INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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Research Committee on Racism, Nationalism and Ethnic Relations

RC05 NEWSLETTER

2nd Newsletter - December 2013

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1. Editorial

As we look forward to the ISA Congress in Japan we are buoyed by the tremendous interest there has been in our Research Committee with some 300 submissions to present at our sessions. With this level of interest the Congress promises a range of exciting engagements with contemporary scholarship. Programme details are provided below. We need to acknowledge the efforts of Ann Denis in pulling together this programme. Her work, that of Session Organisers and the contributions from panelists has produced a well-balanced and interesting schedule of presentations.

This final Newsletter for 2013 takes up some issues foreshadowed in previous communications. We have included a summary of recommendations from a symposium held in India on the eradication of poverty. We also include a contribution from Peru on the impact of mining on communities and environment.

The ISA along with SAGE have launched Sociopedia an on-line data base that offers 'living social science'. Details of this venture are included here with the aim of stimulating further discussion amongst our members about possible contributions and how this might sit with existing interest in other sites including Wikipedia.

As usual we include new publications from members.

As we close off 2013 we look forward to meeting face to face in Yokohama and further contributions to the Newsletter in 2014.

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2. **The President's address – December 2013**
Ann Denis – President RC05

The past months have been busy ones for RC05 (and the rest of ISA) since they've included the periods when World Congress abstracts could be submitted, when the session organizers were taking decisions about the presentations for their sessions, and when proposers have had to be notified about outcomes. The whole process has been both exciting and somewhat overwhelming: the proposals we received were on a wide variety of interesting topics – most, although unfortunately not all, of which were related to the themes of our sessions – and the number of proposals to RC05 (and to all the groups within the ISA) has been enormous. We received over 300 proposals, for example, for consideration in our 21 sessions, including for some sessions which are joint with other RCs. Not surprisingly the proposals were quite unevenly distributed among the sessions, so as coordinator, after the session (co-) organizers had made their initial selection from among the proposals they had received, I tried to find sessions where the remaining papers might be considered, and we also converted two 'regular' sessions into roundtable sessions. In a few cases I also explored the possibility of a proposal being considered by another RC if its theme seemed to be well fitted to such a move. Unfortunately some proposals have had to be rejected, given that only up to 8 papers could be presented orally in a session (ISA recommends having fewer), and up to 8 could be accepted as distributed papers, while we could have a maximum of two roundtable sessions, each with a maximum of 5 tables of up to 6 presenters each. One consequence was that only one proposal per person was accepted within RC05, although a number of people had submitted two proposals, to different RC05 sessions.

I'd like to thank everyone who proposed papers. I'd also like to warmly thank all the session (co-) organizers for their hard and creative work, in developing the sessions, reviewing the proposals they received, considering other proposals I sent their way, and writing all the necessary letters once decisions were made.

I am very much looking forward to our RC05 sessions in Yokohama – they promise to be stimulating and diverse. And now I shall begin to plan for some of my own travel, after the World Congress is finished: I have never been to Japan and want to take advantage of this opportunity.

On a completely different note, I have recently been preoccupied by the Charter of Québec Values which has recently been tabled in the Québec legislature by the Parti Québécois. In order to promote a secular (rather than religiously linked) society, the Charter prohibits 'ostentatious religious symbols' – at least in all publicly funded organizations – from the Québec public service through hospitals to day care. The proposed charter has elicited considerable controversy within Québec: while some support it as reflecting what are now 'core values' of Québec (which have changed radically on matters of religion during my lifetime, by the way), others oppose it due to its implications for various non-Christians, especially for immigrants – concern about the exclusion /isolation of Muslim women who wear a head scarf being a particular case in point. The diversity and intersectionality which I find useful both as a research tool and in its application within organizations is, of course, inimical with the charter. I recently attended, as an observer, the 'États généraux du féminisme' in Québec and was very interested in (and pleased by) the tenor of the discussions that I heard and have since seen reported. There was a strong interest in the inclusion of diversity within social groups which was quite at odds with the provisions of the proposed charter. This seemed to me to be a promising countervailing voice to those of the right-wing which are certainly audible throughout the world (including in Québec and Canada), and are among the subjects of RC05 sessions in Yokohama.

My best wishes to all for 2014, and for the holidays, to those who celebrate (or have recently celebrated) at this time of year.

