



## **CUSS NEWSLETTER**

**American Sociological Society  
Community and Urban Section  
Fall/Winter 2006  
Volume 34, Number 2**

### **CONTENT**

Editors' Note.....	2
Chair's Message.....	2
Call for Section Awards.....	4
The CUSS Student Paper Award .....	4
The Robert E. Park Book Award .....	4
The Robert E. Park Article Award.....	5
The Robert And Helen Lynd Award.....	5
ASA 2007 Conference Information .....	6
Referred Roundtables.....	6
Session 1: Co-sponsored with the Section on Environment and Technology Cities, Consumption and the Environment .....	6
Session 2: Multiethnic Cities .....	6
Session 3: Regulating Public Space.....	6
Session 4: Globalization and Urban Conflict.....	7
Feature Articles.....	7
Gated Communities and Latino Groups .....	7
Jerusalem.....	10
Members' News.....	12
New Books.....	13
There Is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class and Hurricane Katrina* ..	13
Ethnic Landscapes in an Urban World .....	14
Diaspora, Politics and Globalization.....	14
Tourism, Ethnic Diversity and the City .....	14
The Housing Divide: How Generations of Immigrants Fare in New York's Housing Market.....	15
Two Tales of a City: Rebuilding Chicago's Architectural and Social Landscape, 1986- 2005.....	15
Privileged Places: Race, Residence, and the Structure of Opportunity .....	16
New Dissertations .....	16
Coming Together or Going It Alone: How Resource Dependent Communities Survive in Newfoundland and Labrador .....	16

## Editors' Note

The Fall/Winter edition of the CUSS newsletter contains feature articles treating very different subjects: gated communities in California and segregation in Jerusalem. While disparate, both topics are illustrative of the changing ways we relate to our neighbors across ethnic, racial and economic divides. In addition, you'll find information about the upcoming 2007 ASA Meetings, a call for nominations for section awards, member news and announcements of new books and dissertations.

Jennifer A. Stoloff, Department of Housing and Urban Development, stoloff@hud.gov  
William G. Holt, Vermont Law School, wholt@vermontlaw.edu

## Chair's Message

*Anne Shlay*



Our section is in great shape, thanks to many efforts by new members, veterans, and the leadership. At last count, we had 746 members, up from last year. We have many new young members including students and more recent Ph.D.s—who are eager to get involved and join the leadership. I had many more volunteers for help with committees than I could possibly use – all offers from junior people. I believe that the continued vitality of our section depends on the incorporation of younger members combined with the more sage wisdom of our more senior members. I am incorporating younger people in positions of leadership whenever possible.

The vitality of CUSS stems from many factors but much of the infusion of new and sustained energy comes from our journal, *City and Community*, now in its fifth year. As former chair Richard Alba explained in the last newsletter, the journal has both raised our profile as well as provided new intellectual energy and a novel outlet for our scholarship. The ASA and Blackwell continue to show their support for our quality product. We have been rewarded with more revenue to support the journal, both from Blackwell and the University of Illinois at Chicago. For this support, we say thank you.

But as Richard also described, the growth of the journal required temporary support from our section coffers because of some normal increases in expenditures as well as some unanticipated ones. Providing this support for *City and Community* depleted our funds significantly. To rectify this, we are seeking a \$3.00 increase in section dues. The dues increase would be solely assessed for regular members and would not be requested for either student or low income members.

This increase, while small, is important for us to build a basis from which we can both support section activities, like awards and receptions, as well as to raise the necessary resources for us to move *City and Community's* editorial offices to a new home. This move will require double staffing as we make the transition from one editorial home to another.

The dues increase was unanimously approved on by the Council. And we have also agreed that we will revisit the necessity of this increase once our reserves are built up again.

We must now bring the decision about a dues increase to you, our members. You will be asked to vote on the dues increase in the spring when you receive your ASA ballot. On behalf of the CUSS Council, former Chair Richard Alba, Chair-Elect David Snow, Secretary Treasurer Neil Brenner, *City and Community* Editor Tony Orum, and Publications Committee Chair Barry Wellman, I ask you to vote affirmatively for this dues increase. Please, do not hesitate to contact me about this if you have questions or concerns.

