

Impact of Diaspora Communities on National and Global Politics

Annotated Bibliography Based on Survey of the Literature

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"A World of Exiles." The Economist. (2003). 366: p. 41, 3pgs.

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Why does Macedonia have no embassy in Australia? Macedonia has no embassy in Australia because Greeks think the former Yugoslav republic that calls itself Macedonia has purloined the name from them, and the Greek vote counts for a lot in Australia. The case of the missing embassy is an extreme, but typical, example of how diasporas have long exerted their influence: they have lobbied in their adopted countries for policies favorable to the homeland. Some 60 million Tamils live in India, and Sri Lanka's politics have on at least one occasion fatefully affected India's: Rajiv Gandhi, a former prime minister of India, was assassinated by a Tamil suicide bomber in 1991 in retribution for India's involvement in Sri Lanka's civil war.

Ackah, W. (1999). Pan-Africanism: Exploring the Contradictions: Politics, Identity, and Development in Africa and the African Diaspora. Aldershot, England; Brookfield, Vt., Ashgate.

Ackah (community and race relations, Edge Hill College of Higher Education, England) begins his account of the issues involved in African and Diaspora identity on a personal note, framing his own struggle for a sense of identity as a British-born Ghanaian within the context of his scholarship. Chapters that follow address the search for identity; pan-Africanism; regionalism in Africa and globally; the Diaspora dilemma and western perceptions of the African crisis; the impact of African-American culture on the formation of global black identities; and future aims.

Adamoli, S., European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control Affiliated with the United Nations., et al. (1998). Organized Crime Around the World. Helsinki, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.

The report seeks to provide an overview of the recent trends in organised crime and the countermeasures taken against it throughout the world. Chapter One gives a general overview of the tendencies and changes displayed by criminal enterprises. The purpose of Chapter Two is to provide an overview of the recent trends of illicit activities within organized crime in various areas in the world (North America, Central and South America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Gulf States, Asia and Oceania) and the changes in criminal groups, which operate at the international level. Chapter Three describes the recent main initiatives taken internationally against organized transnational crime by both governmental and non-governmental organizations (the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7/P8, the European Union, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of American States) as well as other forms of action, such as bilateral agreements. The aim of Chapter Four is to describe national legislation against organised crime, in terms of both substantive legislation and procedural legislation.

Adams, P. C. and R. Ghose (2003). "India.com: The Construction of a Space Between."

Progress in Human Geography 27(4): 414-438.

The study of information and communication technologies (ICT) by geographers has evolved over the past third of a century from a concentration on friction of distance and spatial organization toward a set of four interrelated social approaches: ICT as a set of contested terrains, ICT as a means of perception, ICT as a form of embodiment, and ICT as virtual places or spaces (dissociated social contexts). These approaches are complementary rather than contradictory. What is absent thus far from the ICT debate is attention to ethnicity, except as a surrogate of economic class or in vague allusions to a digital divide. Since people use ICT to build a sense of community and personal identity, both of which relate strongly to ethnicity, the topic deserves attention. The four approaches are integrated here to understand the appropriation of the Internet by temporary and permanent immigrants to the USA from India (typically called Non-Resident Indians or NRIs). The concept of virtual space can be used to organize discussion of the use of the Internet by NRIs. To better encapsulate the virtual space we employ a map of what we call 'bridge-space', a virtual space that supports flows of people, goods, capital and ideas between South Asia and North America. We consider the full range of sites involved in the bridge-space, then direct our attention in particular to 'matrimonial' sites, those sites designed to support the identification of marriage partners.

Affigne, T. and P.T. Lien (2002). "Peoples of Asian Descent in the Americas: Theoretical Implications of Race and Politics." Amerasia Journal 28(2): 1-26.

Examines Asian-origin populations in Latin America and the Caribbean.
Understanding of racial and ethnic politics across national boundaries;
Limitations of models structured around racial dualism; American nations that have Asian-descent populations which are proportionately larger than in the United States; Comparison between the coolie system and African slavery.

Ahmed, I. (2000). "Remittances and Their Economic Impact in Post-War Somaliland." Disasters 24(4): p.380, 10pgs.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=4335171>

This paper examines the role of remittances, provided by a large global diaspora of migrant workers and refugees, in post-war Somaliland. Based on fieldwork conducted in Somaliland under the COPE project in 1998/9, the paper discusses trends in the size, source, means of transfer, distribution and use of remittances, their role in livelihoods and in the country's economic recovery and future prospects. The total value of remittances, originating mainly from migrant labor in the Gulf and more recently an exodus of refugees to the West, and greatly facilitated by the growth of telecommunications in Somaliland and of remittance agencies, is estimated at some US\$500 million annually — around four times the value of livestock exports and much more significant than hitherto appreciated. Contrary to the prevailing view that remittances are mainly used for consumption and unproductive investments such as housing and land, this study suggests that in Somaliland they have contributed to the rapid growth of a vibrant private sector. On the other hand, remittance flows have been associated with a number

of negative side-effects such as the loss of the country's most educated and skilled labor, increased income inequality and booming sector effects, and their positive impact is limited by the present lack of credit schemes and facilities for saving.

Akenson, D. H. and Queen's University of Belfast. Institute of Irish Studies. (1993). The Irish Diaspora: A Primer. Toronto, Belfast, P.D. Meany Co.; Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast.

This seminal book is an important introduction to discussions about the diaspora because of its cautionary approach to the subject and its unbiased representation of every facet of it.

Akwaeze, G. C. Partnership with Expatriates: Growing Business Marriages in Third World Countries. Lagos, CSS Press.

Akyeampong, E. (2000). "Africans in the Diaspora: The Diaspora and Africa." African Affairs 99(395): 183-216.

Examines the changing nature of diaspora over time and its ramifications for African religions and cultures. Redefinition of political communities; Economic potential of the free flow of skilled Africans and African financial capital for African development; Implications of the significant presence of Asian-Indian and Lebanese diasporas within Africa.

Al-Rasheed, M. (2004). Transnational Connections and the Arab Gulf. New York, Routledge.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0415/2004003411.html>

This book challenges the definitions of globalization and transnationalism as a one way process generated mainly by the Western World and the view that the latter is a twentieth century phenomenon. The authors analyze and map historical and contemporary manifestations of transnational networks within the Arab Gulf and beyond, linking them to wider debates on society, identity and political culture.

Alarcón, R. "The Development of Home Town Associations in the United States and the Use of Social Remittances in Mexico." Departamento de Estudios Sociales El Colegio de la Frontera Norte.

Money remittances between the United States and Mexico are in the process of evolving from the province of individuals and households toward the increasing involvement of hometown associations (HTAs). These associations are based on the social networks established by community members of the same rural locality of origin in Mexico. The members of these associations, commonly known as clubs, seek to promote the well-being of their community in both the United States and Mexico by raising money to fund public works and social projects. These associations pay particular attention to the needs of low-income persons who live in Mexico.

The article examines three little studied aspects of HTAs: (1) the conditions that have led to their emergence, (2) the uses to which they put their collective remittances in Mexico, and (3) the methods they use to transfer their remittances home.

Alarcón, R. (2000). "Migrants of the Information Age: Indian and Mexican Engineers and Regional Development in Silicon Valley." Working Paper No. 16, The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies.

In this article, I examine the role that U.S. immigration policy has played in fostering the development of the high technology industry by facilitating the temporary and permanent movement of foreign-born engineers and scientists into the United States. To this end, in the first part of the article, I examine the impact of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990. In the second and third sections, I compare the experiences of migrants from India and Mexico with respect to the formation of "niches" in the high tech industry. I analyze the combination of US immigration policy and the domestic industrial policies implemented in both countries in regards to the development of the information technology

Ambrosio, T. (2002). Ethnic Identity Groups and U.S. Foreign Policy. Westport, Conn., Praeger.

Ambrosio and his colleagues provide a unique collection of essays on the relationship between ethnic identity groups and U.S. foreign policy. The book covers a wide range of issues, historical periods, and geographic regions. Integrated chapters examine four major issues: the traditional (white) role of ethnicity in U.S. foreign policy; ethnic identity group mobilization; newcomers to the foreign policy process; and the complexities of ethnic identity politics.

Amuedo-Dorantes, C. and S. Pozo (2004). "Workers' Remittances and the Real Exchange Rate: A Paradox of Gifts." World Development 32(8): 1407-1418.

We test the impact of workers' remittances on the real exchange rate using a panel of 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries. The analysis reveals that workers' remittances have the potential to inflict economic costs on the export sector of receiving countries by reducing its international competitiveness. Our findings raise concerns parallel to those raised by Dutch Disease or Resource Boom models, where resource discoveries result in real exchange rate appreciation and shifting of resources from the traded to the nontraded sectors of the economy.

Anand, D. (2000). "(Re)imagining Nationalism: Identity and Representation in the Tibetan Diaspora of South Asia." Contemporary South Asia 9(3): 271-288.

In this article the focus is on various embodied and embedded narratives shaping Tibetan identity today, especially among the diasporic Tibetans living in South Asia. It is argued that it is not only Westerners who have exoticised Tibet and the Tibetans; the Tibetan diaspora too have invested heavily in such (neo)orientalist

representation strategies for their own tactical purposes. The first part of the article is devoted to the conceptual issues involved, including the question of identity, nationalism and diaspora. The second part deals with various dynamics and factors shaping the discourse of 'Tibetanness' in the diaspora community. The third part concludes with observations that challenge assumptions about a single discourse of Tibetanness.

Anderson, A. (2001). "The Complexity of Ethnic Identities: A Postmodern Evaluation." Identity 1(3): 209-224.

Building on recent work outlining various theoretical approaches to ethnic identification and diasporas, in this article I attempt to evaluate the utility of these approaches in understanding the complexity of ethnicity at the advent of the new millennium. Theoretical approaches discussed include assimilation theory, primordialism, circumstantialism, constructionism, various reinterpretations of the "new ethnicity" or "symbolic ethnicity" and types of diaspora ethnicities. I adopt the relativistic view that some utility may be found in virtually all these approaches, not the least in understanding ethnic conflict. Yet, it is crucial to be cognizant of the fast-emerging emphasis in the social sciences on postmodernist impressions of how diasporas, transnationalism, and globalization have been affecting-and will increasingly influence-the trend toward complex multiethnicity.

Anderson, W. W. and R. G. Lee (2005). Displacements and Diasporas: Asians in the Americas. New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip053/2004025322.html>

Asians have settled in every country in the Western Hemisphere; some are recent arrivals, others descendents of immigrants who arrived centuries ago. Bringing together essays by thirteen scholars from the humanities and social sciences, *Displacements and Diasporas* explores this genuinely transnational Asian American experience—one that crosses the Pacific and traverses the Americas from Canada to Brazil, from New York to the Caribbean.

With an emphasis on anthropological and historical contexts, the essays show how the experiences of Asians across the Americas have been shaped by the social dynamics and politics of settlement locations as much as by transnational connections and the economic forces of globalization. Contributors bring new insights to the unique situations of Asian communities previously overlooked by scholars, such as Vietnamese Canadians and the Lao living in Rhode Island. Other topics include Chinese laborers and merchants in Latin America and the Caribbean, Japanese immigrants and their descendants in Brazil, Afro-Amer-Asians in America, and the politics of second-generation Indian American youth culture.

Engaging issues of diaspora, transnational social practice and community building, gender, identity, institutionalized racism, and deterritoriality, this volume presents fresh perspectives on displacement, opening the topic up to a wider, more multidisciplinary terrain of inquiry and teaching.

Andre Levy and Alex Weingrod, E. (2005). Homelands and Diasporas: Holy Lands and Other Places. Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press.

This collection focuses fresh attention on the relationships between "homeland" and "diaspora" communities in today's world. Based on in-depth anthropological studies by leading scholars in the field, the book highlights the changing character of homeland-diaspora ties. "Homelands and Diasporas" offers new understandings of the issues that these communities face and explores the roots of their fascinating, yet sometimes paradoxical, interactions. The book provides a keen look at how "homeland" and "diaspora" appear in the lives of both Israeli Jews and Israeli Palestinians and also explores how these issues influence Pakistanis who make their home in England, Armenians in Cyprus and England, Cambodians in France, and African-Americans in Israel. The critical views advanced in this collection should lead to a reorientation in diaspora studies and to a better understanding of the often contradictory changes in the relationships between people whose lives are led both "at home and away."

Ang, I. (2003). "Together-In-Difference: Beyond Diaspora, Into Hybridity." Asian Studies Review 27(2): 141-155.

Focuses on the importance of hybridity in the predicaments of the diaspora of Chinese. Postilion of ethnic minority in an oppressive national hegemony; Overview of the territorial boundedness and internally homogenizing perspective of the nation-state; Manifestation and effect of intensifying cultural globalization.

Angelo, M. (1997). The Sikh Diaspora: Tradition and Change in an Immigrant Community. New York, Garland Pub.

This study explores the dynamics of acculturation and the maintenance of cultural traditions in a compact Sikh immigrant community in upstate New York. The community studied, which consists of primarily middle and upper middle class families who immigrated seeking economic and educational opportunities, is representative of more recently established (i.e. post 1965) Sikh communities in the United States. The author investigates the degree to which traditional Sikh values and beliefs have been altered or reinforced as a result of residency in this urban/suburban environment and exposure to the dominant culture.

The study traces the processes of acculturation and the reinforcement of cultural traditions, highlighting the effects of the social and cultural backgrounds of Sikh immigrants, considering gender, age, longevity of exposure to the host culture, urban-rural origins, religious practices, and formal education, on these processes. Cultural change occurred in dating and marriage, family and kinship relations, gender roles, and the general communal and social relations. However, Sikh identity was maintained through the reinforcement of orthodoxy in religious traditions and observances, and through traditional dietary practices.

Anthias, F. (1998). "Evaluating 'Diaspora': Beyond Ethnicity?" Sociology 32(3): 557-580.

This paper evaluates the use of the concept of 'diaspora' as an alternative way of

thinking about transnational migration and ethnic relations to those ways that rely on 'race' and 'ethnicity'. It examines the heuristic potential of the concept, as a descriptive typological tool and as a social condition and societal process. Both approaches are described and key elements within each are assessed. It is argued that although very different in emphasis, and though containing different strengths and weaknesses, both approaches are problematised by their reliance on a notion of deterritorialised ethnicity which references the primordial bonds of 'homeland'. It is also argued that both approaches are unable to attend fully to 'intersectionality', that is to issues of class, gender and trans-ethnic alliances. It is concluded that although potentially enabling a broader sweep of questions that can relate to the transnational aspects of population movements and settlement, the concept of 'diaspora', as it has been articulated so far, does not overcome fully some of the problems identified with the 'ethnicity' problematic.

Aoude, I. (2001). "Maintaining Culture, Reclaiming Identity: Palestinian Lives in the Diaspora." Asian Studies Review 25(2): 153-168.

Describes the ways in which several Palestinian Arabs in the diaspora practice and maintain their culture beyond contacts with the Arab world via travel and high technology. Definition of diaspora; Distinction on the concept of ethnic groups and national minority; History of the Palestinian diaspora.

Arreola, D. D. (2004). Hispanic Spaces, Latino Places: Community and Cultural Diversity in Contemporary America. Austin, University of Texas Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/texas051/2004007746.html>

Hispanics/Latinos are the largest ethnic minority in the United States--but they are far from being a homogenous group. Mexican Americans in the Southwest have roots that extend back four centuries, while Dominicans and Salvadorans are very recent immigrants. Cuban Americans in South Florida have very different occupational achievements, employment levels, and income from immigrant Guatemalans who work in the poultry industry in Virginia. In fact, the only characteristic shared by all Hispanics/Latinos in the United States is birth or ancestry in a Spanish-speaking country. In this book, sixteen geographers and two sociologists map the regional and cultural diversity of the Hispanic/Latino population of the United States. They report on Hispanic communities in all sections of the country, showing how factors such as people's country/culture of origin, length of time in the United States, and relations with non-Hispanic society have interacted to create a wide variety of Hispanic communities. Identifying larger trends, they also discuss the common characteristics of three types of Hispanic communities--those that have always been predominantly Hispanic, those that have become Anglo-dominated, and those in which Hispanics are just becoming a significant portion of the population.

Arthur, J. A. (2000). Invisible Sojourners: African Immigrant Diaspora in the United States. Westport, Conn., Praeger.

Arthur examines the forces that have shaped recent African migration to the United States, looking at the characteristics of the African immigrant population,

residential and settlement patterns, family and household structure, labor force participation, and pathways to American citizenship. The meanings of the migratory process as well as relationships with the dominant society, and intra immigrant associative networks also are analyzed.

Atabaki, T. and S. Mehendale (2004). Central Asia and the Caucasus: Transnationalism and Diaspora. London; New York, Routledge.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0418/2004012848.html>

This book focuses on the dynamics among transnational forces within and beyond Central Asia and explores the roles played by diaspora communities in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Axel, B. K. (2001). The Nation's Tortured Body: Violence, Representation, and the Formation of a Sikh Diaspora. Durham, [N.C.], Duke University Press.

In The Nation's Tortured Body Brian Keith Axel explores the formation of the Sikh diaspora and, in so doing, offers a powerful inquiry into conditions of peoplehood, colonialism, and postcoloniality. Demonstrating a new direction for historical anthropology, he focuses on the position of violence between 1849 and 1998 in the emergence of a transnational fight for Khalistan (an independent Sikh state). Axel argues that, rather than the homeland creating the diaspora, it has been the diaspora, or histories of displacement, that have created particular kinds of places—homelands.

Based on ethnographic and archival research conducted by Axel at several sites in India, England, and the United States, the text delineates a theoretical trajectory for thinking about the proliferation of diaspora studies and area studies in America and England. After discussing this trajectory in relation to the colonial and postcolonial movement of Sikhs, Axel analyzes the production and circulation of images of Sikhs around the world, beginning with visual representations of Maharaja Duleep Singh, the last Sikh ruler of Punjab, who died in 1893. He argues that imagery of particular male Sikh bodies has situated—at different times and in different ways—points of mediation between various populations of Sikhs around the world. Most crucially, he describes the torture of Sikhs by Indian police between 1983 and the present and discusses the images of tortured Sikh bodies that have been circulating on the Internet since 1996. Finally, he returns to questions of the homeland, reflecting on what the issues discussed in The Nation's Tortured Body might mean for the ongoing fight for Khalistan.

Bach, R. (2003). "Global Mobility, Inequality and Security." Journal of Human Development 4(2): 227-246.

A human security perspective can help the international community design an international migration regime that responds to today's economic and political forces. The international refugee protection system, built on the experience of two world wars and inspired by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, enabled states to protect people suffering from political persecution and, at the

same time, to defend their territory. The complex motives for migration today render this regime inadequate. This paper examines four policy areas to serve as examples of how a human security agenda could assist in developing new international approaches to global mobility. They include a focus on brain/skills drain, emigration policies, human trafficking, and competing state-centered, security claims between sending and receiving communities.

Bada, X. (2003). "The Movement to Enfranchise Mexican Expatriates: A Case Study of Market Membership Without Absentee Suffrage." Department of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame: 33.

Within the last fifteen years, the Mexican state changed its public policy towards the migratory phenomenon. The new policy has adopted a more proactive strategy in the area of migration. Nowadays, the Mexican state recognizes the important role that expatriates play in national development through the remittances they send every year. However, this national discourse has not delivered political rights such as absentee ballots for Mexican citizens living abroad.

In this work, I introduce some of the main factors and players affecting multiple levels of transnational citizenship for Mexican expatriates. These elements are essential to broaden our understanding of the relationship between citizenship and political rights for nationals in exile. An empirical understanding of this phenomenon is required for further theorization.

Baker-Cristales, B. (2004). Salvadoran Migration to Southern California: Redefining el hermano Lejano. Gainesville, FL, University of Florida Press.

Beth Baker-Cristales describes the ways in which migrants create multiple--and sometimes contradictory--relations to the states in which they live, demonstrating how the state becomes a central actor in the processes of globalization and trans-nationalism. Looking at the national state as both a form of governance and a powerful idea, she argues that the national state shapes the ways migrants conceive of themselves and the way they construct social identities. The web of transnational interactions is complex, she emphasizes, and the exchange of information, persons, capital, goods, and political power expands state boundaries and affects populations in two countries. Trans-nationalism stretches the notion of citizenship. Nearly two million Salvadorans live in the United States today, most arriving in the last two decades and half of them living in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The money they send "home" has come to replace traditional exports as the largest single source of foreign currency in El Salvador, and Salvadorans in the homeland look to the United States as a path to upward class mobility and increased wealth. Baker-Cristales offers a grounded history of Salvadoran migration and examines the institutions and practices that facilitate migration to the United States and help migrants to bridge the geographic distance between the two countries. She analyzes rich ethnographic data on national identity--collected during a decade of fieldwork with Salvadoran migrants in Los Angeles--relating it to conceptions of belonging and exclusion and to the

role of the national state in globalization.

Bakker, M. (2003). El Rey del Tomate: Migrant Political Trans-nationalism and What? Democratization in Mexico. University of California, Davis.

The highly publicized transnational political campaign of Andrés Bermúdez, who ran for mayor of Jerez, Zacatecas, is considered in terms of a continuum of theoretical frameworks on democratic theory and practice. Grounded in intensive qualitative interviews with key participants in the campaign, the study addresses the following questions: To what extent does the Bermúdez candidacy contribute to opening up the Mexican political system to the electoral participation of migrants? What implications do the political processes revealed here have for full-scale dual citizenship, including absentee voting and transnational campaigning by Mexican trans-migrants living in the U.S.? What does the Bermúdez story contribute to our theoretical understanding of the character and significance of migrant political transnationalism at the present moment of Mexican political development? Answers to these questions allow us to determine the role of the Bermúdez campaign in the ongoing saga of democratization of the contemporary Mexican state and society.

Bakshi, V. (2003). "Tears, Shouts, Brickbats, Bouquets on Pravasi Divas."

http://www.financialexpress.com/fe_full_story.php?content_id=25648

If there was one thing available in abundance amidst the usual chaos of as large an event as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, it was the emotion of the Indian diaspora.

Frayed tempers, first over long queues of cars and buses to enter the sprawling Pragati Maidan complex and then over the entry into the inaugural hall, soon gave way to tears and standing ovations to a scintillating joint performance by Bharat Ratnas, sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar, and shehnai wizard Ustad Bismillah Khan as well as the speech by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, which touched an emotional chord with the 1,000-odd persons of Indian origin (PIO) and non-resident Indians (NRIs) from 60 countries.

Banerjee, N. (1995). "Russia Exerts Pull on Soviet-Era Émigrés—Opportunities Beckon, but Appeal Often is Deeper." Wall Street Journal: A.5.

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=23856330&sid=9&Fmt=3&clientId=41143&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

In 1992, Mr. Rozhetskin left his comfortable life in the U.S. for Moscow. Now a partner at a new Russian investment bank, he's one of hundreds of members of the Soviet diaspora flowing back to a land their families abandoned decades before.

A strain of idealism underlies the ambitions of these mainly young professionals. Whether their families were ethnic Russians who fled the Revolution or Jews who emigrated in the 1970s, the returnees speak of Russia's persistent grip on them. Relying on their ability to bridge Russian and Western cultures, many émigrés

and children of émigrés now hope to speed Russia's haphazard progress to democracy and free markets.

Returning Russians have already left a mark on the political and economic landscape. The popular newspaper *Sevodaya* and the magazine *Novoye Vremya* have émigrés in key positions. Émigrés run the local offices of several major Western companies, including R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International SA, McKinsey & Co. and CS First Boston. Rostislav Ordovsky-Tanaevsky Blanco, a Russian born in Venezuela, owns a network of Moscow's most popular restaurants.

Bard, M. G. (1991). The Water's Edge and Beyond: Defining the limits to domestic influence on United States Middle East policy. New Brunswick, N.J., Transaction Publishers.

Bates, C. (2001). Community, Empire, and Migration: South Asians in Diaspora. New York, N.Y., Palgrave.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol051/00033318.html>

South Asians in Diaspora is a collection of essays concerning the history, politics, and anthropology of migration in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, as well as in the numerous overseas locations, such as Fiji, Africa, the Caribbean, and the US where South Asians migrated in the colonial period and after. It addresses the connections between migration, identity, and ethnic conflict from a comparative perspective, and highlights the role of shared colonial experiences in producing "communal" solidarities and discord.

Bauböck, R. (1991). "Immigration and the Boundaries of Citizenship." Vienna, Institute for Advanced Studies.

Begag, A. (2002). "Les Relations France–Algérie vues de la Diaspora Algérienne." Modern and Contemporary France 10(4): p.475, 8pgs.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=8790577>

The feeling of belonging to a diaspora is relatively weak among Algerians for at least four main reasons. First, during the Algerian war of independence Algerian migrants were divided between rival nationalist movements and traces of these divisions can still be felt. Second, the period of immigrant settlement is still relatively recent. The 40 years that have elapsed since independence do not constitute a sufficiently long time period for the development of a strong diasporic consciousness in France. Third, the Algerian minority in France is divided in numerous ways, such as between Arabic-speakers and Berber-speakers and between migrant workers living apart from their families and the young generation of 'Beurs' born in France of immigrant parents. Fourth, the deterioration of the political situation in Algeria since the late 1980s has blown apart the relationship between the Algerian state and ordinary Algerians both within and outside Algeria.

Beilin, Y. (2000). His Brother's Keeper: Israel and Diaspora Jewry in the Twenty-first Century. New York, Schocken Books.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/random041/99089429.html>

In *His Brother's Keeper*, Yossi Beilin, Israel's outspoken Minister of Justice, offers a bold prescription for renewing and enriching Jewish life in the twenty-first century. Viewing the status quo as the greatest enemy of the Jewish people, Beilin challenges the notion that there is nothing to be done about the shrinking number of Jews in the world or the growing gap between Israel and the Diaspora communities.

Beilin's approach calls for a new partnership of equals between Israel and Diaspora Jewry. The goal, he explains, is to strengthen Jewish identity now so that future generations will have a viable tradition to pass along to their children. Beilin was the initiator of the Birthright program, which aims to bring thousands of Jewish teenagers on fully subsidized trips to Israel in the hope of awakening within them an interest in learning about their Jewish roots.

Among Beilin's other suggestions for creating a world-wide Jewish community are recognizing "secular conversions" as a point of entry into the Jewish people, radically overhauling existing Jewish institutions and, in a new era of peace, redirecting Israel's historic sense of mission by providing assistance to Third World countries, in cooperation with the Diaspora.

Beine, M. (2001). "Brain Drain and Economic Growth: Theory and Evidence." Journal of Development Economics 64(1): 275-289.

We focus on the impact of migration prospects on human capital formation and growth in a small, open developing economy. We assume that agents are heterogeneous in skills and take their educational decisions in a context of uncertainty regarding future migrations. We distinguish two growth effects: an ex ante "brain effect" (migration prospects foster investments in education because of higher returns abroad), and an ex post "drain effect" (because of actual migration flows). The case for a beneficial brain drain (BBD) emerges when the first effect dominates, i.e., when the average level of human capital is higher in the economy opened to migrations than in the closed economy. We derive the theoretical conditions required for such a possibility to be observed. Using cross-section data for 37 developing countries, we find that the possibility of a BBD could be more than a theoretical curiosity.

Beine, M. (2002). "Brain Drain and LDCs' Growth: Winners and Losers." Discussion Paper No. 819. Bonn, Institute for the Study of Labor: 51.

http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&lr=&q=cache:iS-neksT8JIJ:www.london.edu/cnem/Events/Brain_Drain_Conf/BeineDocquier.pdf+brain+drain+and+LDCs+growth:+winners+and+losers

We present an empirical evaluation of the growth effects of the brain drain for the source countries of migrants. Using recent US data on migration rates by education levels (Carrington and Detragiache, 1998), we find empirical support

for the "beneficial brain drain hypothesis" in a cross-section of 50 developing countries. At the country-level, we find that most countries combining low levels of human capital and low migration rates of skilled workers tend to be positively affected by the brain drain. By contrast, the brain drain appears to have negative growth effects in countries where the migration rate of the highly educated is above 20% and/or where the proportion of people with higher education is above 5%. While the number of winners is smaller, these include nearly 80% of the total population of the sample.

Beissinger, M. R. (2002). Nationalist Mobilization and the Collapse of the Soviet State. Cambridge, UK; New York, Cambridge University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/cam021/2001025404.html>

This study examines the process by which the seemingly impossible in 1987 - the disintegration of the Soviet state - became the seemingly inevitable by 1991, providing an original interpretation not only of the Soviet collapse, but also of the phenomenon of nationalism more generally. Probing the role of nationalist action as both cause and effect, Beissinger utilizes data and case studies from across the USSR during its final years to elicit the shifting relationship between pre-existing structural conditions, institutional constraints, and event-generated influences in the nationalist explosions that brought about the collapse of the Soviet Union. As Beissinger demonstrates, the 'tidal' context of nationalism - i.e., the transnational influence of one nationalism upon another - is critical to an explanation of the success and failure of particular nationalisms, why some nationalisms turn violent, and how a crescendo of events can overwhelm states, periodically evoking large-scale structural change in the character of the state system.

Ben Rafael, E., Y. Gorni, et al. (2003). Contemporary Jewries: Convergence and Divergence. Leiden; Boston, Brill.

The 22 papers presented here were all drawn from a January 2002 international symposium (organized by two of the editors at Tel Aviv U., Israel) devoted to the investigation of Jewish collectivities and the Jewish diaspora. After introductory pieces on the concept of Klal Yisrael (Commonwealth of Israel or the Jewish people), contemporary Jewish demographics, and transnational diasporas, the papers look at issues of Jewish identity and discourse within Israel. Later chapters look at similar questions for American, Russian, Western European, and Latin American Jews.

Beng, P. K. (2002). "Overseas Chinese: How Powerful Are They?" Asia Times Online. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/DL10Ad04.html>

In any discussion about overseas Chinese, direct reference to their wealth cannot be avoided. Nor can one help wonder about their capacity to "capture the state", since overseas Chinese are spread throughout East Asia.

At a little less than 60 million people, overseas Chinese form a far-flung diaspora that extends from San Francisco to Singapore. With an estimated wealth of more

than US\$1.5 trillion, they constitute what could arguably be called the third-largest economy in the world after the gross national products (GNPs) of the United States and Japan. The sprawling overseas Chinese community of East Asia alone (including Hong Kong and Taiwan) wields considerable economic reach.

Benton, G. (2003). "Chinese Transnationalism in Britain: A Longer History." *Identities* 10(3): 347-376.

This article looks at the early history of the British Chinese community in the light of transnational studies. It questions the belief that homeland and intra-diasporic economic ties are predominantly new, save on the rare occasions that elites maintained them, and that early political trans-nationalism was less common still and even more sure to be elite based. In so doing, it draws attention to the role played by political elites in galvanizing migrant communities. It also analyzes the role played by class-based organizations in constructing transnational ties, a form of Chinese trans-nationalism that other studies fail to note. It finds that transnational practices and institutions pervaded the early community in its immigrant phases, both from below and from above. This immigration was overwhelmingly proletarian, but nonetheless transnational. Though basically economic, the transnational community was also political. Capturing a mass base among Chinese overseas was a central strategy of late-Sing dissidents. Crucially, China's early radicals shared a Cantonese origin with their compatriots in Britain, North America, Australia, and elsewhere. The article's findings challenge transnational theories, which stress modernity, economics, and elites. The political cultivation of Chinese in Southeast Asia by Republicans and Communists has been the subject of numerous studies. Far less is known about analogous activities in Europe. By exploring early Republican and Communist influences on the Chinese in Britain, this article traces further paths along which diasporic nationalism spread.

Berezin, M. and M. Schain (2003). *Europe without Borders: Remapping Territory, Citizenship, and Identity in a Transnational Age*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/jhu051/2003006212.html>

The creation of the European Union in 1992 reflected new economic, political, and cultural realities on the continent. The dissolution of national borders and the easing of transit restrictions on people and goods with Europe, have contributed to a radical rethinking of such basic concepts as national sovereignty and citizenship. In *Europe without Borders*, Mabel Berezin and Martin Schain bring together leading experts from the fields sociology, political science, geography, psychology, and anthropology to examine the intersection of identity and territory in the new Europe.

In this boldly interdisciplinary effort about the impact of reconfiguration, contributors address such topics as how Europeans now see themselves in relation to national identity, whether they identify themselves as citizens of a

particular country or as members of a larger sociopolitical entity, how both natives and immigrants experience national and transnational identity at the local level, and the impact of globalization on national culture and the idea of the nation-state. Theoretically sophisticated and empirically informed, the essays explore an emerging global phenomenon that will have profound political, social, and economic consequences in both Europe and around the world.

Bergsten, C. F. and I. b. o. Choe (2003). Korean Diaspora in the World Economy. Washington, DC, Institute for International Economics.

Koreans living in the United States have generated an increase in trade between the United States and Korea of about 15 to 20 percent. This is just one of the surprising conclusions reached in this report, which, upon the 100th anniversary of the migration of Koreans from their homeland, looks at the impact of the 6-7 million Korean people outside the Korean peninsula who make up this diaspora on both overseas economies and on South Korea.

No country in history has ever succeeded and built a developed and high-income economy without participating in the global economy; globalization is a requirement for economic success. And one of the major elements in globalization, in addition to international trade and international investment, is migration. In *The Korean Diaspora in the World Economy*, experts hold up South Korea as one of the most dramatic examples of that experience, having gone from a poor, underdeveloped country less than 40 years ago, to a postwar economic success story. The report also looks at South Korea's role as a regional trading partner and its present and future relations with North Korea.

Bertrand, G. (2004). "Cypriots in Britain: Diaspora(s) Committed to Peace?" Turkish Studies 5(2): 93-110.

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&issn=1468-3849&volume=5&issue=2&spage=93>

Few scholars have studied the extension of the Cyprus question abroad, particularly in Great Britain, the former colonial power. According to estimates, 170-200,000 Greek Cypriots and British citizens of Greek Cypriot origin, as well as 60-90,000 Turkish Cypriots and British citizens of Turkish Cypriot origin live in Great Britain (compared to 640,000 Greek Cypriots and 90-100,000 Turkish Cypriots living in Cyprus). Turkish Cypriots' and Greek Cypriots' migration patterns are different and the communities are now separated in Cyprus. However, do we observe one or two Cypriot diasporas? While not all of these people mobilize for Cyprus (for or against the status quo), those who do, advocate ending the partition rather than perpetuating it. Nevertheless, there are few bi-communal organizations. The debate between nationalists (partitionists) and Cypriotists (pro-reconciliation) takes place mainly inside each community.

Bhardwaj, P. (2005). "India Fetes Its Diaspora." Asia Times Online.
http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/GA11Df05.html

This is the third year running that India is celebrating its diaspora, numbering 20

million, which is second only to the Chinese diaspora, spread over 110 countries in five continents with an estimated combined income of US\$160 billion, equal to nearly 35% of India's gross domestic product.

Dubbed the Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas (PBD) or Indian Diaspora Day, it is an occasion hosted by the Indian government and industry body the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Industry for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to connect, do business, exchange visiting cards and emails, set up meetings, experience nostalgia, air their grievances and feel proud about their roots. There are also reports that many turned up to scout for prospective and eligible Indian brides and grooms, the traditional way in which marriages are arranged in this part of the world.

Biale, D., M. Galchinsky, et al. (1998). Insider/Outsider: American Jews and Multiculturalism. Berkeley, University of California Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/bios/ucal051/97002508.html>

Twelve distinguished historians, political theorists, and literary critics present new perspectives on multiculturalism in this important collection. Central to the essays (all but one is appearing in print for the first time) is the question of how the Jewish experience can challenge the conventional polar opposition between a majority "white monoculture" and a marginalized "minorities of color multi-culture." This book takes issue with such a dichotomy by showing how experiences of American Jews can undo conventional categories. Neither a complaint against multiculturalism by Jews who feel excluded from it, nor a celebration of multiculturalism as the solution to contemporary Jewish problems, *Insider/Outsider* explores how the Jews' anomalous status opens up multicultural history in different and interesting directions. The goal of the editors has been to transcend the notion of "comparative victimology" and to show the value of a narrative that does not rely on competing histories of persecution. Readers can discover in these essays arguments that will broaden their understanding of Jewish identity and multicultural theory and will enliven the contemporary debate about American culture generally.

Biao, X. (2003). "Emigration from China: A Sending Country Perspective." International Migration 41(3): 21-49.

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the policies pursued by the People's Republic of China (PRC) regarding the emigration of Chinese nationals. Most of the available literature on migration management has focused on receiving countries. With a few exceptions, little attention has been directed at migration management policies pursued in countries of origin. In the case of the PRC, policies regarding overseas Chinese have been fairly well documented and researched, but very little has been written about how the Chinese authorities manage ongoing emigration flows. This gap becomes particularly salient as the importance of the "partnership with the countries of origin" in devising migration policies is being increasingly acknowledged by receiving countries in Europe (Commission of the European Communities, 2000). Over the last 20 years, there

have been significant changes in the Chinese Government's policies and perspectives on emigration. But, just like most other governments, the Chinese authorities do not have a single blanket policy covering all categories of emigrants. Emigration is normally managed on a case-by-case basis and the Government's attitude toward the same type of emigration may vary depending on different cases and circumstances. Because of this, this article examines China's major emigration-related policy spheres one by one. Specifically, six issues will be discussed: (1) exit control; (2) diaspora policy; (3) student migration; (4) labor export; (5) regulations on emigration agencies and, finally (6) the Government's response to human smuggling. This article shows both the coherence and the fragmentation in China's policies toward emigration. The coherence is due to the fact that all the policies are inherently linked to China's overall economic and social development strategy. The emigration management regime is sometimes fragmented partly because emigration consists of different streams and is.

Bielenberg, A. (2000). The Irish Diaspora. Harlow, England; New York, Longman.
<http://www.h-net.org/review/hrev-a0b6i3-aa>

Irish emigration during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is a core issue in the history of Britain and the New World. This book brings together articles, which provide an overview of the Irish Diaspora from a global perspective. It combines a series of survey articles on the major destinations of the Diaspora, ranging across North America, Britain and her colonies.

Bierwirth, C. (1999). "The Lebanese Communities of Cote d'Ivoire." African Affairs 98(390): 79-102.

Provides an overview on the history and life of Lebanese immigrant communities in Cote d'Ivoire. Political and social status of Lebanese immigrants; Demography of the Lebanese-Ivoirian communities; Divisions within the Lebanese diaspora; Economic situation of the Lebanese-Ivoirians.

Biswas, B. (2004). "Nationalism by Proxy: A Comparison of Social Movements Among Diaspora Sikhs and Hindus." Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 10(2): 269-295.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=14572988>

There is a lack of theoretical integration and comparative analyses of diaspora nationalist movements. In this article I compare the structures of the diaspora Hindutva and Khalistan movements in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Differences in their mobilizing structures are the result of underlying ideology and strategic choices, rather than political opportunities. The Hindutva movement's use of brokerage contrasts with the Khalistan movement's reliance on gurdwara politics. In understanding mobilizing structure, greater attention should be paid to strategic choices and internal mechanisms instead of focusing solely on the external environment.

Biswas, S. (2005). "Globalization and the Nation Beyond: The Indian-American Diaspora and the Rethinking of Territory, Citizenship and Democracy." New Political

Science 27(1): 43-69.

Using the Indian-American community as a case study, this paper articulates the different theoretical and political spaces opened up by diasporic politics. While diasporas help disrupt the forceful hold of the nation-state on the global political imagination, there is nothing inherently politically progressive, subversive or liberatory about diasporic mobilizations. Indeed, the content of such mobilizations needs to be scrutinized carefully to show how such mobilizations can both reproduce the nation-state in deeply troubling ways as well as make possible progressive political mobilizations that can challenge vested dominant interests in both home and host states. The paper argues that the diasporic challenge to the nation-state framework calls for a reconceptualization of the concept of 'territory', and raises serious questions about the nature of 'citizenship and democracy' in an increasingly interconnected world.

Bjorklund, U. (2003). "Armenians of Athens and Istanbul: The Armenian Diaspora and the 'Transnational' Nation." Global Networks 3(3): 337-355.

In this article I suggest that the ethnographic study of diasporas is one feasible way of mapping and accounting for ongoing realignments of community and identity in the emerging global ecumene. Partly based on ethnographic fieldwork, two widely different sub-communities of the Armenian diaspora are sketched and compared, those of Athens and Istanbul. I am concerned to show that what looks like multicultural hybridization, at the local level of many cities, can simultaneously and from the diaspora point of view take the shape of diasporic and pan-diasporic mobilization for national goals. The extent to which this happens has much to do with the quality of the basic diasporic myths.

Bloom, B. L. (2002). The Chinese Americans. San Diego, CA., Lucent Books.

Discusses the reasons for emigration from China to mainland United States and Hawaii as well as the social and economic problems experienced by the Chinese Americans.

Bolt, P. J. (2000). China and Southeast Asia's Ethnic Chinese: State and Diaspora in Contemporary Asia. Westport, Conn., Praeger.

Bolt uses the relationship between China and Southeast Asia's ethnic Chinese as a case study, and he focuses on the potential role of a diaspora in the economic and political development of its "homeland" as well as the role of the state in dealing with transnational economic actors.

Bonacich, E. (1973). "A Theory of Middleman Minorities." American Sociological Review 38(5): 583-594.

Starting with the concept of "middleman minorities" developed by Blalock (1967 79-84), encompassing such groups as the Chinese in Southeast Asia, Jews in Europe, and Indians in East Africa, this paper presents a model which tries to explain the development and persistence of the form. A key variable is the orientation of immigrants towards their place of residence, with sojourning at first, and later a "stranger" orientation affecting the solidarity and economic activity of

the ethnic grout. These in turn arouse the hostility of the host society, which perpetuates a reluctance to assimilate completely, or "stranger" status.

Borders, Exiles, Diasporas. (1998). Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press.

