase. The proportion of minority children in the population, she said, "is like a very broad pyramid," with the youngest at the bottom. While Hispanic Americans make up 19 percent of the state's population, she said, they account for 25 to 30 percent of children under the age of 5.

Larger Share of Immigrants

Besides the natural growth in population, researchers say **California** is likely to continue getting more than its share of immigrants; last year the state, with about 10 percent of the nation's population, accepted at least 20 percent of the total legal immigration.

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Some were Europeans and Canadians. But they were dwarfed statistically by the much larger tide of immigrants from Latin America and Asia. Indeed, there were more permanent legal aliens living in **California** last year from one Asian country alone, the Philippines, than from all of the nations of Europe.

Dr. Brown, the Rand researcher, said, "It's like Brighton Beach or Coney Island in the 20's and 30's," a **melting pot** with a diverse texture of peoples from different countries and speaking different languages. But in **California**, he added, "they're not European."

However, Doyce Nunis, a professor of history at the University of Southern **California**, said that so far the state's new immigrants are "more ghettoized" than "**melted** together."

About 85 languages are now spoken in **California**, he said. "What do you do when there are Vietnamese who don't read or write even their own language? There's no way to **melt** them together."

Graphic

Illustrations: photos of vietnamese students receiving and oral exam

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