Our section activities in Montreal were rewarding and well attended. I attended every CUSS session, including the roundtables, and was thrilled with each. I was particularly excited about the participation of so many young faculty and graduate students with our established senior scholars. You will read about one of these sessions in this issue of the newsletter. I particularly want to commend Rachael Woldoff and Leslie Martin who brought unparalleled energy and professionalism to organizing the roundtables. To all session participants, including attendees: bravo.

Our reception, which was combined with the award ceremony, was also well attended. Our benefactor for the reception was Blackwell and we were so pleased to have Blackwell staff come and be part of our award celebration and of course, toast the success of *City and Community*. The room was packed with celebrants. I noticed that the mean age of our group has decreased considerably – a good sign indeed for the future of the section.



Our reception, which was combined with the award ceremony, was also well attended. Our benefactor for the reception was Blackwell and we were so pleased to have Blackwell staff come and be part of our award celebration and of course, toast the success of *City and Community*. The room was packed with celebrants. I noticed that the mean age of our group has decreased considerably – a good sign indeed for the future of the section.

Our sessions for next year are posted in this newsletter. Continuing from last year, we are co-sponsoring two sessions with two other sections – one with the Section on Environment and Technology and the other with the Section on Political Economy of the World System. We anticipate that we will hold our New York reception off site next year at a nearby restaurant. I look forward to seeing you then.

## Call for Section Awards

### The CUSS Student Paper Award

The CUSS Student Paper Award invites submissions for the 2007 best student paper in community and urban sociology. The competition is open to both published and unpublished article-length papers written by a graduate student in the last two years (2005 or 2006). The committee will accept sole-authored and multiple-authored papers, but no student-faculty collaborations. All submissions must be received by January 31, 2007. The committee strongly prefers electronic submissions, which should be sent to Pamela Davidson, pdavidso@gwu.edu. Alternatively, four hard copies of the paper may be mailed to: Pamela Davidson, Department of Sociology and School of Public Policy and Public Administration (SPPA), George Washington University, 801 22nd Street, NW. Phillips 409, Washington, DC 20052. telephone: 202-994-1129, fax: 202-994-3239.

#### *CUSS Student Paper Committee*

Pamela Davidson, Chair	Susan Stall
George Washington University	Northeastern Illinois University
pdavidso@gwu.edu	s-stall1@neiu.edu

Volker Kirchberg	Geoffery Moss
University of Lueneburg	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
kirchberg@uni-lueneburg.de	geoffreymoss@verizon.net

### The Robert E. Park Book Award

The Robert E. Park Book Award goes to the authors of the best book-length research monograph or the best scholarly article in community and urban sociology published in the past two years. Nominations are now being sought for books and articles that appeared in 2005 or 2006. Nomination should include standard bibliographic information about the work and a brief comment on its merits. Please email book nominations by January 31, 2007, to Kevin Gotham, kgotham@nsf.gov, c/o Park Book Award, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Room 980, Arlington, VA 22230. telephone: 703-292-7291 fax: 703-292-9195.

#### *The Robert E. Park Book Award Committee*

Kevin Gotham, Chair	Max Herman	Melinda Milligan
National Science Foundation.	Rutgers University/Newark	Sonoma State University
kgotham@nsf.gov	maxh@andromeda.rutgers.edu	melinda.milligan@sonoma.edu

### **The Robert E. Park Article Award.**

The Robert E. Park Article Award goes to authors of the best scholarly article in community and urban sociology published in the past two years. Nominations are now being sought for articles that appeared in 2005 or 2006. Nominations should include standard bibliographic information about the work and a brief comment on its merits. To facilitate distributing articles for committee review, we are also requesting electronic submission of articles when possible. Please send article nominations electronically, by January 31, 2007, to Lily M. Hoffman: Lilymhoff@aol.com, Department of Sociology, The City College, CUNY, NAC 6/135, 138th St and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031. telephone: 212-650-5856. fax: 212-650-6810.