How do the concepts "border," "exile," and "diaspora" shape individual and group identities across cultures? Taking this question as a point of departure, this wide-ranging volume explores the ways that people create and represent a home away from home. Throughout, the authors emphasize the multiple subjectivities, cultural displacements, and identity politics that have characterized the postcolonial and post-World War II eras. They simultaneously affirm and challenge previous understandings of these three terms, and they investigate their malleability—the extent to which they apply to diverse communities. Once the idea of diaspora is dissociated from the historical experiences of a particular group of people, it becomes a universal designation, applicable to all displaced groups. This understanding of diaspora also allows for the creation of a "non-normative" intellectual community, one experienced by many contemporary critics and with which they identify. In the postcolonial context, a global "middle voice" emerges that incorporates the critic and his or her identity as the participant-observer of the discourses on identity. As personal narratives transcend the autobiographical, they become indispensable guarantors of a free theoretical field, without a priori boundaries. The diaspora's voice is thus national and cultural, but it lacks the nation or the geographical definition that would constrain its subject. The essays in this volume approach the ideas of border, exile, and diaspora primarily as subjects of literary representations while recognizing the political stakes of diasporic identity. They synthesize the poetic with the political, but they also probe the existential consequences of displacement and cultural dislocation. The essays compel us to examine, within a dialogical complex, antagonistic but concurrent phenomena endowed with a new internal logic. This volume serves as a canvas representing the open-ended, discontinuous, and synergetic nature of the postmodern world. Rather than give definitive answers, the essays provide contingent responses to the myriad questions about culture, identity, and language embedded in modern history.

Boumedouha, S. (1990). "Adjustment to West African Realities: The Lebanese in Senegal." Africa 60(4): 538-550.

Looks at the economic strategies the Lebanese have used since independence to preserve their dominance in trade. Political mechanisms used to gain protection from the Senegalese ruling elite and the leaders of the brotherhoods; Pressure on Lebanese businessmen to employ more Senegalese labor and to switch their activity to industrial enterprises; Joint ventures between Lebanese and Senegalese businesses.

Bousetta, H. (2000). "Institutional Theories of Immigrant Ethnic Mobilisation: Relevance and Limitations." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 26(2): 229-246.

Using an institutional framework analysis, this article aims to explain patterns of mobilisation among immigrant ethnic minorities. The first part of the argument is

comprised of a critical discussion and conceptual deconstruction of interpretative models of political opportunity structures. This assessment of the relevance and limitations of available institutional explanation emphasises four central problems that call for refinement. The second part consists of an alternative framework. The main argument posits that our understanding of ethnic politics is biased by an overemphasis on institutional channels of political demands and by an under-specification of internal differentiation within immigrant ethnic communities at both the level of strategy and of identity. An alternative understanding of the field of ethnic politics within European cities may take as its point of departure what may be labeled the infra-political dimension of ethnic processes. While the argument primarily takes the form of a conceptual discussion, the example of the recognition of a representative organ for Muslims in Belgium is presented as an illustration of infra-political mobilisation.

Braziel, J. E. and A. Mannur (2003). Theorizing Diaspora: A Reader. Malden, MA, Blackwell Pub.

Bringing together the key essays that have constituted this field since its inception and that point the way toward its future, *Theorizing Diaspora* is a central resource for understanding diaspora as an emergent and contested theoretical space. Anthologizes the most influential and critically received essays that have shaped the trajectory of diaspora studies. Offers classic statements that have defined the field by scholars including Appadurai, Gilroy, Radhakrishnan, and Hall. Presents divergent strains of multiple diasporas, including Chinese, Black African, Jewish, South Asian, Latin American, and Caribbean. Reflects the modalities and methodologies of scholars across the humanities and social sciences. Includes a postscript on diaspora in cyberspace and an extensive bibliography.

Brettell, C. and J. F. Hollifield (2000). Migration Theory: Talking Across Disciplines. New York, Routledge.

Immigration is a topic of keen and growing academic interest, yet rarely do people working in one discipline share with those in other fields. This unique new collection seeks to bridge the gap. Each essay in *Migration Theory* focuses on key concepts, questions, and theoretical perspectives on the topic of international migration in a particular discipline while the volume as a whole teaches readers about similarities and differences across the boundaries between one academic field and the next. How, for example, do political scientists wrestle with the question of citizenship as compared with sociologists, and how different is this from the questions that anthropologists explore in dealing with ethnicity and identity? *Migration Theory* provides an invaluable dialogue across disciplines.

Brinkerhoff, B. a. (2003). "Digital Diasporas and Human Rights: Strengthening National Governments." Occasional Paper Series, GW Center for the Study of Globalization.

Refuting the argument that globalization is eroding the power of the state, the authors argue that certain aspects of globalization such as diasporas actually strengthen the state. Diasporas are seen as significant contributors to the social,

political and economic development of many states. Another way to look at the relationship between home countries and Diasporas is that of a partnership where the Diasporas channel funds from abroad, work to enhance government capacity and build democratic governance. Diasporas may be a counter-intuitive instrument for enhancing state power.

Brinkerhoff, J. (2004). "Digital Diasporas and International Development: Afghan-Americans and the Reconstruction of Afghanistan." Public Administration and Development 24(5).

Digital diasporas, diasporas organised on the Internet, offer potential to contribute relevance, representativeness and responsiveness in meeting development needs. Following a brief overview of thorny dilemmas faced by the changing international development industry, the article discusses diasporas and their current role in international development, and examines the potential mobilisation and communication benefits afforded by the Internet. Three organizations of the Afghan-American digital diaspora are described, representing a range of development activities and intentions. Two sets of propositions are presented: those for digital diasporas seeking to promote effective development contributions and those for actors in the traditional international development industry.

British Subjects: An Anthropology of Britain. (2002). New York, Berg.

The anthropology of Britain is hotly debated. What does it mean to live in Britain and to be 'British', and is an anthropology of Britain even a legitimate undertaking? *British Subjects* presents a forthright voice in this debate. Key anthropological concerns such as community, rationality, aesthetics, the body, power, work and leisure, nationalism and transnationalism are found reflected in the lives of a wide range of British 'subjects'--from farmers to dancers, children to retired miners, new-agers to entrepreneurs.

In disputing traditional claims that anthropology 'at home' and 'of one's own' is misconceived, unnecessary or unperceptive, this book clearly establishes that anthropology in Britain can set excellent standards of subtle ethnography and complex analysis.

Providing a nuanced appreciation of the intricacies of British society, this book shows how the anthropological study of Britain can offer an enlightening paradigm for the study of individual lives.

Brown, R. P. C. (1997). "Estimating Remittance Functions for Pacific Island Migrants." World Development 24(4): 613-627.

Estimates remittance functions for Pacific island migrants. Endurance of exchange shortages; Decline in living standards; Cause for drop in remittance levels; Rates of migration; Decrease in willingness; Validity of hypothesis; Survey data on Tongan and Western Samoan migrants; Use of Tobit regression analysis.

Brubaker, R. (1996). Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe. Cambridge; New York, Cambridge University Press.

The birthplace of the nation-state and modern nationalism at the end of the eighteenth century, Europe was supposed to be their graveyard at the end of the twentieth. Yet, far from moving beyond the nation-state, fin-de-siècle Europe has been moving back to the nation-state, most spectacularly with the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia into a score of nationally defined successor states. This massive reorganization of political space along national lines has engendered distinctive, dynamically interlocking, and in some cases explosive forms of nationalism. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu and the 'new institutionalist' sociology, and comparing contemporary nationalisms with those of interwar Europe, Rogers Brubaker provides a theoretically sophisticated and historically rich account of one of the most important problems facing the 'New Europe'. <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/cam027/96010873.html>
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/cam021/96010873.html>

Brubaker, R. (2005). "The 'Diaspora' Diaspora." Ethnic and Racial Studies 28(1): 1-19. As the use of 'diaspora' has proliferated in the last decade, its meaning has been stretched in various directions. This article traces the dispersion of the term in semantic, conceptual and disciplinary space; analyzes three core elements that continue to be understood as constitutive of diaspora; assesses claims made by theorists of diaspora about a radical shift in perspective and a fundamental change in the social world; and proposes to treat diaspora not as a bounded entity but as an idiom, stance and claim.

Building Security in the New States of Eurasia: Sub-regional Cooperation in the former Soviet Space. (2000). Armonk, N.Y., M.E. Sharpe.

The rapid advance of European political and economic integration is viewed with anxiety by countries that are being left out, particularly Russia and other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. What is the potential of enhanced cooperation at the sub-regional level to ameliorate problems of security and stability in the former Soviet space, facilitate more symmetric relations between Russia and its neighbors, manage regional conflict, and create the preconditions for integration of the CIS states in international political and economic systems?

Butler, K. (2001). "Defining Diaspora, Refining a Discourse." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 10(2): 189-220.

Focuses on discourses within the studies of diaspora. Difference between migration and diaspora; Reasons self-defined diasporas have proliferated; Theory and methodology of comparative diasporan studies; Basis for the comparative approach to the study of diasporas.

Byman, C., Hoffman, Rosenau, and Brannan (2001). Trends in Outside Support for Insurgent Movements, RAND.

<http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1405/>

State support or sponsorship of an insurgency as an instrument of foreign policy was common during the Cold War. The United States, the Soviet Union, and a host of regional powers backed their favored proxies, often transforming local quarrels into international contests. The end of the Cold War did not end the use of insurgents, but the dimensions and nature of outside aid and the identity of the providers have changed significantly. Hundreds of millions of dollars no longer regularly flow from Washington's and Moscow's coffers. Leading state sponsors today such as Iran, Rwanda, Angola, and Pakistan, for example, devote far smaller amounts of money and resources to their proxies. Indeed, state support is no longer the only, or necessarily the most important, game in town. Diasporas have played a particularly important role in sustaining several strong insurgencies. More rarely, refugees, guerrilla groups, or other types of non-state supporters play a significant role in creating or sustaining an insurgency, offering fighters, training, or other important forms of support.

Byrnes, D. M. (2003). Driving the State: Families and Public Policy in Central Mexico. Ithaca, Cornell University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy045/2002156477.html>

Byrnes (Colgate U.) examines Mi Comunidad, a state government program to create jobs in rural villages throughout the state of Guanajuato in central Mexico. The program was intended to reduce migration, primarily to the US, she says, but has turned into a source of training to work in local foreign-owned factories for the women left behind.

Callahan, W. (2005). "Nationalism, Civilization and Transnational Relations: The Discourse of Greater China." Journal of Contemporary China 14(43): 269-290.

This essay examines the interplay between nationalism and foreign policy in China—but with a twist. It seeks to loosen up analytical categories to expand from cultural nationalism to see how civilization constructs identity in national and transnational ways. It examines the limits of Chinese trans/nationalism according to the main Chinese expression of inside/outside—'civilization/barbarism'—as it constructs Chinese nationalism and Greater China. The purpose is to both critically examine Chinese nationalism and to trace what our focus on the nation-state obscures: namely, transnational politics. Rather than recounting one master narrative of Chinese nationalism, the essay argues that civilization and barbarian define Greater China according to four narratives—nativism, conquest, conversion and diaspora. Hence, the essay does not merely deconstruct the notion of Greater China and Chinese nationalism, but shows how these four grids of meaning can help us to understand identity politics and foreign policy debates in China. Nationalism thus turns from being the Answer about the true intent of China, to being a series of questions, which define different terrains of political inquiry.

Campese, G. and P. Ciallella (2003). Migration, Religious Experience, and Globalization. New York, Center for Migration Studies.

Carby, H. V. (1999). Cultures in Babylon: Black Britain and African America. London; New York, Verso.

Multiculturalism. No term has seen more varied, or more heated, debate during the past decade. Partisans and opponents alike, while they rarely concur in what the term means, agree that it is among the central intellectual and political topics of the current period.

For a decade and a half, since she first appeared in the Birmingham Centre's collective volume, *The Empire Strikes Back*, Hazel Carey has been on the frontline of the debate over multicultural education in Britain and the US. This book brings together her most important and influential essays, ranging over such topics as the necessity for racially diverse school curricula, the construction of literary canons, Zora Neale Hurston's portraits of the Folk, C.L.R. James and Trinidadian nationalism and Black female blues artists.

Carby's analyses of diverse aspects of contemporary culture are invariably sharp and provocative, her political insights shrewd and often against the grain. A powerful intervention. *Culture in Babylon* will become a standard reference point in future debates over race, ethnicity and gender.

Carment, D. (1994). "The Ethnic Dimension in World Politics: Theory, Policy and Early Warning." Third World Quarterly 15(4): 551-584.

Examines the international dimension in the study of ethnic conflict. Overview of approaches on the international dimension of ethnic conflict; Link between international relations and ethnic conflict; Policy implications

Carrington (1998). "How Big is the Brain Drain?" IMF Working Paper No. 98, IMF: 27.

The brain drain from developing countries has been lamented for many years, but knowledge of the empirical magnitude of the phenomenon is scant owing to the lack of systematic data sources. This paper presents estimates of emigration rates from 61 developing countries to OECD countries for three educational categories constructed using 1990 U.S. Census data, Barro and Lee's data set on educational attainment and OECD migration data. Although still tentative in many respects, these estimates reveal a substantial brain drain from the Caribbean, Central America and some African and Asian countries.

Carrington, W. and E. Detragiache (1999). "International Migration and the `Brain Drain'." Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies 24(2): 163-172.

Examines the nature and implications of the international brain drain. Extent of brain drain among the poor countries; Profile of the source countries; Factors behind the desire of skilled workers to migrate; Need to curb brain drain.

Carter, M. and Khal (2002). Coolitude: An Anthology of the Indian Labour Diaspora. London, Anthem.

"Coolitude" is both an intellectual interpretation, and a poetic and artistic immersion into the world of the vanished coolie. This collection of previously

unpublished texts, poems and sketches capture the essence of the Indian plantation experience and deconstruct traditional depictions of the status of the coolie in the British Empire. The concept of coolitude encompasses the experiences of the first generation workers together with those of their descendants spread across the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean islands today. Indeed the symbolic value of the word lies in the scope it gives us for considering both the specificities of the coolie experience and its use as a comparative tool. The book embraces coolitude in its various incarnations: the shared experience of the voyaging migrants, the walk from village to port town and the weeks spent on the ship. All those Indians, irrespective of whether they went to Fiji, South Africa, the West Indies or the Indian Ocean islands, underwent an exile from homeland. "Coolitude" emphasizes their shared history.

Castles, S. and A. Davidson (2000). Citizenship and Migration: Globalization and the Politics of Belonging. New York, Routledge.

New approaches to citizenship are needed, which take account of collective identities and accept that, with growing international mobility, many people now belong to more than one society. If democracy is to be maintained, then all members of society must have a political voice as a citizen. Castles and Davidson explore these important questions and issues in a wide-ranging and extremely engaging analysis that considers citizenship, difference and democracy both in theoretical and applied terms. Offering a truly international framework, they examine citizenship in both western countries and the Asia-Pacific region and draw on important and illuminating examples throughout to illustrate and extend their argument.

Castles, S. and M. J. Miller (1998). The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World. New York, Guilford Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/guilford051/98016000.html>

At the turn of the twenty-first century, international migration has become a central issue in international relations and one of the most important questions of domestic politics in many countries. *The Age of Migration* provides a global perspective on the nature of migration movements, why they take place, and their effects on countries as different as Britain and the USA, Australia and Germany, and Canada and France. Showing how migration almost always leads to formation of ethnic minorities, the book examines how growing ethnic diversity affects economies, cultures, and political institutions and challenges existing forms of citizenship and national identity. This second edition has been completely revised and updated, including increased coverage of new migrations in Africa and Latin America and a new chapter on the Asia-Pacific region.

Catanese, A. V. (1999). Haitians: Migration and Diaspora. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press.

Haitians: Migration and Diaspora uses U.S. census and Haitian interview data, coupled with a broader analysis of Haitian rural conditions and the effects of foreign and domestic policy on their movement, to underscore the need for a

comprehensive rural strategy for economic development in Haiti. Such a strategy, Catanese argues, is vital for improving the lives of Haitians and removing the impulse for leaving their preferred rural domiciles

Chakravartty, P. (2001). "Flexible Citizens and the Internet: The Global Politics of Local High-Tech Development in India." Emergences: Journal for the Study of Media & Composite Cultures 11(1): 69-89.

Examines the global politics of high technology development in India. Economic liberalization based on commercial and technological ties with multilateral institutions and transnational corporations; Role played by diasporic non-resident Indians in shaping the discourse of modernization.

Chaliand, G. and J. P. Rageau (1995). The Penguin Atlas of Diasporas. New York, Viking.

<http://www.h-net.org/review/hrev-a0a6i8-aa>

Chan, S. (1999). "What Is This Thing Called a Chinese Diaspora?" Contemporary Review 274(1597): pg. 81.

Focuses on Chinese Diaspora, which is the migration of Chinese to other countries. Destructive elements in the prosperity of Chinese communities everywhere; How the Chinese people are depicted; Observation on Chinese thought.

Chander, A. (2001). "Diaspora Bonds." New York University Law Review 76(4): 1005-1100.

Focuses on diasporas or the groups who maintain ties to a homeland while living abroad. Definition of diaspora; Proposal of a diasporan model; Discussion on resurgent India Bonds, a mechanism used by the Indian government to raise capital from the Indian diaspora; Diasporan solution to the choice-of-law question raised by foreign-issued securities.

Charney, M. W., B. S. A. Yeoh, et al. (2003). Chinese Migrants Abroad: Cultural, Educational, and Social Dimensions of the Chinese Diaspora. Singapore, New Jersey, Singapore University Press World Scientific.

Fast-paced economic growth in Southeast Asia from the late 1960s until the mid-1990s brought increased attention to the overseas Chinese as an economically successful diaspora and their role in this economic growth. Events that followed, such as the transfer of Hong Kong and Macau to the People's Republic of China, the election of a non-KMT government in Taiwan, the Asian economic crisis and the plight of overseas Chinese in Indonesia as a result, and the durability of the Singapore economy during this same crisis, have helped to sustain this attention. The study of the overseas Chinese has by now become a global enterprise, raising new theoretical problems and empirical challenges. New case studies of overseas Chinese, such as those on communities in North America, Cuba, India, and South Africa, continually unveil different perspectives. New kinds of transnational connectivities linking Chinese communities are also being

identified. It is now possible to make broader generalizations of a Chinese diaspora, on a global basis. Further, the intensifying study of the overseas Chinese has stimulated renewed intellectual vigor in other areas of research. The transnational and transregional activities of overseas Chinese, for example, pose serious challenges to analytical concepts of regional divides such as that between East and Southeast Asia.

Despite the increased attention, new data, and the changing theoretical paradigms, basic questions concerning the overseas Chinese remain. The papers in this volume seek to understand the overseas Chinese migrants not just in terms of the overall Chinese diaspora per se, but also local Chinese migrants adapting to local societies, in different national contexts.

Charsely, K. (2005). "Unhappy Husbands: Masculinity and Migration in Transnational Pakistani Marriages." Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute 11(1): 85.

This article, based on fieldwork in the Pakistani Punjab and with predominantly Punjabi families in Bristol, is concerned with the common practice of British Pakistanis marrying Pakistani nationals. Informants stress the risks that such marriages hold for women, but this research highlights the social, cultural, and economic difficulties faced by migrant husbands, comparing their position to that of the ghar damad (house son-in-law). Whilst women are instructed from a young age on the adjustments the move to their husband's household will entail, male migrants are often unprepared for this situation. A lack of local kin support can combine with the culturally unusual proximity of the wife's family to restructure gendered household relations of power. Frustrations experienced by such men may help to explain instances where such marriages have ended in the husband's violence, desertion, or taking a second wife, but the model of the unhappy ghar damad is also significant in understanding the experiences of many other migrant men and their British wives.

Cheng, P. and Z. Deng (1992). "The Chinese Brain Drain and Policy Options." Studies in International Comparative Development 27(1): 44-60.

Focuses on the growing problem of brain drain in the overseas education in China. Implication of the Tiananmen incident on the growing brain drain; Options considered by the government; Influence of families on students abroad.

Cheung, G. C. K. (2004). "Chinese Diaspora as a Virtual Nation: Interactive Roles Between Economic and Social Capital." Political Studies 52(4): 664-685.

This paper attempts to analyze how and in what ways the Chinese diaspora interacts with globalization in Southeast Asia through their economic and social capital. It explores the theories of globalization and contrasts them with the thematic changes of Southeast Asia studies, and it conceptualizes the economic power, the geographical dispersal nature and the social networking of Chinese diaspora in order to understand how a virtual nation is being constructed. It then examines empirical studies of that economic power using the specific case of Indonesia; comparative studies of Chinese companies in Southeast Asian

countries; and foreign direct investment in China from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Finally, it surveys the building of the virtual community through ethnicity, languages, associations and Confucianism, from which social capital has been generated among the Chinese diaspora in Southeast Asia.

"China's Diaspora Turns Homeward." (1993) The Economist. 329: 2p.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=9312157504>

Recounts the November 22, 1993, Hong Kong conference of overseas-Chinese entrepreneurs. Money from Hong Kong accounts for well over half the investment and the overseas Chinese are responsible for some 80% of total investment out of a total of \$20 billion since 1992. How Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore have benefited from Chinese capitalists; Advisory committee addressed by Lee Kuan Yew, former prime minister of Singapore; History of persecution of Chinese

Chuh, K. and K. Shimakawa (2001). Orientations: Mapping Studies in the Asian Diaspora. Durham, Duke University Press.

Asian and Asian American studies emerged, respectively, from Cold War and social protest ideologies. Yet, in the context of contemporary globalization, can these ideological distinctions remain in place? Suggesting new directions for studies of the Asian diaspora, the prominent scholars who contribute to this volume raise important questions about the genealogies of these fields, their mutual imbrication, and their relationship to other disciplinary formations, including American and ethnic studies.

With its recurrent themes of transnationalism, globalization, and postcoloniality, Orientations considers various embodiments of the Asian diaspora, including a rumination on minority discourses and performance studies, and a historical look at the journal Amerasia. Exploring the translation of knowledge from one community to another, other contributions consider such issues as Filipino immigrants' strategies for enacting Asian American subjectivity and the link between area studies and the journal Subaltern Studies. In a section that focuses on how disciplines -- or borders -- form, one essay discusses "orientalist melancholy," while another focuses on the construction of the Asian American persona during the Cold War. Other topics in the volume include the role Asian immigrants play in U.S. racial politics, Japanese American identity in postwar Japan, Asian American theater, and the effects of Asian and Asian American studies on constructions of American identity

Cohen, N. W. (1992). Jews in Christian America: The Pursuit of Religious Equality. New York, Oxford University Press.

Separation of church and state has become a veritable creed in the American Jewish community. Focusing on the way in which Jewish actions have contributed to the development of separation, this book examines how American Jews have contended with living in a fundamentally Christian state. In the first part, Cohen covers this history chronologically from colonial times to the Second World War. Throughout this period, Jewish community leaders focused on

legislation and judicial opinions that in any way bespoke established Christianity. They were principally concerned with test oaths, Sunday laws, religion in public schools, and Christianity in federal treaties--issues that in one form or another have lasted well into the twentieth century. Dealing with the period after World War II, the second part of the book consists of an in-depth analysis of Jewish participation in, and responses to, litigation on such issues as released time, prayer and bible readings in public schools, Sunday laws, and religious decorations in public places. Cohen also considers how separationism evoked differences of opinion among Jews and how it affected Jewish-Christian relations.

Cohen, N. W. (2003). The Americanization of Zionism, 1897-1948. Hanover, Brandeis University Press, published by University Press of New England.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip047/2003018067.html>

A cogent analysis of the political and cultural factors that shaped American Zionism in its early stages.

Cohen, R. (1996). "Diasporas and the Nation-state: From Victims to Challengers." International Affairs 72(3): 507-521.

Examines the declaration of at least thirty ethnic groups as a diaspora. Characterizations of diasporas; Emphasis on catastrophic origins and uncomfortable outcomes; Retainment or acquisition of dual citizenship; Preservation and reinvention of homelands.

Cohen, R. (1997). Global Diasporas: An Introduction. Seattle, University of Washington Press.

During the early modern period, trade and labor diasporas girded the mercantilist and early capitalist worlds. Today the term has changed again, often implying a positive and ongoing relationship between migrants' homelands and their places of work and settlement. In his perceptive and arresting analysis, Robin Cohen illuminates all the changing meanings of diaspora and the contemporary diasporic condition.

Collier, P. a. H., A. (1999). "Greed and Grievance in Civil War." Policy Research Working Paper Series, World Bank.

May 2000 Of the 27 major armed conflicts that occurred in 1999, all but two took place within national boundaries. As an impediment to development, internal rebellion especially hurts the world's poorest countries. What motivates civil wars? Greed or grievance? Collier and Hoeffler compare two contrasting motivations for rebellion: greed and grievance. Most rebellions are ostensibly in pursuit of a cause, supported by a narrative of grievance. But since grievance assuagement through rebellion is a public good that a government will not supply, economists predict such rebellions would be rare. Empirically, many rebellions appear to be linked to the capture of resources (such as diamonds in Angola and Sierra Leone, drugs in Colombia, and timber in Cambodia). Collier and Hoeffler set up a simple rational choice model of greed-rebellion and

contrast its predictions with those of a simple grievance model. Some countries return to conflict repeatedly. Are they conflict-prone or is there a feedback effect whereby conflict generates grievance, which in turn generates further conflict? The authors show why such a feedback effect might be present in both greed-motivated and grievance rebellions. The authors' results contrast with conventional beliefs about the causes of conflict. A stylized version of conventional beliefs would be that grievance begets conflict, which begets grievance, which begets further conflict. With such a model, the only point at which to intervene is to reduce the level of objective grievance. Collier and Hoeffler's model suggests that what actually happens is that opportunities for predation (controlling primary commodity exports) cause conflict and the grievances this generates induce diasporas to finance further conflict. The point of policy intervention here is to reduce the absolute and relative attraction of primary commodity predation and to reduce the ability of diasporas to fund rebel movements. This paper - a product of the Development Research Group - is part of a larger effort in the group to study civil war and criminal violence.

Collins, J. (2002). "Chinese Entrepreneurs: The Chinese Diaspora in Australia." International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research 8(1): 113-133.
[http://80ceres.emeraldinsight.com.researchport.umd.edu:2050/vl=1213380/cl=65/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/cgi?body=linker&reqidx=13552554\(2002\)L.113](http://80ceres.emeraldinsight.com.researchport.umd.edu:2050/vl=1213380/cl=65/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/cgi?body=linker&reqidx=13552554(2002)L.113)

Recounts the history of the Chinese Diaspora in Australia, which dates back to the Gold Rush of the 1850s. In the past three decades, following the end of the white Australia policy, many ethnic Chinese immigrants have immigrated to Australia. Although there are only 300,000 people of Chinese ancestry living in Australia, Chinese immigration is a critical chapter of Australia's immigration experience. Chinese entrepreneurs have played a major role in the history of the Chinese in Australia. Explores the experience of Chinese entrepreneurs in Australia from the earliest days till the present and reviews historical accounts of Chinese entrepreneurs in Australia, before presenting the results of recent research. Argues that it is necessary to investigate how ethnicity, gender and class have intersected to shape changing patterns of Chinese entrepreneurship in the Australian Chinese Diaspora. Suggests also that the dynamics of Chinese immigration and Chinese entrepreneurship in Australia have been shaped by the changing dynamics of globalization, the state and the racialisation of Chinese immigrants in the Australian labor market and society as a whole.

Collyer, M. (2003). "Are There National Borders in Cyberspace?" Geography 88(4): 348-357.

This article emphasises the connections between online and offline reality in the development of the use of the Internet by transnational migrant communities. The Internet is an example of what Arjun Appadurai (1996) has called 'diasporic public spheres'. The article reviews the literature to establish the variety of uses that transnational groups make of this public sphere. However, it challenges Appadurai's argument that the development of the public sphere relates to the declining relevance of space, borders and ultimately the form of the nation-state

itself. The strong influence exerted on online interactions by offline reality is clear from much of the literature. The article focuses on the example of two Algerian-operated websites to suggest that offline reality is strongly influenced by the national context of the site's location. In this way national borders superimpose themselves onto cyberspace.

"Colombianos en el Exterior." (2002).

<http://www.colombianosenelexterior.com/home.asp>

Community website built to serve the needs of Colombians who live in foreign countries. Provides communication, information about Colombia, and links to sites useful to expatriates.

Constas, D. C. (1992). Diasporas in World Politics: the Greeks in Comparative Perspective. London, Macmillan Press.

The role of ethnic diasporas in world politics is increasing. Yet the study of these important non-state actors has been neglected in the literature. This study demonstrates the impact of diasporas on interstate relations and forms some propositions regarding the conditions affecting the influence exerted by diasporas. Problems and dilemmas facing modern diasporas are also reviewed, and a comparison is made by three archetypical diasporas: the Greek, the Jewish and the Armenian. The book offers insights into the study of diasporas from international relations theory, comparative politics, history and area studies.

Coogan, T. P. (2001). Wherever Green is Worn: The Story of the Irish Diaspora. New York, Palgrave.

Coogan, biographer of Michael Collins and Eamon DeValera, again tackles a boisterous, unruly Irish subject: the diaspora. Irish emigration first began, Coogan tells us, in the 12th century, when the Normans invaded Ireland. Cromwell's terrorist campaign in the 17th century drove many Irish to France and Spain, while Cromwell deported many more to the West Indies and Virginia. Emigration took a more sinister turn with the advent of the famine in the 1840s. Coogan estimates that "a million died and probably as many as two-and-a-half million people left Ireland in the decade 1845-1855." He also estimates that another five million emigrated between the end of the famine and 1961. Where did they all go? Everywhere: Europe, U.K., U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and Asia. Coogan breaks down by chapter the geographical travels, and includes some very colorful tales. For example, Mexico still embraces the memory of the wild San Patricios (St. Patrick) Brigade soldiers who deserted the American army during the Mexican War to fight on the side of their fellow Catholics. The first Irish came to Canada looking for Codfish, but many Canadians still remember the invasion of the quixotic Fenians, whose aim was to "liberate" Canada from British rule after the American Civil War. Chile still celebrates its Liberator, one Bernardo O'Higgins, and Australia remembers its Irish Robin Hood, Ned Kelly. The U.S. chapter is filled with stories of Tammany and the Kennedys, and there is an extremely interesting section on Bill Clinton and how he brokered the Good Friday Agreement. Rich in characterization and

detail not to mention the Coogan wit this is an invaluable reference volume that belongs on the bookshelf of every Celtophile.

Cordell, K. (2000). The Politics of Ethnicity in Central Europe. New York, St. Martin's Press.

This volume deals with the politics of ethnicity in East-Central Europe. The major part of the book focuses on the nature of identity and interethnic relations in the Central European region of Silesia. Although Silesia is terra incognita to most of the English speaking world, for centuries it has been contested by German, Polish, Czech, Prussian and Austrian elites. These essays attempt to elucidate the issues involved and counter stereotypical images of the region.

Coser, L. A. (1984). Refugee Scholars in America: Their Impact and their Experiences. New Haven, Yale University Press.

Coward, H. G., J. R. Hinnells, et al. (2000). The South Asian Religious Diaspora in Britain, Canada, and the United States. Albany, NY, State University of New York Press.

This book explores the experience of religious communities that have migrated from South Asia (India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh) to live in Britain, Canada, and the United States, three countries sharing a common language (English) and an interwoven history. The work introduces the migration history of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs along with the cultural nuances of these traditions. The contributors discuss the various communities' experiences that grow out of or are related to religion. The book shows how traditions are reformed or reinvented and how they are passed on, both through the family and through institutions. Issues related to public policy and minority status are also addressed. While the main focus is on the Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh communities, specific sections also cover South Asian Christians, the Zoroastrian diaspora, and new religious movements in the West led by South Asians. The book strikes a balance between stories and statistics in order to emphasize the narrative of the immigrants' experience.

Crowley, J. (2001). "The Political Participation of Ethnic Minorities." International Political Science Review 22(1): 99-122.

Discusses the theoretical and empirical difficulties of assigning a presumptive capacity for collective consciousness and action to ethnic categories. Evidence from Western Europe; Analysis of ethnic problems within Western liberal democracies.

Czaplicka, J., B. A. Ruble, et al. (2003). Composing Urban History and the Constitution of Civic Identities. Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Woodrow Wilson Center Press; Johns Hopkins University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/jhu051/2003000248.html>

Composing Urban History and the Constitution of Civic Identities tells the story of how fractured urban communities sometimes succeed and sometimes fail at creating a way of life embracing the many varieties of people and institutions that

make cities both urban and urbane.

The volume studies nine cities long divided by race, nationality, class, and religion: Washington, D.C., Kaliningrad, St. Petersburg, L'viv, Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Barcelona, and Riga. All have undergone greater and lesser transitions from authoritarian to democratic forms of government, creating new needs and opportunities to shape a civic identity.

The contributors study these cities' presentations of their own history as embodied in everything from museum exhibits to architecture to street names. Does a city's efforts at material renewal and reform reflect and promote an inclusive, pluralistic self-image that supports nascent democratic institutions, or an exclusionary one that claims all the city for some particular group? Drawing on the experiences of the past half-century, *Composing Urban History and the Constitution of Civic Identities* shows how the emergence of pluralistic images of the past, present, and future can open the way for more pluralistic understandings of power and social relations.

D'Costa, A. P. (2003). "Uneven and Combined Development: Understanding India's Software Exports." *World Development* 31(1): 211-227.

The evolution of the Indian software sector is explained by the larger context of uneven and combined development. The imperatives of a market-driven global order suggest an open-ended process of development, making some economic and technological convergence realizable but also generating contradictions at various levels. This paper focuses on differential innovative capability, the uneven diffusion of technical education in India, and the increasing economic integration of the software industry as sources of uneven development. The combined nature of the development process is reflected in the coexistence of the successful software sector with several lagging sectors with all of them being functionally integrated as part of Indian social formation. To cope with the contradictions of such change a balanced development will be critical. To make development more inclusive deep structural problems that plague those outside the orbit of the successful software industry must be resolved.

Dahan, M. and G. Sheffer (2001). "Ethnic Groups and Distance Shrinking Communication Technologies." *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 7(1): 85-108.

Discusses the variety of uses of distance shrinking communication technologies by ethnic minorities and diasporas. Scope of the use of the media by ethnic groups; Influence of globalization on the emergence of similarities between indigenous ethnic groups and ethno-national diasporas; Reasons for the use of the Internet by ethnic groups.

Davis, D. and W. Moore (1997). "Ethnicity Matters: Transnational Ethnic Alliances and Foreign Policy Behavior." *International Studies Quarterly* 41(1): 171-185.

Investigates the influence of transnational ethnic alliances on the international interactions of states. Need for monitoring some dangerous dyads; Linkage

between ethnic structure of states and international hostility; Focus on the ethnic attributes of dyads: Influence of ethnic ties across state boundaries on dyadic foreign policy behavior.

de la Garza, R. O. and L. DeSipio (1998). "Interests Not Passions: Mexican-American Attitudes Toward Mexico, Immigration from Mexico, and Other Issues Shaping U.S.-Mexico Relations." International Migration Review 32(2): 401-423.

As Mexico has become more significant to the United States in the past decade, political leaders on both sides of the border have raised questions regarding the role that the Mexican-origin population of the United States will play in U.S.-Mexico relations. Will they become, as many Americans fear and Mexican officials hope, an ethnic lobby mobilized around policy issues affecting Mexico? Or will they abandon home-country political interests while maintaining a strong cultural identity? This article examines Mexican-American attitudes toward Mexico and toward the public policy issues that shape United States-Mexico relations. Our analysis suggests that Mexican Americans have developed policy attitudes that diverge from those of Mexico. Yet, the relationships of Mexican Americans to the United States and to Mexico are sufficiently volatile to suggest caution in concluding that Mexican Americans will take no role in shaping relations between the two countries.

De la Garza, R. O. and B. L. Lowell (2002). Sending Money Home: Hispanic Remittances and Community Development. Lanham, Md., Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Social scientists describe how the flow of money from migrants in the US home to Mexico and Central America has evolved over the past few decades from informal, family-based networks to involve transnational migrant organizations, an increasingly formal marketplace, and migrant-sending governments. They look at that development, the role of hometown associations, the economics, and opportunities and constraints for the future.

De la Garza, R. O. and J. Velasco (1997). Bridging the Border: Transforming Mexico-U.S. Relations. Lanham, Md., Rowman & Littlefield.

<http://www.h-net.org/review/hrev-a0b119-aa>

The volume begins with a thoughtful article by Alan Knight, "Dealing with the American Political System: An Historical Overview 1910 - 1995." Focusing his discussion upon four topics, he analyzes: salience (how important Mexico has been to U.S. policy makers); congruence, (the degree to which Mexican policies have moved in tandem with U.S. hopes, prejudices and expectations); U.S. attitudes toward Mexico in different periods; and the role of key figures in the history of U.S.-Mexican relations. In a complex and subtle analysis, Knight focuses upon the decade of the 1940s as a great divide between the crises and confrontations of the revolutionary period and the closer relationship since World War II. As a short analytical overview of U.S.-Mexican relations, it raises some excellent issues, perhaps the most intriguing being the frequently parallel movement of U.S. and Mexican policies.

Jorge Chabat's article "Mexico's Foreign Policy after NAFTA: The Tools of Interdependence" is an exploration of the foreign policy of the Salinas de Gortari government within the context of an analysis of interdependence, a concept that he asserts was important enough to be at the heart of ". Mexico's second postwar foreign policy." Focusing upon the public relations campaigns surrounding the battle over NAFTA, Chabat explores Mexico's thirty million dollar campaign to influence U.S. public opinion, U.S. investors, Mexican-Americans in the United States and high U.S. governmental officials. The review of the Salinas de Gortari years probably is more useful than the theoretical analysis of interdependence.

In "Decentralized Diplomacy: The Role of Consular Offices in Mexico's Relations with its Diaspora" Carlos Gonzalez Gutierrez describes the growing role of the forty consular offices in dealing with Mexican-American people in the United States. Lifting their profile from merely stamping visas and approving trade shipments, the Salinas de Gortari government began to promote educational and cultural links with Mexican emigrants. Certainly this chapter provides important background to what seem to be emerging as a "hot" issues between Mexico and the United States--the possibility of Mexicans living in the United States voting in Mexican elections and the Mexican offer to train bilingual teachers for U.S. schools. The tremendous growth of Mexican immigration to the United States provides the background to Mexico's efforts to gain influence among the people of this diaspora.

Rodolfo O. de la Garza contributed "Foreign Policy Comes Home: The Domestic Consequences of the Program for Mexican Communities Living in Foreign Countries." This is a study of that program, PMCLFC as it is known in Mexico, and its emergence in the wake of NAFTA. Arguing that the program is more important than usually acknowledged, de la Garza argues that attempts to forge links between Mexicans and Mexican-American people reflects, among other things, the growing power and influence of their community in the United States. Dual citizenship rights, the right to own property, special importation privileges, and even the right to vote in Mexican elections are proposals that were at least partially associated with the conscious effort to develop an ethnic lobby in the United States.

The effort of the Mexican governments over the past fifteen years to influence the U.S. government, think tanks, and even financial institutions in Washington D.C. is the focus of two articles in the collection: Todd A. Eisenstadt, "The Rise of the Mexico Lobby in Washington: Even Further from God, and Even Closer to the United States"; and Jesus Velasco, "Selling Ideas, Buying Influence: Mexico and American Think Tanks in the Promotion of NAFTA." Eisenstadt does a splendid job of describing and quantifying the scope of the effort to lobby in the United States; he even enumerates President Clinton's fifty-one offers of many "particularistic benefits" for lawmakers who would support NAFTA, of which

nineteen were accepted. Similarly, Velasco approached the "marriage" of politics and money from the perspective of the think tanks and their influence on policy. As such, these are important contributions to the practice of politics in the 1990s, for better or worse.

DeSipio, L. (2000). "Sending Money Home For Now: Remittances and Immigrant Adaption in the United States," Tomas Rivera Policy Institute and The Inter-American Dialogue: 27.

<http://www.thedialogue.org/publications/Desipio.pdf>

DeSipio examines the remittance behavior of Latino immigrants in the United States, focusing on who remits and the predictability of remittings.

Diaspora, Identity, and Religion: New Directions in Theory and Research. (2004). New York, Routledge.

This work examines the development of the concept of diaspora and new perspectives on global networks and local identities. It features case histories on the Caribbean, Irish, Irish-American, Armenian, African and Greek Diasporas.

Diasporas and Ethnic Migrants: Germany, Israel, and Post-Soviet Successor States in Comparative Perspective. (2003). Portland, OR, Frank Cass.

Throughout the twentieth century, Germany, Israel, and parts of the former Soviet Union experienced large migrations of ethnic populations. Representing the collaborative efforts of a group of international academics, this text provides a comparative analysis of the dynamics of diaspora and minority formation and migration in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Diasporas and Exiles: Varieties of Jewish Identity. (2002). Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

The concept "diaspora" itself has proved controversial; galut, the traditional Hebrew expression for the Jews' perennial condition, is better translated as "exile." The very distinction between diaspora and exile, although difficult to analyze, is important enough to form the basis of several essays in this fine collection. "Identity" is an even more elusive concept. The contributors to *Diasporas and Exiles* explore Jewish identity-or, more accurately, Jewish identities-from the mutually illuminating perspectives of anthropology, art history, comparative literature, cultural studies, German history, philosophy, political theory, and sociology. These contributors bring exciting new emphases to Jewish and cultural studies, as well as the emerging field of diaspora studies. *Diasporas and Exiles* mirror the richness of experience and the attendant virtual impossibility of definition that constitute the challenge of understanding Jewish identity.

"Didn't They Do Well." (2003). The Economist. 366: p44.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=8979624>

After decades of indifference, India has begun wooing the 20 million of its compatriots who live abroad. Legislation to allow some of them to hold dual

nationality is to come before the Indian Parliament in 2003, and the government is to invite their representatives to a conference in Delhi every January. An inaugural get-together this month was attended by more than 2,000 non-resident Indians (NRIs) and others of Indian origin from 66 countries. Among them were two Nobel laureates, Sir V.S. Naipaul and Amartya Sen. While countries such as China, Israel and Ireland have habitually welcomed their diasporas, NRIs used to be dubbed "not required Indians". The government's interest remains basically economic, hoping that NRIs will invest in India, and work to improve India's reputation in their adopted countries. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad, an extreme Hindu-nationalist organization closely associated with the BJP, encouraged those clashes and which gets money from Indians in America and Britain.

Dirlik, A. (2004). "Intimate Others: [Private] Nations and Diasporas in an Age of Globalization." Inter-Asia Cultural Studies 5(3): 491-503.