Ann (Ann Denis, RC05 President – 2010-14) Back to Content List

3. Upcoming Elections to the RC05 Board

Consider getting involved

Early in 2014 RC05 members will be receiving an invitation to nominate (or self-nominate) members for the RC05 board. Please consider participating in RC05 in this way, helping to decide on and plan our activities for 2014-18, including the mid-term Forum, the next World Congress, newsletters, other conferences, etc.

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4. RC05 Programme for the XVIII ISA World Congress – Facing an Unequal World : Challenges for Global Sociology

A summary of the RC05 sessions at the World Congress in Yokohama, Japan, July 13-19, 2014
Unfortunately I have not yet been able to do the scheduling of the RC05 sessions, but I can assure you that there will only be one per Congress time slot. Although the titles of individual roundtables may be slightly refined, the substance of the titles below will be maintained. For the moment, the sessions are listed alphabetically by title, but the order will change once the scheduling has been done.

RC05 – Sessions for ISA World Congress, Yokohama, Japan
World Congress Theme: Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology
RC05 Theme: Transformations in an Age of Austerity: Challenging Racism, Ethnocentrism and Xenophobia

1. *Articulations of Ethnicity, Race and Nationhood*
2. *Challenges of Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Asia Pacific Region*
3. *Challenges of Research on Belonging and Identity: Critical Engagements with Theory and Methods*
4. *Comparative Xenophobia: State Responses in Different Countries*
5. *Contemporary Right-Wing Racist Populism*
6. *Cosmopolitanism versus Post-nationalism*
7. *Critical Public Engagements with Race and Racism*
8. *Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Muslim Minorities*
9. *Japanese Identification: in Japan, in Diasporas and Transnationally*
10. *Local, National and International Policies, and the Promotion of Ethnic and Racial Inclusion: Problematizing Systemic and Persistent Social and Economic Inequalities*
11. *Migration, Racialization and Autochthonous Far-Right Movements*
12. *Policies of Excluded Peoples in the Nation-State of the 21st Century. Las políticas de los excluidos en el estado-nació del siglo vientiuno*
13. *Politics of Masculinities Racialized as Deviant and Dangerous*
14. *Roundtables 1 – Articulations of Ethnicity, Race and Nationhood*
    a. *Nations, Nationalisms and Diasporas*
    b. *State, Nationhood and 'Diversity' Governmentality*
    c. *Ethnicity, Racialization and Belonging among Youth (1)*
    d. *Ethnicity, Racialization and Belonging among Youth (2)*
    e. *Belonging and Exclusion in Europe*
15. *Roundtables 2 – Social Structure and Identities: National and/or Transnational Analyses of Racism or Ethnic Relations*
    a. *Social Structure and (Shifting and Mixed) Identities*
    b. *The Media in Relation to Social Structure and/or Identity*

c. *Nationalism/Multiculturalism*
d. *Inequalities of Power*
e. *Women/Gender - Social Structure and Identities*

16. *Upsurge of Xenophobia in Contemporary Japan: Its Causes and Uniqueness*
17. *Who Lives with Whom: Ethnic Relations, Community and Integration in Japan*

Joint Sessions

18. *Becoming a Racial Subject* (Joint session of RC05 [host committee] and WG02, Historical and Comparative Sociology)
19. *Contested Citizenship: Transnationalism, Ethnicity, Gender and Sexuality* (Joint session of RC05 and RC32, Women and Society [host committee])
20. *Intersectionality and Intellectual Biographies* (Joint session of RC05 [host committee] and RC38, Biography and Society)
21. *Temporary and Precarious Migration and the Securitized State, Human Rights, Culture and Belonging in an Age of Economic and Moral Austerity* (Joint session of RC05 [host Committee] and TG03, Human Rights and Global Justice)

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5. **Destructive impact of and transformative responses of indigenous peoples, peasant communities and social movements to global extractivism in our times.**

My aim with this short note is to articulate some of my previous works concerned with ethnicity, human rights of indigenous peoples and ethno-development, from a comparative and transformative perspective - with some troublesome and yet hopeful themes of the 21st Century. On the one hand, this note critically addresses the environmental and socio-cultural conflicts, often violent, closely associated with the *neo-extractivist model of development*, as defined by Maristella Svampa,[1] below.[2]