#### *The Robert E. Park Article Award Committee*

Lily Hoffman, Chair  
City University of New York  
lilyMHoff@aol.com

Samantha Friedman  
Northeastern University  
s.friedman@neu.edu

Susan Clampet Lundquist  
St. Joseph University  
sclampet@sju.edu

Seth Ovadia  
Bowdoin College  
sovadia@bowdoin.edu

### **The Robert And Helen Lynd Award**

The Robert and Helen Lynd Award Committee seeks the active participation of section members in identifying and nominating deserving candidates for this award, which recognizes distinguished career achievements in community and urban sociology. We refer you to a list of previous award recipients and urge you to think who might currently merit similar celebration in the forthcoming annual ASA meeting:  
[http://www.commurb.org/Awards/Lynd\\_Award.htm](http://www.commurb.org/Awards/Lynd_Award.htm).

The committee hopes that by seeking nominees now, we will enlarge the probability of a thorough and inclusive search. Nominations should consist of a) a brief letter summarizing the nominee's contributions to the field and b) supplementary materials such as a curriculum vitae, biographical sketch, or additional letters of support. Do not submit copies of the nominee's publications. Please send nominations by January 31, 2007 to Bill Michelson, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 725 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2J4 or to [william.michelson@utoronto.ca](mailto:william.michelson@utoronto.ca), telephone: 416- 978-4562. fax: 416-978-3963

#### *The Robert and Helen Lynd Award Committee, 2006-2007*

Bill Michelson, Chair  
University of Toronto  
[michel@chass.utoronto.ca](mailto:michel@chass.utoronto.ca)

Marlese Durr  
Wright State University  
[marlese.durr@wright.edu](mailto:marlese.durr@wright.edu)

Krista Paulsen  
University of North Florida  
[kpaulsen@unf.edu](mailto:kpaulsen@unf.edu)

Robert Adelman  
SUNY/ Buffalo  
[adelman4@buffalo.edu](mailto:adelman4@buffalo.edu)

## **ASA 2007 Conference Information**

Community and Urban Sociology Section

Program Sessions and Organizers, ASA Meetings, 2007

Anne B. Shlay, Chair

ashlay@temple.edu

011-972-52-609-2819 (mobile phone in Jerusalem until January, 2007)

215-248-1303 (after January, 2007)

### **Referred Roundtables**

Organizer: Elena Vesselinov

University of South Carolina

Department of Sociology, Sloan College

Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Telephone: 803-777-6838

Fax: 803-777-5251

Email: elevav@sc.edu

### **Session 1: Co-sponsored with the Section on Environment and Technology Cities, Consumption and the Environment**

Sharon Zukin

Department of Sociology

Brooklyn College

2900 Bedford Ave.

Brooklyn, NY

Telephone: 718 951-5000, ext. 1763

email: zukin@brooklyn.cuny.edu

Kenneth A. Gould

Professor and Chair of Sociology

Brooklyn College

2900 Bedford Ave.

Brooklyn, NY 11210

### **Session 2: Multiethnic Cities**

Eric Fong

Department of Sociology

725 Spadina Avenue

University of Toronto

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2J4

Telephone: 416-978-8488

Fax: 416-978-3963

Email: fong@chass.utoronto.ca

### **Session 3: Regulating Public Space**

Yuki Kato

Department of Sociology

3151 Social Science Plaza

University of California

Irvine, CA 92612

Telephone: 949-836-4198

Fax: 949-824-4717

Email: katoy@uci.edu

## Session 4: Globalization and Urban Conflict

Co-sponsored with the Section on Political Economy of the World-System

Diane Davis

Dept. of Urban Studies and Planning

MIT, Building 9-637

77 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02130

Telephone: 617-452-2804

Fax: 617-253-2654

Email: dedavis@mit.edu

## Feature Articles

### Gated Communities and Latino Groups



*Elena Vesselinov  
Department of  
Sociology,  
University of  
South Carolina*

“Gating” is a relatively new process that has gained significance in urban America particularly in the last two decades. The rapid increase in the number of gated communities is alarming to many scholars because they see this process as an extension of residential segregation (Davis, 1990; Blakely and Snyder, 1997; Marcuse, 1997; Connell, 1999; Caldeira, 2000; Low, 2003). In the pursuit of security from crime and increased social diversity, higher property values and a better sense of community, affluent whites are said to have found yet another mechanism of seclusion. As a result, gated communities are thought to produce more social separation and fragmentation, which further leads to an increase in urban inequality. It is important to bring evidence to bear on whether or not gated communities actually increase urban inequality. In this study we focus on the differential access to gated enclaves by whites and Latinos