It is sometimes taken for granted too readily that the concept of 'diaspora' is deconstructive of nations and nation-states. This essay makes a case for a more complicated understanding of the concept. Diasporic consciousness provides fertile grounds for nurturing cultural nationalism. Its relationship to the nation-state is also highly problematic. Where the nation of departure is privileged over the nation of arrival, such a consciousness may serve to extend the power of the nation-state of origin globally, beyond national boundaries. The opposite may also be the case, as when diasporic populations are manipulated by the nation-state at the point of arrival to influence relations between the two states that such populations bridge. The concept needs to be approached more critically, not only for political reasons but also for more precise understanding of the politics as well as of the social and cultural dynamics of human motions.

"Ditching the Diaspora." (2003). The Economist 368(8340): 46.

The article discusses the "status law" in Hungary. "Preference law" is the term they favor now to indicate the ill-starred piece of legislation, properly called the "Act on Hungarians Living in Neighboring Countries", which has caused them so many headaches in the past two years. The law was meant to give a financial and moral boost to ethnic Hungarian minorities in Croatia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. The trouble was, Hungary neglected to take fully into account the sensitivities of the respective governments. Romania and Slovakia in particular saw the planned handing-out of identity cards, educational benefits and Hungarian work permits to certain of their citizens as an unwanted interference in their sovereign affairs. The European Commission grumbled, too, that parts of the law smacked of ethnic discrimination, incompatible with the values of the European Union which Hungary planned to join in 2004. A second attempt to revise the law in May this year has been better received. Gone now from the text is the claim that Hungarians (or Magyars) living abroad form part of a "single Hungarian nation", an assertion which neighboring countries found vaguely threatening. Gone, too, is the promise of special work permits allowing Hungarians from neighboring countries to work temporarily in Hungary and to benefit from the health and

social-security systems there.

Djao, W. (2002). "Opinion Status as Ethnic Identity in the Chinese Diaspora." Journal of Contemporary Asia 32(3): 363-381.

Assesses the level of ethnic identity in China. Consequences of cultural globalization; Importance of mass media in the dissemination of culture-ideology of consumerism; Characteristics of contemporary global system.

Djao, W. (2003). Being Chinese: Voices from the Diaspora. Tucson, University of Arizona Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy041/2003001361.html>

Twenty-two Chinese living and working outside of China--ordinary people from all walks of life--tell us something about their lives and about what it means to be Chinese in non-Chinese societies. We meet individuals who, while loyal to their countries of citizenship, continue to observe the customs of their ancestral home to varying degrees, whether performing rites in memory of ancestors, practicing fengshui, wearing jade for good luck, or giving out red packets of lucky money for New Year.

Djuric, I. (2003). "The Croatian Diaspora in North America: Identity, Ethnic Solidarity, and the Formation of a "Transnational National Community"." International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society 17(1): p.113, 18pgs.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=10665840>

As I attempt to reveal in this article, Croatian Diaspora's press in North America plays a crucial role in ethnic mobilization and formation of attitudes among members of Croatian Diaspora community toward their home society—Croatia and construction of transnational national community. Discourse analysis employed when examining writings published between 1980–1995 in the most influential Croatian Diaspora's journal—the Fraternalist—builds on the idea that not only news from both the host and home countries are provided, but they are also used to constantly reproduce elements of group identity among Diaspora's community. This study explores the main trends in different stages of ethnic homogenization and mobilization of Croatian Diaspora in North America, which progressed in response to political changes in the home country, reaching its peak with the commencement of the war in Croatia in 1991.

Dubey, A. K. and Global Organization of People of Indian Origin. (2003). Indian Diaspora: Global Identity. Delhi, Kalinga Publications.

Contributed articles presented earlier in a workshop on people of Indian origin and their transnational migration.

Dymski, G. (2004). " Financial Globalization and Cross-border Comovements of Money and Population: Foreign Bank Offices in Los Angeles." Environment & Planning 36(2): pg.213.

Studies of migration and financial globalization focus on either the movement of money, with people staying put, or on the movement of people, with little

attention to the impact of the money that moves with them. This paper uses in-depth interviews with executives at ethnic-Chinese foreign-bank offices in Los Angeles to consider the co-movement of people and money. We find that understanding the causes and consequences of this co-movement requires adding both ethnic and macro-structural layers to discussions of financial globalization. The forces that have led to the rise of a Chinese-American banking sector and to the opening of twenty-one Chinese foreign-bank offices in Los Angeles are intertwined: immigration from the Chinese diaspora to the USA, the growth trajectory and financial transformation of East Asia, and the financial and economic evolution of Los Angeles. Ethnic-Chinese foreign-bank offices in Los Angeles have dual roles: they function both as global outposts managing their headquarters' cross-border financial flows, and as localized institutions that are gradually becoming incorporated into Southern California's internal banking and financial markets. Foreign and domestic ethnic-Chinese banks play complementary roles in facilitating ethnic-Chinese economic development in Southern California. Framing these cross-border money-population flows and this cross-border institution building, respectively, are macrostructural constraints rooted in aggregate net financial flows and the changing strategies of global megabanks.

Eccarius-Kelly, V. (2002). "Political Movements and Leverage Points: Kurdish Activism in the European Diaspora." Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs 22(1): 91-119.

Focuses on the transformation of the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) from a militant Turkish guerrilla group to a social movement participant in Western Europe. Transnational membership of its support network; Strong participation by members of the German Kurdish Diaspora; Classification of the Turkish political system as closed to ethnically based demands.

Eckstein, S. (2004). "Dollarization and Its Discontents." Comparative Politics 36(3): 313-331.

Remittances are becoming a more important source of funds for many Third World countries than foreign aid, bank loans, and foreign investment, as families find their own transnational solutions to limited homeland economic opportunities. The impact of remittances, however, is contingent on the social relations and structures in which the foreign currency becomes embedded. While good for recipients, they may have mixed consequences for states. Although Cuba's Communist regime appears to be a strong state with a weak society, remittance dynamics are transforming and undermining, as well as bolstering, the state and strengthening society differentially within a transnationalized context. Conditions conducive to remittance sending and the effects of informal dollarization are analyzed, with comparisons to Central American countries with similar open economies but different regime types.

Elliott, A. (2004). "For Dominicans, A New York Vote Cast Homeward." New York Times.

New York's Dominicans have long straddled two political worlds, casting ballots

in United States elections and flying to the Dominican Republic to vote in national elections there. Yesterday, those worlds merged for the first time when thousands of people voted in the Dominican presidential elections from polling centers in New York and across the country, blending an American attempt at order with a distinctly Dominican voice.

"This brings them closer to home than ever," said Fernando Mateo, president of the New York-based umbrella organization Hispanics Across America, who led the campaign to give Dominicans abroad the right to vote. "Dominicans are very passionate with their politics, so they're geared up."

In New York, Dominicans voted at 16 polling sites, in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island, Yonkers and Haverstraw. Dominicans also voted yesterday in Florida, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and Pennsylvania, as well as in three other countries: Spain, Venezuela and Canada.

Ellis, P. and Z. Khan (1998). "Diasporic Mobilisation and the Kashmir Issue in British Politics." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 24(3): 471-489.

Examines the influence of Kashmiri population on the politics and parliamentary activity in Great Britain. Complexities of ethnic politics; Importance of Kashmiri to the political parties; Formation of the All Party Kashmir Parliamentary Group.

Encyclopedia of Diasporas: Immigrant and Refugee Cultures Around the World. (2004). New York, Kluwer Academic/Plenum.

Immigration is a topic that is as important among anthropologists as it is the general public. Almost every culture has experienced adaptation and assimilation when immigrating to a new country and culture; usually leaving for what is perceived as a "better life". Not only does this diaspora change the country of adoption, but also the country of origin. Many large nations in the world have absorbed, and continue to absorb, large numbers of immigrants. The foreseeable future will see a continuation of large-scale immigration, as many countries experience civil war and secessionist pressures. Currently, there is no reference work that describes the impact upon the immigrants and the immigrant societies relevant to the world's cultures and provides an overview of important topics in the world's diasporas. The encyclopedia consists of two volumes covering three main sections: *Diaspora Overviews* covers over 20 ethnic groups that have experienced voluntary or forced immigration. These essays discuss the history behind the social, economic, and political reasons for leaving the original countries, and the cultures in the new places; *Topics* discusses the impact and assimilation that the immigrant cultures experience in their adopted cultures, including the arts they bring, the struggles they face, and some of the cities that are in the forefront of receiving immigrant cultures; *Diaspora Communities* include over 60 portraits of specific diaspora communities. Each portrait follows a standard outline to facilitate comparisons. The *Encyclopedia of Diasporas* can be used both to gain a general understanding of immigration and immigrants, and to

find out about particular cultures, topics and communities. It will prove of great value to researchers and students, curriculum developers, teachers, and government officials. It brings together the disciplines of anthropology, social studies, political studies, international studies, and immigrant and immigration studies.

Eng, K. P. K. "Reinventing a New Image: Traditional Chinese Voluntary Associations in Hong Kong and Singapore," University of Hong Kong.

This paper will explore how traditional Chinese Voluntary Associations (CVAs) in Hong Kong and Singapore attempt to reinvent a new image to suit modern needs of the Chinese population. It will highlight the similarities and differences played by the CVAs in Hong Kong and Singapore in their conscious attempt to establish a new niche for themselves as local and transnational brokers. CVAs increasingly see themselves as cultural, economic and ethnic brokers among the Chinese in the Diaspora, between the overseas Chinese and the emigrant villages in Mainland, between the Chinese and the new Chinese immigrants and between the Chinese and other ethnic groups.

Fair, C. (2005). "Diaspora Involvement in Insurgencies: Insights from the Khalistan and Tamil Eelam Movements." Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 11(1): 125-157.

This article expounds and contrasts the roles of two diasporas in ethnic conflicts waged in their homelands, namely the Sikh diaspora's involvement in the Punjab insurgency in north India and the Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora's role in Sri Lanka's Tamil insurgency. It draws out the various similarities and distinctions between the two in their use of technology, means of mobilization and identity production, and the geographical and political reach of their institutional arrangements. The article argues that the varying means by which these diasporas came into being affected the ways in which they mobilized and the positions they espoused towards homeland politics. It finds that the abilities of the two diasporas to contribute to events 'back home'; differed in part because of the scope of their respective institutional arrangements.

Faist, T. (2000). "Transnationalization in International Migration: Implications for the Study of Citizenship and Culture." Ethnic and Racial Studies 23(2): 189-223.

Terms such as transnational social spaces, transnational social fields or transnationalism usually refer to sustained ties of persons, networks and organizations across the borders across multiple nation-states, ranging from little to highly institutionalized forms. However, there are two large conceptual gaps in the study of transnational social spaces arising out of international migration and refugee flows. First, terms such as transnational social spaces and transnational communities are often used synonymously, as if 'transnational community' were the only form or type of transnational social space. This analysis outlines the primary mechanisms operative in transnationalization: reciprocity in small groups, exchange in circuits and solidarity in communities. These mechanisms correspond to distinct types of transnational social spaces - transnational kinship groups, transnational circuits and transnational communities. Second, the

implications of transnationalization for citizenship and culture have not been systematically explored. The concept of border-crossing expansion of social ties also helps to enrich our understanding of immigrant integration in the political and cultural realms. There is an elective affinity between the three broad concepts to explain and describe immigrant adaptation: assimilation, ethnic pluralism and border-crossing expansion of social space, on the one hand, and the concepts used to describe citizenship and culture, on the other hand. In the political realm the concepts are national, multicultural and transnational citizenship; and in the cultural sphere, acculturation, cultural retention and transnational syncretism.

Fanning, C. (2000). New Perspectives on the Irish Diaspora. Carbondale, Southern Illinois University Press.

In *New Perspectives on the Irish Diaspora*, Charles Fanning incorporates eighteen fresh perspectives on the Irish diaspora over three centuries and around the globe. He enlists scholarly tools from the disciplines of history, sociology, literary criticism, folklore, and culture studies to present a collection of writings about the Irish diaspora of great variety and depth.

Feagin, J. R. and C. B. Feagin (2003). Racial and Ethnic Relations. Upper Saddle River, N.J., Prentice Hall.

This book is based on theory—and the most recent 2000 Census data available—to present an informed exploration of the diversity, depth, and significance of racial and ethnic relations in the United States. It is organized by racial-ethnic groups—rather than by issues, and draws heavily on a broad range of research sources that dig deep into the “what,” “why,” and “how” of racial and ethnic oppression and conflict. Fifteen major racial and ethnic groups are examined with regard to their incorporation, economic circumstances, political development, and experience with exploitation. For the numerous scholars, journalists, politicians—and people—concerned with the racial and ethnic issues of discrimination, oppression, and conflict that exist in the U.S.

Federal Research Division, L. o. C. (2002). Involvement of Russian Military and Regional Terrorist Groups in Narcotics Trafficking in Central Asia, The Caucasus, and Chechnya, The Library of Congress.

This report describes the current status of narcotics trafficking in four countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan), in the three former Soviet republics of the south Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia), and in Chechnya. The purpose of the report is to reveal the role of Russian organized crime and Central Asian terrorist organizations in narcotics trafficking in those areas. To achieve this goal, the report describes the overall present structure of trafficking routes and organizations, insofar as these are known. A wide variety of sources have been used, focusing most heavily on current news accounts from the regions in question.

Fitzgerald, D. (2000). “Negotiating Extra-Territorial Citizenship: Mexican Migration and the Transnational Politics of Community,” Department of Sociology, University of

California, Los Angeles.

The dominant model of citizenship, in which political identity and membership are congruent with state territory, is increasingly unable to resolve the contradictions created by global mass-migration. While scholars have studied this problem from the perspective of immigrant-receiving countries, they have paid little attention to citizenship models that would explain how migrants relate to their sending countries. This paper draws on evidence from ethnographic fieldwork in Michoacán, Mexico, and Southern California to propose a process-based model of extra-territorial citizenship in which transnational migrants claim citizenship in their places of origin, even when they are physically absent. Migrants make these claims through public displays in sending communities and in their interactions with Mexican politicians and the Catholic Church.

Fitzgerald, D. (2002). "Locating the National and Local in 'Transnationalism'," Presented at the UCLA Second Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration.

The controversial notion of 'trans-nationalism' has generated new insights into international migrants' on-going ties with their communities of origin that are unexplained by crude versions of the assimilation paradigm. However, the problematic conceptualization of 'trans-nationalism' and its vague usage in empirical studies needlessly inhibit the transnational perspective's utility. Understanding the political and economic incorporation of migrants in both their communities of origin and destination is facilitated by disaggregating the types of political borders, types of nationalism, and levels of identification that have been conflated in the framework of 'trans-nationalism'. I demonstrate the analytic value of these distinctions by using them to interpret evidence from a six-month ethnographic case study of an immigrant labor union in Southern California. A theoretically coherent typology applicable to both the case study and other migration settings provides a framework for explaining how institutions incorporate migrants into U.S. and local politics while simultaneously promoting cross-border ties. I argue labor migrants engage in cross-border activities as a defensive reaction against the discrimination to which they are subjected qua 'foreigners' and because cross-border networks are a strategic resource for attaining status and material benefits both 'here' and 'there'.

Fitzgerald, D. (2004). "Beyond 'Transnationalism': Mexican Hometown Politics at an American Labour Union." Ethnic and Racial Studies 27(2): 228-247.

The controversial notion of "transnationalism" has generated new insights into international migrants' on-going ties with their communities of origin, but its problematic conceptualization and vague usage in empirical studies needlessly inhibit the transnational perspective's utility. Understanding the political and economic incorporation of migrants in both their communities of origin and destination is facilitated by disaggregating the types of political borders, types of nationalism, and levels of identification that have been conflated in the framework of "transnationalism". I demonstrate the analytic value of these distinctions by using them to interpret evidence from a six-month ethnographic case study of an

immigrant labor union in Southern California. A theoretically coherent typology applicable to both the case study and other migration settings provides a framework for explaining how institutions assimilate migrants into U.S. and local politics while simultaneously promoting cross-border ties.

Floating Lives: The Media and Asian Diasporas. (2001). Lanham, MD, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Floating Lives is a unique examination of media and communication within diasporic ethnic communities, using in-depth studies of some of Australia's main Asian diasporic groups: the Chinese, Indian, Vietnamese, and Thai communities. Going beyond conventional cross-cultural studies of mainstream media consumption, this book explores the ethnic community as a determining force in negotiating new hybrid identities and cultures--and demonstrates experiences common to diasporic communities worldwide.

Fludernik, M. (2003). Diaspora and Multiculturalism: Common Traditions and New Developments. Amsterdam; New York, Rodopi.

In postcolonial theory we have now reached a new stage in the succession of key concepts. After the celebrations of hybridity in the work of Homi Bhabha and Gayatri Spivak, it is now the concept of diaspora that has sparked animated debates among postcolonial critics. This collection intervenes in the current discussion about the 'new' diaspora by placing the rise of diaspora within the politics of multiculturalism and its supersession by a politics of difference and cultural-rights theory. The essays present recent developments in Jewish negotiations of diasporic tradition and experience, discussing the reinterpretation of concepts of the 'old' diaspora in late twentieth-century British and American Jewish literature. The second part of the volume comprises theoretical and critical essays on the South Asian diaspora and on multicultural settings between Australia, Africa, the Caribbean and North America. The South Asian and Caribbean diasporas are compared to the Jewish prototype and contrasted with the Turkish diaspora in Germany. All essays deal with literary reflections on, and thematizations of, the diasporic predicament.

Foner, N. (2001). "Immigrant Commitment to America, Then and Now: Myths and Realities." Citizenship Studies 5(1): 27-41.

Focuses on the myths and realities of immigrant experience in the United States. Concentration of naturalization, dual citizenship and education for citizenship; Incorporation of immigrants into American political and civic institutions; Difference on the naturalization rates imposed to immigrants.

Fox, J. (2004). "Reframing Mexican Migration as a Multi-Ethnic Process," To be presented at the Agrarian Studies Colloquium Yale University October 29, 2004.

This essay explores the diversity within Mexican migrant civil society in the US. Multiple collective identities sustain distinct but sometimes overlapping translocal/regional, religious, civic, class-based and ethnic organizations. Our analytical frameworks need to catch up with this increasingly dense and diverse

world of social actors.

Both Mexican migrant and Mexican indigenous collective identities complicate widely held ideas about race, ethnicity and national identity. Though these three concepts are often used interchangeably when discussing Mexicans in the United States, race, ethnicity and national identity are not synonyms. If they are analytically distinct, where and when does one leave off and the other begin? When migrant and indigenous identities overlap, as in the case of indigenous Mexican migrants, these conceptual puzzles are sharpened. A comparative and hemispheric approach suggests that it is useful to look at the specific experiences and identities of indigenous Mexican migrants in the US through lenses that draw both from frameworks that focus on processes of racialization and from those that emphasize the social construction of collective identities based on ethnicity, region or religion.

Freinkman, L. (2001). Role of the Diasporas in Transition Economies: Lessons from Armenia. Papers presented at the 11th meeting of the ASCE, August 2-4, 2001.

This paper develops additional economic arguments to emphasize the potential importance of the Diasporas' contribution to economic transformation of former socialist economies. At the same time, it argues that so far this potential has been grossly underutilized, especially in the economies of the Former Soviet Union (FSU). Based on the analysis of such underutilization, the paper provides a set of simple recommendations on how to rationalize the Diaspora's involvement and assistance to home countries in the course of transition.

Friedman, J. and S. Randeria (2004). Worlds on the Move: Globalization, Migration, and Cultural Security. London; New York, I.B. Tauris; Distributed in the United States by Palgrave Macmillan.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol054/2004445848.html>

Diasporas have become a visible phenomenon of the modern world. In airports, shopping centers, and city parks are found recent immigrants from many different countries. The impact of these "worlds on the move" on globalization, migration, and identity negotiations is the subject matter of this book written by a distinguished group of scholars from around the world.

Fuglerud, O. (1999). Life on the Outside: the Tamil Diaspora and Long-Distance Nationalism. London; Sterling, Va., Pluto Press.

This study of the Tamil diaspora is one of the first full ethnographic studies of a particularly post-colonial migrant community, and a major contribution to the study of migration, globalization, identity politics and "long distance" nationalism from an anthropological perspective.

At its most transparent level, Fuglerud's study traces the history of Tamil migration, from the arrival of the economic migrants of the 1960s to the "asylum seekers" of the mid-1980s onwards, and draws unnerving parallels between the status of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka, as a beleaguered and persecuted

minority waging a war of liberation, and as a displaced, marginalized and excluded refugee community, with only tenuous links to the "host country" and a fierce but often contradictory attachment to revolutionary politics and to Tamil customs and rituals. In the process of displacement, Fuglerud argues, particular aspects of Tamil culture marriage --- dowry, chastity and ritual --- acquire a heightened significance: tradition, literally, is consolidated in exile, and inextricably bound up in the violent struggle for independence in Sri Lanka. The contradictions and inconsistencies which characterize the Tamil refugee communities, and the success of revolutionary Tamil nationalism in exile, highlight the transnational nature of identity politics and demonstrate why the fumbling attempts by the state to integrate these diasporic communities are doomed to failure. For the Tamils, displacement is not so much a question of geography as a state of mind.

Gabaccia, D. R. (2000). Italy's Many Diasporas: Elites, Exiles and Workers of the World. Seattle, University of Washington Press.

Italians are a migratory people. Since 1800 over 27 million Italians have left home, but over half have returned to Italy. As cosmopolitans, exiles, and "workers of the world," they transformed their homeland and many of the countries where they worked or settled abroad. Drawing on a wide range of studies of Italian migrants to a dozen different countries, Gabaccia puts the modern Italian diaspora in historical context, charting the emergence of this once regionally fragmented diaspora as a nationally conscious cultural group. Italy's Many Diasporas provides an ambitious and theoretically innovative overview, examining the social, cultural, and economic integration of Italian migrants. It explores their complex yet distinctive identity and their relationship with their homeland.

Gaillard, J. (2003). "Overcoming the Scientific Generation Gap in Africa: An Urgent Priority." Interdisciplinary Science Reviews 28(1): 15-26.

Based on recently completed studies, this paper attempts to provide a realistic picture of the scientific profession in Africa today. Activities in science and technology (S&T) have gone through a process of institutionalization and professionalization in Africa over the last thirty years, but these efforts have not been sufficient to create a sustainable dynamic of scientific production or of regeneration of national scientific communities. The situation today is critical, with S&T systems and the working environments of scientists deteriorating in many countries. While institutional mechanisms such as centers of excellence and S&T diasporas can, under certain conditions, contribute to the rationalization and internationalization of African science, they will never substitute for the weaknesses of national research systems. In the battle for sustainable development in Africa, nothing will replace home grown scientific capacities, and it is high time for the conditions for their renewal to be created. The results of empirical studies discussed in this article not only provide a vivid picture of the present day conditions of the scientific profession on the African continent, they also contribute to a diagnosis of the situation as one of political urgency.

Galeotti, M. (2002). "'Brotherhoods' and 'Associates': Chechen Networks of Crime and Resistance." Low Intensity Conflict & Law Enforcement 11(2-3): 340-352.

The traditional forms of Chechen society - the extended family, the clan, the religious brotherhood - have proven to be effective building blocks on which to construct network-based structures both for modern organized crime and also for fighting a guerrilla war against the Russians in Chechnya. These networks have evolved in the face of external pressure and are proving durable and successful, even as separate networks of Islamic extremists supplement them, devoted both to guerrilla warfare and also a campaign of terrorism within Russia.

Gandhi, A. (2002). "The Indian Diaspora in Global Advocacy." Global Networks 2(4): 357-363.

The activities of Indian diasporic activists in the subcontinent and North America are explored in order to question the simple dichotomies and categories through which advocacy networks are often understood. These dichotomies include West/non-West, violence/non-violence and local/global. The argument illuminates some of pressures, contradictions and fissures shaping the Indian diaspora's involvement in advocacy issues. There are culturally specific spaces and strategies for advocacy practice, at the same time as advocacy issues acquire new meanings through involvement in more transnational networks.

Gatfield, T. (2001). "A Critical Examination of and Reflection on the Chinese Family Business Unit and the Chinese Business Clan." Family Business Review 14(2).
<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/links/doi/10.1111%2Fj.1741-6248.2001.00153.x>

Until recent decades, Chinese family enterprises were largely restricted to China and the Chinese diaspora: Hong Kong (now a part of PRC), Singapore, and Taiwan. However, the success of the Chinese family enterprise approach has spread through the Chinese people to other Asian countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, where industry and capital are often underpinned or controlled through Chinese families and Chinese family networks. Yet, with the advent of the 20th century global economy, mobility of capital, transmigration programs, the expansion of international trade, and the open-door reforms in China, there is a strong emergence of the Chinese family enterprises in western countries as well. Understanding the mind-set of the Chinese family enterprise is a valuable and worthwhile task, particularly when individuals engage in crosscultural trade, negotiations, and communications. However, the task is not simple. This paper seeks to explain the complexities of the Chinese family business (CFB) and its industry counterpart, the Chinese business clan (CBC). There are substantial differences between the Chinese and western approaches to business formation and operations. This paper compares the two approaches by critically examining the traditional Chinese family business and the associated Chinese clan business. In addition, the paper explores both the Chinese family and clan business operations in the areas of human resource management, organizational structure and control, employee motivation, employee performance appraisal, and power and authority. comparisons with western practices.

Geithner, P. F., P. D. Johnson, et al. (2004). Diaspora Philanthropy and Equitable Development in China and India. Cambridge, Mass., Global Equity Initiative, Asia Center, Harvard University: Distributed by Harvard University Press
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip053/2004027212.html>

George, S. J. and University of Hyderabad. Dept. of Political Science. (2001). Intra and Inter-state Conflicts in South Asia. New Delhi, South Asian Publishers.

Papers presented at the Seminar on Intra and Inter-State Conflicts in South Asia, organized by Dept. of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, in 1999.

George, S. M. (2005). When Women Come First: Gender and Class in Transnational Migration. Berkeley, University of California Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0422/2004020977.html>

With a subtle yet penetrating understanding of the intricate interplay of gender, race, and class, Sheba George examines an unusual immigration pattern to analyze what happens when women who migrate before men become the breadwinners in the family. Focusing on a group of female nurses who moved from India to the United States before their husbands, she shows that this story of economic mobility and professional achievement conceals underlying conditions of upheaval not only in the families and immigrant community but also in the sending community in India. This richly textured and impeccably researched study deftly illustrates the complex reconfigurations of gender and class relations concealed behind a quintessential American success story.

When Women Come First explains how men who lost social status in the immigration process attempted to reclaim ground by creating new roles for themselves in their church. Ironically, they were stigmatized by other upper class immigrants as men who needed to "play in the church" because the "nurses were the bosses" in their homes. At the same time, the nurses were stigmatized as lower class, sexually loose women with too much independence. George's absorbing story of how these women and men negotiate this complicated network provides a groundbreaking perspective on the shifting interactions of two nations and two cultures.

Gershoni, Y. (1997). Africans on African-Americans: The Creation and Uses of an African-American Myth. Washington Square, N.Y., New York University Press.

Traces the development of the African-American myth and the way in which the Liberal Movement in South Africa looked to America for a formula for racial harmony. Highlights the strength of the African-American myth, looking at African-American models in politics, education, and civil rights, yet also demonstrates that the myth had opponents who insisted that the solution to Africa's ills lay in African culture and peoples.

Ghosh, L. and R. Chatterjee (2004). Indian Diaspora in Asian and Pacific Regions: Culture, People, Interactions. Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Indian diaspora in Nepal and Sri Lanka: a profile / K.K. Ganguly -- Whose Nepal, whose India: of diasporas and transnational identities / Rita Manchanda -- Diasporas along the Silk Road: the Indian trader communities in Central Asia / Anita Sengupta -- Indian diaspora in China / Haraprasad Ray -- Japanese Indianness without the Indian diaspora in pre-modern Japan / Diwajendra Nath Bakshi -- Indians in Japan: history and dimensions of relations / Mimi Banerjee Dhar -- Indian diaspora in Burma: history and dimensions of interactions / Paramita Das -- Indians in Thailand: dynamics of relations and identity questions as ethnic minority / Lipi Ghosh -- Search for pastures: Tamil migration to Malayan plantations in the 19th and early 20th centuries / Rajsekhar Basu -- Minority underclass: negating a sociological truism in Malaysia / Tridib Chakraborti -- Bollywood and diaspora: Fiji Indians, from indenture to globalization / Manas Ray.

Gilbert, V. F. and D. S. Tatla (1984). Immigrants, Minorities, and Race Relations: A Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations Presented at British and Irish universities, 1900-1981. London; New York, Mansell.

Gillespie, M. and T. Cheesman (2002). "Media Cultures in India and the South Asia Diaspora." Contemporary South Asia 11(2): 127-134.

The present article introduces some of the central themes explored across the contributions to this special issue on media cultures and politics, and sets them in a broader context. Media production, circulation and consumption in South Asia are increasingly central to national and transnational political and cultural processes - religious re-nationalization and diasporization in particular. New forms and flows of media serve to legitimate, as well as to contest, economic liberalization, globalization, and nuclearization. Media discourses on cosmopolitanism and communalism are no longer necessarily oppositional, but are increasingly found to be mutually constitutive. Such trends may be explained, in part, as a defensive response to fears of 'cultural invasion' and loss of 'traditional values' associated with the advent of economic liberalization and satellite television. Central to such developments is the increased targeting and representation of a mobile, global, middle class-but where does this leave the slum dwellers? What will be the socio-political consequences of stimulating an increased desire to consume among those with little or no power to do so? Are the disenchantments of modernity fuelling regressive political affinities? How are the symbols and narratives of religious nationalism woven into the fabric of everyday media? These are central questions for a transnational media study today, which the present special issue begins to address. The hegemony of Indian media in South Asia remains, as does the marginalization of the many other national and regional cinemas and television cultures. What is clear is that a critical media study must provoke us to question all seemingly fixed boundaries and categories. In view of the communal conflicts in India and Pakistan today, this has never been more urgent.

Glazer, N. (1997). We are all Multiculturalists Now. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard

University Press.

<http://www.h-net.org/review/hrev-a0b2h8-aa>

"Glazer is a distinguished social scientist and social critic. [This is a] densely packed book, the essential argument of which is that multiculturalism 'is the price America is paying for its inability or unwillingness to incorporate into its society African Americans, in the same way and to the same degree it has incorporated so many groups.'"

Gleditsch, K. S. (2003). Transnational Dimensions of Civil War, Department of Political Science, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0521, USA, & Centre for the Study of Civil War, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo: 39.

Existing research has tended to relate civil war to country-specific factors or processes within individual states. Many contemporary civil wars, however, display a transnational character, where key actors, resources, and events span national boundaries. In this paper, I examine how interaction and processes between states influence the risk of conflict within states. Previous research has shown that the risk of conflict is strongly influenced by conflicts in a state's regional context. However, existing research has not distinguished between different transnational linkages that may underlie geographic contagion, not properly accounted for the spatial dependence between observations, and has failed to consider the potential influences of domestic attributes. In this paper, I evaluate a series of hypotheses on how transnational factors influence the risk of conflict and the prospects for maintaining peace in a conditional autologistic model, including country-specific factors often associated with civil wars. The empirical findings indicate that transnational linkages between states and regional factors strongly influence the risk of conflict. The risk of civil war differs fundamentally depending on a country's linkages to other states, and analyses of civil war must take into account transnational factors and regional differences in the risk of war.

(2003). "Global California: The Connection to Asia." California State Assembly Select Committee on Asian Trade, Public Policy Institute of CA.

California has long had connections with the nations of Asia. Over the decades of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, immigrants from China, Japan, and the Philippines helped build the economy and culture of California. California provided the great ports of entry and exit for the trade of goods all over America, and the richness of California's natural resources has long stood as a symbol of opportunity for peoples throughout the Pacific Rim. In recent decades, the longstanding symbiotic relationship between California and the people and nations of Asia has reached new proportions. I would like to use my limited speaking time today to review some recent developments in demographic change, economic growth, and civic participation that highlight just how much the relationship between California and Asia has expanded. The findings I present today on the relationship between Asia and California are drawn entirely from research carried out and published by the Public Policy Institute of California. I am indebted to AnnaLee Saxenian, Hans Johnson, Mark Baldassare, Zoltan

Hajnal, Jon Haveman, Howard Shatz, and Jack Citrin, who have covered the topic of Asia and California under a variety of aspects ranging from immigrant entrepreneurs and export trade to foreign direct investment and political participation. I am grateful to the Honorable Wilma Chan and the California Assembly Select Committee on Asian Trade for the opportunity to speak here today and for the opportunity to summarize what we have learned from our research over the last eight years.

Goble, P. (2005). "Russia as a Failed State: Domestic Difficulties and Foreign Challenges." Baltic Defense Review 12(2): 76-84.

Examines the state of Russian politics and government with regards to its domestic difficulties and foreign challenges. Contention of the author that ethnonationalism is the single most serious challenge to the stability of the country; States that fail almost never recover without violence against its people; Decline all favorable political and economic indicators suggests that Russia is no longer a superpower; Assertion of the author that powerful institutions are nonexistent; Regional challenges from non-ethnic Russian territories.

Gold, S. J. (2002). The Israeli Diaspora. Seattle, University of Washington Press.

Israelis form a unique case in the field of diaspora studies. When the State of Israel was founded in 1948 it was seen as the longed-for end to the wandering and oppression which had characterized the Jewish diaspora over the centuries. For various reasons, however, one percent of the Israeli population chooses to live abroad despite the condemnation of those who see emigration as a threat to the ideological, demographic, and moral viability of Israel itself.

In this fascinating study, based on extensive field work in the major Israeli communities of New York, Los Angeles, London, Paris, and Sydney, Steven J. Gold looks at emigrants reasons for leaving -- existing links abroad, political and economic dissatisfaction at home, the lure of world-class career opportunities and cultural environments in global cities, and in the case of the Sephardim (or Israelis of non-European origin) often a feeling of being treated as second-class citizens. He also examines the tensions, compromises, and satisfactions involved in their relations with Israelis who have not left and with the Jewish and non-Jewish communities in the countries in which they settle. In the final chapter, Gold talks to Israeli men and women who after years as emigrants have made the decision to return. The end result is a major contribution not just to the study of the Israeli diaspora but also to our wider understanding of migration and transnational identity.

Goldin, L. R. (1999). Identities on the Move: Transnational Processes in North America and the Caribbean Basin. Albany, N.Y., Institute for Mesoamerican Studies Distributed by University of Texas Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/texas041/99049467.html>

This valuable collection assembles essays by leading experts on transnationalism, highlighting emerging trends in this newly developed field. The

contributions focus on the construction of transnational identities and how these identities form and change in the context of processes of migration and displacement. The book addresses the ways in which nations and states frame identity formation through labels, politics of exception, and racialization. A strength of this collection is its interdisciplinary and multi-methodological perspective, which permits the student of transnational processes to access diverse constructs through multiple angles. The volume includes concrete ethnographic examples of identities in the making, documentation of the effects of exile and displacement, reflexive accounts by writers who have direct experience with trans-nationalism, and incisive theoretical arguments that highlight the ways in which race, citizenship, nation-states, and neo-colonialism create images and actions of individuals and communities. The examples include discussions about Latinos in the United States, individuals and communities along international borders, indigenous peoples in migration, and identity construction in international workplaces.

Goldring, L. (2002). "The Mexican State and Trans-migrant Organizations." Latin American Research Review 37(3).

This article examines relations between the Mexican state and trans-migrants through an analysis of migrant and state-led transnational practices and policies. It addresses discussions of the strength and extent of Mexican state control and hegemony as well as debates in the trans-nationalism literature on the potential autonomy of trans-migrant groups and the role of sub-national linkages. The analysis is based on information on trans-migrant organizations and Mexican political authorities in Los Angeles and Mexico and focuses on Zacatecas. Mexican trans-migrant organizations predate current state initiatives aimed at Mexicans in the United States, but state involvement has been crucial to the institutionalizing of transnational social spaces. The state's hegemonic project involves the largely symbolic reincorporation of paisanos living abroad back into to the nation but depends on provincial and municipal authorities and trans-migrant organizations for implementation. Because these vary, the project has been implemented unevenly. Only examining transnational social spaces at a subnational level can capture the complexity of these processes. The case of Zacatecas shows how a corporatist and semi-clientelist trans-migrant organization has managed to gain concessions that broaden opportunities for participation. It remains to be seen whether and how promises of political representation will be fulfilled

Gomez, M. (2004). "Of Du Bois and Diaspora." Journal of Black Studies 35(2): 175-195.

This article explores the role African American Studies has played in responding to the quandary of multiple consciousness as initially outlined by Du Bois, arguing that the origins of African American Studies were informal but nonetheless incisive in its analysis, as can be see in such works as David Walker's Appeal. When taken as a hemispheric phenomenon (as opposed to a North American boundedness), certain fundamental themes reoccur in both the informal and the subsequent formal scholarship, such as the condition of

exploitative labor extraction, the relationship to Africa, and the transnational linkages and meanings of the diasporic experience. The article ends with a call to marry prescription and praxis.

Gould, D. (1994). "Immigrant Links to the Home Country: Empirical Implications for U.S. Bilateral Trade Flows." Review of Economics and Statistics 76(2): 15p.
<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&an=5627792>

Immigrants ties to their home countries can play a key role in fostering bilateral trade linkages. Immigrant ties include knowledge of home-country markets, language, preferences, and business contacts that have the potential to decrease trading transaction costs. Empirical results for the United States suggest that immigrant links have historically been important in increasing bilateral trade flows with immigrants' home countries.

Gow, G. (2004). "Watching Saddam Fall." Social Analysis 48(3): p.10, 16pgs.
<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=15668076>

This article brings together theoretical debates about transnationalism and the role of the imagination, and grounds these in a discussion of Iraqi-born Assyrian refugees who have recently settled in Sydney. The analysis is tied to the 2003 war and the ongoing U.S.-led occupation of Iraq. It provides rich ethnographic illustrations of the many and varied mediations through which Assyrians are relating to the conflict. Of special concern is the 'imagination' as an affective social dynamic. Tied to this is the idea of 'transnational imaginaries' that are produced through the intersection of specific embodied practices, implicit self-understandings, national frameworks, global flows, and transnational alliances.

Graham, D. T. and N. Poku (2000). Migration, Globalisation, and Human Security. London; New York, Routledge.

Providing major theoretical analyses of recent migration trends and in depth case-studies, this book shows that a redefinition of the notion of human security is now needed.

Gray, B. (2004). Women and the Irish Diaspora. New York; London, Routledge.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip044/2003010826.html>

Based on original research with Irish women both at home and in England, this book explores how questions of mobility and stasis are recast along gender, class, racial and generational lines

Greig, M. (2002). "The End of Geography? Globalization, Communications, and Culture in the International Systems." Journal of Conflict Resolution 46(2): 225-244.

Globalization and the expansion of communications carry important consequences for culture in the international system. The effect of the expansion of communications on cultural change is examined using simulations based on Robert Axelrod's adaptive culture model. Findings show that the expansion of communications increases the rate at which cultures change and the level of cultural homogeneity in the system, but limited expansion of communications

promotes the development of cultural diasporas. The expansion of communications also reduces the extent to which the most common cultural attributes tend to predominate after interaction.

Griffiths, D. J. (2002). Somali and Kurdish Refugees in London: New Identities in the Diaspora. Burlington, Ashgate.

A comparative study examining the experience and identity of individuals in two refugee groups living in London. Based upon ethnographic fieldwork, it is an original contribution to the study of cultural identity, difference and political organization within refugee communities. Its central concern is the degree to which the individual refugee experience is determined by broader political and cultural processes which occur between the boundaries of home and the country of settlement. Current debates on the nature of ethnicity, cultural identity and Diaspora are shown to have a particular relevance to the study of refugees in countries of exile. The book concludes that the increased profile of refugees in international and domestic politics raises important issues about the ethics and politics of recognition, as the boundaries of the nation-state are increasingly eroded by the forces of globalization.

Guarnizo, L. E. (1998). "The Rise of Transnational Social Formations: Mexican and Dominican State Responses to Transnational Migration." Political Power and Social Theory 12: 45-94.

Guarnizo, L. E., A. Portes, et al. (2003). "Assimilation and Transnationalism: Determinants of Transnational Political Action among Contemporary Migrants." American Journal of Sociology 108(6): 1211-1249.

This article presents evidence of the scale, relative intensity, and social determinants of immigrants' transnational political engagement. It demonstrates that a stable and significant transnational field of political action connecting immigrants with their polities of origin does indeed exist. The results help temper celebratory images of the extent and effects of transnational engagement provided by some scholars. The article shows that migrants' habitual transnational political engagement is far from being as extensive, socially unbounded, "deterritorialized," and liberatory as previously argued. Transnational political action, then, is regularly undertaken by a small minority, is socially bounded across national borders, occurs in quite specific territorial jurisdictions, and appears to reproduce preexisting power asymmetries. The potential of transnationalism for transforming such asymmetries within and across countries has yet to be determined.

Guellec, M. C. a. D. (2002). "The Brain Drain: Old Myths, New Realities." OECD Observer.

http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/673/The_brain_drain:_Old_myths,_new_realities.html

Internationally comparable data on the migration of the highly skilled is incomplete, but sources confirm an increase in migration flows during the 1990s,

from Asia to the United States, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom. The increase comes from strong demand in OECD countries for IT and other skills in science and technology as well as the selective immigration policies that favor skilled workers. Not all skilled migrants are in search of educational, economic or intellectual opportunities. Sometimes, they are forced to leave their homes as a result of war, or political, ethnic and religious persecution.

Gunatilleke, G. (1991). Migration to the Arab World: Experience of Returning Migrants. Tokyo, Japan, United Nations University Press.

Gutierrez, C. G. (1999). "Fostering Identities: Mexico's Relations with its Diaspora." Journal of American History 86(2): 545-568.

Discusses the efforts of the Mexican government to cultivate and expand its long-term relations with the Mexican diaspora in the United States (US). Reasons for the Mexican government's desire; Overview of the Mexican diaspora in the US; Marginality and sense of community of Mexicans; Role of the Mexican state in fostering the identity of immigrants and their descendants in the US.

Gutiérrez, D. (1995). Walls and Mirrors: Mexican Americans, Mexican Immigrants, and the Politics of Ethnicity. Berkeley, University of California Press.