> It might be defined as the pattern of accumulation based in the over-exploitation of mostly non-renewable natural goods and, also, by the expansion of the frontiers of capital towards areas previously regarded as unproductive. *This model* is may emblematically be exemplified by *mega-mining*, along with its vertical dynamics which encroaches on these territories and thereby de-structures regional economies, destroys biodiversity, dangerously deepens the process of *land grabbing*, expels or displaces rural, peasant and indigenous communities and erodes and subverts the democratic decision-making process.[3]

From a political-ecological and international comparative perspective, Joan Martinez Alier[4] unveils how this process of ecological and socio-cultural devastation is nowdays taking place in all corners of the world. For illustrative purposes, Svampa selected the extreme case of metallic mining to exemplify its destructiveness to natural goods, to the quality of human life and even to democracy, which added often leads to the escalation of violent conflicts.

[1] Svampa, Maristella, "Consenso de los Commodities y lenguajes de valoracion en America Latina", NUSO, abril-mayo de 2013. Her views (based in works of Gudynas, Schultz y Acosta, Svampa and Machado Araoz, among others), are also incorporated in *Mitos y Realidades de la Mineria en el Peru: Guia para desmontar el imaginario extractivista*, Lima, Octubre de 2013: 10-11, a recent publication by the "Programa Democracia y Transformacion Global" (PDTG). The later publication also includes a selected list of pertinent literature, websites, engaged institutions and community social organizations, op.cit., 2013:102.

[2] Translated by the author of this note, PDTG, op.cit. 2013:10-11.

[3] The so-called neo-extractivist (and neo-colonial) extractivism is not precisely "new." I already dealt with this process in my work on "The Emergence of Ethno-Development in the Social Sciences" (Bacal, 1991).

[4] *El Ecologismo de los Pobres: Conflictos Ambientales y Lenguajes de Valoracion*, Cuarta Edicion Aumentada en el Peru (marzo 2010).

Mining concesions have grown from 2.26 million - to 2.26 Has between 1991 and 1997 – and up to 26 million has in 2012.[5] At the same time, socio-environmental conflicts have become the most important type of social conflicts in Peru. About 2/3 of public registered conflicts pertain to this category. The two most conflictive regions are Ancash and Apurimac, due to the mighty expansion of mining ventures in these departments.[6]

Photo I.
Shows the location of the main locations of mining projects.
Source: Ministerio de Energia y Minas.

[5] According to CooperAccion,[5] a Peruvian NGO dealing with these issues, based in public estimates by INGEMMET. Extracted from PDTG, op.cit., 2013:12.

[6] This information was also elaborated by CooperAccion, based in the records published by the "Defensoria del Pueblo" (ombudsman). Source: PDTG, op.cit., 2013:12.

Photo II.[7]
Hellish landscape in Madre de Dios, the territory with the greatest biodiversity in the world.
Source: Carlos Amat y Leon, Violencia y entendimiento en la sociedad moderna, power point presented at the 31 Convencion Minera, Arequipa, 19 de Setiembre del 2013.

According to the "Observatorio de Conflictos Mineros de America Latina" (OCMAL, 2013), one was able to count 184 active conflicts, five of them of transborder character, which affected 253 communities in the region. This context of conflict directly contributes to legal inductions and human rights violations, including the murder of environmental activists in Peru, Panama and Mexico. It is Peru where the most severe conflicts related to mining has recently taken place, illustratively, in Cajamarca – related to the "Proyecto Conga" – the largest open pit gold mine in the world and in Espinar, Cuzco, among other.

On the other hand, this note alludes - but is unable to dwell in depth, due to limited time and space of our newsletter - to the significant number of non-violent and transformative responses nowadays being constructed by organized indigenous peoples, peasant movements, organized civil society organizations such as the World Social Forum and engaged academics like ourselves.[8]

The above efforts are required to help challenge and counteract several of the prevailing myths concerning the above issues – widely spread by an unholy alliance of powerful mining concerns and their national, regional and local partner governments (often plagued by corruption), through media consortiums and networks they control, thereby influencing public opinion according to their vested interests.

The above note has been written in haste, hoping to inform and engage my dear colleagues at RC-05 at ISA, in the ongoing debate and cultural-academic trench concerning these critical issues of our times.