While gated communities (GCs) are generally regarded as wealthy enclaves, there is no clear sociological conceptualization of these residential spaces. This research is the first to situate GCs in the context of two theoretical perspectives in the field of urban sociology: the spatial assimilation model and the place stratification model. These complementary perspectives have generated a great deal of research findings and explanations regarding the residential patterns of minorities and whites in urban America. Therefore, they should be particularly useful to understand the mechanisms of selection into GCs.

The place stratification model emphasizes the racial segmentation of housing markets and the unequal access to more affluent neighborhoods. Given that residential location may be determined by ethnicity and race, we ask: does the selection mechanism into gated communities vary by ethnicity/race? The spatial assimilation perspective posits that as minority group members obtain higher levels of human and social capital they gain better

access to affluent suburban neighborhoods. This informs our second research question: are Latinos as likely as comparable whites (whites of similar socio-economic status, education and age) to live in GCs?

For the purposes of our analyses we adopt Low's definition of a "gated community" as a residential area that is enclosed by walls, fences, or landscaping that provides a physical barrier to entry. Unlike individual gated residences, GCs restrict access not only to personal residences, but also to the area's streets, sidewalks, and neighborhood amenities (Low, 2003). A very important institutional aspect of GCs is that they are characterized by self-governing homeowner associations, where elected boards oversee the common property and establish covenants, conditions, and restrictions as part of the deed. Many times these contracts are tacitly used to exclude potential buyers based on income, race and ethnic origin (Judd 1995; Blakely and Snyder, 1997). Existing antidiscrimination laws in the U.S. prohibit explicit exclusionary clauses in the contracts, but very often the opportunity to buy a house in a GC is determined by membership in a country club, for example, where the high entry fees and other requirements serve as barriers to buyers.

We use the American Housing Survey National Sample data from 2001, which is the first representative housing data for the United States containing questions about GCs. We study the selection mechanisms into GCs only for whites and Latinos and we limit our study to the South and West regions of urban America. Latinos are the fastest growing minority group in the U.S. and overwhelmingly present in the southwest. GCs are also most rapidly increasing in the southwest. We decided that to paint a clearer picture of the new residential patterns of gating we needed to look where GCs are proliferating and to select a minority group, which, unlike blacks, is partaking in the process of gating alongside whites. We use logistic regression to estimate the probability of whether or not a household lives in a GC, including a range of demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics as predictors. We further calculate the predicted odds and odds ratios for Latinos and whites in 12 different categories for each group, based on social class and education. Last, in order to analyze in more depth whether Latinos are as likely as comparable whites to live in GCs, we plot the predicted probabilities against age, income, class and education.

How do Latinos differ from whites in the mechanisms of selection into GCs? Our findings show that Latinos are *more likely* than whites to choose gated residences. Related to the first research question we draw three conclusions: (1) on average, Latino owners are more likely than white owners to live in GCs and Latino renters are more likely than white renters to live in GCs; (2) social class membership exerts more influence on the propensity of renters to gate, where upper class Latinos and whites are most likely to reside in rental GCs. Education seems to be a more important factor in the likelihood to gate for owners, where college educated owners show the highest propensity to gate across class categories; (3) the findings suggest that rental GCs are more likely to be found in central cities, whereas owner GCs are more likely to be a suburban phenomenon.

Are Latinos as likely as comparable whites to live in GCs? Several conclusions are drawn from the analyses: (1) on average, renters exhibit higher probabilities to gate compared to owners; (2) overall, white renters and Latino renters follow similar pattern over the life course with younger and older cohorts more likely to live in GCs compared to the middle aged; among owners, the oldest cohorts seem slightly more likely to live in GCs than the cohorts before them; (3) on average, Latino and white upper classes, whether renting or owning, show the highest propensity to gate; (4) overall, Latino and white college educated householders are most likely to gate.