<http://www.h-net.org/review/hrev-a0a0p1-aa>

Covering more than one hundred years of American history, *Walls and Mirrors* examines the ways that continuous immigration from Mexico transformed--and continues to shape--the political, social, and cultural life of the American Southwest. Taking a fresh approach to one of the most divisive political issues of our time, David Gutierrez explores the ways that nearly a century of steady immigration from Mexico has shaped ethnic politics in California and Texas, the two largest U.S. border states.

Drawing on an extensive body of primary and secondary sources, Gutierrez focuses on the complex ways that their pattern of immigration influenced Mexican Americans' sense of social and cultural identity--and, as a consequence, their politics. He challenges the most cherished American myths about U.S. immigration policy, pointing out that, contrary to rhetoric about "alien invasions," U.S. government and regional business interests have actively recruited Mexican and other foreign workers for over a century, thus helping to establish and perpetuate the flow of immigrants into the United States. In addition, Gutierrez offers a new interpretation of the debate over assimilation and multiculturalism in American society. Rejecting the notion of the melting pot, he explores the ways that ethnic Mexicans have resisted assimilation and fought to create a cultural space for themselves in distinctive ethnic communities throughout the southwestern United States.

Haddad, Y. Y. and J. L. Esposito (2000). Muslims on the Americanization Path? New York, Oxford University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy022/00022101.html>

There are now more Muslims in America than in Kuwait, Qatar, and Libya combined. It is the second largest religion in France and the third in Britain, Germany, and North America. Leaving aside immigration and conversion, birth rate alone ensures that in the first part of the twenty-first century Islam will replace Judaism as the second largest religion in the United States.

Like all religious and ethnic minorities in America, Muslims must confront a host of difficult questions. Can they become part of a pluralistic American society without sacrificing their identity? Can Muslims be Muslims in a state that is not governed by Islamic law? Will the American legal system protect Muslim religious and cultural differences? Is there a contradiction between demanding equal rights and insisting on maintaining a distinctively separate identity? In this wide-ranging volume, fourteen distinguished scholars take an in-depth look at these issues and examine the varied responses and opinions of the Muslim community.

Haley, G. T., C. T. Tan, et al. (1998). New Asian Emperors: The Overseas Chinese, Their Strategies and Competitive Advantages. Oxford; Boston, Butterworth Heinemann. <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/els033/99164257.html>

Much has been written about the rise of the Asian economies in recent decades, and their coming economic dominance in the next century. The New Asian Emperors shows how and why overseas Chinese companies are achieving dominance in the Asia Pacific. In the wake of the Asian Currency crisis, this book takes a fresh look at the role of the overseas Chinese as they continue to create some of Asia's most wealthy and successful companies.

In particular, the authors tackle the principal difference between Western and Eastern business practices. The overseas Chinese, due to their origins and history developed a unique form of management - now they maintain it as their competitive advantage. Although Asian governments are currently floundering, the overseas Chinese networks continue to prosper.

Hamilton, G. G. (1999). Cosmopolitan Capitalists: Hong Kong and the Chinese Diaspora at the end of the 20th Century. Seattle, University of Washington Press.

At midnight on June 30, 1997, Hong Kong became part of the People's Republic of China. The transfer of Hong Kong sovereignty from Great Britain to China was an extraordinary historical event, signifying the end of the West's colonial presence in Asia and the rise of China's hegemony. "In the past 150 years as a British colony, Hong Kong had changed from a barely inhabitable colonial entrepot to one of the world's leading financial and industrial centers. Cut off from China for nearly 40 years following World War II and now faced with the dilemma of a new social and economic order under Chinese law, many Hong Kongers uprooted themselves and moved to a new country; others decided to stay; but a great many chose to maintain their lives and livelihoods in Hong Kong, while spreading their assets and their family members around the world. *Cosmopolitan Capitalists* focuses on the people of Hong Kong and how they are defining themselves under altered circumstances. It is a broad multidisciplinary view of

Hong Kong's transformation, written for a general audience by some of the world's foremost scholars on the region.

Hammer, J. (2005). Palestinians Born in Exile: Diaspora and the Search for a Homeland. Austin, University of Texas Press.

In the decade following the 1993 Oslo Peace Accords, some 100,000 diasporic Palestinians returned to the West Bank and Gaza. Among them were children and young adults who were born in exile and whose sense of Palestinian identity was shaped not by lived experience but rather through the transmission and re-creation of memories, images, and history. As a result, "returning" to the homeland that had never actually been their home presented challenges and disappointments for these young Palestinians, who found their lifeways and values sometimes at odds with those of their new neighbors in the West Bank and Gaza.

This original ethnography records the experiences of Palestinians born in exile who have emigrated to the Palestinian homeland. Juliane Hammer interviews young adults between the ages of 16 and 35 to learn how their Palestinian identity has been affected by living in various Arab countries or the United States and then moving to the West Bank and Gaza. Their responses underscore how much the experience of living outside of Palestine has become integral to the Palestinian national character, even as Palestinians maintain an overwhelming sense of belonging to one another as a people

*Hanaf'i, S. a. i. (1996). Bayna **alamayn: rij*al al-a*m*al al-Filas*t*in*iy*un f*i al-shat*at wa-bin*a* al-kiy*an al-Filas*t*in*i. Mi*sr al-Jad*idah, al-Q*ahirah, D*ar al-Mustaqbal al-*Arab*i.

Investment in the building of the PNA by businessmen of the Palestinian diaspora.

Hannerz, U. (1996). Transnational Connections: Culture, People, Places. London and New York, Routledge.

Transnational Connections provides a lucid account of culture in an age of globalization, arguing that, in an increasingly interconnected world, national understandings of culture have become insufficient. He explores the implications of boundary-crossings and long-distance cultural flows for established notions of "the local", "community," "nation" and "modernity," engaging not only theoretical debates about culture and globalization but issues of how we think and live today.

Hansen, R. (1998). "A European Citizenship or a Europe of Citizens? Third Country Nationals in the EU." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 24(4): 751-769.

Evaluates the factors affecting the individual political citizenship among the migrants in the European Union countries. Acceptance of dual nationality; Resistance on the contrasting definition of nationality; Occurrence of uncoordinated harmonization of the member states.

Hansen, R. and P. Weil (2002). Dual Nationality, Social Rights, and Federal Citizenship in the U.S. and Europe: The Reinvention of Citizenship. New York, Berghahn Books.

Dual nationality is a contentious issue in both the US and Europe. Contending that theirs is the first volume since Bar-Yaacov's 1961 book to focus primarily on this topic rather than simply on citizenship, Hansen (politics, Oxford U.) and Weil (Centre for Research on the History of Social Movements and Trade Unionism, Paris I-Sorbonne) introduce the pro and con arguments in historical and normative contexts. In 13 chapters, scholars examine the problems and possibilities of dual citizenship in Germany, the UK, France, and North America, and the related issues of gender and social rights, European Union citizenship, and the overlooked question in nationality law of nationality within a federation.

Harris, J. E. (1993). Global Dimensions of the African Diaspora. Washington, D.C., Howard University Press.

Global Dimensions of the African Diaspora collects selected essays from the First and Second African Diaspora Institutes and other essays. This revised second edition, with broader geographical scope than the first edition, places greater emphasis on historical and sociopolitical analysis. New essays that examine the African experience and slavery in the Mediterranean, the black experience in Brazil, African religious retentions in Latin American countries, and essays by women that focus on the experience and contributions of African women of the diaspora address significant areas omitted in the first volume.

Hathaway, R. M. (2001). "Unfinished Passage: India, Indian Americans, and the U.S. Congress." Washington Quarterly 24(2): 21-35.

Focuses on an increase in number of United States (U.S.)-based legislators who publicly and proudly declare their friendship for India. Informal congressional caucus' promotion of Indo-U.S. ties; Rise in congressional travel to India; Dearth of members of the U.S. Congress possessing a well-developed strategic vision of South Asia.

Hein, J. (1993). "Refugees, Immigrants and the State." Annual Review of Sociology 19(1): 43-60.

A realist versus nominalist debate within the field of international migration questions whether refugees are fundamentally distinct from immigrants or whether the category is a social construction masking similarities with immigrants. Contemporary refugee and immigrant flows conform to patterns of the world system. However, refugee migrations are caused by changes in the nation-state. Like immigrants, refugees organize migration through social networks, but the composition of their networks and the effects of migration on social identity differ. In a host society, both populations adapt with household economic strategies that secure multiple income sources, although the state plays a greater role in the adaptation of refugees. The partial convergence of two migration forms once presumed opposite reveals general patterns in international migration and adaptation, supporting the nominalist perspective. The remaining

differences suggest that refugees are primarily distinguished by their relationship to the state, thus supporting the realist perspective.

Heleniak, T. (2004). "Migration of the Russian Diaspora After the Breakup of the Soviet Union." Journal of International Affairs 57(2): 99-118.

Examines the shift in Russian identities that resulted from diaspora migration after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Information on the territorial expansion of the Russian Empire; Nationality composition of migration between Russia and the states of the former Soviet Union; Background on the level of educational achievement by Russian emigrants.

Helou, M. (1995). "Contingency Planning for Systems Evolution after Crisis: Reconstructive Brain Drain Policy-Oriented Implications--The Case of Lebanon, 1975-1994." Journal of Contingencies & Crisis Management 3(3): 149-165.

Evaluates the impact of the multinational intellectual emigration crisis on the reconstruction policy implications and the future development of Lebanon. Historical background of the intellectual emigration from 1975 to 1994; Trend analysis of Lebanese emigrants; Map of the multinational brain drain crisis.

Henry, L. (2003). "Making Homes: The Ghanaian Diaspora, Institutions and Development." Journal of International Development 15(5): 611-622.

The paper analyzes the impact of institutions and organizations on development of home through a case study of Ghanaians in the UK and Ghana. While individual or household level remittances are undoubtedly a key dimension of livelihood strategies we focus on the collective or institutional level. We examine the linkages between Ghanaian organizations in Southern England and various organizations in Ghana, including hometown, welfare, traditional leaders, church, and alumni. We examine the nature of these flows and offer preliminary analyses of their impacts. We address the impact of differing organizational cultures and how the rights and obligations embedded in identities impact on these practices, particularly, the ways in which status and sanctions operate in the networks

Herd, G. P. (2005). "Colorful Revolutions and the CIS." Problems of Post-Communism 52(2): 3-19.

The article discusses role of revolutions and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Ukraine. The role of national, international and non-governmental organizations as willing and able to act in concert suggests that other post-Soviet states will be targeted for regime change in a systematic and coordinated fashion, and in accordance with a secret strategic blueprint for change. The article describes grass-roots revolutions, beginning with Serbia in 2000, Georgia's Rose Revolution in November 2003 and the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in November 2004. The Orange Revolution poses policy questions for CIS state actors, foreign and domestic security services, diplomatic missions, NGOs and other civil society actors within the CIS.

Herd, G. P. and J. Lofgren (2001). "'Societal Security', the Baltic States and EU

Integration." Cooperation & Conflict 36(3): 273-297.

The concept of 'societal security' has been formulated to account for the phenomenon of societal identity as a source of instability. This article discusses the concept as articulated by Buzan et al. and applies it to the post-Soviet experience of the Baltic States. It examines the process of Sovietization and the way in which migration and horizontal and vertical competition created tensions and stresses between societies in the Baltic States which then carried over into and shaped the first decade of restored independence. The reasons for and nature of the state-building policies in the three states, particularly the formulation of citizenship policies and the emergence of classic societal security dilemmas, are analyzed. Within an empirically based section, the authors then explore the way in which the prospect of European Union membership has impacted on the societal security sectors in Estonia and Latvia. It argues that the normative power of the EU has prompted Estonia and Latvia to resolve their societal security dilemmas in a manner acceptable to the EU, but that the 'magnetic attraction' of EU membership increasingly has the power to repel within an emerging post-sovereign security order.

Hernandez, A. (2003). "Afectará al futuro de México el voto de paisanos en EU." El Herald de México. Mexico City.
[Translation: "The Effect on the Future of Mexico of Mexican Voters in the EU"].

Hernandez, G. C. (2002). "The Chicago-Houston Report: Political Mobilization of Mexican Immigrants in American Cities," Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

This report is part of a major research project that seeks to explain, from an organizational standpoint, the causes and mechanisms that have led to different types and levels of political mobilization of Mexican immigrant communities in Houston and Chicago. How and why is political mobilization of Mexican immigrants different in Chicago and Houston? To address this question, the report assesses the role of both local and transnational structures in the process of migrant political mobilization.

Hernández, G. C. (2004). "The Virgin, the Priest, and the Flag: Political Mobilization of Mexican Immigrants in Chicago, Houston, and New York," Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

The author argues that in the mainstream study of ethnic American politics, the Mexican community cannot be considered anymore a monolithic group, whose political behavior is one and the same all over the United States. Mexican communities living in the United States have different origins in Mexico, and they go through different experiences of political mobilization, organization, and incorporation through their daily lives in American cities. The initiatives of the local Catholic Church to mobilize the community, the relations of the local church with the local government, and the use of religious symbols with political purposes, are the main components that make the difference.

Herzog, L. (1992). Changing Boundaries in the Americas: The U.S. Mexico, Central

America and South America. San Diego, Center for U.S.-Mexican Relations.

Hiller, H. and T. Franz (2004). "New Ties, Old Ties, and Lost Ties: The Use of the Internet in Diaspora." New Media and Society 6(6): 731-753.

The computer represents a new resource in developing social capital that previously did not exist among migrants. The relationship between physical space and cyberspace is discussed using the experience of migrants from Newfoundland who, although dispersed from their homeland, use the computer to maintain ties with both their homeland and others in diaspora. Three phases in the migration cycle are identified (pre-migrant, post-migrant, settled migrant) and four categories of computer usage are linked to each phase. Three types of online relationships can be identified among diasporic peoples that result in developing new ties, nourishing old ties and rediscovering lost ties. The processes of verification, telepresence, hyper-reality and attribution are discovered and illustrated from online data and interviews which indicate how computer-mediated communication is related to both social networking and identity among migrants.

Hislope, R. (2004). "Crime and Honor in a Weak State: Paramilitary Forces and Violence in Macedonia." Problems of Post-Communism 51(3): 18-26.

Many writers advance the idea that the ethnic wars of the 1990s exemplify a new type of warfare, variously labeled "new wars" or "post-modern wars". The new-wars school is especially quick to stress the extraordinary cooperation that takes place between nationalist politicians and criminal organizations. However, the intertwined problems of proliferating paramilitaries, organized-crime structures, and nationalist politics are a recurrent theme in the Balkans. This article explores the causes of Albanian paramilitary mobilization in present-day Macedonia, with an eye fixed on both proximate causal factors and more historical-structural forces and patterns.

Hockenos, P. (2003). Homeland Calling: Exile Patriotism and the Balkan Wars. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip043/2003010042.html>

Over the last ten years, many commentators have tried to describe and analyze the bloody conflicts that tore Yugoslavia apart. But in all these attempts to make sense of the wars and ethnic violence, one crucial factor has been overlooked—the major, often decisive, role played by exile groups and émigré communities in fanning the flames of nationalism and territorial ambition. Based in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia and South America, some groups helped provide the ideologies, the leadership, the money, and in many cases, the military hardware that fueled the violent conflicts. Atypical were the dissenting voices that drew upon their experiences in western democracies to stem the tide of war.

In spite of the diasporas' power and influence, however, their story has never before been told, partly because it is so difficult, even dangerous to unravel. Paul

Hockenos, a Berlin-based American journalist and political analyst, has traveled through several continents and interviewed scores of key figures, many of whom had never previously talked about their activities. Hockenos investigates the borderless international networks that diaspora organizations rely on to export political agendas back to their native homelands—agendas that at times blatantly undermined the foreign policy objectives of their adopted countries.

Hockenos tells an extraordinary story, with elements of farce as well as tragedy, a story of single-minded obsession and double-dealing, of high aspirations and low cunning. The figures he profiles include individuals as disparate as a Canadian pizza baker and an Albanian urologist who played instrumental roles in the conflicts, as well as other men and women who rose boldly to the occasion when their homelands called out for help.

Hometown Associations: Indigenous Knowledge and Development in Nigeria. (1998). London, Intermediate Technology Publications.

This book is an important addition to understanding the historical processes of local governance in Nigeria. Although there is hardly any hardheaded analysis of other countries, hometown associations (HTAs) are defined as indigenous organizations through which Nigerians and citizens of other West African countries meet their needs when the state is unable to meet its social and political obligations. They are based upon ties of kinship but are products of migration and urbanization. They have significance both at "home" and "abroad." While the specifics of what is to be improved and who decides are the subject of struggle, at home, the focus is on communal improvement. Abroad, the focus is on maintaining connections with home and also providing a support environment for people in a place where they are regarded as strangers. By focusing on case studies of HTAs operating across Nigeria, and through a variety of integrative studies, the chapters in the book compare HTAs across such important dimensions as gender relations, connections to formal government, and as agents of social change.

Hook, J. and R. Gangully (2000). "Multinational Corporations and Ethnic Conflict: Theory and Experience." Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 6(1): 48-72.

Presents a study in which causal conditions identified by theories of ethnic political mobilization are linked to the resource-extracting activities of multinational corporations (MNC). Theoretical arguments of MNC activity and ethnic political mobilization; Empirical evidence of MNC activity and ethnic political mobilization; Conclusion.

Hourani, A. H. (1992). The Lebanese in the World: A Century of Emigration. London, Centre for Lebanese Studies.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol054/93138207.html>

For more than a century, people have been emigrating from countries of the Mediterranean basin - Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece and parts of the Near East - to the New World of America and Australasia. This emigration has formed an

important part of the international movement of population which is one of the features of the modern world.

This book is concerned with one specific movement, that of emigrants from Lebanon who have established communities in North and South America, the Caribbean, Australia and West Africa, and more recently in the Gulf and other parts of the Middle East.

The book is a collection of essays based on papers delivered at a conference on Lebanese Emigration organised by the Centre for Lebanese Studies in Oxford. Historians, economists, sociologists and political scientists, coming from various backgrounds and disciplines, write the chapters. The attempt to evaluate the impact of the emigrants from Lebanon on the host societies, the process of integration, their economic, political and cultural significance, as well as their relations with the home country and their contribution to its development.

The book also touches on the more recent emigration during the recent war in Lebanon; one of the pressing problems facing the country at present. Issues discussed include the effects of the war on the established immigrant communities.

This is perhaps the first comprehensive attempt to make a comparative study of the life of an immigrant community of common origin in different continents and cultures.

Howell, S. (2003). "Cracking Down on Diaspora: Arab Detroit and America's "War on Terror"." *Anthropological Quarterly* 76(3): 443-462.

It is hard now to portray Arab Detroit outside the framework provided by the attacks of September 11, 2001. The idea, popular not so long ago, that the Arabs of metropolitan Detroit had finally entered the cultural mainstream, producing U.S. senators (Spencer Abraham) and union bosses (Steve Yokich, President of the UAW) and captains of industry (Jacques Nasser, CEO of Ford), is likely to be dismissed today as wishful thinking. Once hailed as "an immigrant success story," as "the capital of Arab America," the image of Arab Detroit changed within hours of the 9/11 attacks. Suddenly, it was a scene of threat, "divided loyalties," and potential backlash. In the suburb of Dearborn, home to 30,000 Arab Americans, people began, after 9/11, to describe their neighborhoods [End Page 443] as "ghettoes" and "enclaves," a terminology of Otherness that was popular in 19th century newspaper accounts of Detroit's newly arrived immigrants from Mt. Lebanon. Non-Arabs, for their part, began to use terms like "you people" when talking to Arab neighbors, relatives, and friends. In the language of polite society, "you people" is replaced by unctuous, incessant references to "the Muslim American community" or "the Arab American community," a double-edged jargon that effectively subordinates individual citizens to a logic of collective responsibility even as it protects them from accusations of collective guilt. "The 9/11 attacks," Arabs in Detroit tell us, "set us back a hundred years."

Hroch, M. (2000). Social Preconditions of National Revival in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of the Social Composition of Patriotic Groups Among the Smaller European Nations. New York, Columbia University Press.

This classic work on nationalism, originally published thirty years ago and now reissued with a new preface by the author, provides excellent historical and political background to the profusion of recent nationalist movements in Eastern Europe. Amid all the speculation and theorizing about nationalist currents, Hroch's empirically based study helps counter the impulse toward easy and spectacular generalizations and provides sound footing for an informed approach to the topic

Hsia, T. T., K. A. Haun, et al. (1976). Peking's Policy Toward the Dual Nationality of The Overseas Chinese: A Survey of its Development. [Washington], Library of Congress, Law Library.

Humphrey, M. (1998). Islam, Multiculturalism and Transnationalism: From the Lebanese Diaspora. New York, The Centre for Lebanese Studies in association with I.B. Tauris Publishers.

Much has been written in recent years about the emergence of an international labor market, its underlying dynamic, and its economic and political impact. But the cultural dimension of migration, the patterns of identity and attachment it gives rise to have received far less attention. The migration of people is now increasingly about the internationalization of citizenship rather than the cultural or class homogenization of people in nation states. The oldest and one of the largest of the contemporary diasporas whose movement across the globe is based on labor migration, the Lebanese, provide a particularly rich context in which the subject can be explored. Michael Humphrey reveals how Lebanese migrants have created their households, organized reciprocity in family life, formed urban communities, become workers, defined sectarian identities, transmitted religious culture and established Islamic institutions.

Humphrey, M. (2004). "Lebanese Identities: Between Cities, Nations, and Trans-Nations." Arab Studies Quarterly 26(1): 31-51.

Discusses several issues related to the Lebanese diaspora. Role of globalization in the contemporary diaspora identity; Emigration of the Lebanese in Argentina; Details of a study on Lebanese communities in Cote d'Ivoire.

India High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora. (2003). Report of the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora. New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs.

On the Indian community living across the world and their migration for various purposes; a transnational study.

<http://indiandiaspora.nic.in/contents.htm>

With purchasing power estimated at around \$300 billion, the 20 million strong Indian diaspora can play an influential role in enhancing investment, accelerating industrial development and boosting India's global trade and tourism efforts. To

nurture the symbiotic relationship to mutual advantage, the Government of India established a High Level Committee for the Indian Diaspora under the chairmanship of Dr L.M. Singhvi, to make an in-depth study of the problems and difficulties, hopes and expectations of the overseas Indian communities, with a view to removing unnecessary obstacles standing in the way of optimal utilization of these resources. The following are some of the recommendations made by the Committee on economic development:

The Committee strongly recommended that the expertise in the management, financial, corporate, trade and banking sectors available in the Diaspora should be tapped for the economic rejuvenation of India. This should be done on a mutually beneficial basis and accordingly structural economic reforms, popularly termed as the second-generation reforms in India, for improving the operating environment for conducting business, need to be implemented at the earliest possible occasion.

The Committee noted that the Diaspora's presence in their countries of settlement has catalyzed the demand for Indian goods and services, ranging from food to fashion to the Indian entertainment industry. Members of the Indian diaspora who are employed amongst the top consultancies and multinational firms, can facilitate access to the top management, support our trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) initiatives, and help to increase our share of products outsourced by MNCs. Indian professionals, traders and businessmen can provide useful insights for market penetration strategies and use their networks for the entry of new products and services from India.

“India to Act on Diaspora Proposals.” (2003). Asia Times Online.
http://www.atimes.com/atimes/south_asia/EB19Df07.html

The government is working towards implementing soon all the proposals for the Indian diaspora announced recently, such as the creation of a welfare fund, better educational facilities and compulsory insurance scheme, J C Sharma, secretary, External Affairs Ministry, says.

Indigenous Mexican Migrants in the United States, (2004). Lynne Rienner.

The multiple pasts and futures of the Mexican nation can be seen in the faces of the tens of thousands of indigenous people who each year set out on their voyages to the north, as well as the many others who decide to settle in countless communities within the United States. To study indigenous Mexican migrants in the United States today requires a bi-national lens, taking into account basic changes in the way Mexican society is understood as the twenty-first century begins.

This collection explores these migration processes and their social, cultural, and civic impacts in the United States and in Mexico. The studies come from diverse perspectives, but they share a concern with how sustained migration and the emergence of organizations of indigenous migrants influence social and

community identity, both in the United States and in Mexico. These studies also focus on how the creation and re-creation of collective ethnic identities among indigenous migrants influences their economic, social, and political relationships in the United States

“Indus Entrepreneurs.” Tamil Guardian. <http://www.tamilguardian.com/tg297>
Website that serves as a weekly update for the global Tamil community
TiE, a not-for-profit global network of entrepreneurs and professionals, was founded in 1992 in Silicon Valley, California, USA. Although its birth name, The Indus Entrepreneurs, signifies the ethnic South Asian or Indus roots of the founders, TiE stands for Talent, Ideas and Enterprise. It is an open and inclusive organization that has rapidly grown to more than forty chapters in nine countries. TiE endeavors to cultivate and nurture the ecosystems of entrepreneurship and free-market economies everywhere, as it sees this to be the single most powerful instrument of prosperity.

International Migration and Sending Countries: Perceptions, Policies, and Transnational Relations. (2003). New York, Palgrave Macmillan.

Drawing on casestudies from the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, International Migration and Sending Countries demonstrates how sending countries are emerging as complex and significant actors in migration politics. It shows how a more nuanced understanding of sending countries' policies towards their emigrants and diasporas is relevant for both academic and public policy debates on issues of migration control and development.

Itzigsohn, J. (2000). "Immigration and the Boundaries of Citizenship: The Institutions of Immigrants' Political Transnationalism." International Migration Review 34(4): 1126-1155.

This article analyzes the emergence and the institutional structure of contemporary immigrants' transnational politics. It poses three questions: 1) How is transnational politics structured? 2) How can we explain the current emergence of transnational political linkages? 3) Who participates and who benefits from political transnationalism. The article focuses on the cases of the Dominican Republic, Haiti and El Salvador and argues that they share an institutional pattern of transnational politics in which there are three main actors: the state apparatus of the country of origin; the political parties of the country of origin; and migrant organizations in the country of reception. The article links the rise of this pattern of transnational politics to the need of the states of origin to guarantee the flow of remittances, the organization of immigrants in the country of reception, and the consolidation of competitive politics in democratic regimes. Although the analysis is based on the experiences of Latin American and Caribbean countries and their emigrants in the United States, the article argues that this institutional pattern may transcend this particular region.

Itzigsohn, J. (2004). "Immigrant Incorporation and Racial Identity: Racial Self-Identification Among Dominican Immigrants." Caribbean Studies 32(1): 43-73.

Analyzes the labor incorporation and mobility, perceptions of the receiving society and participation in transnational activities of Dominican immigrants in the U.S. Process of incorporation and transnational participation among first generation Dominican migrants; Different theories of immigrant incorporation; Evaluation of the political and social agency of immigrant.

Itzigsohn, J. and S. Saucedo (2002). "Immigrant Incorporation and Sociocultural Transnationalism." International Migration Review 36(3): 766-799.

This article analyzes sociocultural transnational linkages among Colombian, Dominican, and Salvadoran immigrants in the United States. It emphasizes the importance of comparative analysis and yields three main findings. First, participation in any particular transnational activity is low, but participation over all the different forms of transnational practices is extended. Second, the process of incorporation does not weaken transnational participation. Third, there is more than one causal path that can account for the rise of transnational sociocultural practices. The different paths can be explained by reference to the context of reception and the mode of incorporation of each group.

Jabbara, N. W. (1997). "Politics and Acceptance: The Lebanese in Canada's Maritime Provinces." Canadian Ethnic Studies 29(1): 99-119.

Examines assimilation and acculturation of Lebanese Canadians through their participation in Canadian politics. Delineation of two types of political environments; Reshaping of Lebanese Canadians as a result of their political participation; Comparison of ethnic groups in different political environments.

Jacobsen, K. (2005). The Economic Life of Refugees. Bloomfield, CT, Kumarian Press, Inc.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip058/2005004339.html>

Popular images of refugees depict thousands of traumatized people pouring across borders, congregating in camps where relief agencies try to meet their health and food needs in and outside camps. This book explores the economic life of refugees in protracted situations in a variety of settings: in camps, in urban areas and in third countries in the West.

In *The Economic Life of Refugees*, Karen Jacobsen stresses that refugees fleeing violence and persecution are economic actors. She explores how some of the innovative ideas influencing migration theory can be applied to the study of refugees, and the ways in which humanitarian programs can support their efforts to pursue their livelihoods.

This book is intended for undergraduates and graduate students, practitioners in the field, libraries, NGOs and anyone seeking to learn more about understanding refugees and the response of organizations trying to help them. Written with elegance and passion, *The Economic Life of Refugees* is destined to be a classic work of activism as well as social science.

Jamal, A. (2004). "The Ambiguities of Minority Patriotism: Love for Homeland Versus State Among Palestinian Citizens of Israel." Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 10(3): 433-472.

The article sheds light on minority patriotism in ethno-national states. It utilizes the experience of the Arab minority in Israel demonstrating that patriotism develops in clear interdependence with the dominant ethos of the state. The ethnic citizenship model dominant in Israeli political culture does not incorporate the national or cultural identity of all Israeli citizens equally, rendering Israeli patriotism among Arab citizens more questionable. As a result, Arab patriotic attachment has gradually shifted from civic Israeli to Palestinian patriotism.

Janardhan, N. (2003). "Saudis Tell Expats to Hit the Road." Asia Times Online.
http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Middle_East/EB06Ak02.html

Saudi Arabia's decision to reduce its foreign workforce by more than half in 10 years is a major setback for these workers, but it reflects increased efforts to counter its growing unemployment problem. Following a study on the job market situation in the kingdom, the interior ministry's manpower council announced this week a 20 percent ceiling on the number of expatriate workers and their dependents in the kingdom. The directive will also ensure that workers from a single country will account for no more than 10 percent of the workforce by 2013, changing the kingdom's decades-long dependence on foreign nationals working as hotel staff, taxi drivers and clerks, to public relations specialists, managers and teachers.

Jayasankaran, S. (2003). "Tycoon Sees Gold in Chinese Diaspora." Wall Street Journal.
<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=379984201&sid=1&Fmt=3&clientId=41143&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Hiew King, the self-educated son of a rubber farmer, is an unlikely aspiring media mogul. But that's exactly what he is. During the past decade, Mr. Tiong has quietly become the world's largest Chinese-language publisher outside China and Taiwan, selling newspapers and magazines in Hong Kong; New York; Vancouver, British Columbia; Toronto; and Southeast Asia. His executives say their publications have a global circulation of almost a million and a readership of more than 2.5 million and generate more than \$130 million in revenue.

Jayasuriya, S. d. S. and R. Pankhurst (2001). The African Diaspora in the Indian Ocean. Trenton, NJ, Africa World Press.

Although much has been written about the African Diaspora in the Atlantic Ocean, the Diaspora in the Indian Ocean is virtually unrecognized. Concerned with Africans, who lived south of the Sahara and were dispersed by free will or forcefully to the non-African lands in the Indian Ocean region, this book deals with a topic that has long been overlooked. Eight scholars, researching the African Diaspora in distinct geographical locations in the Indian Ocean region and with expertise in the areas of history, anthropology, linguistics, international relations, politics and sociology, have contributed papers to this book. Edward Alpers compares the African Diaspora in the Indian Ocean with that of

the Atlantic Ocean. Eduardo Medeiros surveys the Mozambican Diaspora in the Indian Ocean Islands (Madagascar, Seychelles, the Mascarenhas, Mauritius and Reunion) and the cultural identities that they developed. Malyn Newitt's paper on African migration to Madagascar, which has taken place for two millennia, focuses on the African contribution to contemporary Malagasy culture. Helen Hintjens demonstrates the African Diaspora in reunion and focuses on the transformation of the Diaspora into French citizens. Jean Houbert surveys the colonization-decolonization of the Indian Ocean Islands of Mauritius, Reunion, Rodrigues, Seychelles and Chagos. Richard Pankhurst surveys the African Diaspora in India from Medieval times to the end of the 18th century. Helene Basu focuses on the Diaspora from the global and political elite context and delineates local constructions of Sidi identity in Gujarat (Western India) that are embedded in a cult of African saints. Finally, Shihan de S Jayasuriya surveys the African Diaspora in Sri Lanka and examines the largest community of African descendants in Sri Lanka whose presence is signaled through dance and music.

Kapur, D. (2001). "Diasporas and Technology Transfer." Journal of Human Development 2(2): 265-287.

Details the international public policy on technology transfer. Importance of immigration policy of a country; Extension and declined cost of modern travel and communication technology; Likelihood of increased circulation of people, idea and money across borders.

Kapur, D. (2002). Sharing the Spoils: Taxing International Human Capital Flows. NBER-NCAER Conference on India's Economic Reforms.

This paper argues that cross-border human capital flows from developing countries to developed countries over the next half-century will demand a new set of policy responses from developing countries. The paper examines the forces that are making immigration policies more skill-focused, the effect of both flows (emigration) and stocks (diasporas) on the source countries, and the range of taxation instruments available to source countries to manage the consequences of those flows. This paper emphasizes the example of India, a large source country for human capital flows, and the United States, an important destination for these human capital flows and an example of how a country can tax its citizens abroad. In combination, these examples point to the significant advantage to developing countries of potential tax schemes for managing the flows and stocks of citizens who reside abroad. Finally, this paper concludes with a research agenda for the many questions raised by the prospect of large flows of skilled workers and the policy alternatives, including tax instruments, available to source countries.

Kapur, D. (2003). Sojourns and Software: Internationally Mobile Human Capital and High-Tech Industry Development in India, Ireland, and Israel.

Driven by a broadly based easing of rich-country immigration restrictions for skilled workers and booming high-tech economies, the decade of the 1990s saw a substantial increase in skilled emigration from emerging economies. To take an

example, the Indian-born population in the United States aged 25 and over increased from 304,000 in 1990 to 836,000 by 2000—80 percent of whom have a tertiary education.¹ A key factor behind this increase has been the introduction and expansion of the H-1B temporary visa program for skilled workers.² The resulting outflow rekindled fears, prominent in the 1960s and 1970s, of a development-stunting “brain drain.” The development costs of talent outflows are certainly hard to dispute when it comes to rich country recruitment of African doctors, given already staggeringly high doctor-to-patient ratios and worsening disease environments. But the loss of talent in high-tech sectors such as software has produced a more ambivalent reaction, with commentators pointing to benefits as well as costs. In this paper, then, we explore the implications of skilled emigration on the development of the software sectors in three emerging economies— India, Ireland, and Israel.

Kapur, D. (2004). "Ideas and Economic Reforms in India: The Role of International Migration and the Indian Diaspora." *India Review* 3(4): 21p.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=15381705>

Discusses the role of international migration policies and the Indian Diaspora in the Indian economy. Changes in the economic policies in India; Impact of transborder laws on Indian intellectuals and entrepreneurs; Implication of globalization on migration policies in India.

Kapur, D. (2004). “Remittances: The New Development Mantra?” Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University/ Center for Global Development.

Remittances are emerging as an important source of external development finance. They have been growing in both absolute volume, as well as relative to other sources of external finance. Perhaps even more important, they are the most stable source of external finance and are providing crucial social insurance in many countries afflicted by economic and political crises. But, as with all substantial external resource flows, the effects of remittances are complex. The paper examines this growing external resource flows to developing countries. It first highlights the severe limitations in data, a sharp contrast to other sources of external finance. It then analyzes (based on this limited data), the key trends in remittance flows. The paper then examines the many complex economic and political effects of remittances. It highlights that while the effects of remittances are greatest on transient poverty, the long-term effects on structural poverty are less clear, principally because the consequences for economic development in general are not well understood. The paper then suggests some policy options to enhance these flows and maximize the benefits. Finally it concludes with some suggestions for future work.

Kaya, A. (2001). Sicher in Kreuzberg: Constructing Diasporas: Turkish Hip-Hop Youth in Berlin. Piscataway, NJ, Transaction Publishers.

This book examines the construction and articulation of diasporic cultural identity among the Turkish working class youth in cross mountain (Little Istanbul) -, Berlin. This work primarily suggests that the contemporary diasporic

consciousness is built on two antithetical axes: particularism and universalism. The presence of this dichotomy derives from the unresolved historical dialogues that the diasporic youths experience between continuity and disruption, essence and positionality, tradition and translation, homogeneity and difference, past and future, "here" and "there", "root" and of "routes", and local and global.

Kaya, A. (2005). "Cultural Reification in Circassian Diaspora: Stereotypes, Prejudices and Ethnic Relations." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 31(1): 129-150.

Contemporary diaspora identities differ to a certain extent from conventional forms of diasporic formations in the sense that the former are no longer characterized by the overwhelming wish to return. Contemporary diasporas are built upon two principal pillars: modern communicative circuitry, and acts of exclusion by receiving societies. Deported by the Russians from their homeland in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Caucasian tribes were welcomed by the Ottoman Empire for practical reasons. Since then they have been subject to several acts of both inclusion and exclusion by the Turkish Republic. They were also treated differently by their local neighbor groups. This paper claims that Circassian groups in diaspora have generated distinct ethnic and cultural identities depending on how they were recognized, or unrecognized, both by their neighbors and by the Turkish state. Cultural reification, or essentialization, becomes common practice among diaspora groups, providing them with a safe haven against misrepresentation, prejudice, exclusion and discrimination. Cultural reification not only adds to the construction of a sense of communality, but also serves as a way of doing politics for the Circassians in diaspora. Culture, then, not only remains a heritage, but also becomes a political strategy.

Kennedy, P. T. and V. Roudometof (2002). Communities Across Borders: New Immigrants and Transnational Cultures. London; New York, Routledge.

Communities across Borders examines the many ways in which national, ethnic or religious groups, professions, businesses and cultures are becoming increasingly tangled together. This is a result of the vast flows of people, meanings, goods and money, which migrate between countries and world regions. Now the effectiveness and significance of electronic technologies for inter-personal communication (including cyber-communities and the interconnectedness of the global world economy) simultaneously empowers even the poorest people to forge effective cultures stretching national borders, and compels many to do so to escape injustice and deprivation.

Kenny, J. Mobilizing Diasporas in Nationalist Conflicts, University of Chicago: 21pgs. <http://www.duke.edu/web/licepl/1/kenny/kenny.pdf>

Why do immigrants in advanced industrialized countries support nationalist groups in their homeland? In the Kosovo crisis, the Kurdish conflict, Bosnia, the Middle East, Northern Ireland and India, to name just a few, nationalist groups have all received monetary, political and material support from those regions' diasporas. Furthermore, this phenomenon has had a long history, with Polish, Irish, Ukrainian, Korean, Croatian and Zionist nationalists all mobilizing their

region's diasporas. During these conflicts diasporas have often been nationalists' most loyal supporters. Despite this there has been little in the way of comparative examination concerning why diasporas support nationalists in the homeland. In this paper I lay out three rival explanations for why immigrants support homeland nationalist movements, my proposed research design for subjecting these theories to critical tests, and the data sources I use. Finally I present evidence from my preliminary tests. I find little support for the conventional wisdom that diasporan nationalism is a function of immigrants' ongoing attachment to the homeland, low levels of assimilation, or their identity needs in the host society. Instead I find strong evidence to suggest that support for diasporan nationalism is strategically adopted by particular groups within the immigrant community as a means of generating support for their own local goals in the host society. In places where these groups were absent, support for homeland nationalism was significantly lower or non-existent. In addressing the issue of diasporan nationalism I am not seeking to explain immigrants' ideological support of homeland nationalism. Instead I am seeking to explain a behavioral shift, in which some immigrants stop seeing the issue of the homeland as a low priority. In most cases support for homeland nationalism may be a social norm, but it requires at most no-cost lip service support. Successful nationalist mobilization entails arriving at a situation in which the issue of the homeland is seen by at least some immigrants as a high priority issue requiring high-cost active support.

Kenny, K. (2003). New Directions in Irish-American History. Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy041/2003002454.html>

The writing of Irish American history has been transformed since the 1960s. This volume demonstrates how scholars from many disciplines are addressing not only issues of emigration, politics, and social class but also race, labor, gender, representation, historical memory, and return (both literal and symbolic) to Ireland. This recent scholarship embraces Protestants as well as Catholics, incorporates analysis from geography, sociology, and literary criticism, and proposes a genuinely transnational framework giving attention to both sides of the Atlantic.

King, C. (2000). "Diaspora Politics between Romania and Ukraine," Georgetown University: 15.

The paper surveys the state of diaspora politics between the two states, and provides an overview of Romanian-speakers in Ukraine and the (much smaller) Ukrainian community in Romania. The first section outlines the history and status of the two communities in either state, especially the Romanian and Moldovan populations in northern Bukovina and Southern Bessarabia. The second section highlights the importance of the Moldovan question the relationship between Romanian-speakers classed as "Romanians" and those termed "Moldovans"—for diaspora politics among Romanians in Ukraine. The third section turns to interstate relations and ethnic questions, highlighting the

reasons for the generally placid relationship between Kyiv and Bucharest on the diaspora front.

King, C. (2001). "The Benefits of Ethnic War: Understanding Eurasia's Unrecognized States." World Politics 53(4): 524-552.

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/world_politics/v053/53.4king01.html

War is the engine of state building, but it is also good for business. Historically, the three have often amounted to the same thing. The consolidation of national states in western Europe was in part a function of the interests of royal leaders in securing sufficient revenue for war making. In turn, costly military engagements were highly profitable enterprises for the suppliers of men, ships, and weaponry. The great affairs of statecraft, says Shakespeare's Richard II as he seizes his uncle's fortune to finance a war, "do ask some charge." The distinction between freebooter and founding father, privateer and president, has often been far murkier in fact than national mythmaking normally allows. Only recently, however, have these insights figured in discussions of contemporary ethnic conflict and civil war. Focused studies of the mechanics of warfare, particularly in cases such as Sudan, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, have highlighted the complex economic incentives that can push violence forward, as well as the ways in which the easy labels that analysts use to identify such conflicts--as "ethnic" or "religious," say--always cloud more than they clarify. Yet how precisely does the chaos of war become transformed into networks of profit, and how in turn can these informal networks harden into the institutions of states? Post-Soviet Eurasia provides an enlightening instance of these processes in train.

King, C. and N. Melvin (1998). Nations Abroad: Diaspora Politics and International Relations in the Former Soviet Union. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press.