Lima, 21 December 2013

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Member of RC-05
UNALM
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[7] Svampa, op.cit., 2013:10.
[8] Already adopted since becoming a member of RC-05 at the IX ISA World Congress of Sociology (1978). I will further elaborate and expand these ideas at a paper to be presented at the wold congress of sociology to take place in Yokohama in the summer of 2014.

6. Sociopedia

Please find below information on Sociopedia provided through ISA. We would welcome comments and suggestions on this initiative for the next Newsletter. Is this something RC05 members would be interested to contribute to? If so, on what issues? Would this be in addition to or instead of other databases?

SOCIOPEDIA.ISA

sociopedia.isa.fsw@vu.nl

http://www.isa-sociology.org/publ/sociopedia-isa/

"Living Social Science" – a new concept

1) Aims and Scope

Sociopedia.isa is a new concept in the production and dissemination of knowledge. It combines the best of two worlds: the opportunities the internet offers for rapid publication and the scientific quality guaranteed by thorough and imaginative editing and peer review. While experienced editors and peer review ensure the highest possible quality, the internet makes it possible to provide the most recent 'state-of-the-art' assessments. Sociopedia.isa, then, offers 'living social science'. Sociopedia.isa is an online database with 'state-of-the-art' review articles in social sciences. It guarantees users that the reviews are up-to-date and will be updated on a regular basis. Each entry has a discussion section to supplement it.

Sociopedia.isa is an ISA project developed by four founders:

Izabela Barlinska, Bert Klandermans, Kenji Kosaka and Michel Wieviorka.

It is a joint venture of the International Sociological Association (ISA) and SAGE. The founders are the first Editors of Sociopedia.isa and appoint Associate Editors and an Editorial Board consisting of senior and junior experts in the field. The Editors solicit entries and subject each to a peer review process. All entries in Sociopedia.isa will be subject to a rigorous procedure of double blind peer review. Entries will be included on this basis. They can be submitted by the author or commissioned by the Editors. The Editors will ensure that updates are prepared on a regular base. If an author is unable or unwilling to provide an update, a new author may be solicited. To each article an edited discussion section is added, which is open to readers. Commentaries will be refereed by the Editors and Associate Editors. Based on the discussion, they may ask the author to write an update of his/her entry or they may ask another scholar to write a commentary or a separate entry.

2) Structure of Entries

Each article should contain several elements. Please structure the article in accordance with the indicated order. If the article doesn't meet the following requirements, the editorial board of Sociopedia.isa cannot take it into account.

a) Some general remarks:

   i) Length: the article should not exceed 7,000 words in total, excluding the bibliography.

   ii) References: should be added in Harvard style.
   Since the article is published online, no footnotes can be published.

   iii) Language: The article is written in English.
   Non-native English speakers need to make sure their article is written in correct English. It is recommended that non-native speakers have their articles checked by a native speaker.

   iv) Abstracts in French & Spanish: The English abstract needs to be accompanied by a French and Spanish abstract. The author needs to make sure these translations are exact copies of the English abstract.

v) Optional: Copy of the article in another language:
Sociopedia.isa encourages authors to send in a copy of the article in another language such as French or Spanish.
The author needs to make sure that such a translated article is an exact copy of the final version of the English article and that it is grammatically in order. Copies in other languages need to be structured in the same way as the original articles are.

vi) In case that more than one author will contribute to the article, one author is made responsible. He or she will also be the contact person for the editorial office of Sociopedia.isa. Please note that when the article is accepted for publication on Sociopedia.isa this person will be asked to sign the contributors' agreement on behalf of all the authors.

b) At the beginning of your article, use the three following elements:

i) Title: one short simple and descriptive title is required.

ii) Key-words: approximately five key words.

iii) Abstract (English): a description of what the article is about in one short paragraph of approximately 70 words.

iv) Abstract (French & Spanish): the before mentioned English abstract needs to be translated to French and Spanish. This should be an exact translation of the English abstract. The author is responsible for handing in the translations.

c) The core of the article should be structured in the following way:

i) Overview of theoretical approaches.

ii) Review of empirical evidence.

iii) Assessment of research to date.

iv) Discussion of future direction that theorizing and research might take.

d) Finish up the article with the following three elements:

i) References cited.

ii) Annotated suggested further reading ("Read this article because …").

iii) A short author biography of approximately three sentences.