The evidence from this research show that Latinos are not disadvantaged compared to whites in access to GCs. The results however are unsettling in other respects: despite the participation of Latinos in the process of gating, GCs remain mostly privileged enclaves. Among Latinos and whites the most affluent and the most educated members are the ones most likely to gate. The data does not allow us to study the ethnic/racial composition of GCs but it is clear that the gated enclaves house people of relative affluence and prosperity. Therefore, it seems that the process of gating contributes to the concentration of privilege in urban America and as a consequence, to economic segregation.

#### References:

- Blakely, Edward J. and Mary G. Snyder. 1997. *Fortress America: Gated communities in the United States*. Washington, D.C.; Brookings Institute.
- Caldeira, Teresa P. R. 2000. *City of Walls: Crime, Segregation and Citizenship in Sao Paulo*. University of California Press. Berkeley, CA.
- Connell, John. 1999. "Beyond Manila: Walls, Malls, and Private Spaces." *Environment and Planning A* 31:417-439.
- Davis, M. 1990. *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*. London: Verso.
- Judd, Dennis. 1995. "The Rise of New Walled Cities." Pp 144-165 in *Spatial Practices: Critical Explorations in Social/Spatial Theory*, edited by Helen Liggert and David C. Perry. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Low, Setha. 2003. *Behind the Gates: Life, Security, and the Pursuit of Happiness in Fortress America*. New York: Routledge.
- Marcuse, Peter. 1997. "The Ghetto of Exclusion and the Fortified Enclave: New Patterns in the United States." *The American Behavioral Scientist* 41: 311-326.

## Jerusalem

*Anne Shlay*

I write this message from my apartment in Jerusalem where I am currently a Fulbright Scholar at Hebrew University Mount Scopus. I live in French Hill known as Gvat Safratit. It is located down the hill from Mount Scopus, about a 20 minute walk.



In French Hill, the Israeli government financed large numbers of very tall apartment buildings. Until the 1967 war, French Hill was part of Jordan. Captured during the six day war, French Hill and adjacent areas were quickly built up and populated by Jews. The goal: to connect the eastern part of Jerusalem with the campus of Mount Scopus, which, prior to the six day war, was isolated from the rest of Israel.

Their height and location on a hill makes them quite visible throughout Jerusalem and some say they give French Hill a fortress quality. Although not architecturally interesting, the housing was well built and the grounds beautifully landscaped. The apartments were sold as condominiums.



My apartment is now owned by Hebrew University. You can see the Mount Scopus campus from the window of my bedroom. It too has fortress-like elements with almost the entire campus housed in buildings that are connected through tunnel like hallways.

So here I sit in government financed housing, on land considered part of Jerusalem, on land formerly occupied by Israel, on land that was once part of Jordan, and which was, at some point, part of Palestine. All of these changes have occurred within the last half century. After 1967, French Hill was politically a settlement. It was then annexed (de-facto) by Jerusalem in 1980. Some see this part of Jerusalem as being contested, but I think that this position is a bit out of touch. The West Bank this is not.

But this part of town is also not like West Jerusalem, which houses the Knesset, the Israel Museum, the Gvat Ram campus of Hebrew University, and is largely populated by Jews. Many Arabs that lived in West Jerusalem left during the 1948 war. In my part of town, the Arabs never left. So now, Jewish and Arab neighborhoods are interspersed. These are not integrated neighbor-hoods but a scattering of either largely Arab or largely Jewish enclaves with a limited amount of mixing.

French Hill is considered a border neighborhood relative to adjacent Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem. Some Arabs live in French Hill and I hear about fears that the neighborhood will “turn” Arab. Yes, people here really believe in invasion and succession and in many Jewish neighborhoods, the initial entrance of either Arabs or the Ultra Orthodox is dreaded. Park and Burgess might have called Jerusalem a mosaic of social worlds, but the tensions about which place belongs to what group are enormous.



The resolution or management of these tensions is central to Israel’s survival. Can Jerusalem survive as a place of Arabs and Jews? Can Arabs be equal citizens to Jews in a place that is a Jewish State?