The collapse of the Soviet state transformed internal administrative boundaries into international frontiers. Russians, Ukrainians, and other ethnic groups overnight became "nations abroad," communities separated from their ostensible homelands by shifting interstate borders. Since 1991, these new diasporas have had a powerful impact on minorities policy within the Soviet successor states, as well as on relations between the newly independent republics. Focusing on seven key cases - Jews, Armenians, Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Poles, and Volga Tatars - this book offers unique insights into the power of diaspora politics within and between the new states of Eurasia. Political scientists, sociologists, and international relations experts will find this an indispensable guide to the complex interaction of nations and states in the post-Soviet world.

King, C. and N. Melvin (2000). "Diaspora Politics." International Security 24(3): 108-139.

Assesses the influence of 'diasporas,' or ethnic communities divided by state frontiers, on the relations of Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Significance of ethnicity in international relations; Illustration of the diaspora politics among Soviet successor states; Efforts of Russia and Ukraine to establish cultural and political ties; Problems presented by the ethnicity in Kazakhstan.

Kloosterman, R. and J. Rath (2003). Immigrant Entrepreneurs: Venturing Abroad in the Age of Globalization. New York, NY, Berg.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip048/2003018396.html>

No large city is complete without a bustling array of culturally diverse businesses. Immigrant entrepreneurship rose dramatically in the last decade of the twentieth century and has, inevitably, had a huge impact on urban life. Not only has immigrant business revitalized derelict shopping streets, but it has also introduced 'exotic' products and fostered new forms of social cohesion. In spite of this, we rarely consider how migrants made the trek abroad, what role they play in their country of settlement, and what effect they have on the global economic climate.

Through a comparative study of international 'advanced economies', this book explores the impact of immigrant business. It draws on in-depth case studies from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, the United States and South Africa. Paying specific attention to the particularities of each country, it provides an up-to-date review of theoretical debates that have developed rapidly in recent years. How important is the institutional framework of each country in determining the extent and incidence of immigrant entrepreneurship? What role do welfare systems play in immigration and how do they compare and contrast in different countries? In what ways do immigrants use their own resources, make use of existing ones, and create new ones?

Kolsto, P. (1993). "The New Russian Diaspora: Minority Protection in the Soviet Successor States." Journal of Peace Research 30(2): 197-118.

Discusses the consequences which the dismantling of the Soviet state might entail for political instability within and between the Soviet successor states. Effect of rapid political change on the ethnic groups in Russia; Life of Russians outside the Russian Republic; Migration, border revisions, minority protection; The Yeltsin Administration.

Koltso, P. (1996). "The New Russian Diaspora - An Identity of Its Own? Possible Identity Trajectories for Russians in the Former Soviet Republics." Ethnic and Racial Studies 19(3): 609-640.

The collapse of the unitary Soviet state has plunged its former citizens into a profound identity crisis. Particularly hard hit are the twenty-five million Russians living in the non-Russian successor states. Formerly members of the dominant nationality of a multinational state they have been turned into a new Russian diaspora. Whether in time they should come to regard themselves as Latvians (Ukrainians, Georgians, etc.) of Russian extraction or as Russians who happen to be living in Latvia, Ukraine, Georgia, etc. will dearly influence political relations both within and among the Soviet successor states. Identity formation is a prolonged process and is influenced by a number of factors. The author attempts to outline a typology of possible identity trajectories of the Russian diaspora and discusses a number of influential factors which are deemed important to the

identity formation. These factors work very differently in the various non-Russian successor states, and there is therefore no reason to believe that all Russians living outside the Russian Federation will develop the same identity. There is, however, good reason to expect that in the final outcome a very large number of them will develop an identity which sets them apart from the Russian core group.

Koslowski, R. (2005). International Migration and the Globalization of Domestic Politics. London; New York, Routledge.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0418/2004013104.html>

This book considers the impact of emigrant communities on the politics of their home nations, with case studies from Israel, Turkey, Kurdistan, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Sri Lanka

La, J. (2004). "Forced Remittances in Canada's Tamil Enclaves." Peace Review 16(3): 379-386.

Canada currently hosts the world's largest Sri Lankan diaspora. Most of the roughly 400,000 Sri Lankan immigrants to Canada are ethnic Tamils who came as political refugees following the outbreak of civil war on the small island in 1983. Sadly, however, their persecution continues at the hands of the Liberation Tamil Tigers of Eelam (LTTE), an ethnic Tamil insurgency group fighting for autonomy in the northeastern portion of Sri Lanka, and notorious for using tactics such as political assassination, suicide bombing, and the recruitment of child soldiers. Half a world away from the conflict's origins, the LTTE has established a formidable presence within Canada's Tamil enclaves. The LTTE regards these diaspora communities as attractive sources of revenue for funding its costly war. They've developed a system to extract remittances from Tamil refugees in Canada by exploiting transnational social ties. They threaten migrants about the security of relatives or property still in Sri Lanka. The practice creates victims on both sides of the migration system because it draws resources from the host state to fuel a destructive war in the sending state. Political, social, and geographical features on both sides of the Sri Lankan Tamil migration experience make people vulnerable to sustained coercion by the LTTE after resettlement.

Labor, J. I. o. (2002). Migration and the Labor Market in Asia: Recent Trends and Policies, OECD and Japan Institute of Labor: 401.

This publication is intended to provide the world at large with information and data concerning migration trends and policies in Asia. It also attempts to draw together the major trends in the international migration of labor migrants to, from and within the East and Southeast Asian region over the last few years.
<http://www1.oecd.org/publications/e-book/8103041E.PDF>

Laitin, D. D. (1998). Identity in Formation: The Russian-Speaking Populations in the Near Abroad. Ithaca, Cornell University Press.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, nationality groups have claimed sovereignty in the new republics bearing their names. With the ascendancy of these titular nationality groups, Russian-speakers living in the post-Soviet

republics face a radical crisis of identity. That crisis is at the heart of David D. Laitin's book. Laitin portrays these Russian-speakers as a "beached diaspora" since the populations did not cross international borders; the borders themselves receded. He asks what will become of these populations. Will they learn the languages of the republics in which they live and prepare their children for assimilation? Will they return to a homeland many have never seen? Or will they become loyal citizens of the new republics while maintaining a Russian identity? On the basis of ethnographic field research, discourse analysis, and mass surveys, Laitin analyzes trends in Estonia, Latvia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine.

Lam, M. L.-L. (2000). Working with Chinese Expatriates in Business Negotiations: Portraits, Issues, and Applications. Westport, Conn., Quorum.

This is a study of Chinese expatriates who are working for American clients that seek joint ventures and other business relationships with mainland Chinese business and governmental organizations. The main focus of the study is how these Chinese middlemen and women work to create harmonious business relationships between members of the two very different cultures. The data and the interpretations will be of keen interest to any American business seeking to conduct joint ventures and other forms of commerce in China. The research will also be of interest to any Chinese organization seeking to work more effectively with Americans.

Lawson, C. (2003). "Voting Preference and Political Socialization Among Mexican Americans and Mexicans Living in the United States." Mexican Studies 19(1).

Recent survey data strongly suggest that extending the franchise to Mexicans living abroad would further weaken the already ailing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Compared to their compatriots in Mexico, Mexicans in the United States are extremely ill disposed toward the PRI and particularly sympathetic to the center-right National Action Party (PAN). These differences, however, appear to be a function of education levels and media messages rather than underlying political values or self-selection through migration. Consequently, the distribution of voters across Mexico's main parties in future elections would depend in part on the dynamics of a campaign conducted partly in the United States.

Lederhendler, E. (2000). The Six-Day War and World Jewry. Bethesda, University Press of Maryland.

This book is a collection of seventeen essays on the effects of the Six-Day War on Jews in the Diaspora, with special focus on the Jewish communities in the U.S., Canada, Argentina, Mexico, Russia, France, South Africa, Poland, and the Islamic nations. The war's cultural, economic, and political effect upon Diaspora-Israeli relations is also analyzed.

Lemarchand, R. (1993). "The Siren Song of Self-Determination." UNESCO Courier 46(6): 29-33.

Analyzes the threat posed to human rights and democracy by the excesses of self-determination. Ethno-regional self-determination; Embattled ethnic

minorities; Territorial sovereignty coinciding with ethnic identity; Ethnic cleansing; Politicized ethnicity; Ethnic nationalism; Awakening of a collective self-awareness; Conflict of nationalist ideologies; Sequence of interlocking violence; Rethinking the responsibilities of the international community.

Leon-Ledesma, M. and M. Piracha (2004). "International Migration and the Role of Remittances in Eastern Europe." International Migration 24(4): 65-84.

In this paper we analyze the effect of remittances on employment performance for Central and East European (CEE) economies. We show that the impact of remittances on unemployment depends on its effect on productivity growth and investment. In order to empirically analyze the impact of remittances we estimate a productivity equation using a set of 11 transition countries during the 1990 to 1999 period. Our results show support for the view that remittances have a positive impact on productivity and employment both directly and indirectly through its effect on investment.

Leonard, K. (2000). "State, Culture, and Religion: Political Action and Representation Among South Asians in North America." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 9(1): 21-39.

Examines the South Asian communities in North America. Social conditions of the Sikh, Hindu and Muslim communities; How the Asian American and Muslim American politics will lead to the dissolution of the diasporic nature of the Pakistani and Indian community; Comparison of the religious formulations and practices of first- and second-generation Pakistani and Indian Muslims.

Leonard, K. (2003). "American Muslim Politics." Ethnicities 3(2): 147-182.

Surveys the major communities and organizations of Muslims in the U.S. and their discourses before and after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Overview of political issues faced by American Muslims; Differences among American Muslims; Convergence among organizations under the ethnic group; Ways in which patriarchy and family and community are upheld.

Lever-Tracy, C., D. F. K. IPO, et al. (1996). The Chinese Diaspora and Mainland China: An Emerging Economic Synergy. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York, Macmillan Press; St. Martins Press.

Argues that investment linkages between diaspora capital and entrepreneurship, and the economically booming towns and villages along China's east coast are the key to China's economic prosperity and the continuing success of the reform process. The study began by tracing investment from Hong Kong into the Pearl River Delta, and back into the diaspora. It then widened gradually to encompass more mainland and diaspora Chinese and enterprises. The findings support the UN prediction that China's economy will be the world's largest by 2015, and undermine the prediction that China will soon fall under Japanese hegemony.

Levitt, P. (1998). "Social Remittances: Migration-driven Local-level Forms of Cultural Diffusion." International Migration Review 32(4): 926-948.

Many studies highlight the macro-level dissemination of global culture and institutions. This article focuses on social remittances -- a local-level, migration-driven form of cultural diffusion. Social remittances are the ideas, behaviors, identities, and social capital that flow from receiving to sending-country communities. The role that these resources play in promoting immigrant entrepreneurship, community and family formation, and political integration is widely acknowledged. This article specifies how these same ideas and practices are remolded in receiving countries, the mechanisms by which they are sent back to sending communities, and the role they play in transforming sending-country social and political life.

Levitt, P. (2001). "Transnational Migration: Taking Stock and Future Directions." Global Networks 1(3): 195-216.

Increasing numbers of sending states are systematically offering social and political membership to migrants residing outside their territories. The proliferation of these dual memberships contradicts conventional notions about immigrant incorporation, their impact on sending countries, and the relationship between migration and development in both contexts. But how do ordinary individuals actually live their lives across borders? Is assimilation incompatible with transnational membership? How does economic and social development change when it takes place across borders? This article takes stock of what is known about everyday transnational practices and the institutional actors that facilitate or impede them and outlines questions for future research. In it, I define what I mean by transnational practices and describe the institutions that create and are created by these activities. I discuss the ways in which they distribute migrants' resources and energies across borders based primarily on studies of migration to the United States

Levy, A. (2000). "Diasporas Through Anthropological Lenses: Contexts of Postmodernity." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 9(1): 137-158.

Examines the book 'Faith in History: Armenians Rebuilding Community,' by Susan Pattie within the context of anthropological approaches to diasporas. Background on the development of anthropological concept in diasporas; Reasons for the failure of anthropologists to use the discipline in the diaspora phenomenon; Role of residual nationalism in the formation of Armenian diasporic consciousness.

Lewis, B. and D. Schnapper (1994). Muslims in Europe. London; New York New York, NY, Pinter; Distributed in the USA and Canada by St. Martin's Press.

Lim, S. C. C. (2005). Hua Song: Stories of the Chinese Diaspora. San Francisco, CA, Long River Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip055/2004031110.html>

Lin, G. C. S. (2002). "Hong Kong and the Globalisation of the Chinese Diaspora: A Geographical Perspective." Asia Pacific Viewpoint 43(1): 63-92.

This study examines the processes of spatial restructuring in the Hong Kong–South China region. The paper analyzes urban-rural interaction in a historical and transnational context. Based on detailed census data collected in 1961 and 1996, this study traces the origins of the Hongkongers and maps out their spatial distribution according to their native place identities. The heightened population movement between the rural hinterland in the South China region and the Hong Kong metropolis is inseparable from territorial organization on the Chinese mainland. The great spatial mobility demonstrated by the Hongkongers, or, their ‘refugee mentality’ as it is known, is found to be deeply rooted in their marginal sub-ethnic identity in the nation. A systematic analysis of spatial data reveals that the diasporic landscape developed in Hong Kong has been polarized by the élite English and Shanghainese speakers on the one end and the Kejia people on the other end. Despite the processes of globalization, the great spatial mobility of the Hong Kong sojourners and the diasporic landscape they have created have been effectively shaped by their place-based ethno-linguistic identities. If the transnational movement of people is considered an important component of globalization, then this study reinforces the importance of locality and contests the fashionable notion of globalization as a ‘placeless’ phenomenon. The seemingly displaced empire of Chinese diaspora capitalism, in which Hong Kong has played a crucial part, has remained grounded by pre-existing place-specific conditions.

Lind, M. (1996). The Next American Nation: The New Nationalism and the Fourth American Revolution. New York, Free Press Paperbacks.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/samples/simon031/96002144.html>

As this century comes to a close, debates over immigration policy, racial preferences, and multiculturalism challenge the consensus that formerly grounded our national culture. The question of our national identity is as urgent as it has ever been in our history. Is our society disintegrating into a collection of separate ethnic enclaves, or is there a way that we can forge a coherent, unified identity as we enter the 21st century? In this "marvelously written, wide-ranging and thought-provoking"* book, Michael Lind provides a comprehensive revisionist view of the American past and offers a concrete proposal for nation-building reforms to strengthen the American future. He shows that the forces of nationalism and the ideal of a trans-racial melting pot need not be in conflict with each other, and he provides a practical agenda for a liberal nationalist revolution that would combine a new color-blind liberalism in civil rights with practical measures for reducing class-based barriers to racial integration

Lintner, B. (2004). "Chinese Organised Crime." Global Crime 6(1): 84-96.
Secret societies have always been endemic to Chinese overseas communities, surviving on fear and corruption and prospering through their involvement in a wide range of legal and illegal businesses. For many years, Hong Kong was seen as the 'capital' of this worldwide Chinese criminal fraternity and, in the 1980s, many outside observers and analysts thought the gangs that were based in the then British colony would leave once it reverted to Chinese rule in 1997. In

the end, the reverse turned out to be the case. Not only did the Hong Kong Triads make arrangements with the territory's new overlords, but in Chinatowns all over the world, close links were also forged with mainland Chinese interests. In China itself, where cutthroat capitalism has replaced the old, austere socialist system, new secret societies, both Triad-linked criminal groups and various syncretic sects, are also expanding at a breathtaking pace. An entirely new breed of entrepreneurs is emerging on the fringes of China. The businesslike and well-connected, pinstriped suit-wearing managers of the Sun Yee On Triad have shown where the future lies, while gangsters are breaking new ground in such new frontiers as the Russian Far East, which could have far-reaching consequences for the stability of the entire region.

Loucky, J. and M. M. Moors (2000). The Maya Diaspora: Guatemalan Roots, New American Lives. Philadelphia, Temple University Press.

This collection describes process and the results of the Maya Diaspora.

Lowell, B. L. (2000). "H-1B Temporary Workers: Estimating the Population," Institute for the Study of International Migration: 49.

The temporary H-1B specialty visa grants work authorization to highly skilled foreign persons for three years, renewable for another three. This paper provides the first estimates of the H-1B workforce population. The estimated population under current legislation is 425,000 in the year 2000 and is forecast to reach a high of 460,000 in 2001. It would then slowly decline as the permitted number of H-1Bs under the cap drops as required by current legislation. What if the Senate bill passes into law and the cap was raised to 195,000 for the proposed three-year period? This cap would generate a high of 710,000 in 2002 and would slowly decline to around 270,000 by 2010, assuming a return to the 1990 Act's ceiling of 65,000 new visas yearly.

Lowell, L. (2000). Remittances, U.S. Latino Communities, and Development in Latin American Countries. Migration World Magazine. 28: p.13.

Focuses on the growth of remittances that migrants in the United States (U.S.) send to their homes from 1994 to 2000. Annual growth of the U.S. money transmission sector from 1991 to 1996; Average amount of money transferred from the U.S. to foreign countries; Ways to leverage remittances; Rise in the number of Mexican hometown associations (HTA) in Chicago, Illinois from 1994 to 1998.

Lucas, R. E. B. (2001). "Diaspora and Development: Highly Skilled Migrants from East Asia," World Bank: 53.

The traditional assumption is that loss of the best and the brightest hurts those remaining at home. Yet evidence is emerging that a highly skilled diaspora may play several important roles in promoting development at home. One possibility is that migrants may send home significant remittances, but international remittances have not been an especially large source of foreign exchange for East Asia, relative to exports, with the notable exception of the Philippines. On

the other hand, China's diaspora has been a major source of foreign investment, and of investments that generate employment in particular. By 1995, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan were the sources of more than two-thirds of China's accumulated direct investments. In part, the influence of emigrants stems from their social networks. These networks have been shown to be as prevalent and active amongst professionals as amongst the less skilled, internationally as well as domestically, operating both informally and formally with government support, and spreading across a divergent range of ethnic communities. More generally, skilled emigrants are well-placed to act as middlemen, enhancing information flows, lowering reputation barriers and enforcing contractual arrangements, resulting in an expansion of capital inflows from foreigners, as well as from the diaspora, and of trade links too. Estimates for Canada suggest that the immigration of skilled workers from East Asia may have had a very large effect indeed in expanding Canadian imports from East Asia. There is also evidence to indicate that presence of a larger Chinese diaspora, in common between two countries, has a major effect in enhancing bilateral trade.

Luce, E. (2003). "Mother India Calls In Her Asset-rich But Far-flung Offspring." Financial Times: pg.7.

http://web.lexisnexis.com/universe/document?_m=8257e7054c1f01f3c2f76acec9f43292&_docnum=17&wchp=dGLbVtbzSkVA&_md5=348cbb39a50256382ca09d7dd6f0eda3

India is wooing its 20m-strong diaspora after decades of treating it with disdain. Atal Behari Vajpayee, India's prime minister, is to submit legislation that would permit dual nationality for Indians based in seven countries, including the US, the UK and Canada.

Ma, L. J. C. and C. L. Cartier (2003). The Chinese Diaspora: Space, Place, Mobility, and Identity. Lanham, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy041/2002151795.html>

Geographers working in Asia and the west discuss historical and contemporary Chinese diasporas; Hong Kong and Taiwan as diasporic homelands; ethnicity, identity, and diaspora as home; migration and settlements in North America; and transmigrants in Oceania.

Mackie, J. (2003). " Thinking About the Chinese Overseas." American Asian Review 21(4): pg. 1.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=12871180>

The diversity of settlement patterns of the Chinese overseas (i.e. their degrees of acceptance, integration, and 'assimilation' into other societies) poses tangled problems of analysis and explanation. Ideas about a single homogeneous Chinese diaspora based on ethnic or cultural affinity tend to disregard this diversity. The Southeast Asian Chinese, by far the most numerous, have experienced a steady process of desinification since 1949, but are far from smoothly integrated or assimilated anywhere, even in Thailand, generally regarded as the acme of assimilation. In North America and Australasia, the patterns are very different. But ethnicity is proving a more stubborn source of

primordial resistance to assimilation tendencies than has been recognized. 'Hybridity' is an idea, which may open up new thinking on these matters.

Maitra, R. (2003). "Indian Diaspora Gains Muscle in Washington." Asia Times Online. http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/EI23Df03.html

Not long ago, the Pakistan lobby was accustomed to steamrolling over the weak Indian lobby in Washington. Then a favorite of the Cold War warriors of Foggy Bottom and the Pentagon, the Pakistan lobby had a grand old time pushing the "pro-Soviet" Indians off the Hill. Such days belong to the past. Now, Capitol Hill has hardly a good word to say about Pakistan. And some events in India, which would have angered US congressmen and senators in bygone days, leading them to issue strong verbal denunciations, if not demand the imposition of sanctions, nowadays go virtually unnoticed.

Manalansan, M. F. (2000). Cultural Compass: Ethnographic Explorations of Asian America. Philadelphia, Temple University Press.

Cultural Compass rewrites the space of Asian Americans. Through innovative studies of community politics, gender, family and sexual relations, cultural events, and other sites central to the formation of ethnic and citizen identity, contributors reconfigure ethnography according to Asian American experiences in the United States. In these eleven essays, scholars in anthropology, sociology, ethnic studies, and Asian American studies reconsider traditional models for ethnographic research.

Manchuelle, F. (1997). Willing Migrants: Soninke Labor Diasporas, 1848-1960. Athens London, Ohio University Press; J. Currey Publishers.

A study of labor migration of the Soninke ethnic group of West Africa. Their historical employment in the French merchant marine set the stage for their larger migration to France, and today 85% of Black African migrants to France are from this ethnic group. Analysis of French precolonial and colonial records and interviews with Soninke migrants show that these migrations were driven by a search for improved economic conditions and have much in common with European and American migrations. This conclusion refutes theoretical arguments in Africanist literature that have stressed the role of the colonial state in forcing migration through violence and taxation.

Mandelbaum, M. (2000). The New European Diasporas: National Minorities and Conflict in Eastern Europe. New York, Council on Foreign Relations Press.

The European upheavals of the twentieth century have left in their wake a series of national minorities in Eastern Europe. These "new diasporas" have been created by the movement not of people but of borders. The interaction of these minorities, the new states in which they are located, and the homeland states where their co-nationals predominate and from which they have been separated is the leading cause of large-scale conflict in the wake of communism's collapse. The politics of four of these European "national triads" - Hungarians, Russians, Serbs, and Albanians - is the focus of this important book.

Mankekar, P. (2002). "'India Shopping': Indian Grocery Stores and Transnational Configurations of Belonging." Ethnos 67(1): 75-97.

How do representations of 'India' shape the lives of members of a diasporic community, the identities they forge, and the politics they negotiate? This paper examines how grocery stores in the San Francisco Bay Area enable the construction of India and Indian culture, and argues that (1) Indian grocery stores in the diaspora form a crucial node in the transnational circulation of texts, images, and commodities between India and the diaspora; (2) the objects sold in these stores create varying regimes of value in different contexts; (3) gender (as it intersects with class and race) offers an important lens to examine the kinds of social practices facilitated by these stores. Throughout, the author wishes to foreground the on-going and contested construction of a transnational set of images, discourses, and institutions that engender what different people mean by 'India.'

Mark, L. (2002). "Diplomacy by Other Means." Foreign Policy 132: 48-53.

Discusses United States diplomacy. Constraints on national governments; Rise of global nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); Negative aspects of propaganda; Availability of information in open societies; Importance of strategic communication; How to carry out successful diplomacy; Development of close relationships with key individuals; Attempts to hide that messages are coming from particular governments; Role of NGOs, diasporas, and political parties; Reform.

Martin, D. and T. A. Aleinikoff (2002). "Double Ties." Foreign Policy 133: 80.

Argues for the policy of dual citizenship. Why dual nationality is gaining popularity given the global economy and increased migration; Reasons why countries are supporting dual nationality including improving ties with their emigrants; Opinion of critics that dual nationality mitigates loyalty to adopting nation; View that dual nationality fosters peaceful relations between countries.

Martin, D. and K. Hailbronner (2003). Rights and Duties of Dual Nationals: Evolution and Prospects. New York, Kluwer Law International.

This book comprehensively evaluates the legal status of dual nationals on the basis of a comparative analysis, with emphasis on practice and law in the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey, and other selected countries, comprising contributions of both academics and practitioners. Among the legal subjects examined more intensively are the exercise of political rights by dual nationals, including voting and office holding; performance of military service; loss and withdrawal of citizenship; and effects of dual nationality on judicial cooperation, as well as aspects of private international law. The authors pay attention to developmental trends and legal changes in various countries, and also to the philosophical and theoretical perspectives underlying various practices. Specific recommendations for states dealing with dual nationality complete the investigation.

Martin, P., M. Abella, et al. (2004). "Best Practices to Manage Migration: The Philippines." International Migration Review 38(4): 1544-1560.

The Cooperative Efforts to Manage Emigration (CEME) project examines ways in which countries of origin, transit, and destination can cooperate to better manage migration. The project focuses on source countries of migration that are in transition to market economies and democratic systems of governance, developments that promise to reduce unwanted migration, and uses study visits to seek best practices for organizing the three Rs -- recruitment, remittances, and returns -- to protect migrants and to reduce emigration pressures and for promoting ongoing cooperation on migration matters between countries of origin, transit and destination.

Mathias Jr., C. M. (1981). "Ethnic Groups and Foreign Policy." Foreign Affairs 59(5).

Discusses ethnic diversity in the United States and its attendant foreign policy attachments. Distinction between ethnicity and ethnic interest groups; Distinction between foreign and American-based lobbies in the field of foreign policy; Ironies of U.S. ethnic politics.

Maybury-Lewis, D. (2002). The Politics of Ethnicity: Indigenous Peoples in Latin American States. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies: Distributed by Harvard University Press.

The indigenous people of the hemisphere have resisted a five-hundred-year assault, fighting to maintain their cultural identities. During this time, authorities in the Americas have insisted that the toleration of indigenous societies and cultures would undermine their respective states. In recent years, however, the nations of the Americas have started to reverse themselves. They are altering their constitutions and proclaiming themselves multiethnic. Why is this happening now? The Politics of Ethnicity: Indigenous Peoples in Latin American States, edited by David Maybury-Lewis, helps us understand the reasons and history behind these times of transition. The book provides a valuable overview of current problems facing indigenous peoples in their relation with national states in Latin America, from the highlands of Mexico to the jungles of Brazil. The traditional, sometimes centuries old, relations between states and indigenous peoples are now changing and being rediscussed. The collection, authored by U.S. and Latin American anthropologists using interdisciplinary approaches, enables the reader to understand these recent developments in a comparative framework. An ambitious and quite thorough collection, it is brought together skillfully by one of the discipline's maître penseurs.

McCabe, I. B., G. Harlaftis, et al. (2005). Diaspora Entrepreneurial Networks: Four Centuries of History. New York, NY, Berg.

Traditionally, diaspora communities have been understood to be pariah communities, and most work on diasporas has focused on specific groups such as the Jewish or African Diaspora. This book is unique in comparing a range of diasporas, including the Jewish, Arab, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Maltese,

Greek, and Armenian diasporas. Taking the past four centuries into consideration, the authors examine diaspora trading networks across the globe on both a regional and international level. Through an understanding of diaspora trading networks, we learn not only about diaspora communities but also about the roots of the modern global economy.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip053/2004026841.html>

McCaffrey, L. J. and L. J. McCaffrey (1997). The Irish Catholic Diaspora in America. Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press.

McDowell, C. (1996). A Tamil Asylum Diaspora: Sri Lankan Migration, Settlement and Politics in Switzerland. Providence, Berghahn Books.

A study focusing on Sri Lankan Tamils from the Jaffna Peninsula who, due to ethno-nationalist violence and repression, sought asylum in Switzerland. McDowell (research officer, refugee studies, U. of Oxford) bases his research on a combination of anthropological fieldwork and archival material, investigating the development of the Tamil community in Switzerland, the impact of Swiss federal policy and practice on them, and the economic impact of accommodating at least 200,000 refugees. The study provides information on the Swiss people's popular opinion (opposed to reaction) and the changes made to re-shape asylum policies taking both humanitarian and economic realities into account--a methodology being adopted by other European countries.

McKeown, A. (2000). "From Opium Farmer to Astronaut: A Global History of Diasporic Chinese Business." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 9(3): 317-361.

Focuses on diasporic Chinese businessmen who are a fixture in discussions of regional Asia-Pacific economies. Perspectives on overseas Chinese business networks; Shortcoming of the internal approach in explaining Chinese business networks as a consequence of Chinese culture and Confucianism; Effect of European industrialization on overseas Chinese enterprise.

Mendoza, S. L. L. (2001). Between the Homeland and the Diaspora: The Politics of Theorizing Filipino and Filipino American Identities: A Second Look at the Post-Structuralism-Indigenization Debates. New York, Routledge.

Arguing for the contingent nature of the need for nuance perspectives in their invocation across politically-uneven contexts, this study models a way of productively engaging the current debates between deconstructive cultural criticism and the project of indigenization as these are played out in the struggles of Filipino and Filipino American academics seeking empowerment for their respective communities.

Meyer, J.-B. (2001). "Network Approach Versus the Brain Drain: Lessons from the Diaspora." International Migration 39(5): 91-111.

For the past two decades, network approaches have led to many conceptual and empirical developments in the studies of international migration as well as of technological innovation. However, surprisingly, such approaches have hardly

been used for the study of what is at the intersection of both fields, namely the mobility of highly skilled persons or knowledge workers. This article draws on recent evidence brought by case studies on intellectual diaspora networks to bridge this gap and to explore the issue. These highly skilled expatriate networks, through a connectionist approach linking diaspora members with their countries of origin, turn the brain drain into a brain gain approach. These persons and groups also provide original information that questions conventional human capital based assumptions. The article argues that descriptions in terms of network open interesting perspectives for the understanding as well as management of the current global skills' circulation. The network approach under consideration combines input from migration as well as from innovation studies. This suggests an expanded version of the network approach, referring to actors and intermediaries, of which traditional kinship ties are but a part of more systematic associative dynamics actually at work.

Middle Eastern Minorities and Diasporas. (2002). Portland, OR, Sussex Academic Press.

The Arab countries and the Arab Middle East have been projected as homogeneous and united social and political entities. Yet beneath the surface, ethnic tensions and conflicts simmer. Some of these conflicts are well known and the issues arising the reform are part of the regular diet of news. Other tensions involving ethnic minorities and ethnic diasporas are less well known. But they are no less problematic for regional actors. Particularly so since they are not only influenced by global developments, but they also significantly influence political, economic, cultural and ideological regional and intrastate developments.

The purpose of this book is to highlight the factors, forces, and circumstances that affect inter-communal relations in the region, and point toward strategies and circumstances that promote or hinder coexistence and integration, or antagonism. By studying diasporas in the Middle East in terms of their significant regional factors in relation to the Middle Eastern diaspora worldwide, this book makes an important and unique contribution to linking the study of Middle Eastern diasporas to the general new field of diasporic studies.

Migration Between States and Markets. (2004). Burlington, VT, Ashgate.

Twelve selected papers from the inter-congress meeting of the International Sociological Association's Research Committee on Migration, held at the U. of Liège, Belgium in May 2001, deal with the conflicting demands of the market and the state in handling contemporary migration flows. The papers look at issues related to the growing tension between the need for migrant workers in the global economy and the desire of states to control immigration. A second theme looks at the roles and responsibilities of the state, using the examples of four countries with very different immigration traditions: Turkey, Israel, Taiwan, and Germany. A third theme is the extent to which trends in international migration are challenging both markets and states.

Misra, A. (2003). "A Nation in Exile: Tibetan Diaspora and the Dynamics of Long Distance Nationalism." *Asian Ethnicity* 4(2): p.189, 18pgs.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=10182250>

This essay is an attempt to explore the dynamics of Tibetan nationalism in diaspora. I do this from three perspectives. First, I examine the techniques of contemporary nationalist uprisings among displaced communities, and I argue that the nature and character of the nationalism-in-exile is determined to a great extent by the cooperation between the community within Tibet and those outside it. Secondly, I analyze the situation where a displaced community keeps the nationalism agenda alive in isolation. Specifically, I argue that beyond whatever situation may be present in the territory with a contested sovereignty, those in the diaspora always pursue a policy to establish links and ties--both clandestine and open--with their counterparts and work in tandem in order to facilitate their cause. Thirdly, I argue that fears of persecution cannot be a basis to non-engagement with those living in the contested territory: nationalist struggle is very much like a war, and it cannot be fought effectively from outside. In addition, the aspirations of the community concerned is likely to be compromised if those in the diaspora are overwhelmingly concentrated in one host country. Further, although traditional-legal or charismatic leadership is a great uniting factor and crucial to the vision of the diasporic community, excessive dependence on it can significantly alter the course of the nationalist aspiration.

Mitchell, K. (2001). "Transnationalism, Neo-liberalism, and the Rise of the Shadow State." *Economy and Society* 30(2): 165-189.

<http://80www.gateway.ingenta.com.researchport.umd.edu:2050/patron/searching/Availability/umd;jsessionid=737hofsmcl7fr.circus?pub=infobike://routledg/reso/2001/00000030/00000002/art00001&targetId=1113922214022>

This paper examines the processes through which a neo-liberal agenda is broadened and entrenched through time. The case study focuses on a federal immigration policy in Canada in the 1980s, which encouraged the rapid entry of wealthy entrepreneurs and investors from Hong Kong. One of the many impacts of the arrival of this Chinese business élite in British Columbia was the rapid growth of a key volunteer organization in Vancouver dedicated to social service provisioning for immigrants. With the donations and volunteerism of the new Chinese arrivals, this organization grew from a small, narrowly focused social service institution, to one of the largest and most extensive providers in the lower Mainland, supplying numerous goods and services formerly controlled primarily by the province and the federal government. As a result of the actions of this voluntary organization, a type of interstitial organization that some scholars have termed under the rubric, 'the shadow state', conservative politicians in the 1980s were able to roll back many welfare state programs in British Columbia without a corresponding loss of legitimacy occurring from the immediate truncation of services. The Business Immigration Program thus aided in the entrenchment of a neo-liberal agenda both through the increased circulation of capital and articulation with Asian networks, and also through the devolution of direct welfare-state governance. I argue that this immigration program thus represents

one good example of the multiple ways that seemingly simple policy shifts can have much broader effects, and can entrench neo-liberal policy socially, culturally and institutionally as well as economically.

Moore, W. (2002). "Ethnic Minorities and Foreign Policy." SAIS Review 22(2): 15.
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/v022/22.2moore.pdf

To what extent do ethnic minority groups influence foreign policy? This question hinges on the impact of cross-border ties between ethnic groups and the extent to which a minority ethnic group can "capture" foreign policy despite opposition from the majority in both democratic and autocratic regimes. The evidence suggests that ethnicity matters, but in a limited fashion: ethnic ties can heighten diplomatic conflict, influence decisions to provide support for insurgent groups, and exacerbate international crises. Yet these ties have little impact on decisions by governments to impose economic sanctions and are far from the primary determinant of international armed conflict. Ethnicity is but one cleavage over which political mobilization might occur, and one that neither scholars nor politicians should reify.

Mountford (1997). "Can a Brain Drain be Good for Growth in the Source Economy?" Journal of Development Economics 53(2): 287-303.

This paper analyzes the interaction between income distribution, human capital accumulation and migration. It shows that when migration is not a certainty, a brain drain may increase average productivity and equality in the source economy even though average productivity is a positive function of past average levels of human capital in an economy. It is also shown how the temporary possibility of emigration may permanently increase the average level of productivity of an economy

N, C. (2001). "Conflict Goods: The Challenges for Peacekeeping and Conflict Prevention." International Peacekeeping 8(3): 18.

The role played by the trade in non-military goods (conflict goods) in the promotion and perpetuation of conflicts is extremely important. This article begins by outlining a typology of the strategies used by actors in conflicts to exploit this trade for sustaining weapons acquisition and war economies. It is then argued that while strategies aimed at restricting the flow of conflict goods may represent a useful means of influencing the decisions of actors in conflict, it is also the case that the current international control agenda on goods such as diamonds and drugs raises several problems. There is the risk that the policy agenda will become hostage to the kind of 'drugs and thugs' bias that has hobbled progress on the control of small arms. There is the challenge of controlling conflict goods without hurting legitimate trade in the same goods. There is also the difficult question of whether to reward military leaders, as part of a deal to secure (an often tenuous) peace, by giving them a stake in the economic sectors that they had exploited to prosecute war. Finally, further research is needed on a holistic agenda for dealing with conflict goods, including the monitoring by peacekeepers and police of illicit trading.

Naim, M. (2002). "The Diaspora That Fuels Development: Thanks To Globalisation, Migrants from Poor Countries Can Do More Than Ever To Feed Wealth and Know-How Back to." Financial Times: pg. 13.

http://web.lexisnexis.com/universe/document?_m=8257e7054c1f01f3c2f76acec9f43292&_docnum=21&wchp=dGLbVtb-zSkVA&_md5=a7b4ea7052d9a2d39962966d456e603b

Globalization has greatly expanded the means through which people in one country can remain involved in another country's cultural, economic and political life. Money transfers, travel and communications, networks and associations of nationals living abroad - these and other opportunities for expatriates to live in one country even as they reside in another, may be creating a powerful new source of prosperity for developing countries.

Nair, S. J. S. (2005). "Indian Diaspora Takes Over Mumbai." The Financial Express.
http://www.financialexpress.com/fe_full_story.php?content_id=79062

Overseas Indians have begun descending on Mumbai in hordes. Determined to look ahead despite the tsunami tragedy, over 2,500 delegates comprising 1,500 people from as many as 60 countries will attend the third Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) beginning here on Friday. In fact, the organizers - the ministry of overseas Indian affairs (OIA) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Ficci) — admitted that they were overwhelmed by the unprecedented response to the event from across the world, as they continued to receive inquiries for registration. From top-notch overseas Indians in the field of finance, banking, insurance, trading, information technology to workers, especially from the Gulf countries, the delegates are expected to attend the three-day conclave in the commercial and entertainment capital of India in large numbers.

Narayan, K. L. "Indian Diaspora: A Demographic Perspective," Centre for Study of Indian Diaspora, University of Hyderabad: 45.

In this paper, I would like to present a brief history of the Indian Diaspora with special reference to the demographic dimensions. An attempt has also been made to give a brief historical, demographic and socio-economic profile of the countries having significant presence of the Indians/ PIOs. I have covered only those countries in some detail which have or in the recent past had more than 50,000 Indians/PIOs, due to paucity of space.

The Indian Diaspora is the third largest diaspora, next only to the British and the Chinese in that order. Indians/people of Indian origin (PIOs) are found in all continents. In Mauritius the PIOs are the single largest ethnic group (70.10 percent). In countries namely Fiji (47.75 percent), Surinam (35.90 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (35.25 percent), Guyana (30.30 percent), and Nepal (27.12 percent) they form a substantial proportion of host country's population. They have a large presence in the United Arab Emirates (16.55 percent), Qatar (15.76 percent), Oman (14.29 percent), Bahrain (11.16 percent), Malaysia (7.07 percent), Sri Lanka (6.28 percent) and Kuwait (5.88 percent). Several other countries have significant presence of Indians/PIOs.

Nayar, K. E. (2004). The Sikh Diaspora in Vancouver: Three Generations Amid Tradition, Modernity, and Multiculturalism. Toronto; Buffalo, University of Toronto Press.

"Canadian Sikh have been great changes in their communities, which are primarily concentrated in larger urban centers, especially Vancouver and the British Columbia Lower Mainland. In *The Sikh Diaspora in Vancouver*, Kamala Elizabeth Nayar illustrates the transition of Sikh social culture as it moves from small Punjabi villages to a Canadian metropolis." The result of an analysis of the beliefs and attitudes among three generations of the Sikh community, the book highlights differences and tensions with regard to familial relations, child rearing, and religion. In exploring these tensions, Nayar focuses particularly on the younger generation, and underlines the role of Sikh youth as a catalyst for change within the community. She also examines the Sikh community as it functions and interacts with mainstream Canadian society in the light of modernity and multiculturalism, exploring the change, or lack thereof, in attitudes about the functioning of the community, the role of multicultural organizations and the media, continuity in traditional customs, modifications in behavior patterns, and changes in values.

Nayyar, D. (1994). Migration, Remittances, and Capital Flows: The Indian Experience. Delhi; New York, Oxford University Press.

This book, focusing on a relatively unexplored theme in economics, makes an important contribution to our knowledge of migration across national boundaries and to our understanding of its implications and consequences for labor exporting countries. The book constructs a profile of international labor migration from India, analyzes the macro-economic impact of the labor flows and the associated financial flows on the national economy, and discusses the issues or problems that arise in a wider macro-economic context, with reference to the Indian experience. To begin with, the author sets out a theoretical framework to analyze the macro-economics of international migration. This first part of the book outlines the dimensions of and the trends in these migration flows and financial flows. It puts together the evidence, based on published and unpublished data from primary sources, on migration, remittances and capital flows to sketch a picture of international labor migration from India that has not been available until now. The second part of the book analyzes the macro-economic implications and consequences of migration. It seeks to assess the impact of labor flows on output and employment, and of financial flows on savings, investment and the balance of payments. This leads to a discussion of policies, problems and issues with regard to the export of workers, the inflow of remittances and the movement of capital. In conclusion, the author sets out some prescriptions which would facilitate the maximization and the socialization of the benefits from international migration in the wider context of economic development.

Nesbitt, F. N. (2004). Race for Sanctions: African Americans Against Apartheid, 1946-1994. Bloomington, Indiana University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip046/2003015567.html>

This study traces the evolution of the anti-Apartheid movement among African Americans from its origins in the 1940s through the civil rights and black power eras to its maturation in the 1980s as a force that transformed U.S. foreign policy. The book traces the emergence of this counter-hegemonic discourse in the radical African diaspora politics of the 1940s despite its suppression by the government. It looks closely at efforts to co-opt African-American leaders and organizations through an "enlightened paternalism" that included covert and overt CIA funding and the establishment of anticommunist journals. In the 1950s and 1960s anti-apartheid sentiment reemerged during the civil rights movement and found its strongest expression during the black freedom movement of the next decade. The book looks at three important political groups: TransAfrica - the black lobby for Africa and the Caribbean; the Free South Africa Movement; and the Congressional Black Caucus and its role in passing sanctions against South Africa over President Reagan's veto. It concludes with an assessment of the impact of sanctions on the release of Nelson Mandela and his eventual election as president of South Africa.