e) Additional note: Referring to entries:

i) If you want to refer to a Sociopedia.isa article, please add the following link:
http://www.sagepub.net/isa/resources/pdf/Title.pdf.
For example, the article "Health and Social Care" can be referred to with:
http://www.sagepub.net/isa/resources/pdf/HealthandSocialCare.pdf

3) Submission Procedures

a) Submit (after having read the Contributor's Guidelines posed on the webpage of Sociopedia.isa)

b) Double Blind Peer Review

c) Accept/Revise/Decline

d) Contract*

e) Publish in SOCIOPEDIA.ISA

4) Editorial Structure

Founding Editors: Izabela Barlinska, Bert Klandermans, Kenji Kosaka and Michel Wieviorka

Managing Editor:	Bert Klandermans – Sociopedia.isa.fsw@vu.nl
Editorial Assistant:	Anouk van Leeuwen – Sociopedia.isa.fsw@vu.nl
Associate Editors:	Henri Lustiger Thaler, Devorah Kalekin-Fishman, Elisa Reis and Arturo Rodriguez Morató
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5) Access

SAGE hosts Sociopedia.isa access which is free to all ISA members. This is benefit of ISA membership; access is password protected. Sociopedia.isa will ultimately be a portal to other SAGE journals that meet the Editors' criteria for state-of-the-art reviews.

*Contributors will retain copyright in their entry. The ISA will hold the copyright in the editorial arrangement of Sociopedia.isa.

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7. **Poverty Symposium**

South Asia Studies Centre
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur – 302055, India

Organised by:
Professor Karori Singh
Mob.+9194131099, Email:-sasc1110@gmail.com

Recently we circulated a notice regarding a symposium on Poverty.
Below we include the recommendations arising from the event.

South Asian countries are aspiring for the foolproof security, faster economic growth and sustainable development. Poverty eradication is the precondition in fulfilling this aspiration of these countries. Though much has been done in this regard but more needs to be done for which we should dedicate and pledge our efforts for poverty eradication through innovative ideas, sharpening our tools of research, invent new methods of research and redesign our programmes, schemes and strategies.

The SASC as a pioneering research institution has a social and ethical mandate to make innovative contributions for the well-being, security and prosperity of the one-and-a-half billion people of this region and promote cordial inter-state relations by generating scientific research inputs for the realm of policy-planning. The symposium, has, therefore, been organized to intensively deliberate and discuss about poverty, prepare a roadmap for both research and innovation along with policy recommendations and legislative reforms for the eradication of poverty.

The global community, national governments, civil society organizations and poor people together are architects of the prosperous, peaceful, stable and harmonious society which is being threatened by the menace of pervasive poverty and, thus, in consonance with the UN Panel on the Post- 2015

Development Agenda wherein **Ending Poverty** as the first and foremost developmental goal is to be realized by 2030. South Asian countries, therefore, must aspire to have a poverty free region by 2030 in consonance with global development goals. The following suggestions emerged from the day long deliberations:

- The Symposium **acknowledged** that global community, national governments, civil society organizations and poor people together are architects of a poverty free South Asia. It was **recognized** that the mission of foolproof security and sustainable development can be fulfilled and the goal of harmonious society can be realized after ensuring the eradication of poverty in all it facets.
- It **identified** that the stubborn social institutions, impaired political institutions, political expediency of leadership, bureaucratic inefficiency, and immobilized poor people are the main constraints in a proper understanding and effective eradication of poverty and thus, the past policy measures, legislative enactments and voluntary efforts have been proved inadequate for sustained poverty eradication.
- It **underlined** that poverty has often been defined as a socio-economic condition with grave dehumanizing consequences and, thus, a multi-dimensional approach has been adopted in understanding the multi-faceted landscape of the poverty situation.
- It further **highlighted** the wide gap between the poverty situation as conceptualized by scholars, perceived by the politico-bureaucratic elite and the actual poverty situation. There is an inadequate understanding and an insufficient policy or legislative measures for poverty eradication. It has, therefore, **emphasized** that the need of sharpening tools and inventing methods of poverty research while using the existing ones for conceptualizing and theorizing actual poverty situation is of paramount concern.
- It **emphasized** the need for redefining poverty and reinterpreting/ revalidating the various components of the poverty situation. It is scientifically correct that we should narrow down our focus on poverty studies in order to widen our vision. It will definitely broaden our vision for the society.
- The symposium **explained** that humanitarian assistance and support in the form of serving the basic needs of the poor people in itself is not poverty eradication but it has a **strategic role** to play in the long process of poverty eradication which is not a onetime act but a long sustained process of preventing people to fall back in the poverty trap. Thus, it is also a preventive process.
- There must be **greater mobilization** of the poor people to play a larger role in the **identity politics** while taking into consideration ideological issues and indigenous technology as democratic setup demands in the South Asian countries.
- It **recognized** that neither poverty research is only a domain of social sciences nor poverty eradication is only a domain of politico-bureaucratic leadership or civil society. The capacity of all must be enhanced and all the available resources must be harnessed for a poverty free South Asia by 2030.
- The Symposium **recommends** that both creative and scientific disciplines must come together in an interdisciplinary forum/institution in order to prepare meaningful inputs for poverty eradication policy and legislation.
- It also **recommends** that poverty eradication programmes, schemes legislations, and strategies must focussed, not only on restoration of certain facilities, rights and opportunities to the poor but the poor must be **enabled** to afford them and sustain themselves in the poverty free society.
- It **resolved** that poverty studies must be recognized as an **integral component of higher education system** in order to sensitize the academic community in particular and general public at large for poverty eradication.