Israel is building massive housing developments in areas that most people seem to agree are in the occupied territory – the West Bank. (My friend, Gillad, who takes me to many of these places calls it the Wild West). Several developments are the size of small towns or suburbs. New roads are being built to connect these developments directly to Jerusalem and the rest of Israel. These settlements are almost entirely Jewish. At present more than 234,000 people live in West Bank settlements; the largest are fairly proximate to Jerusalem. One, Ma'ale Adummim, houses about 30,000 people and in it, the construction of new housing continues. It would not be surprising if at some point, Jerusalem annexes these Jewish settlements, giving it a larger Jewish population to solve its alleged demographic problem of higher birthrates among the local Arab population.



Yet, along side these Jewish developments, are growing Arab towns. They are not planned, have few services (including sewage) and most of the building is illegal. What places are these? How do we locate an Arab village in the occupied territories on the West Bank? How do we locate a religious Jewish settlement that is fated to be on the wrong side of the security fence?

What are these places? How do you know their names or how to locate them politically? And when I am here or there, where am I?

How you answer speaks volumes about who you are, what you stand for, and which side you are on. Unsettling doesn’t quite describe it.

## Members' News



**Robert Beauregard** has left New School University and is now a Professor of Urban Planning in the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation at Columbia University. He also recently published *When America Became Suburban*, an interpretive assessment of postwar urbanization in the United States that focuses on the inter-section of industrial city decline, mass suburbanization, domestic prosperity and US global dominance and the impact of this confluence of events on national identity

**Jim Faught**, Department of Sociology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA 2006, "Breaking Up Is Hard to Do: Explaining the 2002 San Fernando Valley Secession Vote." *Journal of Urban Affairs*, Volume 28, No. 4, Pp 375-398.

**Ray Hutchison**, Professor of Sociology and Chair, Urban and Regional Studies, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, has been named to the *Roundtable of Experts* of the Romualdo del Bianco Foundation in Florence. He was in Italy this past month to participate in the *International Seminar for a New Declaration on the Architectural Survey* held at the School of Architecture in Florence (Seminario Internazionale per una Nuova Scuola del Rilievo Architettonico, Dipartimento di Progettazione dell'Architettura, Università degli studi di Firenze – Fondazione Romualdo del Bianco, November 19-22, 2006).

**Jerry Krase**, Emeritus and Murray Koppleman Professor at Brooklyn College, was Visiting Scholar at Wagner College. He published "Visualizing Ethnic Vernacular Landscapes in American Cities," in **Community and Ecology**, A.M. McCright and T.N. Clark (eds), Elsevier/JAI 2006: 63-84, "Seeing Ethnic Succession in Little Italy" **Modern Italy**, 11, 1, 2006: 79-95., "Italian American Urban Landscapes: Images of Social and Cultural Capital." in **Varieties of Urban Experience** M.I. Borer (ed) University Press of America, 2006: 155-80.



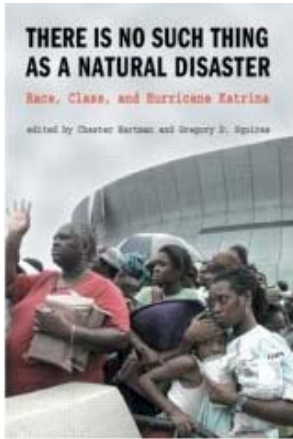
**Stephen Rausch and Cynthia Negrey**. "Does the Creative Engine Run?" Forthcoming in *Journal of Urban Affairs*.

**Madeline Troche-Rodríguez** successfully defended her dissertation "Mi Casa es su Casa/My House is Your House": Effects of Suburban Municipal Exclusionary Practices on the Latino Housing Experience. This dissertation examined violations to the Fair Housing Act and explored the housing experience and living conditions of Latino families in six municipalities in Chicago's metropolitan area. Madeline, who recently graduated from Loyola University Chicago, is a new faculty member at Harry S. Truman College, one of the City Colleges of Chicago.