New African Diasporas. (2003). New York, Routledge.

The extensive literature relating to the African Diaspora has tended to concentrate on the descendants of those who left Africa as part of the slave trade to North America. This important new book gathers together work on more recent waves of immigration - concentrating particularly on the last twenty years - and goes beyond the United States to look at Diaspora settlement in the UK and Northern Europe as well.

Nile, R., Australia. Bureau of Immigration Research., et al. (1991). Immigration and the Politics of Ethnicity and Race in Australia and Britain. Carlton, Australia London, Bureau of Immigration Research; Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies, University of London.

Nyberg-Sorensen, N., N. Van Hear, et al. (2002). "The Migration-Development Nexus: Evidence and Policy Options." International Migration 40(5): 49-72.

Migration and development are linked in many ways - through the livelihood and survival strategies of individuals, households, and communities; through large and often well-targeted remittances; through investments and advocacy by migrants, refugees, diasporas and their transnational communities; and through international mobility associated with global integration, inequality, and insecurity. Until now, migration and development have constituted separate policy fields. Differing policy approaches that hinder national coordination and international cooperation mark these fields. For migration authorities, the control of migration flows to the European Union and other OECD countries are a high priority issue, as is the integration of migrants into the labor market and wider society. On the other hand, development agencies may fear that the development policy objectives are jeopardized if migration is taken into consideration. Can long-term goals of global poverty reduction be achieved if short-term migration policy

interests are to be met? Can partnership with developing countries be real if preventing further migration is the principal European migration policy goal? While there may be good reasons to keep some policies separate, conflicting policies are costly and counter-productive. More importantly, there is unused potential in mutually supportive policies, that is, the constructive use of activities and interventions that are common to both fields and which may have positive effects on poverty reduction, development, prevention of violent conflicts, and international mobility. This paper focuses on positive dimensions and possibilities in the migration-development nexus. It highlights the links between migration, development, and conflict from the premise that to align policies on migration and development, migrant and refugee diasporas must be acknowledged as a development resource.

Nyiri, P. (2001). "Expatriating is Patriotic? The Discourse on 'New Migrants' in the People's Republic of China and Identity Construction Among Recent Migrants From the PRC." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 27(4): 635-654.

After 1978, the People's Republic of China (PRC) moved to (re-)legitimize, by both institutional and discursive means, allegiance to China in established overseas Chinese communities. In this article, I attempt to show how it has progressed to the next step: celebrating migration as a patriotic and modern act, and encouraging transnational practices among people who are in the process of leaving China. More specifically, I discuss how the state discursively constructs 'new migrant' culture; how it engages in imagining the transnational community of new migrants and operationalizes imaginaries of the home province and the homeland. I also explore how identity construction among recent migrants is manipulated by elites that participate in this state-promoted imagining process.

OECD Trends in International Migration 2003. Trends in International Migration and in Migration Policies, OECD: 388.

http://www.oecd.org/document/17/0,2340,en_2649_33931_28703185_1_1_1_1,00.html

This report analyzes recent trends in migration movements and policies in all OECD member countries and in selected non-member countries. It includes a detailed description of the flows, the different channels of immigration and the diversity of nationalities involved. The report also underscores the contribution of immigration to population and labor force growth and reports on the changes in the sectoral distribution of foreign workers. In addition, it reviews selection policies in relation to labor migration, especially those regarding skilled foreign workers, and examines limits to these policies. The report also presents measures aimed at improving the management of migration flows, recalling that co-operation with origin countries remains a priority for migration policies. Particular attention is given to the integration of immigrants, with a focus on policies that improve the knowledge of the host country's language, the recognition of migrants' diplomas and qualifications and access to vocational training for low-skilled migrants. The report also includes details about the ongoing process in developing common migration policies within Europe.

The reader will also find in this publication:

- A special chapter on the regional dimension of migration flows.
- A case study which analyzes the international mobility of health professionals from and to South Africa and the associated risk of brain drain.
- Detailed country notes on recent trends in migration flows and policies.
- A statistical annex containing the latest data on foreign and foreign-born populations, foreign workers, migration flows and naturalizations.

Ogan, C. L. (2001). Communication and Identity in the Diaspora: Turkish Migrants in Amsterdam and Their Use of Media. Lanham, Lexington Books.

If my feet are in Amsterdam, my head and heart are in Turkey. This is the dilemma of the Turkish "guestworkers" in Christine Ogan's fascinating new work on the Netherlands' migrant population. Ogan explores the explosive impact Turkish media has had on this particular diasporic community as they struggle to adapt to life in the west and to redefine their personal and collective identity. Never before have people who lived in adopted lands had such immediate and pervasive access to information and entertainment from their birth countries. This work documents how these newly available communication media have enabled them to maintain a connection with their ethnic culture, a psychological comfort zone that minimizes estrangement from Turkey, and exacerbates the separation from Dutch public life. Not only a superb case study on how the Netherlands' Turkish community defines itself, this remarkable book's message resonates across the wider European debate currently raging on immigration.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy02/2001029435.html>

Olsen, D. A. (2004). The Chrysanthemum and the Song: Music, Memory, and Identity in the South American Japanese Diaspora. Gainesville, University of Florida Press.

Music helps form and nurture ethnic identity for large populations of people of Japanese descent in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Paraguay. In a story never before told, Dale Olsen offers a musical history and ethnography of this vibrant Asian diaspora, the largest population of overseas Japanese in the world and one of the most successful subcultures in South America. An early immigration of Nikkei--people of Japanese heritage--landed on the coast of Peru in 1899. Hundreds of thousands more arrived in the first half of the 20th century, most seeking work as agricultural laborers. Olsen argues that music became essential for nourishing their "Japaneseness," perhaps second only to speaking the Japanese language. Music making, music listening, and dancing all express the soul of the people and tell others who they are, he says. Communicated and transmuted through the intricate workings of collective memory, music has the power to reconstruct and manipulate cultural identity; it helps immigrants maintain strong connections to their ancestral home and to forge new ones in their adopted culture. Olsen provides a history of Nikkei emigration and music from the Japanese homelands, comments on the contributions and the roles of song contests and karaoke in shaping their new social life and identity, and discusses Nikkei aesthetic values. His research sources include interviews, memoirs of immigrants and their children, newspaper accounts of Nikkei musical

experiences and thoughts, and observations of musical events. Olsen also documents and interprets his own performances with and for the Nikkei on the Japanese shakuhachi flute. Covering five generations of Nikkei over more than a century, this ethnomusicological investigation makes an original contribution to Japanese diaspora studies. It will be of special interest to scholars of the sociology of immigrant cultures and identity formation, Asian and Latin American studies, and ethnomusicology. It offers a model of innovative theoretical and experimental ways to learn about subcultures in diaspora.

Ong, A. (2003). "Cyberpublics and Diaspora Politics Among Transnational Chinese." Interventions: The International Journal of Postcolonial Studies 5(1): pg. 82-100.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=9387042>

The author asserts that diaspora politics may inspire its members to unjustly use the internet for cyber-based humanitarian interventions on the behalf of co-ethnics in distant lands.

Orfalea, G. and G. Orfalea (2005). The Arab Americans: A Quest for Their History and Culture. Northampton, Mass., Olive Branch Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip057/2005002841.html>

This powerful, personal account of more than 100 years of the history of Arab Americans combines the research of a historian with the vivid storytelling of a poet and novelist. Greg Orfalea's search for insight into his family's past took him on a ten-year odyssey from Los Angeles to his family's ancestral village in Syria to nearly thirty Arab-American communities across the United States. His archival research and interviews with more than a hundred Arab Americans—from taxi drivers and shopkeepers to White House correspondent Helen Thomas—culminated in the 1988 publication of *Before the Flames*. This present volume is an updating and complete revisiting of that seminal project, for much, indeed, has happened to Arab Americans since that time. Orfalea here extends his interviews to the important Arab-American communities in Detroit and Washington, and revisits the history of Arab-American political organizations excluded from his earlier book when it was deemed "too political."

Orozco, M. (2000). "Latin Hometown Associations as Agents of Development in Latin America," Tomas Rivera Policy Institute and Inter-American Dialogue.

In this paper, Dr. Manuel Orozco examines Latino hometown associations (HTAs) and their considerable growth over the past decade. These organizations are formed by groups of immigrants hailing from the same towns. While their focus has been primarily on supporting the immigrant community in the United States, in recent years a growing number of HTAs have begun to send collective remittances back home for community development projects such as paving roads, building schools, and buying ambulances. Dr. Orozco studies HTAs formed by Dominicans, Guatemalans, Mexicans, and Salvadorans in several cities in the United States. He concludes that there are several characteristics common to almost all HTAs, including their informal and voluntary structure, sporadic relationships with municipalities in the hometowns, and small economic

base. He notes the potential of HTAs to contribute to economic development, but cautions that HTAs will not be uniformly successful. He makes three recommendations to help HTAs improve their performance and contribution to community development: organizing training workshops, establishing better relationships with municipalities, and creating “transnational public policy networks.” Despite this new interest in collective remittances, Dr. Orozco reminds us that the first priority for most immigrants is improving their lives in the United States.

Orozco, M. (2002). “Remitting Back Home and Supporting the Homeland: The Guyanese Community in the U.S.” Working Paper commissioned by USAID, GEO project, Inter-American Dialogue.

Guyana represents an important illustration of the effects that migration can have on a country’s economy. This report looks at the extent to which the Guyanese diaspora is connected with its home country and the level of remittances and contributions made to its country’s economy. The first of four key findings in this report is that Guyanese society is significantly in contact with its home country and communities. Their level of activity is widespread throughout the United States and focuses on a variety of philanthropic projects. Second, the flows of remittances sent back home are significantly high relative to the country’s main economic indicators, amounting to at least one hundred million dollars annually. However, these flows are officially underestimated at fifty million. Third, costs of sending money are among the highest in the Americas and the market is largely uncompetitive. Fourth, although a percentage of senders use banks to transfer remittances, there is no international electronic deposit fund capability in the country. This situation signals an opportunity to enable an international infrastructure that in turn provides a cost effective money transfer system.

Orozco, M. (2002). “Worker Remittances: The Human Face of Globalization,” Working Paper commissioned by the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

This report is a comparative study of worldwide transfer costs to nine countries. It also compares these international trends with costs and trends of sending money to Latin America. The report is based on interviews with experts and businesses, a review of the literature on remittances, and data gathering and analysis of pricing, sending methods, and technologies employed by more than fifty money transfer businesses including banks, ethnic stores, and international money transfer corporations. The study looked at the impact of remittances on the nine countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and specifically at costs for immigrants to send money from major sending countries including from the United States.

Ostergaard-Nielsen, E. (2001). "Transnational Political Practices and the Receiving State: Turks and Kurds in Germany and the Netherlands." Global Networks 1(3): 261-283.

This article examines how the social and political contexts in receiving countries affect the transnational political practices of migrants and refugees, such as their

mobilization around political events in their homeland. The case study explores the political participation of Turks and Kurds in Germany and the Netherlands in its full complexity that is in both the immigration country and in homeland politics. The findings suggest that transnational political practices should not be reduced to a function of the political opportunity structures of particular receiving countries for two main reasons: (a) more inclusive political structures, which provide for more participation and co-operation on immigrant political issues, may at the same time, and for that very reason, serve to exclude dialogue on homeland politics; (b) homeland political movements may draw on a different range of resources than their immigrant political counterparts, including those outside the local political institutional context.

Ostergaard-Nielsen, E. (2003). "The Democratic Deficit of Diaspora Politics: Turkish Cypriots in Britain and the Cyprus Issue." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 29(4): 683-700.

This article critically examines transnational political practices of migrants and their local and international political ramifications. Recent literature on migrant transnationalism heralds the role that migrants or refugees can play in democratization in their countries of origin or even as significant actors in global politics. Drawing on an in-depth study of Turkish Cypriots in Britain, this article highlights two crucial and interrelated aspects of migrants' transnational political participation as it unfolds in both their country of residence and their country of origin. First, the paper illustrates the ambiguity of those patterns of political representation that may characterize the interaction between migrants' homeland political associations and political actors in their countries of origin and settlement. Second, Turkish Cypriot transnational lobbying in Britain highlights how lack of access to the host-country political establishment limits migrants' influence on processes of democratization in their country of origin. The paper explores the dynamics through which certain organizations manage to negotiate their way into the host-country political system while others remain outside on the 'Hyde Park Corner' of diaspora politics where central policy-makers rarely pass by.

Ostergaard-Nielsen, E. (2003). "The Politics of Migrants' Transnational Political Practices." International Migration Review 37(3): 760-787.

This article critically examines transnational political engagement of migrants and refugees in local, national and global political processes. Based on inductive reading of existing scholarship and in particular the author's own research on Turks and Kurds in Europe, the article discusses key concepts and trends in our understanding of why, how and with what consequences migrants engage in transnational political practices. These practices, this article suggests, are influenced by the particular multilevel institutional environment, which migrant political actors negotiate their way through. This environment includes not only political institutions in the sending and receiving country, but also global norms and institutions and networks of other nonstate actors. Finally, the article argues for critical examination of the democratic transparency and accountability of

migrants' transnational networks in any analysis of their long and short-term impact on domestic and global politics.

Ostergaard-Nielsen, E. (2003). International Migration and Sending Countries: Perceptions, Policies, and Transnational Relations. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire; New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol041/2003045692.html>

Drawing on case-studies from the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, International Migration and Sending Countries demonstrates how sending countries are emerging as complex and significant actors in migration politics. It shows how a more nuanced understanding of sending countries' policies towards their emigrants and diasporas is relevant for both academic and public policy debates on issues of migration control and development.

Ouaked, S. (2004). "Transatlantic Roundtable on High-Skilled Migration and Sending Countries Issues." International Migration 40(4): 153-167.

Globalization and the advent of the knowledge economy have created a new context where there is a greater demand for the highly skilled, especially in the information technology (IT) industry. High-skilled migration has become increasingly more complex, even if in recent years the term "brain drain" has become a generic reference to "high-skilled migration" of all types. It has also become clear that brain mobility does not automatically translate into "brain drain", and that impacts vary by the types of skills held by migrants. The meeting demonstrated that while much is known about high-skilled migration and its effects on source countries, there is also a great deal yet to be learned in a dynamic environment. Many participants deplored the lack of reliable data, which makes it difficult to know what is really going on and to establish appropriate policies. Clearly, there are an array of policies that can offset possible adverse effects of skilled mobility and even leverage the flow into positive outcomes for source countries. A key element is improvement of the population's general level of education. Low levels of skills keep average labor productivity and wages low and therefore retard development. Long-term strategies to promote economic growth are needed to enable developing countries to retain and draw back their highly skilled and address the negative effects of the brain drain. Migrants themselves can play an important role through their remittances, diaspora networks, and own willingness to return - at least temporarily - to share their skills and contribute to economic progress. Finally, destination countries can facilitate the process through policies that promote circulation of highly skilled migrants.

Pan, L. (1990). Sons of the Yellow Emperor: A History of the Chinese Diaspora. Boston, Little, Brown.

Population explosion, poverty and corruption have driven millions of Chinese from their homeland. Emigration, persistent since the 1600s, reached a floodtide in the second half of the 19th century. Chinese cut sugar in Hawaii, worked mines in the Transvaal, built Madagascar's first roads and Manila's finest churches and hospitals. Pan, a Shanghai-born writer based in Hong Kong and

England, writes with exceptional skill and clarity about a vast, complex subject. The wave of anti-Chinese hysteria in San Francisco after the boom days was not untypical of the discrimination and cruelties the Chinese faced. Pan explores Chinatowns from New York to Bangkok and discusses intermarriage, triads (secret societies), and Chinese food. She paints the Chinese immigrant experience as a human drama in this moving, inspirational account of one group's survival and success.

Papachristos, A. (2005). "Gang World." Foreign Policy. March/April 2005: pg.48.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=2798
Gangs are becoming a national security threat in several Latin American countries. Not only in Latin America, but also globally, gangs becoming ubiquitous with the spread of globalization. As globalization creates disenfranchised groups, particularly in urban areas, many turn to gang activity such as selling drugs. Only in extreme cases are gangs transnational such as the Latin Kings and MS-13. Latin America is being especially hard hit by gangs as the United States deports thousands of illegal aliens back to those countries after they are arrested for various crimes. Many of these deportees are gang members who either attempt to get back into the U.S., engage in cross-border activity of human and drug trafficking or establish or join gangs in their destination country.

Papadopoulou, A. (2002). Kurdish Asylum Seekers in Greece: The Role of Networks in the Migration Process. Helsinki, UNU/ WIDER Conference on Poverty, International Migration and Asylum: 16.

The paper describes the role of social networks in asylum migration, aiming to explain how some people decide to stay in Greece and how others move on. Drawing from the example of Kurdish migrants in Athens, the paper examines how transnational and local social and family networks operate in the decision-making process, in the journey and in the period of temporary ('in transit') and permanent settlement. Regarding the journey, special emphasis is given to the description of the smuggling business, with the aim to add to a critical examination of the relation between smuggling and migrants. It is argued, that Kurds who are temporarily settled in Greece do not engage socially in this country, but are more oriented towards their homeland and other destination countries. Integration in Greece is an individual than an ethnic community effort, often assisted by social ties with the natives. An important division among Kurdish migrants is that between the non-politicized and the politically 'organised' - members of Kurdish parties who are active in homeland politics but dissociated from the refugee population.

Parekh, B. C., G. Singh, et al. (2003). Culture and Economy in the Indian Diaspora. London; New York, Routledge.

This book examines the Indian diaspora in the US, Canada, the UK, East Africa, South Africa, the West Indies, Southeast Asia and Australasia focusing on demography, economy, culture and future development.

Pascal, A. a. (1996). "Diasporas et finacement de conflits." Economie des guerres civiles. F. Jean and J. C. Rufin. [Paris], Hachette: 593 p.

Pawliczko, A. L. and Naukove Tovarystvo Imeny Shevchenka (Canada) (1994). Ukraine and Ukrainians Throughout the World: A Demographic and Sociological Guide to the Homeland and its Diaspora. Toronto, Published for the Shevchenko Scientific Society by University of Toronto Press.

A surprising number of the world's 58 million Ukrainians have settled in Europe, North and South America, Australia, Oceania, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. This reference offers a survey of this widespread population. It is both a demographic handbook that provides up-to-date statistical data and an ethnographic study of a people struggling to preserve their identity despite decades of denationalization policies in the homeland and the forces of assimilation abroad.

Pearson, D. (2001). The Politics of Ethnicity in Settler Societies: States of Unease. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York, Palgrave.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol051/00067095.html>

Why have settler societies, such as Australia, Canada, and New Zealand moved to the forefront of multi-cultural change? This question is addressed in this comparative study. David Pearson explores the linked processes of aboriginal dispossession, settler state formation and international migration, and argues these historical foundations are still closely related to recent trends in ethnic politics. His surveys include discussions of multiculturalism, national identity, sovereignty, globalization, and citizenship.

Pedraza, S. (1985). Political and Economic Migrants in America: Cubans and Mexicans. Austin, University of Texas Press.

Peterson, S. (1999). "Chechen Diaspora Rallies." Christian Science Monitor. 92: 6.
<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=2522891>

Focuses on reactions of various groups to the Russian military campaign in Chechnya including Chechen protesters and an Iranian delegation sent to Moscow, Russia.

Picard, E. (1993). "Communities at the Crossroads." UNESCO Courier 46(6): 19-23.
Examines the process of community consolidation. Identity-construction; Nation-state; Globalization and cultural secularization; Demands of underprivileged peripheral groups; Loyalty to a community; Quest for security; 'Armed tribe'; Local militias; 'Ethnic cleansing'; Lebanonization; Repressing signs of deviation; Imaginary community; Proliferation of smaller states; Monopoly on democracy.

Pido, A. J. A. (1986). The Filipinos in America: Macro/Micro Dimensions of Immigration and Integration. New York, Center for Migration Studies.

Platt, K. (1997). "Ancient Roots of China Diaspora Tapped in Push for Unity." Christian Science Monitor. 89: 3.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=9701201687>

Highlights the development of cultural contacts across the three politically conflicting regions of China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Marked increase of visits to the mainland by residents of Hong Kong and Taiwan; Effect of increase visits on social and cultural ties; Views of Huang Yasheng, a fellow at Harvard University.

Poros, M. V. (2001). "The Role of Migrant Networks in Linking Local Labour Markets: The Case of Asian Indian Migration to New York and London." Global Networks 1(3).

Social networks have long been identified as crucial to migration flows and the economic behavior of immigrants. Much of the literature on international migration and economic sociology specifically focuses on the role of interpersonal ties in influencing migration and economic action, such as finding employment. Using the case of Gujarati Indian migration to New York and London, the life histories of these immigrants illustrate that specific configurations of network ties result in different migration flows and occupational outcomes. These configurations include organizational, composite, and interpersonal ties that link local labor markets trans-nationally and channel immigrants to particular destinations and into particular occupations. The findings clarify the role and meaning of networks as they affect different types of migration and the occupational outcomes of migrants. The prominence of these network mechanisms also challenges the role of human capital in producing distinct outcomes for immigrants.

Portes, A. (2001). "Transnational Entrepreneurs: The Emergence and Determinants of an Alternative Form of Immigrant Economic Adaptation." WPTC-01-05.

The recent literature on immigrant trans-nationalism points to an alternative form of economic adaptation of foreign minorities in advanced societies, based on the mobilization of their cross-country social networks. The phenomenon has been examined mainly on the basis of case studies that note its potential significance for immigrant integration into the receiving countries and for economic development in the countries of origin. Despite their suggestive character, these studies consistently sample on the dependent variable, failing to establish the empirical existence of transnational activities beyond a few descriptive examples and their possible determinants. We address these issues on the basis of a survey designed explicitly for this purpose and conducted among selected Latin immigrant groups in the United States. Although immigrant trans-nationalism has received little attention in the mainstream sociological literature so far, it has the potential of altering the character of the new ethnic communities spawned by contemporary immigration. We examine the empirical existence of trans-nationalism on the basis of discriminating functions of migrant characteristics and seek to establish the relative probabilities of engaging in this kind of activities based on hypotheses drawn from the past literature. Implications of our results for the sociology of immigration, as well as broader sociological theories of the economy are discussed.

Portes, A., L. E. Guarnizo, et al. (1999). "The Study of Transnationalism: Pitfalls and Promise of an Emergent Research Field." Ethnic and Racial Studies 22(2): 217-238.

This introductory article defines the concept of trans-nationalism, provides a typology of this heterogeneous set of activities, and reviews some of the pitfalls in establishing and validating the topic as a novel research field. A set of guidelines to orient research in this field is presented and justified. Instances of immigrant political and economic trans-nationalism have existed in the past. We review some of the most prominent examples, but point to the distinct features that make the contemporary emergence of these activities across multiple national borders worthy of attention. The contents of this Special Issue and their bearing on the present understanding of this phenomenon and its practical implications are summarized.

Poster, C. (1982). "Political Culture and Regional Ethnic Minorities." Journal of Politics 44(2): 560-569.

Discusses the relationship between political culture and regional ethnic minorities. Definition of political culture; Condition of the politicization of ethnic solidarities in the industrialized world; Dynamics of political socialization; Importance of culture in the analysis of ethnicity.

"PM Appeals to Scientific Diaspora to Return." (2003). The Financial Express.

http://www.financialexpress.com/fe_full_story.php?content_id=25229

Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has stressed the need for "appropriate scientific and technological inputs at all levels and sectors" to achieve the eight per cent GDP growth during the 10th Plan period.

Inaugurating the 90th session of Indian Science Congress here on Friday, Mr. Vajpayee also appealed to members of Indian scientific and technological diaspora to return to their native land to make India one of the leading developed nations in the world.

Priya, V. (2004). "Ethnicity and Politics: East Indians in the Political Process of Guyana and Trinidad." India Quarterly Special Issue: 100-142.

Traces the cause of the discord between the East Indians and Blacks in Guyana and Trinidad since the 1960s. Political economy of the slavery and emancipation; Assessment of the dynamics of Indian participation in the political field; Roots of ethnic politics in Guyana and Trinidad; Role of emerging middle class political leaders in feeding the masses' fears of ethnic domination; Intervention of Great Britain in the evolving political situation in the colony.

Problemy Povysheniia *Effektivnosti borby s Organizovanno* Prestupnostiu:

Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov. (1998). Moskva, Akademiia upr. MVD Rossii.

[Translation from Russian: "Problems of Increasing Efficiency of Dealing With Organized Crime: A Compilation of Research Papers," Moscow Academy of Management, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Russia.]

Radu, M. (1995). "Western Diasporas in Post-Communist Transitions." Problems of Post-Communism 42(3): 57-63.

Discusses the role of East European emigrants who returned to their homelands since 1989. Description and characteristics of the émigrés; Contribution of technical expertise and financial capital; Rejection of those who aspired for leadership.

Ramamurthy, B. (2002). "International Labour Migrants: Unsung Heroes of Globalisation." Sida Studies No. 8, Sida Center: 120.

The impact of immigration on the labor market is currently a burning issue. On the other hand, very little is said about the other side of the coin – the consequences of emigration for the home country. This report provides a welcome international overview of the effects of emigration on the home countries. It gives prominence to issues such as: What makes people move? How serious is the so-called "brain drain" that can arise in the home country? What is the importance for society of the flows of money, often substantial, to the emigrants' families back home? How is the labor market affected? The report also defines issues that policy-makers and researchers should study more closely.

Rauch, J. (2001). "Business and Social Networks in International Trade." Journal of Economic Literature 39: 1177-1203.

Business and social networks that operate across national borders can help to overcome these kinds of informal trade barriers. In the work quoted above, for example, Saxenian (1999) shows that a transnational community of Indian engineers has facilitated outsourcing of software development from Silicon Valley to regions like Bangalore and Hyderabad. Research can provide us with insight into how transnational networks overcome informal trade barriers, and at the same time can serve to document and even quantify the existence of these barriers. Determining the relative importance of contract enforcement versus informational barriers is especially important since they point to quite different areas of concern for policymakers. Sections 3 and 4 of this survey are devoted to research motivated by the roles of transnational networks in alleviating problems of contract enforcement and providing information about trading opportunities, respectively.

Realms of Exile: Nomadism, Diasporas, and Eastern European Voices. (2002).

Lanham, MD, Lexington Books.

Realms of Exile brings together authors writing on diverse themes of Eastern European exile to define the experiential and linguistic peculiarities of exiled people who share similar cultural, geographical, and mythological backgrounds and who have suffered under totalitarian rule. Interdisciplinary and cross-cultural scholarship at its best, the book casts new light on the many nuances and variations of many of the cultures and ethnic groups of Eastern Europeans.

Recktenwald, M. (1998). "The Russian 'Diaspora' in Ukraine: Russian Influences on their Political Behavior." College Park, MD, University of Maryland.

Renshon, S. (2001). "Dual Citizenship and American National Identity," Center for Immigration Studies: 60.

Riggs, F. W. (1994). "Ethnonationalism, Industrialism, and the Modern State." Third World Quarterly 15(4): 583-612.

Examines the causes of ethnonationalism and its link with industrialization. Role of the modern state; History of inter-nationality conflicts; Types of ethnicity; Three waves of ethnic nationalism; Implications in world politics

Rivera-Salgado, G. (2002). "Cross-Border Grassroots Organizations and the Indigenous Migrant Experience." Cross Border Dialogues: U.S.-Mexico Social Movement Networking. J. F. a. D. Brooks, La Jolla, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

This collection brings together assessments of a decade of social responses to economic integration between the United States and Mexico, documenting the emergence of social organizations and constituencies as key actors in the bilateral relationship. The studies address labor, environmental, trade advocacy, Latino and immigrant rights, small farmer, and pro-democracy/human rights movements. The authors include both key social organization strategists and researchers who have followed more than a decade of cross-border networking

Rivera, D. W. (2003). "Engagement, Containment, and the International Politics of Eurasia." Political Science Quarterly 118(1): 81-107.

Focuses on international policies of Eurasia. Return of imperialism in Soviet Union; Policies towards the Diaspora; Policy of the west towards Vladimir Putin's Russia.

Robinson, S. (2003). Some Political Implications of the Emergent Economies of the Remittances. Migration and Development: Transnationalism and New Perspectives on Integration, first international colloquy.

[Translated from Spanish] The fehaciente fact of the weakness of the economies struck by the effects of the neoliberalism, where the gain is privatized and the costs and risks are socialized, makes turn around to see the subject of the remittances like something more and more strategic. But its incorporation to the public policies and its impact in the policy in Latin America are a complex subject. In agreement the present strategy of development of the neoliberal economic model does not produce an increase in the entrance of most of the families in the countries in the north of Costa Rica and the south of the Bravo River, and while the rates of emigration increase, they are become the respective national economies. Nowadays the remittances sent to house by the different categories from emigrants now constitute the first heading of the currency income and the support of a good percentage of the families from Mexico to Nicaragua. We are before a new regional condition: the Mesoamérica of remesas. In these emergent economies of remittances is developed a novel political process where

the groups of emigrants in the North nowadays exert a pressure to the interior of their countries and localities of origin to the time that the resources sent from outside now begin to exceed the fiscal resources that the respective national states invest in the regions and receiving municipalities. It is a new process that passes in two parallel tracks: in the circuits of the political power of the parties, of the local authorities and the organizations of the emigrants and to the time in the increasing network of operators of transference of money, commercial and without profit aims.

Roeder, P. G. (2003). "Clash of Civilizations and Escalation of Domestic Ethnopolitical Conflicts." Comparative Political Studies 36(5): 509-540.

<http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/36/5/509>

The clash-of-civilizations thesis asserts that differences between civilizations increase the likelihood of escalation of conflicts and that since the end of the cold war, fault lines between civilizations are becoming the sites of the most intense conflicts. The author tests the tenability of this claim concerning domestic ethnopolitical conflicts. Statistical tests employ logit analysis to analyze 1,036 ethnopolitical dyads (linking 130 governments and 631 ethnic groups) from 1980 to 1999. The results strongly support the claim of the clash-of-civilizations thesis that in the first post-cold war decade (1990 to 1999), contacts between civilizations within states were more likely than were contacts that do not cross linguistic or religious lines to escalate to more intense conflicts. Yet, the apparent increase in conflict between civilizations in the 1990s was part of an escalation in all types of cross-cultural conflict that does not in itself portend continued escalation in the clash of civilizations.

Are fault-line conflicts more likely to escalate where the parties are linked to substantial populations of civilizational "kin" outside the state? The clash-of-civilizations thesis claims that conflicts in states divided by civilizations are more likely to escalate when civilizational kin in other countries are available for support (Huntington, 1996). The potential for escalating conflicts associated with diasporas and immigrants has drawn close attention in recent years (Brubaker, 1996; Huysmans, 2000; Mandelbaum, 2000). Yet, the logic of rational choice among voice, loyalty, and exit options (Hirschman, 1970) suggests it is indigenous populations with fewer options to exit who should be more likely to become involved in more intense conflicts. Kymlicka (1997) added that immigrant groups in particular are inclined to show high levels of "loyalty" rather than voice.

Roisin, A.C. (2005). "The Brain Drain." UN Chronicle 41(1): 51-54.

The article presents an insight into problems associated with migration of skilled workers. In 1990, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development listed 13 million skilled migrants from developing countries. The technological revolution has resulted in a huge growth of specific industries in developed countries, notably in the information technology sector. High unemployment among graduates in developing countries leads to increased migration. The quality of education in developed economies and the presence of a transnational

community in the host country contribute to the weight of brain outflow.

Rosenstone, S. (1993). Mobilization, Participation, and Democracy in America (Longman Classics Edition), Longman.

Mobilization, Participation, and Democracy in America provides a thorough analysis of the dynamics of citizen involvement in American politics over the past four decades and identifies who participates in the political process, when they participate, and why.

Rosenthal, S. T. (2001). Irreconcilable Differences: The Waning of the American Jewish Love Affair with Israel. [Massachusetts] Hanover, NH, Brandeis University Press; University Press of New England.

From the birth of Israel in 1948 to the mid-1970s, American Jews and Jewish organizations were virtually unanimous in their support of the Jewish state. The unification of American Jews around Israel, the creation of hugely successful mechanisms for financial and political support, and the nearly absolute prohibition of public Jewish criticism of Israel were among the most noteworthy achievements of organized American Jewry during the 60s and 70s. But by the 1990s, all this had changed. Sharp disagreements over religious legitimacy, Palestinian political aspirations, and the peace process had reached the center of the Jewish establishment, which felt increasingly uninhibited in publicly airing its dissatisfaction with Israeli politics.

Steven T. Rosenthal offers the first full-scale examination of the nature and development of the American Jewish response to Israel. He traces the rise of community consensus and its subsequent dissolution in the face of a series of critical confrontations between American Jews and the Jewish state. In lively prose, he reviews the crises and missteps that transformed this relationship from one of uncritical "Israelotry" to disenchantment and distress.

The invasion of Lebanon, the Pollard spy case, the "Who is a Jew?" controversy, and the Palestinian Intifada have shattered American Jewish unanimity, but, as Rosenthal notes, dissolution stems as well from a half century of internal changes and the evolution of Jewish identity in both Israeli and American society. As Israel's heroic age fades into history, he argues, Israel has become less and less important to American Jews, who are increasingly obsessed with homegrown crises such as the skyrocketing rates of intermarriage. Meanwhile Israel itself has, in many ways, outgrown its need for American Jewish paternalism.

Rowe, P. (2001). "Four Guys and a Fax Machine? Diasporas, New Information Technologies, and the Internationalization of Religion in Egypt." Journal of Church and State 43(1): 81-93.

Focuses on the disaggregation of political culture and the significance of religion in founding and defining that same political culture in the Middle East. Role of information technology in facilitating Arab involvement in politics within their

countries of origin; Background on the lobbying activities by Egyptian Christians known as Copts; Conflict of interests between diasporas and their domestic compatriots.

Rubin, B. M. (1995). Assimilation and its Discontents. [New York], Times Books, Random House.

Historian Rubin (Revolution Until Victory) has written an insightful and provocative mix of analysis and history concerning the perpetual issue of Jewish assimilation. He concentrates on the ideas and actions of "leading intellectual and cultural figures," starting when the French Revolution and the Enlightenment appeared to give Jews a way to shed identity without conversion to the dominant religion. He follows Freud and Koestler, Brandeis and Lippman, and points out the contradictions exemplified by artists like Woody Allen, who is preoccupied by the Jewish background he rejects. The author offers interesting takes on the Jewish embrace of radical causes and victimized groups. He concludes that assimilation has both damaged Jewry and produced creative and professional success for Jews in Europe and America. Some quibbles: the book's tone is detached, it ignores recent movements of Jewish renewal in America and it barely examines the question of Jewish identity in Israel, where Rubin teaches at Tel Aviv University

Rudolph, H., M. Morokvasic, et al. (1993). Bridging States and Markets: International Migration in the Early 1990s. Berlin, Edition Sigma.

Rukmani, T. S. (2001). Hindu Diaspora: Global Perspective. New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers. Contributed articles presented at "International Conference on the Hindu Diaspora", held at Concordia University, Montreal, in August 1997.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy031/2002287432.html>

Sahgal, G. and N. Yuval-Davis (1992). Refusing Holy Orders: Women and Fundamentalism in Britain. London, Virago Press.

Sid, A. A. (1981). Ethnicity and U.S. Foreign Policy. New York, Praeger Publishers.

Saideman, S. M. (2002). "The Power of the Small: The Impact of Ethnic Minorities on Foreign Policy." SAIS Review 22(2).
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/v022/22.2saideman.pdf

Ethnic minorities often have a greater impact on the government's foreign policy than their size may otherwise lead to believe. Before considering to what extent ethnic groups influence foreign policymaking, it is important to understand their interests—what ethnic identities may imply for external relations. In this regard, minorities face a variety of constraints, including repression, failure to mobilize, and a focus on domestic politics. However, ethnic minorities also possess some unique advantages. They may find it easier to organize by virtue of their small size; they are often more focused on a narrow set of issues; and they frequently face less opposition from majority groups on these particular issues. Ethnic

groups have resorted to a variety of strategies to influence their state's foreign policies, which have implications for policymaking in general.

Salehyan, I. (2004). Territoriality, Neighborhood Effects, and the Causes of Civil War. European Consortium for Political Research Joint Sessions of Workshops, Uppsala, Sweden.

<http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/jointsessions/paperarchive/uppsala/ws21/Salehyapdf>

Political opportunity theories of civil violence argue that civil wars are more likely to occur when the state is relatively weak. However, this perspective has ignored political conditions in neighboring states that make conflict more likely. This paper argues that rebel groups often use the territory of neighboring states from which to attack the government. Because of territorial limits on the state's power, the government is limited in its ability to repress challengers when they are located across a national boundary. Thus, refugee populations and rebels among them in neighboring states are expected to increase the likelihood of conflict. Furthermore, violence will be more common when neighboring states are too weak to control transnational rebel groups and/or when hostile neighboring states encourage rebel groups to take sanctuary there. The theory is supported by a preliminary statistical analysis of civil conflicts in the post-WWII era.

Sanchez, G. J. (1993). Becoming Mexican American: Ethnicity, Culture, and Identity in Chicano Los Angeles, 1900-1945. New York, Oxford University Press.

Twentieth-century Los Angeles has been the locus of one of the most profound and complex interactions between variant cultures in American history. Yet this study is among the first to examine the relationship between ethnicity and identity among the largest immigrant group to that city. By focusing on Mexican immigrants to Los Angeles from 1900 to 1945, George J. Sanchez explores the process by which temporary sojourners altered their orientation to that of permanent residents, thereby laying the foundation for a new Mexican-American culture. Analyzing not only formal programs aimed at these newcomers by the United States and Mexico, but also the world created by these immigrants through family networks, religious practice, musical entertainment, and work and consumption patterns, Sanchez uncovers the creative ways Mexicans adapted their culture to life in the United States. When a formal repatriation campaign pushed thousands to return to Mexico, those remaining in Los Angeles launched new campaigns to gain civil rights as ethnic Americans through labor unions and New Deal politics. The immigrant generation, therefore, laid the groundwork for the emerging Mexican-American identity of their children.

Sandler, S. (2004). "Towards a Conceptual Framework of World Jewish Politics: State, Nation and Diaspora in a Jewish Foreign Policy." Israel Affairs 10(1): 301-313.

Contemporary world Jewry is organized into a number of contrasting frameworks, which together present a challenge to contemporary political science. Since 1948 one could speak of a Jewish state, a Jewish nation, a Jewish diaspora, a Jewish people, Jewish communities, and both Jewish national and international or

transnational organizations, all existing concurrently. The purpose of this essay is to articulate a conceptual framework that would encompass these structures. Its departure point is that limiting the analysis to the Jewish dimension of Israeli foreign policy would not be accurate. A combination of international Jewish and Israeli politics and foreign policy seems to be the right way to pursue the building of an appropriate conceptual framework of world Jewish politics. The theoretical framework presented here draws from many fields of study. Starting with comparative diaspora studies, Jewish political studies, comparative politics, and international politics, this essay demarcates what constitutes both the core and scope of world Jewish politics. At the core it posits both the Jewish state and the Jewish diaspora, defining their interests in terms of survival and identity. The scope of world Jewish politics encompasses unique interests and power, a distinct structure of interdependence, and a normative value system.

Sassen, S. (1999). Guests and Aliens. New York, New Press: Distributed by W.W. Norton.

In *Guests and Aliens*, one of the world's leading experts on globalization presents a comprehensive analysis of worldwide immigration. Establishing the current "crisis" of immigration in a historical context for the first time, Saskia Sassen puts the American experience into perspective as one phase of a global history of border-crossing. She describes the mass migrations of Italians and of Eastern-European Jews during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the international dislocations -- particularly after the end of World War II -- that have engendered the "refugee" concept. Using these examples, Sassen explores the causes of immigration that have resulted in nations' either welcoming new arrivals as "guests" or disparaging them as "aliens." She then outlines an "enlightened approach" (Publishers Weekly) to improving U.S. and European immigration policies.

Sassen, S. (2002). "Global Cities and Diasporic Networks: Microsites in Global Civil Society." Global Civil Society 2002. H. Anheier, Oxford University Press.

Globalization and the international human rights regime have contributed to the creation of operational and legal openings for nonstate actors to enter international arenas that were once the exclusive domain of national states. Do these developments contribute to the expansion of a global civil society? These cities and the new strategic geographies that connect them and bypass national states can be seen as constituting part of the infrastructure for global civil society. They do so from the ground up, through multiple microsites and microtransactions. Among them are a variety of organizations focused on trans-boundary issues concerning immigration, asylum, international women's agendas, anti-globalization struggles, and many others.

Satzewich, V. (2002). The Ukrainian Diaspora. New York, Routledge.

Vic Satzewich traces one hundred and twenty five years of Ukrainian migration, from the economic migration of the end of the nineteenth century to the political migration during the inter-war period and throughout the 1960s and 1980s

resulting from the troubled relationship between Russia and the Ukraine. The author looks at the ways the Ukrainian Diaspora has retained its identity, at the different factions within it and its response to the war crimes trials of the 1980s.

Savage, R. J. (2003). Ireland in the New Century: Politics, Culture, and Identity. Dublin; Portland, or, Four Courts.

In this contribution to Irish studies, Savage (Ireland Department of Education and Science) introduces a dozen essays derived from an arts conference held in Washington, DC in 2000. Multidisciplinary scholars, writers, and Ireland president Mary McAleese look to the past and future in tracing the country's transformation, global diaspora, and evolving definitions of "Irishness." Illustrations reflect Ireland's political violence and new directions in the arts.

Saxenian, A. Bay-to-Bay Strategic Alliances: The Network Linkages Between Taiwan and the U.S. Venture Capital Industries, University of California at Berkley.

<http://www.sims.berkeley.edu/~anno/papers/bay-to-bay.html>

Taiwan stands out as an early success story in developing a venture capital (VC) industry. Domestic policymakers introduced VC in the early 1980s and today the island boasts a flourishing VC sector that is closely associated with the upgrading of the personal computer and integrated circuit industries. This paper describes the industry's origins in the close connections to Silicon Valley built by overseas Chinese, and it analyzes the resulting patterns of cross-regional collaboration between the VC industries in the US and Taiwan.