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8. **Members Publications**

i. The Ethnic Project,
ii. Ethnic and Racial Studies, Vol. 36, No. 9, 01 Sep 2013
iii. Debating Multiculturalism in the Nordic Welfare States
iv. An examination of the identity of young Muslims in America
v. Migration, Diaspora and Identity (Cross-National Experiences)
vi. The Fabric of Your Life, (the five cycles of change)

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i. The Ethnic Project, Vilna Bashi Treitler

http://www.sup.org/book.cgi?id=12123

Race is a known fiction—there is no genetic marker that indicates someone's race—yet the social stigma of race endures. In the United States, ethnicity is often positioned as a counterweight to race, and we celebrate our various hyphenated-American identities. But Vilna Bashi Treitler argues that we do so at a high cost: ethnic thinking simply perpetuates an underlying racism.

In *The Ethnic Project*, Bashi Treitler considers the ethnic history of the United States from the arrival of the English in North America through to the present day. Tracing the histories of immigrant and indigenous groups—Irish, Chinese, Italians, Jews, Native Americans, Mexicans, Afro-Caribbeans, and African Americans—she shows how each negotiates America's racial hierarchy, aiming to distance themselves from the bottom and align with the groups already at the top. But in pursuing these "ethnic projects" these groups implicitly accept and perpetuate a racial hierarchy, shoring up rather than dismantling race and racism.

Ultimately, *The Ethnic Project* shows how dangerous ethnic thinking can be in a society that has not let go of racial thinking.

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ii. Ethnic and Racial Studies, Vol. 36, No. 9, 01 Sep 2013
is now available on Taylor & Francis Online.
Special Issue: Race critical public scholarship
This new issue contains the following articles:

Introduction

1. Introduction: race critical public scholarship Gargi Bhattacharyya & Karim Murji Pages: 1359-1373 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.791399

Original Articles

2. Emergent publics, critical ethnographic scholarship and race and ethnic relations Michael Keith Pages: 1374-1392 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.783930
3. Women social justice scholars: risks and rewards of committing to anti-racism Philomena

Essed Pages: 1393-1410 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.791396

4. How can we live with ourselves? Universities and the attempt to reconcile learning and doing Gargi Bhattacharyya Pages: 1411-1428 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.783925
5. To whom and to what is research on migration a contribution Carlos Sandoval-García Pages: 1429-1445 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.800218
6. How can we meet 'the demands of the day'? Producing an affective, reflexive, interpretive, public sociology of 'race' Max Farrar Pages: 1446-1464 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.783924
7. 'Race', sexualities and the French public intellectual: an interview with Eric Fassin Steve Garner & Eric Fassin Pages: 1465-1484 DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.791397

iii. **Debating Multiculturalism in the Nordic Welfare States;**
Peter Kivisto and Östen Wahlbeck

Like many other Western democracies, the Nordic countries have vigorously debated whether it is necessary to find new ways of incorporating ethnic minorities into the larger society, leading to the need to decide whether to enter into experiments in multiculturalism or to resist such a prospect.