## New Books

### **There Is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class and Hurricane Katrina\***

*Chester Hartman and Gregory D. Squires, editors; New York: Routledge.*



This is the first comprehensive critical book on the catastrophic impact of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans. The disaster will go down on record as one of the worst in American history, not least because of the government's inept and cavalier response. But it's also a huge story for other reasons. The impact of the hurricane was uneven, and race and class were deeply implicated in the unevenness. It was not by accident that the poorest and blackest neighborhoods were the ones that were buried under water. Also, the response underscored the impoverishment of social policy in George W. Bush's America. Finally, New Orleans is not just any place – it's a great American city with a rich history. What happened there can tell us a great deal about the state of urban and regional planning in contemporary

America.

\*All royalties generated from the sale of **There Is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster** will be donated to Emergency Communities (<http://www.emergencycommunities.org/>).

### **Ethnic Landscapes in an Urban World**

*Ray Hutchison and Jerry Kruse (editors), London, Elsevier.*

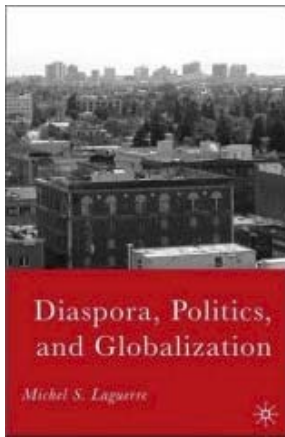


This volume looks at immigrant communities and new ethnic landscapes in metropolitan regions across the globe from many different methodologies and perspectives. They include theoretical essays on immigration, globalization, and diaspora as well as case studies of immigration and ethnic communities within particular countries (Bolivia, Bulgaria, Italy, Israel, and Japan) and individual cities (Melbourne, Toronto, Jakarta, Haifa, and Rome). The methodologies employed include survey research, secondary analysis of survey data, participant observation, fieldwork and ethnography, and photo documentary. Once again the global reach of our subject and discipline results in a volume that is expansive in method, theory, and example.

The collection is Volume Eight in [Research in Urban Sociology](#) (Ray Hutchison, Series Editor), and the second volume in the series edited by Kruse and Hutchison.

## Diaspora, Politics and Globalization

*Michel S. Laguerre, New York: Palgrave Macmillan Press, 2006.*



This book analyzes the peculiarities of diasporic politics and argues that its agents are cosmopolitan politicians who straddle and participate in two political systems or more, operating within a transnational or global circuit. The diasporic globalization approach developed here reframes the study of the diaspora by stressing the importance of the multinational context brought about by the multilateral relations of diasporic sites in various countries among themselves and with the homeland. It reproblematises the concepts of the homeland, the hostland, and the diasporas within a much larger universe in which units influence each other and in the process turn this multitude of sites into a connected arena of social practice. In this frame of

reference, the logic of one's action or of a social/institutional practice may depend not only on one's residence in a hostland but also on the social context of the multinational universe in which one is embedded.

## Tourism, Ethnic Diversity and the City

*Edited by Jan Rath; Contemporary Geographies of Leisure, Tourism and Mobility Series London and New York: Routledge, November 2006.*



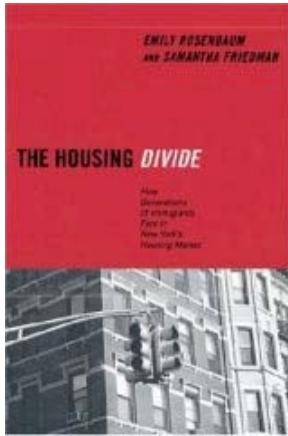
It is hard to imagine urban tourism today without immigrants. Immigrants often provide the cheap labour or the entrepreneurial drive for the urban tourism industry. Moreover, their real or imagined cultural expressions are increasingly discernible amongst the 'objects' of urban tourism. More and more travellers, leisure seekers and business investors in gateway cities are indulging in ethnocultural events and festivals and are gravitating to centres of immigrant ethnic commerce. The urban tourist economy is thus becoming one of the interfaces between immigrants from all strata of society and the wider economy.

