

to provide a rich and varied global portrait of human engagement with pigeons. If so, he succeeds. However, I would welcome discussion of the merits of “global ethnography” and of the rationale for his design. This task seems particularly worthy, as I predict that the book will be widely read by students of ethnography.

In sum, Jerolmack has crafted a rich and beautiful story of urban dwellers and their animals in a variety of contexts. *Global Pigeon* presents a particularly vital portrait of working-class New Yorkers and how they forge identities and communities in a changing city. The book should be and surely will be read by urbanists, students of community and of human and animal interaction, and those who study culture. Foremost, it is an example of contemporary ethnographic scholarship that, like the best models of urban ethnography, provides a memorable and complex portrait of an oft-hidden facet of urban life, revealing lessons about culture, community, and cities.

*One Out of Three: Immigrant New York in the Twenty-first Century.* Edited by Nancy Foner. New York: Columbia University Press, 2013. Pp. x+296. \$105.00 (cloth); \$35.00 (paper).

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Along with many other students of immigration, I often tend to focus on the “new destinations” phenomenon, the tendency of today’s immigrants to move to rural and suburban locations in the Midwest and South away from the old urban immigrant concentrations. We (or at least I) sometimes overlook the fact that some of those old concentrations are the most important gateways and centers of immigration in the 21st century. Nancy Foner’s *One Out of Three* is a valuable reminder that the city of the Statue of Liberty not only played a central part in the history of immigration but continues to be a vital site for immigration today. Foner, a widely and justly admired scholar of immigration, brings together essays by top experts on New York’s immigrant groups. Without exception, the chapters are well written and informative. The result is an essential reference for anyone interested in contemporary immigration in general and in New York’s immigrant populations in particular.

Foner gives an excellent overview of New York as a new immigrant gateway and destination in her introduction. The opening demographic chapter, by Arun Peter Lobo and Joseph J. Salvo, uses U.S. census and New York City Planning Department data to identify the characteristics and locations of the more than one-third of New Yorkers who are foreign-born. I especially liked the maps showing immigrant populations within New York and around the metropolitan area. David Dyssegaard Kallick traces the contributions of immigration to the economic revitalization of New York since 1970. Kallick also points out that immigrants have been part of the economic polarization over the past few decades, and that although immigrants

are well represented in high-wage jobs, they are especially concentrated in low-wage jobs.

The fourth through the tenth chapters bring readers into immigrant life in New York by examining particular immigrant groups. Annelise Orlick describes the Russification of Jewish New York in her chapter on Soviet (and post-Soviet) Jews. Her accounts of the problems created for the community by Russian criminals (some of whom were not Jewish, but used falsified claims of religious identity to obtain refugee status) and of tensions between Bukharan Jews and others from the former Soviet Union provide intriguing insights into the problems and complications of urban immigrant life. Min Zhou gives a clear and detailed portrait of the Chinese population, with a map showing the residential distribution of Chinese Americans in the city (I would have liked similar maps in each chapter). Pyong Gap Min, the foremost sociological authority on Korean immigration, details the changes in the Korean population in recent years. One of the most interesting points in Min's chapter is the decline in self-employment in a group that has long been cited as an illustration of the phenomenon of immigrant self-employment.

Milton Vickerman recounts the migration and settlement of Jamaicans in New York and focuses on their balancing of race and ethnicity as a central fact of Jamaican life. Bernadette Ludwig gives a fine introduction to a group with which I had not been familiar, the Liberian refugees who have settled on Staten Island. Silvio Torres-Saillant and Ramona Hernández explore the growth of collective identity in 21st-century New York's largest immigrant population, the Dominicans. Robert Courtney Smith concentrates on educational issues, especially the growth of civic engagement on educational issues, in the rapidly growing Mexican population. Smith gives particular attention to the issue of how education and political participation have been affected by legal status because many Mexican New Yorkers (Smith attempts to provide some estimates of how many) are undocumented.

Philip Kasinitz, John H. Mollenkopf, and Mary C. Waters end the volume by summarizing data from their Immigrant Second Generation in Metropolitan New York (ISGMNY) study, the largest and most ambitious study ever of the city's second generation. Using surveys of about 2,000 young adults, together with in-depth life history interviews and ethnographic projects, the ISGMNY provides a remarkable social scientific examination of the children of immigrants. Although the authors find marked racial differences among the young people in their study, in general they find that the members of the second generation they studied had moved out of parents' occupational concentrations and were making progress in American society. The authors caution readers, though, that the study took place during relatively good economic times, and that racial stratification and legal status can present serious challenges even if the economy improves.

My reservations about the book are minor. It is not entirely clear to me why the chapters on national-origin groups are arranged in the order that they are. As far as I could tell, the ordering does not reflect group sizes or

economic activities, but seems to be random. The rationale for choosing which groups to include and which to exclude is also not evident. While the chapters do cover most of the largest immigrant nationalities, they do not include, for example, Indians and Haitians, even though these two are among the 10 largest in the city. By contrast, the book does contain a chapter on the much less numerous Liberians. Perhaps this choice of inclusion is justified as a way of illustrating the diversity of today's New York immigrants and by the fact that Liberians are apparently so visible on the historically white enclave of Staten Island, but I am not certain that this is the logic behind the choice. Although some of the chapters do discuss relations between members of specific groups, I remain curious about how all of the different groups fit together into a single civic whole. Given Robert Putnam's controversial finding a few years ago that highly diverse populations exhibit low levels of trust and cooperation, a chapter on general intergroup relations in this extremely diverse city would have been a useful contribution. Despite these small concerns, mainly about omissions and choices, I regard this collection as an indispensable contribution to the contemporary literature on urban life and immigration.

*Citizenship and Governance in a Changing City: Somerville, MA.* By Susan A. Ostrander. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2013. Pp. x+178. \$29.95.

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Whereas citizenship studies in Europe have been largely focused on social class and welfare provision, research on citizenship in American sociology has concentrated on migration and civil rights. Susan Ostrander's excellent *Citizenship and Governance in a Changing City*, a study of the history of migration and civil society in the town of Somerville, is no exception. Her ethnographic and community-based approach is primarily concerned with the practice of local democracy, the history of migration, and the character of civil society and its civic associations. Mass migration is a relatively recent development in the town's history. Settled originally in 1630 as part of Boston's Charlestown, Somerville's foreign-born population doubled as a percentage of the total population between 1970 and 2000. She identifies three waves of migration. The first is, unsurprisingly, the Irish and Italian working class, which then gave way to a white, professional middle class. More recently the newcomers are from Central and South America. Her research traces the tensions and struggles between these social groups during the process of their social and cultural assimilation. She found that, despite these cultural differences and tensions, civil society may evolve relatively harmoniously and coherently when communities act collectively to protect newcomers, thereby allowing them to engage actively as citizens.