Saxenian, A. (1999). Silicon Valley's New Immigrant Entrepreneurs, Public Policy Institute of California.

<http://www.ppic.org/main/publication.asp?i=102>

Immigration has always been an important policy issue for California. However, researchers and policymakers have focused most of their attention on low-skilled immigrants. This study focuses, instead, on the highly skilled immigrant entrepreneurs who are managing high-tech firms in Silicon Valley. Chinese and Indian computer scientists and engineers were running one-quarter of the region's high-tech firms in 1998. In that year alone, these firms accounted for nearly \$17 billion in sales and over 58,000 jobs.

Saxenian, A. (2000). "The Bangalore Boom: From Brain Drain to Brain Circulation?" Bridging the Digital Divide: Lessons from India. K. a. Kumar. Bangalore, National Institute of Advanced Study.

Indian policymakers now have an opportunity to transform the brain drain from a curse into an asset. Changes in the structure of competition in information technology (IT) industries have not only allowed the growth of software development in India, but also create the possibility of economic leapfrogging of a sort that was not possible in an earlier era. In many parts of the world, the "brain drain" is giving way to a process of "brain circulation" as talented immigrants who have studied and worked abroad increasingly return to their home countries to pursue promising opportunities there. As engineers and other

professionals return home—either temporarily or permanently—they transfer not only technology and capital, but also managerial and institutional know-how to formerly peripheral regions. They also link local producers more directly to the market opportunities and networks of more advanced economies.

Saxenian, A. (2002). Local and Global Networks of Immigrant Professionals in Silicon Valley, Public Policy Institute of California.

<http://www.ppic.org/main/publication.asp?i=160>

Foreign-born entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley are becoming agents of global economic change, and their increased mobility is fueling the emergence of entrepreneurial networks in distant locations. In this report, AnnaLee Saxenian investigates this development by drawing on the first large-scale survey of foreign-born professionals in Silicon Valley. Focusing on first-generation Indian and Chinese immigrants, the report compares their participation in local and global networks both to one another and to that of native-born professionals. The results indicate that local institutions and social networks within ethnic communities are more important than national or individual characteristics in explaining entrepreneurial behavior. The report also suggests that the so-called brain drain from India and China has been transformed into a more complex, two-way process of "brain circulation" linking Silicon Valley to urban centers in those countries.

Saxenian, A. (2002). "Transnational Communities and the Evolution of Global Production Networks: The Cases of Taiwan, China and India." Industry and Innovation, Special Issue on Global Production Networks.

The development of technical communities that span national borders and boast such shared assets as technical information, trust, and contacts have been largely overlooked in most accounts of globalization. This paper suggests that transnational communities may become as important as more commonly recognized actors—states and multinational corporations—in the growth of new centers of technology entrepreneurship. Moreover, these communities have the potential to play an increasingly important role in the evolution of global production networks. Transnational entrepreneurs and their communities provide a significant mechanism for the international diffusion of knowledge and the creation and upgrading of local capabilities--one that is distinct from, but complementary to, global production networks.

Scher, P. W. (2003). Carnival and the Formation of a Caribbean Trans-nation. Gainesville, FL, University of Florida Press.

This dual-site ethnography follows the celebration of Carnival from Trinidad to North America, where immigrant Trinidadian-Americans loyally perpetuate this annual cultural event. Philip Scher uses the lens of transnationalism to explore the Carnival tradition transported from Trinidad by the immigrant Trinians living in Brooklyn, New York. As Scher moves back and forth between these two sites, he outlines aspects of the history of Carnival in Trinidad, looking in particular at the ways in which the middle class appropriated it and incorporated it into their

nationalist agenda. Then, outlining the history of Carnival in Brooklyn, he explores in detail the place of Carnival in the lives of Trinians in New York by focusing attention on a "mas' camp"--the arena of creative activity, from making costumes to general "liming." He demonstrates how Trinians, in their attempt to import the folk traditions of their native island into their American lifestyle, have infused Carnival with a new, distinctly American meaning. Scher incorporates case studies and interviews into ideas about how the preparation and reception of cultural rituals serve as a bridge between the original culture and its displaced people, and about how this helps the immigrant population to forge its own identity in a new land. The discussion alludes to ethnic and ethnographic theories while remaining grounded and accessible, thus revealing the linkage between Trinidadian Carnival as popular culture and the people who celebrate it in Trinidad and beyond. In all of this description, a judicious use of the voices of participants and a sensitive positioning of the ethnographic presence make for an engaging and subtle analysis.

Schiller, N. G. (2001). Georges Woke up Laughing: Long-Distance Nationalism and the Search for Home. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press.

Combining history, autobiography, and ethnography, *Georges Woke Up Laughing* provides a portrait of the Haitian experience of migration to the United States that illuminates the phenomenon of long-distance nationalism, the voicelessness of certain citizens, and the impotency of government in an increasingly globalized world. By presenting lively ruminations on his life as a Haitian immigrant, Georges Eugene Fouron—along with Nina Glick Schiller, whose own family history stems from Poland and Russia—captures the daily struggles for survival that bind together those who emigrate and those who stay behind. According to a long-standing myth, once emigrants leave their homelands—particularly if they emigrate to the United States—they sever old nationalistic ties, assimilate, and happily live the American dream. In fact, many migrants remain intimately and integrally tied to their ancestral homeland, sometimes even after they become legal citizens of another country. In *Georges Woke Up Laughing* the authors reveal the realities and dilemmas that underlie the efforts of long-distance nationalists to redefine citizenship, race, nationality, and political loyalty. Through discussions of the history and economics that link the United States with countries around the world, Glick Schiller and Fouron highlight the forces that shape emigrants' experiences of government and citizenship and create a transborder citizenry. Arguing that governments of many countries today have almost no power to implement policies that will assist their citizens, the authors provide insights into the ongoing sociological, anthropological, and political effects of globalization. *Georges Woke up Laughing* will entertain and inform those who are concerned about the rights of people and the power of their governments within the globalizing economy.

Schmidt, G. (2002). "Dialectics of Authenticity: Examples of Ethnification of Islam Among Young Muslims in Sweden and the United States." Muslim World 92(1/2): 1-17. Demonstrates the practice of Islam in the transcending of ethnic differences

within a diaspora setting. Emphasis on living in a Muslim diaspora; Subjection of definitions of ethnic membership to definitions of religious membership; Temporary and strategic adaptation of ethnic belongings for the presentation and defense of Muslimness.

Schmidt, G. (2004). "Islamic Identity Formation Among Young Muslims: The Case of Denmark, Sweden and the United States." Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs 24(1): 31-46.

This paper aims to explore aspects of transnational identity formation among young Muslims in three Western countries, Denmark, Sweden and the United States. The thesis is that, on the one hand, such transnational identity formations are indeed taking place, and, on the other, they are continuously affected by aspects of the local and the contextual, and in particular by the conditions and legislation of the host nation-state. The process of transnational identity formation is described according to four overall conditions and themes: (1) visibility and aesthetics; (2) choice; (3) trans-nationalism; and (4) social ethics. These themes play significant roles on an overall transnational level, but are continuously 'localized', formulated and lived according to the context in which Muslims actually live. In the concluding section, the article discusses the implications of the dynamic field of transnational/national Muslim identity formations for the definition of a Muslim diaspora, and raises the question of whether we can at all talk about religious diasporas, and how we may do so on the basis of myth and politicized identities.

Schneider, G., K. Barbieri, et al. (2003). Globalization and Armed Conflict. Lanham, Md., Rowman & Littlefield.

Globalization and Armed Conflict addresses one of the most important and controversial issues of our time: Does global economic integration foster or suppress violent disputes within and among states? Here, cutting-edge research by leading figures in international relations shows that expanding commercial ties between states pacifies some, but not necessarily all, political relationships. The authors demonstrate that the pacific effect of economic integration hinges on democratic structures, the size of the global system, the nature of the trade goods, and a reduced influence of the military on political decisions. In sum, this book demonstrates how important the still fragile capitalist peace is.

Schulz, H. L. (2003). The Palestinian Diaspora: Formation of Identities and Politics of Homeland. New York, Routledge.

This pioneering study examines the ways in which Palestinian identity around the globe has been formed in the diaspora through constant longing for a homeland lost. In so doing, the author advances the debate on the relationship between diaspora and the creation of national identity.

Schulze, K. E., M. Stokes, et al. (1996). Nationalism, Minorities and Diasporas: Identities and Rights in the Middle East. London; New York, Tauris Academic Studies. <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/hol052/95062307.html>

This compilation focuses on the way in which the rise of hegemonic nationalisms in the Middle East has affected communities as diverse as the Druze, the Kurds, the Jews of Lebanon and the Koreans of Kazakhstan. Minorities and peoples in international law; the Kurds in Turkey; the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and international humanitarian law; problems for Palestinian state building; the Palestinian factor in Jordanian foreign policy; the origins and development of trans-Jordanian nationalism; demonizing a minority - the case of the Kurds; Jewish-Muslim relations in Iraq; the Jews of Yemen; the role of the Druze in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war; Maronite and Israeli nationalism; female circumcision and homicide for family honor in cultural minorities in Israel; ritual, identity and the state; music and contending identities in the Maghreb; Koreans in Kazakhstan; ethnic and religious minorities in Central Asia.

Security in the Caribbean Basin: the Challenge of Regional Cooperation. (2000).
Boulder, Colo, L. Renner.

Since the end of the Cold War, the security environment of the Caribbean Basin has dramatically changed from the containment of communism to a series of transnational threats—drug trafficking, migratory flows, economic crises, natural disasters—that demand cooperative, multilateral policies. This in turn, argue the authors of *Security in the Caribbean Basin*, calls for a redefinition of such basic concepts as sovereignty and the nature of national and regional security interests, and a reevaluation of such basic issues as the role of the military in a democracy and the nature of the region's ties to the United States. Also talks about Caribbean diasporas.

Addressing these concerns, and offering scholarly analysis and operational perspectives, the authors provide a theoretical and practical framework for the development of a more cooperative security system in the region.

Segal, R. (2001). Islam's Black Slaves: The Other Black Diaspora. New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol051/00062256.html>

In this groundbreaking work intended as a companion volume to *The Black Diaspora*, Ronald Segal tells the fascinating and horrifying story of the Islamic slave trade. Documenting a centuries-old institution that still survives today, *Islam's Black Slaves* outlines the differences between the trades in the East and West. Slaves in Islam, for example, were kept mainly in the service sector as cooks, porters, soldiers, and concubines, and while the Atlantic trade valued men over women, the Eastern trade preferred women, in numbers as high as two to one. Tracing slavery through history, from Islam's inception in the seventh century, across China, India, Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Libya, Spain, and the Sudan and Morocco, which still have active markets, Segal reveals for the first time the extent of the trade and the sheer number of slaves—as many as twelve million—bought and sold in the course of the subsequent centuries. In an illuminating conclusion, Segal addresses the popularity of Islam in African American communities. *Islam's Black Slaves* is a pioneering account of this often

unacknowledged tradition and a riveting cross-cultural commentary.

Seliktar, O. (2002). Divided We Stand: American Jews, Israel, and the Peace Process. Westport, Conn., Praeger.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy036/2001057731.html>

This is the first integrated analysis of the relationship between Israel, American Jews, and the peace process in the Middle East, from 1948 to the present. Seliktar emphasizes the political, sociological, and psychological aspects of the Israeli-American Jewish relations, and describes how the peace process turned Israel from a symbol of unity into an agent of polarization among Jews in the United States.

Seufert, G. and J. J. Waardenburg (1999). Turkish Islam and Europe = Türkischer Islam und Europa: Europe and Christianity as reflected in Turkish Muslim discourse & Turkish Muslim life in the Diaspora: Papers of the Istanbul Workshop, October 1996. Istanbul, In Kommission bei Franz-Steiner-Verlag Stuttgart.

Shain, Y. (1989). The Frontier of Loyalty: Political Exiles in the Age of the Nation-state. Middletown, Conn. Scranton, Pa., Wesleyan University Press; Distributed by Harper & Row: xii, 214.

Political exile is an all too common condition of our century. This dense but rewarding study by an Israeli political scientist at Tel Aviv University shuttles back and forth between countries and eras to uncover common patterns running through the exile experience. A country may brand exiles living on its soil as enemies, as the French Vichy regime did in prohibiting Spanish Republican activity; alternately, as Shain notes, the host country may serve as a territorial base for exiles' operations--witness the PLO in Southern Lebanon. Shain looks at Chilean socialists in East Germany, the Dalai Lama's Tibetan government-in-exile based in India, Juan Peron holed up in Madrid, rival Iranian exile factions bent on overthrowing Khomeini. His cross-cultural survey helps explain how political refugees manage to win loyalty and recognition for their causes in the face of immediate measures against them and opposition from their native countries.

Shain, Y. (1991). Governments-in-exile in Contemporary World Politics. New York, Routledge.

Shain, Y. (1995). "Ethnic Diasporas and U.S. Foreign Policy." Political Science Quarterly 109(5): 811-842.

Explores the role of immigrant groups or diasporas in providing support for democratization and self-determination in their ancestral countries. Impact of diasporas on the foreign policy of the United States; Growing legitimization in ethnicity in public life; Political definition of a diaspora; Typologies to assess diasporic politics; Involvement of African-Americans in global conflict.

Shain, Y. (1995). "Multicultural Foreign Policy." Foreign Policy 100: 69-88.

Examines the extent of ethnic influences in shaping the United States foreign policy. Recognition of ethnicity as integral part of the American life; Emergence of diaspora politics in the US; Arab American's influence in US foreign policy; Move toward integrationist as opposed to isolationist policy; Mobilization of the black community against apartheid; Relationship between foreign policy makers and US diasporas.

Shain, Y. (1996). "Arab-Americans at a Crossroads." Journal of Palestine Studies 25(3): 47-59.

Suggests that Middle Eastern and global developments have presented the Arab-American community with a new crisis of identity and political purpose. How the notion of 'Arab-American' took hold; Difficulties of Arab-Americans who have ventured to find their way into the United States' multicultural society; Effect of the Gulf War on the so-called Arab-American diaspora.

Shain, Y. (1998). "Dynamics of Disintegration: Diaspora, Secession and the Paradox of Nation-States." Nations and Nationalism 4(3): 321-346.

<http://www.gateway.ingenta.com/patron/searching/ExpandTOC/umd;jsessionid=9s7jkj2w5ch1.circus?issue=pubinfobike://bpl/nana/1998/00000004/00000003&index=2>

The underlying logic of an international system based on nation-states should lead to the gradual elimination of trans-national loyalties, intra-national divisions and stateless communities. Paradoxically, current realities indicate that the reverse is true, with these phenomena becoming more and more prevalent. The article proposes a comprehensive analytical framework for the study of the complex relationships between diaspora formation, secessionist (and irredentist) drives and the existing nation-state system. It traces the genesis, and the subsequent effects, of differing variants of diaspora formations and secession (irredentist) movements to the interplay between two distinct independent variables: (1) the formation and disintegration of different nation-types (ethno-focal or ideo-focal); and (2) the modus operandi of different regime-types (libertarian or authoritarian). The processes produced by these interactions generate a perennial source for the rejuvenation of old identities and the awakening of new ones, which in turn constitute an incessant challenge to the prevailing state system. Thus rather than becoming an anomalous anachronism of the past, diasporas and separatist sentiments appear to be not only an endemic feature of the international system, but a pivotal element in comprehending the direction of present and future trends in it.

Shain, Y. (1999). Marketing the American Creed Abroad: Diasporas in the U.S. and Their Homelands. Cambridge, UK; New York, Cambridge University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/cam029/98011676.html>

This book examines the interaction of domestic and foreign issues in the lives of ethnic Americans. Arguing that the damaging impact of ethnic influences on US foreign affairs has been overstated and misrepresented, Shain brings a new dimension to the public debate on multiculturalism by exploring its transnational aspects. Ethnic groups, despite residual attachments to their homelands, do not

betray American political values and ideals, but, on the contrary, their involvement in homeland related affairs has been instrumental in their dissemination inside and outside the US. Shain evaluates ethnic groups in the US from a broad theoretical and comparative perspective, and his case studies include, among others, Arab-Americans, Mexican-Americans, and African-Americans. *Marketing the American Creed Abroad* by Yossi Shain has been named the Best Book of 1999 by the Israel Political Science Association.

Shain, Y. (2000). "The Mexican-American Diaspora's Impact on Mexico." Political Science Quarterly 114(4): 661-692.

Examines the impact of diasporas on the construction and reconstruction of homeland national identity as reflected in the interaction between Mexican Americans and Mexico. Conception of emigration and diaspora in Mexico; Effect of emigrant remittances on the perception of diaspora; Relationship between Mexicans in their homeland and those in the United States.

Shain, Y. (2002). "Jewish Kinship at a Crossroads: Lessons for Homelands and Diasporas." Political Science Quarterly 117(2): 279-310.

Examines the Israeli-Diaspora relationship from the perspective of an evolving Jewish identity in the U.S. Involvement of Israel on the lives of Jewish communities; Reasons for Jewish American's participation in Israeli identity battle; Analyzes the growing openness of Israeli society to liberal diasporic influences.

Shain, Y. (2002). "The Role of Diasporas in Conflict Perpetuation or Resolution." SAIS Review 22(2): 30pgs.

http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/v022/22.2shain.pdf

Using data from studies of the Armenian-American and Jewish-American diasporic involvement in conflicts over Nagorno-Karabakh and the West Bank and Gaza, a hypothesis can be developed about the role diasporas play as a distinct third level between interstate and domestic peacemaking in these regions. There are several possible factors that could determine the nature and direction of diasporic involvement in homeland conflicts. By examining the phenomenon of diasporic activism in the homeland state, the host state, and at the international level, further research directions for those interested in integrating the study of ethnic conflict and national identity more completely into the study of international relations become apparent.

Shain, Y. and B. Bristman (2002). "Diaspora, Kinship, and Loyalty: The Renewal of Jewish National Security." International Affairs 78(1): 69-97.

This article assesses the new thinking on Jewish security, both inside and outside the state of Israel, since the collapse of the Oslo peace process and in the aftermath of 11 September 2001. To what extent are Jewish diaspora voices and concerns being heeded in Israel, and how are new manifestations of anti-Semitism being addressed in this context? What is the new role that Israel ascribes to the diaspora in its redefinition of itself and its security environment? In

addition, how is the diaspora responding to these new challenges and how is it defining its own role? All of these elements are examined by the authors in the different contexts of Israel, western Europe and the United States.

Shain, Y. and B. Bristman (2002). "The Jewish Security Dilemma." Orbis 46(1): 47-72. Examines the dilemma in Jewish national security. Effect of violence between Palestinians and Israelis; Details on confusion in Jewish identity; Implications of Jewish security issues for United States foreign policy; Conclusion.

Shain, Y. and M. Sherman (2001). "Diasporic Transnational Financial Flows and Their Impact on National Identity." Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 7(4): 1-36.

Focuses on a study which proposed a conceptual framework for analyzing the financial flows related to national identity. Effect of international relations on the pattern of cash flow; Discussion of the economic aspects of the Israel and the Jewish-U.S. diaspora; Information on the concept of national identity.

Shami, S. (1993). "The Social Implications of Population Displacement and Resettlement: An Overview with a Focus on the Arab Middle East." International Migration Review 27(1): 4-34.

Recent decades have witnessed a global increase in the collective displacement of populations as a result of natural disasters, wars and development projects. The social implications of displacement, and its corollary process of resettlement, are explored in this article, with a focus on the Arab world. Most studies of this region tend to describe selected cases with little attempt at analytical synthesis or generalization based on comparative data. An approach which emphasizes the relation between the causes and consequences of displacement, examines cases in their historical contexts, and selects the appropriate unit of analysis is essential in developing an adequate framework of analysis.

Shanmuganthaan (2004). " Ethnic Banking in the USA." Journal of Financial Services Marketing 8(4): 388-400.

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?did=660189191&sid=1&Fmt=3&clientId=41143&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

This paper describes the development of the ethnic banking market in the USA. It portrays the main ethnic groups involved and how they manage their relationships with banks, whether as individuals, families or small businesses. It analyzes how banks have responded to the ethnic marketing opportunity and then suggests which areas banks need to focus on in order to improve management of their ethnic customers.

Shaw, A. (2002). "Why Might Young British Muslims Support the Taliban?" Anthropology Today 18(1): 5-9.

Discusses Islamic terrorism and Muslims in Great Britain. Extent of British Muslim involvement in the terrorist group Al-Qaeda; Increase in the number of attacks against Muslims in Great Britain since the September 11 terrorist attack in New York City; Political implications of immigration and cultural difference.

Sheffer, G. (2002). "A Nation and its Diaspora: A Re-examination of Israeli-Jewish Diaspora Relations." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 11(3): 331-359.

Argues against the assumption that the Jewish diaspora and its relation with Israel are unique. Profile of ethnonational diasporas; Source of ethnic identity; Impact of Zionism; Influence of religion.

Sheffer, G. (2003). Diaspora Politics: At Home Abroad. New York, Cambridge University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/samples/cam033/2002024450.html>

This book fills a gap in the study of modern ethno-national diasporas. Against the background of current trends - globalization, democratization, the weakening of the nation-state and massive trans-state migration, it examines the politics of historical, modern and incipient ethno-national Diasporas. It argues that ethno-national diasporism and diasporas do not constitute a recent phenomenon. Rather, this is a perennial phenomenon whose roots were in antiquity. Some of the existing diasporas were created in antiquity, some during the Middle Ages and some are modern. An essential aspect of this phenomenon is the endless cultural-social-economic and especially political struggle of these dispersed ethnic groups that permanently reside in host countries away from their homelands to maintain their distinctive identities and connections with their homelands and other dispersed groups of the same nation. While describing and analyzing the diaspora phenomenon, the book sheds light on theoretical questions pertaining to current ethnicity and politics

Sheffer, G. (2005). "Is the Jewish Diaspora Unique? Reflections on the Diaspora's Current Situation." Israel Studies 10(1): 1-35.

This essay focuses on recent developments and the current situation of the Jewish people. Because of space limitations, it does not present the significant historical perspective on the fundamental changes and their results that have occurred in world Jewry during the last two centuries, and especially since the late nineteenth century. Nevertheless, one of the most meaningful changes in this respect should be mentioned here: instead of an entity that primarily and deeply had been anchored in a national-religious culture, the Zionist movement, as well as related processes of emancipation and secularization, turned substantial segments of world Jewry into people who, to a large extent, are rooted in a secular national culture. The purposes here are: (1) to discuss the uniqueness of the Diaspora, or its similarity to other diasporas; (2) to consider the possible implications of either of these possibilities for predicting the future of the Diaspora; (3) to review the main transformations occurring in the Jewish Diaspora; (4) to outline the consequent major critical issues facing it; and, (5) to suggest how all these developments influence the Diaspora's reciprocal relations with Israel.

Shi, Y. (2005). "Identity Construction of the Chinese Diaspora, Ethnic Media Use, Community Formation, and the Possibility of Social Activism." Continuum: Journal of

Media & Cultural Studies 19(1): pg.55.

This article focuses on identity construction of the Chinese diaspora, ethnic media use, community formation, and the possibility of social activism. It concentrates on the in-between subjectivity of the Chinese diaspora in the U.S., their use of ethnic media, and also on the influences of these media over their perceptions of themselves and others. It explores the ethnic media content that the Chinese diaspora participants of the study consume in their daily lives. It also deals with the influences these ethnic media and migrating experiences have over their perceptions of themselves and their fellow Chinese, and of Chinese cultures in general. Finally, it examines whether the shared media experiences strengthen the cultural ties among members of the Chinese group as an imagined community, and hence constitute a zone within which new forms of political solidarity or even organized social interventions are possible.

Shukla, S. (2001). "Locations for South Asian Diasporas." Annual Review of Anthropology 30(1): 551-573.

This review explores the cultural consequences of migrations from the Indian subcontinent for interdisciplinary inquiries into difference and belonging. It poses the question of whether the constructed term South Asian can adequately bridge the divide between more internationalist conceptions of diaspora and nationalist accounts of racial and ethnic formation, and if so, whether it creates new epistemologies for the consideration of migration in highly globalized political and economic arrangements. In arguing that multiple formations of nationality take place in diasporic culture, this review also intervenes in debates in anthropology about the geographical and conceptual boundaries of community. Finally, in suggesting that gender, sexuality, and generation might profoundly fissure South Asian and other diasporas, the article raises the question of the implicit limits of any category of location or identity.

Simonian, H. (2001). "Overshadowed, Not Forgotten: The Armenian Diaspora Gets Its Second Wind, as Relations with the Homeland Improve Over the Genocide Issue." <http://www.tol.cz/look/TOLrus/article.tpl?IdLanguage=1&IdPublication=4&NrIssue=18&NrSection=3&NrArticle=523>

One of the major issues that has led to tension in the relations between the Armenian government and its international Diaspora has been the recognition of the Turkish genocide of Armenians in 1915. For over a decade, it has been overshadowed by the momentous events in Armenia surrounding the conflict with neighboring Azerbaijan over the breakaway Nagorno-Karabakh region. It was also placed on the back burner by the Diaspora-unfriendly regime of Armenian President Levon Ter Petrossian, who was more concerned with establishing better ties with Turkey.

Simonian, R. d. (2004). "The Russian Diaspora in the Baltic Countries." Russian Politics and Law 42(4): p.67, 22pgs. <http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=14150487>

The article focuses on Russian diaspora in the Baltic countries. The Russian

diaspora in the Baltic countries was formed mainly in the postwar period. Thus, for instance, in Riga, before the beginning of World War II Russians made up 8 percent, Belorussians 1.4 percent, and Ukrainians 0.2 percent of the population. By the time the USSR collapsed in 1991, Russians already accounted for 47.5 percent of Riga's urban population, Belorussians for 4.9 percent, and Ukrainians for 4.7 percent, while the share of Latvians was reduced from 63.5 percent to 36.4 percent in that period. The dramatic growth in the number of Russian-speaking migrants naturally caused concern among the local population. Moreover, the new settlers obtained housing more quickly than the locals, as most of them were employed either in construction or by large industrial enterprises. By the beginning of the 1990s, there were several distinct groups within the social structure of the Russian community in the Baltic republics. The first relatively large group consisted of those who had lived there since before the war, or before the Revolution.

Simonsen, S. G. (2001). "Compatriot Games: Explaining the 'Diaspora Linkage' in Russia's Military Withdrawal from the Baltic States." Europe-Asia Studies 53(5): 771-792.

Discusses Russia's demand that the Baltic states pass legislation safeguarding the rights of its compatriots on their territories before it completes its military withdrawal. Concerns regarding Russia's alleged neo-imperialist drive to control former Soviet republics; Ethnic dimensions of Russia's military withdrawal from the Baltic states.

Skrbiš, Z. (1999). Long-Distance Nationalism: Diasporas, Homelands and Identities. Brookfield, VT, Ashgate Pub.

By using Croats and Slovenians in Australia as examples, this volume examines the extent to which migrants are influenced by historical and contemporary processes of migration mediated through political and cultural symbolism. The well-researched study analyzes both the existence and transmission of ethno-nationalism between migrant settings and homelands and specifically deals with the transmission of ethno-nationalist sentiments across migrant generations. To understand the effects and consequences of long-distance nationalism fully, this book proceeds from an analysis of nationalism's public manifestations to an analysis of the relatively private domain of diasporic ethno-communal existence.

Smart, A. and J. Y. Hsu (2004). "The Chinese Diaspora, Foreign Investment and Economic Development in China." Review of International Affairs 3(4): 544-567.

The opening of China to the capitalist world after 1979 was done in a spatial sequence designed to mobilize the resources of the overseas Chinese, with the Special Economic Zones located in the key areas of migrant origins. Including the 'compatriots' (tongbao) of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, the great majority of foreign direct investment in China has come from the Chinese diaspora. Local development patterns have been strongly affected by the extent, or lack, of emigrant connections. This article examines the impact on local development of

the mobilization of resources from the diaspora. Second, it is suggested that a new stage in the relationship is developing, where the capital of the overseas Chinese is becoming less significant, at least in richer areas such as the Pearl River Delta, as the differentials between Chinese inside and outside are changing. Some new patterns of transnational connections seem to be emerging, however, as China strategically endeavors to develop a knowledge-based economy. The effective interactions between overseas Taiwanese in Silicon Valley and the high-tech sector in Taiwan may be seen as a model for similar processes that are emerging between Taiwanese and certain regions of China, particularly in the Shanghai region.

Smith, G. (1999). "Transnational Politics and the Politics of the Russian Diaspora." Ethnic and Racial Studies 22(3): 500-524.

This article sketches out a conceptual framework for exploring the diasporic politics of the Russians in the post-Soviet borderlands. Specific consideration is given to the Russians within Estonia and Latvia, the only two post-Soviet states not to grant automatic citizenship to all those resident within their sovereign spaces in 1991. The essay not only examines the Russians in relation to the homeland regimes or nationalizing states in which they are located but also looks at the role of transnational political actors - specifically, the state patron (Russia) and Western transnational political institutions (notably the OSCE) - in shaping diasporic politics. It is argued that by examining the relationships among 'the ethnic patron', 'the West' and 'nationalizing state', we are better placed to understand the ways in which the differing representations of homeland by the Russian minorities themselves are being reconstituted as part of a diverse and unraveling community of identity politics, limited political opportunities and survival strategies.

Smith, G. and A. Wilson (1997). "Rethinking Russia's Post-Soviet Diaspora: The Potential for Political Mobilisation in Eastern Ukraine and North-East Estonia." Europe-Asia Studies 49(5): 845-865.

Provides some theoretical perspectives and insight about Russia's post-Soviet diaspora. Importance in considering the problems subsumed in the label 'the diaspora'; Significance of the relationship between the diaspora and its external homeland, Russia on diasporic politics; Brief account on the two diasporic communities which are considered to be potential geopolitical hotspots; Three main levels of Russia's influence over the diaspora; Conclusions.

Smith, R. (2003). "Diasporic Memberships in Historical Perspective: Comparative Insights from the Mexican, Italian and Polish Cases." International Migration Review 37(3): 724-760.

This article compares the evolution of diaspora-sending state relations for Mexico, Italy, and more briefly, Poland during their peak periods of out migration. I argue that sending-state diaspora relations evolve through the state's changing relations with the global system, their domestic politics, and migrants' ability to act politically with respect to the homeland. This research shows the state

helping to create diasporic or transnational space. It also contributes to the analytical work of fleshing out examples of transnational life in history, and examines a case (the Polish one) where the global system and other conditions combine to overwhelm transnational life.

Smith, T. (2000). Foreign Attachments: The Power of Ethnic Groups in the Making of American Foreign Policy. Cambridge, Mass.; London, England, Harvard University Press.

Who speaks for America in world affairs? In this insightful new book, Tony Smith finds that, often, the answer is interest groups, including ethnic ones. This seems natural in a country defined by ethnic and cultural diversity and a democratic political system. And yet, should not the nation's foreign policy be based on more general interests? On American national interests? In exploring this question, Smith ranges over the history of ethnic group involvement in foreign affairs; he notes the openness of our political system to interest groups; and he investigates the relationship between multiculturalism and U.S. foreign policy. The book has three major propositions. First, ethnic groups play a larger role in the formulation of American foreign policy than is widely recognized. Second, the negative consequences of ethnic group involvement today outweigh the benefits this activism at times confers on America in world affairs. And third, the tensions of a pluralist democracy are particularly apparent in the making of foreign policy, where the self-interested demands of a host of domestic actors raise an enduring problem of democratic citizenship - the need to reconcile general and particular interests.

Soysal, Y. N. (2000). "Citizenship and Identity: Living in Diasporas in Post-War Europe?" Ethnic and Racial Studies 23(1): 1-16.

Diaspora, as a venerated concept, has a strong placement in our political and intellectual discourses. My article questions the deployment of diaspora as an analytical category in explaining the contemporary immigration experience. Focusing peculiarly on the ethnic axis of homelands and abroad, theories of diaspora overlook the transgressions of the national and lose sight of the new dynamics and topography of membership. I suggest that a more productive perspective is achieved by focusing our analytical providence on the proliferating sites of making and enacting citizenship. I do this by elaborating two paradoxes underlying the contemporary formations of citizenship: a) the increasing decoupling of rights and identities, the two main components of citizenship; b) the tendency towards particularistic claims in public spheres and their legitimating through universalistic discourses of personhood. These paradoxes warrant that we have new forms of making claims, mobilizing identity and practicing citizenship, which lie beyond the limiting dominion of ethnically informed diasporic arrangements, transactions and belongings.

Spinner-Halev, J. (1994). The Boundaries of Citizenship: Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality in the Liberal State. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/jhu051/93046089.html>

Liberalism has traditionally been equated with protecting the rights of the individual. But how does this protection affect the cultural identity of these individuals? In *The Boundaries of Citizenship* Jeff Spinner addresses this question by examining distinctive racial, ethnic, and national groups whose identities may be transformed in liberal society. Focusing on the Amish, Hasidic Jews, and African Americans in the United States and on the Quebecois in Canada, Spinner explores the paradox of how liberal values such as equality and individual autonomy -- which members of cultural groups often fight to attain -- can lead to the unexpected transformation of the group's identity. Spinner shows how liberalism fosters this transformation by encouraging the dispersal of the group's cultural practices throughout society. He examines why groups that reject the liberal values of equality and autonomy are the most successful at retaining their distinctive cultural identity. He finds, however, that these groups also fit -- albeit uneasily -- in the liberal state.

Spinner concludes that citizens are benefited more than harmed by liberalism's tendency to alter cultural boundaries. *The Boundaries of Citizenship* is a timely look at how cultural identities are formed and transformed -- and why the political implications of this process are so important. The book will be of interest to readers in a broad range of academic disciplines, including political science, law, history, sociology, and cultural studies.

Srivastava, S. (2004). "India Rolls out Red Carpet for its Diaspora." [Asia Times Online](http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/FA10Df06.html). http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/FA10Df06.html

It began last year as a gargantuan task to bring the Indian Diaspora back together, to bring the Great Indian Family back home to Mother India.

The second annual Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas (PBD) under way on Friday is an attempt - and more than symbolic - to bring the 20 million-strong Great Indian family spread across the globe back to their native land, physically, emotionally - and financially.

More than 1,200 people of Indian origin from 55 countries are expected to attend the three-day PBD - a combination of seminars, consciousness-raising and problem-solving. And while financial investment from Indians abroad is important and sought after, organizers emphasize that what is most important is not riches - but the richness of the experience of Indians living abroad.

Stein, G. (1999). [Rethinking World-Systems: Diasporas, Colonies, and Interaction in Uruk Mesopotamia](#). Tucson, University of Arizona Press.

The use of world-systems theory to explain the spread of social complexity has become accepted practice by both historians and archaeologists. Gil Stein now offers the first rigorous test of world systems as a model in archaeology, arguing that the application of world-systems theory to non-capitalist, pre-fifteenth-century societies distorts our understanding of developmental change by overemphasizing the role of external over internal dynamics.

In this new study, Stein proposes two complementary theoretical frameworks for the study of interregional interaction: a "distance-parity" model, which views world-systems as simply one factor in a broader range of inter-societal relations, and a "trade-diaspora" model, which explains variation in exchange systems from the perspective of participant groups. He tests his models against the archaeological record of Mesopotamian expansion into the Anatolian highlands during the fourth millennium B.C. Whereas some scholars have considered this "Uruk expansion" to be one of the earliest documented world-systems, Stein uses data from the site of Hacinebi in southeastern Turkey to support his alternate perspective. Comparing economic data from pre- and post-contact phases, Stein shows that the Mesopotamians did not dominate the people of this distant periphery. Such evidence, argues Stein, shows that we must look more closely at the local cultures of peripheries to develop realistic cross-cultural models of variation in colonialism, exchange, and secondary state formation in ancient societies. By demonstrating that a multitude of factors affect the nature and consequences of inter-societal contacts, his book advocates a much-needed balance between recognizing that no society can be understood in complete isolation from its neighbors and assuming the primacy of outside contact in a society's development.

Sullivan, Z. T. (2001). Exiled Memories: Stories of Iranian Diaspora. Philadelphia, Temple University Press.

"I feel I am the wandering Jew who has no place to which she belongs. I thought I could settle down, but can't imagine staying. Whenever I bought a bar of soap and two came in the package, I thought there would be no need to buy a package of two because I would never last through the second. Why? Because I knew I was returning to Iran—tomorrow. So too, I would buy the smallest size toothpastes and jars of oil. Putting down roots here is an impossibility."

These are the words of one Iranian émigré, driven from Tehran by the revolution of 1979. They are echoed time and again in this powerful portrayal of loss and survival. Impelled by these words and her own concerns about nationality and identity, Zohreh Sullivan has gathered together here the voices of sixty exiles and émigrés. They come from various ethnic and religious backgrounds and range in age from thirteen to eighty-eight. Although most are from the middle class, they work in a variety of occupations in the United States. But whatever their differences, here they are all engaged in remembering the past, producing a discourse about their lives, and negotiating the troubled transitions from one culture to another.

Unlike many other Iranian oral history projects, *Exiled Memories* looks at the reconstruction of memory and identity through diasporic narratives, through a focus on the Americas rather than on Iran. The narratives included here reveal the complex ways in which events and places transform identities, how overnight radicals become conservatives, friends become enemies, the strong become weak. Indeed, the narratives themselves serve this function—serving to transfer

or transform power and establish credibility. They reveal a diverse group of people in the process of knitting the story of themselves with the story of the collective after it has been torn apart.

Suny, R. G. (1993). The Revenge of the Past: Nationalism, Revolution, and the Collapse of the Soviet Union. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/cam025/93010373.html>

This timely work shows how and why the dramatic collapse of the Soviet Union was caused in large part by nationalism. Unified in their hostility to the Kremlin's authority, the fifteen constituent Union Republics, including the Russian Republic, declared their sovereignty and began to build state institutions of their own. The book has a dual purpose. The first is to explore the formation of nations within the Soviet Union, the policies of the Soviet Union toward non-Russian peoples, and the ultimate contradictions between those policies and the development of nations. The second, more general, purpose is to show how nations have grown in the twentieth century. The principle of nationality that buried the Soviet Union and destroyed its empire in Eastern Europe continues to shape and reshape the configuration of states and political movements among the new independent countries of the vast East European-Eurasian region.

Suro, R., S. Bendixen (2003). "Billions in Motion: Latino Immigrants, Remittances, and Banking," Pew Hispanic Center.

In order to better understand how remittance senders view the rapid changes taking place in the money transfer industry, the Pew Hispanic Center and the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank joined forces to produce this report. In addition, the Pew Hispanic Center is presenting two other pieces of research: projections of remittance flows to Mexico and Central America that illustrate the extraordinary growth in recent years and the potential for continued growth and a demographic portrait of Latino remittance senders drawn from the Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation National Survey of Latinos.

Symonds, W. C. (1991). "Hong Kong Hustle is Heating Up Canada." Business Week: 2p.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=9109233430>

Examines the open policies for business immigrants, which has allowed Canada to become the number one destination for entrepreneurs and professionals fleeing Hong Kong. Impact on Canada's business climate, including ties to huge amounts of capital and trading power in Asia; Friction in Vancouver due to sudden influx; The Hong Kong Bank of Canada; Toronto's emergence as the leading Chinese community in North America; Hong Kong's diaspora.

Tabar, P., G. Noble, et al. (2003). "The Rise and Falter of the Field of Ethnic Politics in Australia: The Case of Lebanese Community Leadership." Journal of Intercultural Studies 24(3): 267-288.

Since the advent of multiculturalism in Australia in the 1970s, 'ethnicity' has

acquired not only cultural and social importance, but significant political consequences as groups mobilized around 'ethnic communities' and as the State increasingly structured social policy around cultural differences. The political patronage and funding central to Australian multiculturalism led to the development of organizations and leaders whose task was not only to service the needs of specific 'ethnic communities' but to represent them in the wider political field. This paper traces the emergence in Australia of the field of ethnic politics, in the Bourdieusian sense. Using the Lebanese 'ethnic community' as a case study, we analyze the accumulation by 'community leaders' of 'ethnic capital', which converts to symbolic capital that is recognized by the State as the capacity of leaders to represent ethnic communities. We argue that conflicts arising over moral panics around 'Lebanese youth gangs' in Sydney since 1998 have undermined the legitimacy of Lebanese community leadership. This has coincided with moves by the NSW government to devalorize 'ethnicity' and substitute it with 'communal relations', which accord with the national shift away from multiculturalism under the Howard government, as the politics of 'One Nation' are increasingly mainstreamed.

Tahir, N. A., University of Karachi. Area Study Centre for Europe., et al. (1996). The Politics of Ethnicity and Nationalism in Europe and South Asia. Karachi Germany, Area Study Centre for Europe Hanns Seidel Foundation.

Takaki, R. T. (1994). From Different Shores: Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity in America. New York, Oxford University Press.

Now featuring a new section on public policy, and a wide range of new essays by many of the liveliest and most exciting figures in ethnic studies, this updated edition of a remarkably successful text introduces students to the diverse points of view on race and ethnicity in the U.S. Arranged in debate format, the essays address vital questions: How have the experiences of racial minorities in the United States been similar to and different from each other? Is "race" the same as "ethnicity"? How has culture shaped race and ethnic relations? What has been the relationship between race and class? How can race and gender be compared? Moreover, how can racial inequality be explained, and what public policies or strategies are needed to address it? One third of the selections are new, examining affirmative action, welfare dependency, and the Los Angeles riots, and including a debate between Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and the editor on multicultural curricula and the campus "culture wars." Providing a fresh new look at America's complex and unique ethnic heritage, this text makes an invaluable contribution to any course on race, ethnicity, or social stratification.

Talbot, I. and S. S. Thandi (2004). People on the Move: Punjabi Colonial, and Post-Colonial Migration. Karachi, Oxford University Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy051/2004344726.html>

The volume examines a century of Punjabi Migration. This has been marked by both the massive upheaval of the 1947 partition and economic migration arising from agricultural and urban development within the Punjab and a tradition of

overseas migration that dates back to the army recruitment of the colonial era.

Tanzer, A. (1994). "The Bamboo Network." Forbes. 154: p138.