Tourism, Ethnic Diversity and the City explores the manifestations of ethnic diversity that have been commodified by immigrants in gateway cities, and it asks how these

expressions of culture can be transformed into vehicles for further developing the urban tourism economy. The primary focus is on the role of immigrant entrepreneurs and workers in the emerging urban tourism industry and on their interactions with other players in that industry. The relative roles of public, private and civil society actors are important points of attention. By addressing these issues from an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective, a more thorough understanding of the structural dynamics of immigrants' commercial manifestations of ethnic diversity is sought. The book further examines how such activities serve to integrate immigrants into the knowledge economy and how they impact upon urban socioeconomic development as a whole

## **The Housing Divide: How Generations of Immigrants Fare in New York's Housing Market**

*Emily Rosenbaum and Samantha Friedman*

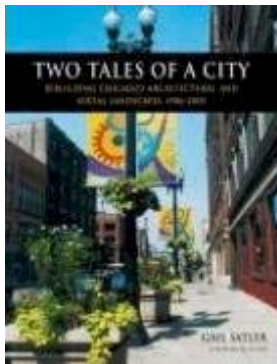


The Housing Divide examines the generational patterns in New York City's housing market and neighborhoods along the lines of race and ethnicity. The book provides an in-depth analysis of many immigrant groups in New York, especially providing an understanding of the opportunities and discriminatory practices at work from one generation to the next. The book paints an important, if disturbing, picture. The authors argue that not only are Blacks—regardless of generation—disadvantaged relative to members of other racial/ethnic groups in their ability to obtain housing in high-quality neighborhoods, but that housing and neighborhood conditions actually decline over generations.

Rosenbaum and Friedman's findings suggest that the future of racial inequality in this country will increasingly isolate Blacks from all other groups. In other words, the "color line" may be shifting from a line separating Blacks from Whites to one separating Blacks from all non-Blacks.

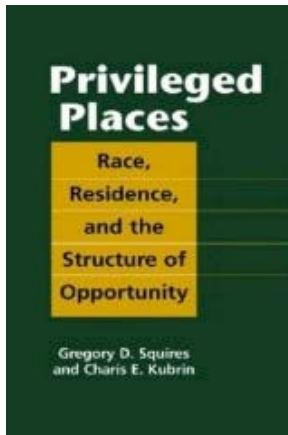
## **Two Tales of a City: Rebuilding Chicago's Architectural and Social Landscape, 1986-2005**

*Gail Satler, DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press.*



Architecture creates a social world. The built environment structures and facilitates the functions of a city and inter-actions among human beings. Stores, restaurants, theaters, parks, offices, and apartment buildings—all are spaces where people encounter one another as they act out their daily lives. In this study of Chicago's new Central Area, Gail Satler illuminates the ways in which the renovations of the past two decades have reconfigured the social as well as the physical landscape.

## **Privileged Places: Race, Residence, and the Structure of Opportunity**



*Gregory D. Squires and Charis E. Kubrin*  
*Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers.*

In the United States today, quality of life depends heavily on where one lives—but high levels of racial segregation in residential communities make it frustratingly difficult to disentangle the effects of place from those of race. Gregory Squires and Charis Kubrin tackle these issues, exploring how inequities resulting from the intersection of race and place, coupled with the effects of public policy, permeate and shape structures of opportunity in the United States.

## **New Dissertations**

### **Coming Together or Going It Alone: How Resource Dependent Communities Survive in Newfoundland and Labrador**

*Barbara Snowadzky, University of New Hampshire, 2005*

The collapse of the cod fishery in the North Atlantic during the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century left many Newfoundland and Labrador outports in economic ruin. Traditionally, the social arrangements in these rural communities were held together with strong and supportive social and cultural bonds. But such developments seriously impacted these connections, and more often than not, communities struggled to find ways to survive. Yet some communities fared better than others in initiating and sustaining efforts devoted to economic recovery and development.

This study explored two clusters of communities in the province, one in coastal Labrador and the second on the Avalon Peninsula of the island of Newfoundland. The case study approach allowed for examination of the social, economic, and political history of the two locales. Data gathered from in-depth interviews with local leaders, fishers and citizens was supplemented with quantitative information from community records and census data. This research documented the changes experienced by these communities as the result of the collapse of the cod fishery; described common patterns and regional differences; determined the impact of two aspects of social capital (civic culture and the role of local social structures) on the clusters' socioeconomic well-being; and served to contribute to a better understanding of how rural communities handle significant environmental and economic change.