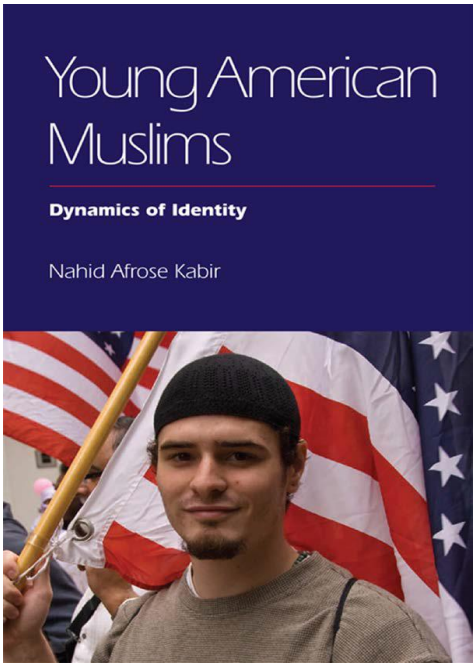
This edited collection addresses the varied ways that four countries have addressed the issue of the inclusion of ethnic minorities including both old minorities and recent immigrants. Because of their robust social democratic welfare policies, these nations constitute an important research site for exploring the ways in which the politics of identity and recognition play out in societies committed to redistributive politics.

Put simply, can the goals of the welfare state and those of multiculturalism coexist in harmony? Are they capable of being mutually reinforcing? Or will they inevitably be at loggerheads, operating in what amounts to a zero-sum game: redistribution at the expense of recognition and vice versa?

1. Debating Multiculturalism in the Nordic Welfare States; Peter Kivisto and Östen Wahlbeck
2. Multiculturalism: From Heterogeneities to Social (In)Equalities; Thomas Faist
3. Multiculturalism 'From Below': Reflections of an Immigrant Ethnographer; Ewa Morawska
4. Nordic Multiculturalism: Commonalities and Differences; Hugo Stokke
5. Conceptual Change in Postwar Sweden: The Marginalization of Assimilation and the Introduction of Integration; Mats Wickström
6. Understanding Swedish Multiculturalism; Karin Borevi
7. Danish Anti-multiculturalism? The Significance of the Political Framing of Diversity; Sune Laegaard
8. 'Let's Get Together': Perspectives on Multiculturalism and Local Implications for Denmark; Garbi Schmidt
9. Multiculturalism or Assimilation? The Norwegian Welfare State Approach; Grete Brochmann and Anne Britt Djuve

10. Norwegian Multicultural Debates in a Scandinavian Comparative Perspective; Yngve Lithman
11. Multiculturalism and Nationalism: The Politics of Diversity in Finland; Pasi Saukkonen
12. Multicultural Finnish Society and Minority Rights; Östen Wahlbeck
13. Reflections on the Future of Multicultural Inclusion in the Nordic Countries; Peter Kivisto and Östen Wahlbeck

iv. **An examination of the identity of young Muslims in America.**



9780748669936 | March 2013 | Edinburgh University Press | HB | 272pp | 234x156mm |

www.newsouthbooks.com.au/isbn/9780748669936specd.htm

This book presents a journey into the ideas, outlooks and identity of young Muslims in America today. Based on around 400 in-depth interviews with young Muslims from Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Virginia, all the richness and nuance of these minority voices can be heard.

Many young Americans cherish an American dream, 'that all men are created equal'. And the election of America's first black President in 2008 has shown that America has moved forward. Yet since 9/11 Muslim Americans have faced renewed challenges, with their loyalty and sense of belonging being questioned.

Key Features:

• Investigates the identity of ethnic and racial groups such as Iranians, Arab Americans and African Americans

• Discusses the impact of the American media on young Muslims

• Introduces debates on the Israeli-Palestine issue

• Analyses President Obama as a national and world leader

Introduction: My journey and the 'Muslim question'

Chapter 1: Identity matters

Chapter 2: The culture debate

Chapter 3: What does it take to be an American?