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=9408057586>

Focuses on Asia's ethnic Chinese and comments on the success of many of them at creating wealth and enriching others in their homeland. Dhanin Chearavanont, of Thailand, one of the wealthiest people in the world--and his Sino-Tha empire, the Charoen Pokphand Group; Overseas Chinese and economic development in other areas.

Tatla, D. S. (1998). The Sikh Diaspora: Search for Statehood. Seattle, Wa, University of Washington Press.

Looks at Sikh communities in Britain, Canada, and the US, focusing on their support for issues relating to those who remain in the Punjab, such as the creation of a homeland, civil rights protections. Also explores whether such engagement indicates an insecure settlement in the host countries, and how pressure from the Indian government on the host governments to suppress Sikh extremism has affected the communities.

(1998). Taxation of Expatriates. Papers presented at a seminar held in New Delhi in October 1997 during the 51st Congress of the International Fiscal Association. The Hague, Kluwer Law International.

With the globalization of the world's economies, the elimination of barriers to mobility within trade blocks, and the growth of consolidated multinational businesses, the movement of employees and independent contractors is an obvious feature of modern commercial life. While labor mobility may not yet be as free as capital mobility, the ground is closing. A logical response to the increased mobility of labor would be a gradual convergence of different countries' tax rules applying to expatriates, as nations seek to grapple with the same problem, and a growing harmonization of rules to prevent overlaps and double taxation while closing the lacunae which allow taxpayers to escape taxation completely. As the papers in this volume show, however, the legislatures responsible for drafting tax laws and the tax authorities responsible for administering them are many steps behind commercial developments. Indeed, if anything, the gap is widening. As the papers in this volume examine every aspect of the topic, different, sometimes dramatically different, approaches between jurisdictions are revealed. It is, therefore, to be hoped that governments turn their attention to the problems raised in this volume and explore appropriate paths for unilateral or multilateral resolution of these issues.

Teitelbaum, M. S., M. Weiner, et al. (1995). Threatened Peoples, Threatened Borders: World Migration and U.S. Policy. New York, W.W. Norton.

International migration has risen rapidly to the top of the agenda for both foreign and domestic U.S. policy. As a foreign policy challenge, migration has joined a list of critical global issues that includes the environment, population, and the international economy. Human dramas involving millions of refugees from

Rwanda, Haiti, Cuba, and Bosnia, among many others, have been the focus of extensive media attention, and international migration has also become a decisive element in U.S. domestic politics, as in recent California and Florida elections. The influx of refugees, asylum seekers, and other international migrants is increasingly regarded as a major humanitarian challenge and a threat to national and international security. The full range of U.S. foreign policy issues must be involved, beyond those concerning refugees and migration policies alone. Can U.S. aid, trade, and investment policies affect the exodus of illegal migrants from sending countries? Can U.S. population and environmental policies have an impact? In this collection of original essays, sponsored by The American Assembly, some of America's leading authorities from government, academia, religious and other nonprofit organizations, the law, and the media examine the critical issues at hand for U.S. policy on migration.

Tolz, V. (2001). Russia. London, New York, Arnold; Co-published in the United States of America by Oxford University Press.

The question of national identity is central to the future of Russia. In this analysis, which spans three centuries of Russian cultural history, Vera Tolz places post-communist Russia in a broad historical background. She focuses on three ways of defining Russia and Russians: Russia as a counterpart to the West; Russians as creators of a unique multi-ethnic community; and Russians as members of the community of Eastern Slavs. She demonstrates how these three perspectives have dominated the views of Russia in the modern era and traces their origins back to writers and historians in the eighteenth century. Combining a rich historical study with a rigorous analytical framework, the book is an essential tool for understanding contemporary Russia and its immediate future.

Tong, B. (2003). The Chinese Americans. Boulder, University Press of Colorado.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip041/2003006542.html>

Originally published in 2000, this fully revised and redesigned edition traces the Chinese experience in the United States from the 1780s to the present, demonstrating that Chinese Americans have played an active role in shaping the history of our nation. This revised edition includes new material on children's history, trans-nationalism, and health care, and the author has expanded his original text and included more Chinese American voices.

Tong, C. K. and K. B. Chan (2001). "One Face, Many Masks: The Singularity and Plurality of Chinese Identity." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 10(3): 361-390.

Examines the ethnicity of Chinese people in Singapore. Description of ethnicity; Classical formulations of ethnicity; Attributes of being Chinese according to several Chinese informants; Description of ethnic identity.

Totoricaguena, G. P. (2004). Basque Diaspora: Migration and Transnational Identity. Reno, Center for Basque Studies, University of Nevada.
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip053/2004027242.html>

This series was initiated by editor Gloria Totoricagüena in 2003 to investigate the historical and contemporary realities of the Basque migration experience. Themes include diaspora and transnational identity theories; Basque ethnicity maintenance abroad; development of Basque diaspora ethnic institutions; effects of migration on the homeland; and globalization and individual and group identity.

Totoricaguena, G. P. (2004). Identity, Culture, and Politics in the Basque Diaspora. Reno, University of Nevada Press.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip044/2003011147.html>

Identity, Culture, and Politics in the Basque Diaspora is political scientist Gloria Totoricagüena's thorough examination of the remarkable endurance of Basque identity and culture in six countries of the far-flung Basque diaspora. Using the results of interviews with over eight hundred informants in the diaspora and in Euskal Herria (the Basque Country), questionnaire results, plus extensive research in archives and printed sources in all six of her study countries, Totoricagüena reveals for the first time the complex universe of these dispersed Basques—the elements of their traditional culture and the institutions that have encouraged identity maintenance, the impacts on established communities of each new wave of immigrants, and the nature of ties with the homeland. She also examines the role of the new autonomous Basque Government of Euskadi in diaspora communities and the effects of double citizenship and voting rights that have been offered to these Basques.

Totoricagüena offers a superb study of an aspect of Basque culture hitherto largely ignored by scholars—the diaspora. And in doing so, she enlarges our understanding of cultural identity in general—how it is defined and preserved, how it evolves over time, how both the politics of distant places and the most intimate family habits can shape an individual's sense of self. Identity, Culture, and Politics in the Basque Diaspora is a major contribution to our knowledge of the Basques and their persistent, treasured cultural traditions.

Truzzi, O. M. S. (1997). "The Right Place at the Right Time: Syrians and Lebanese in Brazil and the United States, a Comparative Approach." Journal of American Ethnic History 16(2): 3-35.

Examines the history of the presence of Syrians and Lebanese in Brazil and the United States. Reasons why Syrians and Lebanese migrate to the United States and Brazil; Differences in the experience of Syrians and Lebanese; Concentration of the business in textile, haberdashery and clothing industries.

Tseng, Y. F. "Ethnic Resources as Forms of Social Capital: A Study on Chinese Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Los Angeles."

<http://www.ios.sinica.edu.tw/pages/publish/1st/tseng1.htm>

The Chicago school of sociology established the sociological tradition of investigating immigrant communities. However, their concern was with such social aspects of the community as housing problems, the formation of neighborhood, and collective consumption. The major practical questions about

immigrant communities have recently shifted from social lives to the dynamics of the production system and their role in the growth, reproduction, stagnation, and decay of immigrant communities. Scholars of immigrant studies provide accounts of not only how and where immigrants live, raise their families, and socialize with their neighbors, but also of the central problems of their work and livelihoods in modern industrial capitalism.

Tseng, Y. F. (2002). "From 'Us' to 'Them': Diasporic Linkages and Identity Politics." Identities 9(3): 383-405.

Illustrates how globalization has enhanced the practical and economic roles of diasporas based on empirical research on diasporic linkages between Taiwanese trans-nationals and ethnic Chinese overseas. Description of global diasporas; Discussion on how economic practices and ethnic identification interact within diasporic communities; Overview of Chinese diaspora capitalism; Impact of the Chinese diaspora on the South China region.

Tseng, Y. F. and Y. Zhou (2001). "Regrounding the 'Ungrounded Empires': Localization as the Geographical Catalyst for Trans-Nationalism." Global Networks 1(2): 131-155.

The emerging literature on trans-nationalism has reshaped the study of immigration in the USA from 'melting pot' and later 'salad bowl', to 'switching board', which emphasizes the ability of migrants to forge and maintain ties to their home countries. Often under the heading of 'trans-nationalism from below', these studies highlight an alternative form of globalization, in which migrants act as active agents to initiate and structure global interactions. The role of geography, and in particular, localization in transnational spaces, is central to the trans-nationalism debate, but is yet to be well articulated. While it has been commonly claimed that trans-nationalism represents deterritorialized practices and organizations, we argue that it is in fact rooted in the territorial division of labor and local community networks in immigrant sending and receiving countries. We examine closely two business sectors engaged in by the Chinese immigrants in Los Angeles: high-tech firms and accounting firms. Each illustrates, respectively, the close ties of Chinese transnational activities with the economic base of the Los Angeles region, and the contribution of local-based, low-wage, small ethnic businesses to the transnational practices. We conclude that deeper localization is the geographical catalyst for transnational networks and practices.

Tzeng, R. (2002). "Ethnic Networks in Trans-national Businesses: Taiwan-based Firms in Silicon Valley," Institute of European and American Studies: 22.

The increased participation of Taiwanese firms in Silicon Valley as subcontractors and suppliers for US multinational companies is one result of global production networks. However, I will in this paper demonstrate how these firms make full use of ethnic resources to facilitate business transactions in the U.S. and grow beyond ethnic networks to break into the mainstream American economy. I believe that unlike the guanxi that is the focus of Taiwanese-Chinese business relationships, in which gift exchanges are emphasized (Hsing 1998), guanxi among Taiwanese businesses operating in the U.S. is very similar to the

professional networking that takes place in non-Chinese communities.

V., R. J. E. T. (2002). "Ethnic Chinese Networks in International Trade." Review of Economics and Statistics 84(1): 116-130.

<http://80www.gateway.ingenta.com.researchport.umd.edu:2050/patron/searching/ExpandTOC/umd;jsessionid=726d3a3gn3r25.circus?issue=pubinfobike://mitpress/restat/2002/00000084/00000001&index=8>

We find that ethnic Chinese networks, proxied by the product of ethnic Chinese population shares, increased bilateral trade more for differentiated than for homogeneous products. This suggests that business and social networks have a considerable quantitative impact on international trade by helping to match buyers and sellers in characteristics space, in addition to their effect through enforcement of community sanctions that deter opportunistic behavior. For trade between countries with ethnic Chinese population shares at the levels prevailing in Southeast Asia, the smallest estimated average increase in bilateral trade in differentiated products attributable to ethnic Chinese networks is nearly 60%.

Van Hear, N. (1998). New Diasporas: The Mass Exodus, Dispersal and Regrouping of Migrant Communities. Seattle, Wash., University of Washington Press.

Charts the connections between migrations crises and the formation and demise of transnational communities, looking at 10 contemporary migration crises around the world. Examines factors that are accelerating and constraining the growth of transnational communities, and provides a perspective on the social, economic, and political implications of migration, synthesizing approaches to both economic and forced migration. For scholars of migration and ethnic relations, and students of sociology, politics, and international relations.

Van Hear, N. (2002). From "Durable Solutions" to "Transnational Relations": Home and Exile Among Refugee Diasporas. Copenhagen, Centre for Development Research.

Vertovec, S. (1999). "Conceiving and Researching Trans-nationalism." Ethnic and Racial Studies 22(2): 447-463.

A review of recent research across several disciplines not surprisingly finds a wide variety of descriptions surrounding meanings, processes, scales and methods concerning the notion of 'trans-nationalism'. Here, several clusters or themes are suggested by way of disentangling the term. These include trans-nationalism as a social morphology, as a type of consciousness, as a mode of cultural reproduction, as an avenue of capital, as a site of political engagement, and as a reconstruction of 'place' or locality. These and other approaches to trans-nationalism are being explored in a newly commissioned ESRC research program on Transnational Communities (see [http:// www.transcomm.ox.ac.uk](http://www.transcomm.ox.ac.uk)).

Vertovec, S. (2000). The Hindu Diaspora: Comparative Patterns. London; New York, Routledge.

In this theoretically innovative analysis Steven Vertovec looks at why Hindu identities have developed in such different ways in different contexts and in so

doing questions the assumption that subcontinent Hinduism represents the authentic articulation of Hindu identity.

Vertovec, S. (2003). "Migration and Other Modes of Trans-nationalism: Towards Conceptual Cross-Fertilization." International Migration Review 37(3): 641-666.

Sociological notions such as social network, social capital and embeddedness have proven valuable when adopted into a wide variety of social scientific fields. This has certainly been the case in the sociology of migration. Similarly, certain concepts drawn from studies on different modes of trans-nationalism -- for instance, research and theory concerning the global activities of social movements and business networks -- might serve as useful tools for understanding transnational social forms and practices among migrant groups.

Vertovec, S. (2004). "Migrant Trans-nationalism and Modes of Transformation." International Migration Review 38(3): 970-1002.

Much of the literature on migrant trans-nationalism focuses on the ways that specific socio-cultural institutions have been modified in the course of being stretched across the globe. Yet migrant transnational practices are involved in more deep-seated patterns of change or structural transformation. Such modes of transformation concern: 1) an enhanced 'bifocality' of outlooks underpinning migrant lives lived here-and-there; such dual orientations have considerable influence on transnational family life and may continue to affect identities among subsequent post-migration generations; 2) heightened challenges to 'identities-borders-orders' stemming from migrants' political affiliations in more than one nation-state; these particularly arise around questions of dual citizenship and nationality; and 3) potentially profound impacts on economic development by way of the sheer scale and evolving means of remittance sending; money transfer services, hometown associations and micro-finance institutions represent three kinds of remittance-related organizations currently undergoing significant forms of adaptation with significant consequences for development. These modes of transformation, and the practices of migrant trans-nationalism surrounding them, both draw from and contribute to wider processes of globalization.

Voigt-Graf, C. (2005). "The Construction of Transnational Spaces by Indian Migrants in Australia." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 31(2).

Drawing on the growing body of literature on migrant trans-nationalism, the transnational spaces of three groups of migrants in Australia, all of which fall under the wider umbrella of the Indian diaspora, are compared. Due to the historical depth and current diversity of Indian migration to Australia, it is possible to analyze continuities and discontinuities in transnational processes with past experiences and to compare different communities of Indian origin today. Here, a comparison is made between Punjabis (the oldest Indian migrant group in Australia), Kannadigas (mostly IT professionals from Bangalore), and Indo-Fijians ('twice migrants' who have fled political discrimination in Fiji). Under similar conditions in Australia and with access to modern means of transport and communications, some migrant households are better placed to make use of

opportunities arising from transnationally organizing their lives than others. The transnational spaces of the three Indian communities differ in important ways from those communities that have been most widely studied under the transnational paradigm, namely Latin American and Caribbean migrants in the United States. Among the differences that are explored are the role of kinship in the operation of the networks and the nature of economic links to migrants' regions of origin. In the case of Indians, the most meaningful transnational networks are constructed along kinship lines. Transnational kinship networks are continuously extended through offshore marriage arrangements and chain migration processes.

Von Hagen, V. W. (1976). The Germanic People in America. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press.

Waghorne, J. P. (2004). Diaspora of the Gods: Modern Hindu Temples in an Urban Middle-Class World. New York, Oxford University Press.

Many Hindus today are urban middle-class people with religious values similar to those of their professional counterparts in America and Europe. Just as modern professionals continue to build new churches, synagogues, and now mosques, Hindus are erecting temples to their gods wherever their work and their lives take them. Despite the perceived exoticism of Hindu worship, the daily life-style of these avid temple patrons differs little from their suburban neighbors. Joanne Waghorne leads her readers on a journey through this new middle-class Hindu diaspora, focusing on their efforts to build and support places of worship. She seeks to trace the changing religious sensibilities of the middle classes as written on their temples and on the faces of their gods. She offers detailed comparisons of temples in Chennai (formerly Madras), London, and Washington, D.C., and interviews temple priests, devotees, and patrons. In the process, she illuminates the interrelationships between ritual worship and religious edifices, the rise of the modern world economy, and the ascendancy of the great middle class. The result is a comprehensive portrait of Hinduism as lived today by so many both in India and throughout the world. Lavishly illustrated with professional photographs by Dick Waghorne, this book will appeal to art historians as well as urban anthropologists, scholars of religion, and those interested in diaspora, transnationalism, and trends in contemporary religion. It should be especially appealing for course use because it introduces the modern Hinduism practiced by the friends and neighbors of students in the U.S. and Britain.

Wahlbeck, O. (2002). "The Concept of Diaspora as an Analytical Tool in the Study of Refugee Communities." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 28(2): 221-239.

This article proposes that the research area of refugee studies can benefit from contemporary discussions about the concepts of trans-nationalism and diaspora. It is argued that the concept of diaspora, understood as a transnational social organization relating both to the society of origin and the society of settlement, can give a more profound understanding of the social reality in which refugees live. The article provides a brief presentation of current debates about trans-

nationalism and diasporas. Empirical evidence from Kurdish refugee communities in Europe is used to highlight the fact that the concept of diaspora can provide an analytical tool for a sociological study of refugees in the country of exile. The article then goes on to argue that, in order to be a constructive analytical tool, the concept of diaspora has to be regarded as an ideal type in the true Weberian sense of the term. Finally, some of the limitations and dangers associated with the concept of diaspora will be discussed.

Wahlbeck, Ö. (1999). Kurdish Diasporas: A Comparative Study of Kurdish Refugee Communities. New York, St. Martin's Press in Association with Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick.

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/description/hol056/98044644.html>

An Important theoretical contribution to the area of refugee studies, this book is based on ethnographic fieldwork among Kurdish refugees in the UK and Finland. The author has uniquely combined empirical evidence and contemporary sociological theories of diasporas and trans-nationalism. Vivid ethnographic material is used to introduce new arguments about the process of integration among refugees. The author argues that a study of refugee communities needs to take into account the refugees' relation to both the country of origin and the country of settlement. The concept of diaspora is used to depict the transnational social reality which characterizes the refugee communities. The book provides essential reading for anybody looking for a comprehensive view of refugee resettlement issues and it will be of special interest to anyone concerned with the topical Kurdish question.

Walton-Roberts, M. (2004). "Globalization, National Autonomy and Non-Resident Indians." Contemporary South Asia 13(1): 53-70.

The Indian government's recent High Level Committee report on the Indian Diaspora estimates that almost 20 million people of Indian origin live overseas. From this significant, although diverse, collective, India receives substantial resources. The relationship between the Indian nation and these 'flexible citizens' produces complex economic, social and political expressions at multiple scales. This paper explores the socio-economic manifestations that have emerged from the connections non-resident Indians (NRIs) have developed with India, with a particular focus on Punjab. It argues that globalization processes have encouraged a renewed national interest with NRIs as a force to assist India to engage with the global economy. The paper suggests that, at an abstract level, the impact of this extra-national population is positive for the economic autonomy of India, even as it engages with the global economy. However, at the regional scale, it identifies more complex and variable effects. The paper therefore draws attention to the procedural effects of globalization, and the differential outcomes of these practices at multiple scales.

Walzer, M. (1982). The Politics of Ethnicity. Cambridge, Mass., Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

The monumental 'Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups' is the most

authoritative single source available on the history, culture, and distinctive characteristics of ethnic groups in the United States. 'Dimensions of Ethnicity' is designed to make this landmark scholarship available to everyone in a series of handy paperbound student editions.

Wang, L. L.C. and G. Wang (1998). The Chinese Diaspora: Selected Essays. Singapore, Times Academic Press.

The Chinese Diaspora: Selected Essays Volumes I and II comprise a selection of papers presented at Luodi-shenggen: An International Conference on Chinese Overseas, which was organized by the Ethnic Studies Department, University of California at Berkeley, and held in San Francisco. This landmark conference brought together, for the first time since the end of the Cold War, scholars from all the six continents.

This selection of papers constitutes a quarter of the papers presented and reflects the focus, scope and contents of the conference and the state of scholarship. The papers cover two broad areas: first, transnational issues and concerns of Chinese overseas and second, regional studies, including those of lesser known regions.

Together, The Chinese Diaspora: Selected Essays Volumes I and II should clearly define the emerging field of overseas Chinese studies and provide scholars around the world with the first truly comprehensive treatment of the Chinese diaspora.

Wayland, S. (2003). "Immigration and Transnational Political Ties: Croatians and Sri Lankan Tamils in Canada." Canadian Ethnic Studies 35(2): 61-86.

Immigration has spawned the creation of diasporas, ethno-national communities outside their country of origin who maintain symbolic and material links to the homeland. In an effort to better understand the nature of transnational political ties between diaspora and homeland, this article examines Croatians and Sri Lankan Tamils living in Canada. The groups differ in terms of conditions of departure from their homelands, time of migration, and ethnic origins. Yet members of both groups have been highly mobilized in Canada around issues in their homelands by observing and participating in wars for ethno-national autonomy and political independence. In these case studies, the homeland provides the focal point for a displaced diaspora while the diaspora supplies essential resources for the creation and preservation of the nation. The findings of this study raise doubts regarding whether democratic values are transmitted from Canada to homelands undergoing political transition. The findings also indicate the need for further empirical research on the political impact of transnational identities in receiving states.

Wayland, S. (2004). "Ethnonationalist Networks and Transnational Opportunities: The Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora." Review of International Studies 30(3): 405-427.

This article presents an empirical case study of a type of non-state actor largely

overlooked in the IR literature on trans-nationalism: the diaspora or transnational ethnic actor. Building upon findings from contentious politics or social movements scholarship, I highlight the nexus of domestic and transnational politics by demonstrating how actors form ethnic networks and utilize transnational opportunities to pursue political goals in various states. Specifically, I argue that the formation of ethnic networks in the Tamil diaspora has enabled the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) or "Tigers" to engage in protracted insurgency against the Sri Lankan government army. Whereas traditional contentious politics scholarship is unable to explain the longevity and intensity of that conflict, a consideration of the transnational dimension provides new insight into how ethnic conflicts may be sustained. The combination of greater political freedom, community organizing and access to advanced communications and financial resources in receiving states has allowed Tamil separatists in the diaspora to maintain transnational ethnic networks which are in turn used to mobilize funds that have prolonged the secessionist campaign in Sri Lanka.

Weiner, M. (1992). "Peoples and States in a New Ethnic Order?" Third World Quarterly 13(2): 317-334.

Examines ways in which ethnic and religious conflicts within states give rise to international conflicts. Types of ethnic and religious claims; Regions of the world where conflicts are emerging; Implications for self-determination, sovereignty and borders in an increasingly global economy.

Weiner, M. (1995). The Global Migration Crisis: Challenge to States and to Human Rights. New York, HarperCollins College Publishers.

Weiner, M. and R. Munz (1997). "Migrants, Refugees, and Foreign Policy: Prevention and Intervention Strategies." Third World Quarterly 18(1): 25-51.

Examines the prevention and intervention strategies by the United States and European nations towards countries that generate refugees and migrants. Tightening of border controls and admission procedures by the Western countries; Creation of stricter asylum procedures; Reduction of illegal immigrants; Need to include international migration and refugee movements in foreign policy.

Werbner, P. (2000). "Divided Loyalties, Empowered Citizenship? Muslims in Britain." Citizenship Studies 4(3): 307-325.

Fear of Muslims, Islamophobia, is embedded in stereotypical assumptions and pronouncements regarding selected customs and, above all, the inherently fanatical, violent and irrational tendencies of Muslim leaders and their followers. The further point of such discourses is the claim that these alien qualities and attributes have come to be implanted in the Western body itself, no longer simply confined to its 'bloody boundaries', to cite Huntington, but extending within and across them. A substantial Muslim diasporic presence has emerged in Europe and the West, and even some Western liberals, who pride themselves on their enlightened tolerance, appear concerned about the capacity of this culturally alien presence, as they see it, to integrate'. Such doubts surfaced especially

during the Rushdie affair and the Gulf War, both of which seemed to expose the chasm between so-called Western 'values' and Islamic ones. In denying the validity of this antagonistic vision according to which Muslim minorities are intrinsically antithetical to Western democratic practices, the aim of the present paper is twofold: first, to highlight the rise of an alternative contemporary debate about the rights and obligations of Muslims as minorities in the West which is currently animating Muslim and Western scholars, clerics and activists; and second, to argue that Muslim diasporic transnational mobilization, including even the conflicts surrounding the Rushdie affair and the Gulf war, have been key moments in the development of a Muslim British civic consciousness and capacity for active citizenship. Far from revealing ambiguous loyalties or unbridgeable cultural chasms, British Muslim transnational loyalties have challenged the national polity, I argue, to explore new forms of multiculturalism and to work for new global human rights causes. At the same time such mobilizations have been part of the learning process of becoming a politically effective diaspora.

Werbner, P. (2000). "Introduction: The Materiality of Diaspora - Between Aesthetic and 'Real' Politics." Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies 9(1): 1-20.

Discusses the dialectics between diaspora aesthetics and real political mobilization. Elements of the emergent consensus about diasporas; Examination of the social life and conditions of several diaspora groups; Overview of articles about the materiality of diaspora.

Werbner, P. (2002). Imagined Diasporas Among Manchester Muslims: The Public Performance of Pakistani Transnational Identity Politics. Santa Fe, N.M, School of American Research Press.

The public sphere of the Manchester Muslim diaspora is a place of intense local micro-politics of honor and shame, debated in the globalized language of world affairs, and dramatically enacted through public performance. Pnina Werbner reveals a multi-centered world among Manchester Pakistanis, a locally created diasporic public space that appropriates and combines traveling ideas and images from a variety of sources into meaningful moral allegories. British South Asian Muslims became visible in the protests mobilized against The Satanic Verses, during which Pakistani immigrants abandoned the role of a silent, well-behaved minority in the public defense of their religious imagination and group honor. In opening up a new realm of activist citizenship politics, the Rushdie affair also provided the opportunity for the Pakistani diaspora to liberate themselves from the intimidation of their own religious extremists. There has since been an efflorescence of cultural and religious societies, festivals and public celebrations of fun and consumption, often with women taking more visible and vocal roles and challenging the hegemony of male elders. Werbner shows that ultimately, living in the diaspora is a matter of continually negotiating the parameters of minority citizenship. For British Muslims this process, which is usually peaceful, has had to lurch from one confrontation to another: from the Rushdie affair to the Gulf War to the present post-September 11 crisis. Each time

the signs are of a more mature grasp by diasporic Muslims of what it means to be a British citizen in a global world.

Werbner, P. (2002). "The Place Which is Diaspora: Citizenship, Religion and Gender in the Making of Chaordic Trans-Nationalism." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 28(1): 119-134.

The paper argues for a need to analyze the organizational and moral, as well as the aesthetic dimensions of diasporas in order to understand their political and mobilizing power. Organizationally, diasporas are characterized by a chorded structure and by a shared sense of moral co-responsibility, embodied in material gestures and extended through and across space. Ultimately, there is no guiding hand, no command structure, organizing the politics, the protests, the philanthropic drives, the commemoration ceremonies or the aesthetics of diasporas. Indeed, the locations of diaspora are relatively autonomous of any center, while paradoxically, new diaspora communities reproduce themselves predictably, and in tandem. The internal complexity of diasporas is shown here through the example of the expansion and spread of international Sufi cults and women's activism. Yet despite the fact that contemporary diasporas are marked by their heterogeneity, diasporic communities located in democratic nation-states do share a commitment to struggle for enhanced citizenship rights for themselves, and for co-diasporics elsewhere, often lobbying Western governments to defend their human rights. This may well be a defining feature of postcolonial diasporas in the West.

Werbner, P. (2004). "Theorizing Complex Diasporas: Purity and Hybridity in the South Asian Public Sphere in Britain." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 30(5): 895-912.

This paper examines the creation of alternative diasporic public spheres in Britain by South Asian settlers: one produced through the entertainment industry--commercial film and other media--that satirizes the parochialism and conservatism of the South Asian immigrant generation and highlights cultural hybridity and cosmopolitanism, intergenerational conflict, family politics, inter-ethnic or -racial marriages, and excesses of consumption. The other is a conflictual diasporic Muslim public sphere dominated by Muslim male community leaders, which has had to respond to international political crises such as the Rushdie affair, the Gulf War or, more recently, September 11, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the confrontation between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Seen from an indigenous British perspective, the messages emanating from these two diasporic discourses, publicized in both Western and South Asian media (cable TV and foreign newspapers in Urdu or local ones in English) are opposed, and create ambivalent stereotyped images of 'Muslims' and 'Asians'. While a Pakistani transnational identity is mostly submerged beneath these other identities, it is in fact critical to understanding the conflicting pressures to which young Pakistanis, and women in particular, are subjected in Britain, and the clash between alienation and popular cultural 'fun' marking Muslim Pakistani internal politics. These have led to the pluralization of the diasporic public sphere.

Williams, H. (2004). "Both Sides Now: The Emerging Power of Migrant Associations in Mexican Politics." Oldenborg Working Paper Series, Ponom College: 29.

This article presents the argument that migrant groups—paradoxically brought into existence by an authoritarian state that sought to control their energies compelled officials to meet their demands for better administration of public resources and for absentee electoral rights. While most outside observers have focused on democratization at federal levels in Mexico, where the impact of civic groups seeking influence has been diffuse at best, migrants have more successfully challenged stances and practices of public officials at state and municipal levels. The role migrant groups play in politics is nuanced and complex and varies from state to state, depending on the inclination of state leaders to cultivate ties with migrant organizations and the inclination of migrants in return to organize. However, where migrants have organized effectively and established ties with local and state governments, they have placed effective pressure on state officials to perform far better with respect to migrant demands than their predecessors have done. Ironically, distance works to the advantage of migrants making demands of home state officials: in exchange for voluntary migrant contributions for infrastructure projects and small business investment, organizations have extracted unprecedented guarantees and accountability from government officials.

Williams, P. (2001). "Crime, Illicit Markets, and Money Laundering." Managing Global Issues: Lessons Learned. Simmons.

Organized crime is perhaps best understood as the continuation of commerce by illegal means, with transnational criminal organizations as the illicit counterparts of multinational corporations. During the 1990s, transnational organized crime—and the related phenomena of illegal markets and money laundering—were transformed from an unrecognized problem to an issue taken seriously by governments, both individually and collectively. Indeed, there has been a growing sensitivity to the problem and increased willingness to address transnational organized crime, illegal markets, and money laundering as serious challenges to international security and governance rather than simply domestic issues. Diaspora-based ethnic communities are an important resource for transnational criminal enterprises. They provide recruitment opportunities, cover, and support.

Wise, A. (2004). "Embodying Exile." Social Analysis 48(3): 26-42.

Some of the more interesting and useful work on diasporic and transnational identities has emanated from scholars working in cultural studies and contemporary anthropology. However, with a few notable exceptions, little attention has been paid to the specific experiences of refugee diasporas, and in particular, to the role of trauma and embodiment in the creation of these 'moral communities.' Based on research with the East Timorese diaspora in Australia, this article looks at the performative dimensions (protests, church rituals, singing, and dancing) of the diaspora's political campaign for East Timor's independence. I consider how the bodily dimensions of this protest movement contributed to certain formations of identity, belonging, and exile, within the Timorese

community. In particular, I explore how these performative strategies have created a context for 'retraumatizing' bodies and memories, channeling them into a political 'community of suffering,' in turn contributing to a heightened sense of the morality of an exilic identity among many Timorese.

Wong-Diaz, F. R. (1999). American Politics in a Changing World. Dubuque, Iowa, Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co.

[Book review of American Politics in a Changing World by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.]

The bestseller that reminded us what it means to be an American is more timely than ever in this updated and enlarged edition, including "Schlesinger's Syllabus," an annotated reading list of core books on the American experience. The classic image of the American nation - a melting pot in which differences of race, wealth, religion, and nationality are submerged in democracy - is being replaced by an orthodoxy that celebrates difference and abandons assimilation. While this upsurge in ethnic awareness has had many healthy consequences in a nation shamed by a history of prejudice, the cult of ethnicity, if pressed too far, threatens to fragment American society to a dangerous degree. Two-time Pulitzer Prize winner in history and adviser to the Kennedy and other administrations, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., is uniquely positioned to wave the caution flag in the race to a politics of identity. Using a broader canvas in this updated and expanded edition, he examines the international dimension and the lessons of one polyglot country after another tearing itself apart or on the brink of doing so: among them the former Yugoslavia, Nigeria, even Canada. Closer to home, he finds troubling new evidence that multiculturalism gone awry here in the United States threatens to do the same.

Wucker, M. (2004). "The Perpetual Migration Machine and Political Power." World Policy Journal 21(3): 41-50.

Discusses the increasing practice of dual citizenship and absentee voting being approved by several countries which have become a key element in a global perpetual migration machine. Background of the ruling of the U.S. on its citizens who hold dual citizenship; Other countries which permit its citizens to have dual citizenship; Controversies which show how the issue of national identity has become entangled with the practical issues that arise from global dependence on a perpetual migration machine.

Yegenoglu, M. (2005). "Cosmopolitanism and Nationalism in a Globalized World." Ethnic and Racial Studies 28(1): 103-132.

The disenfranchised subaltern groups of the South disappear from the current Anglo-American cultural studies discourse on globalization as their conditions are made synonymous with the diasporas in the First World centers. However, if we do not take the metropolitan situation as the sole important site of transnationality, but turn our attention to the lives of subaltern groups in the South we will gather a different picture of globalization. The essay discusses the various ways in which cosmopolitanism is presented as offering the means of new forms of belonging and politics that are beyond the confining forms of the

nation-state. By proposing to rethink the place of the nation-state within globalization, the essay suggests being less dismissive of the need for nationalism in the Third World, a nationalism that is capable of articulating the will of the excluded subaltern populations.

Yeung, H. W. C. "Economic Globalization, Crisis and the Emergence of Chinese Business Communities in Southeast Asia." International Sociology 15(2): 266-287. Globalization tendencies have fundamentally transformed the nature and organization of business communities in Southeast Asia. Chinese business communities in East and Southeast Asia have been playing a leading role in the regional economy through the extensive interpenetration of capital flows and business networks. Through their cross-border investments and global trade networks, these Chinese business communities have also facilitated the rearticulation of mainland China into the global economy. The recent Asian economic crisis, however, has seriously undermined the social and institutional foundations of Chinese business communities in Southeast Asia. At the discursive level, Chinese business communities are beginning to come to terms with a much more realistic conception of globalization as a set of contested processes creating both threats and opportunities. In material terms, Chinese business communities increasingly recognize the limits to their 'home' country-based accumulation strategies and turn to globalization as an alternative growth strategy. The emergence of Chinese business communities in Southeast Asia cannot therefore be conceived as an indigenous evolutionary process of social and institutional change. Rather, it should always be seen as contingent upon such critical external processes as globalization.

Yeung, H. W. C. (1999). "The Internationalization of Ethnic Chinese Business Firms from Southeast Asia: Strategies, Processes and Competitive Advantage." International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 23(1): Pg. 88.
<http://80www.blackwellsynergy.com.researchport.umd.edu:2050/servlet/useragent?func=synergy&synergyAction=showTOC&journalCode=ijur&volume=23&issue=1&year=1999&part=null>

The dynamic growth of many Southeast Asian countries in recent years has created a centrifugal force prompting the internationalization of established ethnic Chinese business firms in these countries. This paper aims to examine the strategies and processes of this internationalization and to assess the firms' competitive advantage in the regional and global economies. It argues that the internationalization of ethnic Chinese business firms from Southeast Asia can be explained by their firm-specific strategies and the changing geographical contexts in which they are embedded and their strategies are implemented. First, these firms face increasing competition at a global scale and are compelled to engage in transnational operations as a strategy to sustain growth and expansion. Second, changing institutional contexts in home and host countries provide another key impetus to their transnational drive. While they begin to realize the limits to growth in their home countries because of growing foreign competition and ethnicity-based economic policies, these Chinese business firms

are more sensitive to growth opportunities elsewhere in the Asia Pacific region and beyond. As such, a comprehensive explanation of their transnational activities needs to examine both the changing configurations of operating contexts and their strategies of global competition. To support its main claims, the paper presents some detailed case studies of ethnic Chinese-controlled transnational corporations based in Southeast Asia.

Yusuf, S. (2002). Globalization and the Challenge for Developing Countries, World Bank: 48.

<http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&lr=&q=cache:d4WiHXYFqaUJ:www.worldbank.org/wbi/publicfinance/publicresources/documentsen/globalization.pdf+chinese+diaspora+demographics>

While growth in developing countries will depend in large part on the mobilization of physical and human capital, increase in total factor productivity, and innovation, a comprehensive approach to globalization managed and abetted by good policies can magnify the effects of these factors. Globalization is not a panacea. It can increase many countries' susceptibility to shocks and can subject states to checks and disciplines that circumscribe sovereignty. But reversing globalization, were it possible, would be a major setback. And embracing globalization piecemeal, while keeping a plethora of regulations in place, would be highly inefficient. A good case can be made for embracing all the key elements of globalization - that is openness to trade, capital flows, circulation of skilled workers, technology, and ideas - at the same time, while sequencing (where needed), the pace of integration in such areas as trade and financial flows.

Zabin, C. (1998). "Mexican Hometown Associations and Mexican Immigrant Political Empowerment in Los Angeles." Nonprofit Sector Research Fund Working Paper Series, The Aspen Institute.

This research explores the response of Mexican immigrants to the increasingly hostile environment of their host society. As other authors have pointed out, over the last five years naturalization rates among Mexican immigrants have increased sharply, and these new citizens are becoming an increasingly important electorate (Arvizu 1996; DeSipio 1996). In this research we explore another form of civic engagement, the participation of Mexican immigrants in voluntary grassroots organizations in the United States. Political empowerment is not only a question of voting or electing co-ethnics to political office, but is also constructed through participation in civic organizations. Our research examined the most significant manifestation of voluntary sector activity among first generation Mexican immigrants in Los Angeles, the Mexican home town associations (HTAs). There are now over 170 HTAs (commonly known as clubs) from 18 Mexican states registered with the Mexican Consulate, and many more informal HTAs that have no contact with the Consulate. HTAs are clearly the most numerous and ubiquitous form of voluntary organization among first generation immigrants.

Zezeza, P. T. (2005). "Rewriting the African Diaspora: Beyond the Black Atlantic." African Affairs 104(414): 35-69.

This essay argues that despite the growing popularity of diaspora studies, our understanding of the African diaspora remains limited by both the conceptual difficulties of defining what we mean by the diaspora in general, and the African diaspora in particular, and the analytical tendency to privilege the Atlantic, or rather the Anglophone, indeed the American branch of the African diaspora. It begins by trying to explore the various conceptions of the African diaspora, foregrounded by a critique of Paul Gilroy's influential text, *The Black Atlantic*. This is followed by discussions of what the author considers to be the four dominant dimensions of the global African diasporas, namely, the intra-Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, and Atlantic diasporas. Finally, the essay examines the emergence of the new global African diasporas.

Zevelöv, I. A. (2000). Russia and its New Diasporas. Washington, D.C, United States Institute of Peace.

On the morning after the Soviet Union's collapse, millions of ethnic Russians living on the fringes of the former Russian Republic suddenly awakened to find themselves in foreign countries—newly independent non-Russian successor states that most Russians now refer to as the "near abroad." Igor Zevelev here examines the political significance of these ethnic Russian "diaspora" communities and their implications for the future of Eurasian security. The "Russian Question" centers on Russia's identity and its territorial reach: Is Russia confined to its post-Soviet territorial border, or do Russians in the "near abroad" lend support to the nationalist proposition that Russia extends beyond this "artificial" demarcation? As Russian politicians and intellectuals reassess the "Russian Question" in the post-Soviet era, these ethnic Russian communities—mostly in Ukraine, Belarus, and northern Kazakhstan—serve not only as a significant factor in Russia's quest for a national identity, but also as a political conduit for Russian influence. In addition to his thoughtful and insightful exploration of nationalism and national identity throughout Russia's history, Zevelev skillfully dissects the multifaceted nature of the Russian Federation's official policies toward these ethnic Russian communities.

Zinzius, B. (2004). Chinese America: Stereotype and Reality: History, Present, and Future of the Chinese Americans. New York, P. Lang.

Chinese America - Stereotype and Reality is a comprehensive and fascinating textbook about the Chinese in America. Covering more than 150 years of history, the book documents the increasing importance of the Chinese as a social group: from immigration history to the latest immigration legislation, from educational achievements to socio-cultural and political accomplishments. Employing the author's detailed knowledge of the Chinese Diaspora, combined with her meticulous research, the book explores the history, diversity, socio-cultural structures, networks, and achievements of this often-overlooked ethnicity. It highlights how, based on their current position, Chinese Americans are well-placed to play a major role in future relations between China and the United

States - the two largest economies of the twenty-first century.

Zlotnik, H. (1999). "Trends of International Migration Since 1965: What Existing Data Reveal." International Migration 37(1): pg.21.

Relying on data from a variety of sources, this article sketches the main trends of international migration during 1965-1996, thus documenting the changes that both the character and the direction of international migration have undergone over the course of time. In doing so, it provides a quantitative basis to assess the validity of certain common tenets regarding the evolution of migration at the end of the twentieth century. The article concludes that the changes observed are generally less striking than usually claimed, although major historical events, such as the end of the cold war and the transformations it entailed, have had a determining influence in shaping many of the key migration movements occurring since 1985. In particular, migration originating in the former Eastern bloc countries increased markedly and the dynamics of population mobility within the former Soviet space underwent important modifications. In addition, the end of the bi-polar era allowed the resolution of some long-standing conflicts that permitted the repatriation of large numbers of refugees. However, the proliferation of ethnic or civil conflict that has accompanied the nation-building process in several regions has led to a series of forced migration movements. These developments plus the social, economic and demographic differentials that persist between countries at different levels of development have continued and will continue to fuel international migration. By reviewing the quantitative evidence available at the regional level, this article sets recent developments in perspective.

Zweig, D., C. Chen, et al. (2004). "Globalization and Transnational Human Capital: Overseas and Returnee Scholars to China." China Quarterly 179: 735-757.

Looks at the issue of globalization and transnational human capital in China. Internationalization of the country's education and employment system; Benefits that China gets from foreign capital invested in the cohort of returnees; Historical, global and domestic context of the overseas students; Changes in Chinese government policy; Role of foreign organizations and foreign funding in moving talent out of China.