Chapter 4: Reflections on the American media

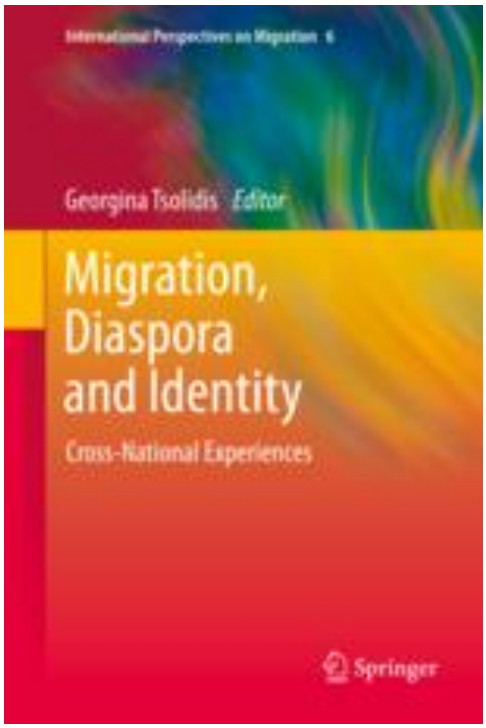
Chapter 5: Barack Hussein Obama and young Muslims'political awareness

Chapter 6: The Palestinian question

Chapter 7: From here to where?

v. **Migration, Diaspora and Identity** (Cross-National Experiences)

Series: International Perspectives on Migration, Vol. 6
Tsolidis, Georgina (Ed.)2014



Focuses on diasporic identification through family, work and education

Drawn from a range of ethnic backgrounds

Provides rich and evocative insights into the consequences of the world becoming a smaller place.

Framed in relation to diaspora this collection engages with the subject of how cultural difference is lived and how complex and shifting identities shape and respond to spatial politics of belonging. Diaspora is understood in a variety of ways, which makes this an eclectic collection of papers. Authors use various theoretical frameworks to explore diverse groups of people with a variety of experiences in a wide range of settings. They are making sense of the experiences of women and men from a range of ethnic backgrounds, negotiating identities through family, work and education. The micro dynamics of the everyday offer an evocative 'bottom up' means of understanding the tensions implicit in living multiple belongings.

The common thread for the collection comes from the glimpses these authors provide into the remaking of our globalized world. The aim is to shed light on racism, dislocation and alienation on the one hand, and on the other hand, to consider how the complex power relations within the everyday mediate a sense of resistance and hope.

The papers are arranged around four themes;
1: Multiple Belongings, 2: Representing a Way of Being, 3: Sexualised Identifications, 4: Marriage and Family.

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2. Living on the Move Belonging and Identification Among Adolescent Children of Immigrants in Italy: Enzo Colombo
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4. ‘When I land in Islamabad I feel home and when I land in Heathrow I feel home’ Gendered Belonging and Diasporic Identities of South Asian British Citizens in London, in Leicester and in North England: Ulrike M. Vieten.
5. Refugee Women, Education, and Self Authorship: Melinda McPherson.
6. Invoking an Ivory Tower Journalistic Misrepresentation of Me as a Critic of Race and the Content of my Criticisms: Stella Coram.
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12. Shifting Gender Roles and Shifting Power Relations Immigrant/Migrant Nepali Familes in New York and Los Angeles: Shobha Hamal Gurung
13. Comparing the Family Lives of Vietnamese Wives in Taiwan and the USA: Chyong-fang Ko

http://www.springer.com/?SGWID=0-102-24-0-0&searchType=EASY_CDA&queryText=Tsolidis&x=-1091&y=-145

vi. The Fabric of Your Life

by

A. L. Sinikka Dixon Ph.D.

the Fabric of Your Life

the five cycles of change

Invitation to Self-discovery

We are what we do in time and space. How well do we really know ourselves and each other?

Ideally life is not a selfish pursuit for success and global self-esteem. It is our journey through the **age-family-education-work and leisure life cycles**, together with our families of origin and procreation.

Separate chapters are dedicated to the impact of **Health**, **Life Values**, **Self-esteem** and **Family Relocation** within the life cycles. Each chapter gives you a backdrop to **become your own "case study"** with **Thought Questions** and blank pages for **Personal Notes**, to create awareness of the impact your life's path has on you and others and how in turn their lives inspire and constrain you.

Whether rich or poor, our ultimate human capital is the character we develop in social interaction based on the value systems we have made our own. **If what you have read in this book has helped you ponder your values, I will have reached my objective.**

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End of Newletter