

on this perspective, the author lays out divergent policies of the United States government toward both groups. For example, Cuban migrants between 1960 and the mid-1970s were afforded welfare benefits which included a disproportionate amount of Small Business Administration loans, bilingual education programs, job training, subsidized college loans, health care benefits, and monies for relocation outside of Miami. While the United States invested in the showcase of Cuban prosperity in the United States, it invested similarly in showcasing the island of Puerto Rico but **not** its low wage workers which were enticed by the United States government to the mainland. Thus, not surprisingly, Grosfoguel is quite critical of micro reductionist theories that rehash culture of poverty arguments in the quest to understand Cuban's "model minority" status vis-à-vis Puerto Ricans "failed" status.

The third, and final part of the book, compares colonial migration and incorporation into the labor market of migrants from Puerto Rico, Martinique/Guadeloupe, Suriname/Dutch Antilles, and the West Indies to their respective metropolis of the United States, France, the Netherlands, and England. This portion of the book does a fantastic job analyzing how the racial construction of the above mentioned migrants has impacted their labor market incorporation or marginalization in the metropolises.

Although at times repetitive, this book makes a great contribution to the literature. This book would be an excellent addition to courses in migration history, race and ethnicity, Latino studies, and urban studies as it challenges mainstream attitudes toward immigrants in the United States.

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**David Mason, ed. *Explaining Ethnic Differences: Changing Patterns of Disadvantage in Britain.* (Bristol, UK: The Policy Press, 2003).vii,183 pp., \$79.95 cloth, \$37.50 paper.**

A series of "communal disturbances" took place in several north of England towns during the spring and summer of 2001.

They were “notable” for the participation of young, male Asians, “a significant proportion of them Muslims...as against African-Caribbeans” (21).

This volume arises from a seminar organized jointly by the UK government department responsible for local government and policing (the DTLR – since superseded) and the Cities Programme of the ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council). That has three consequences: *first*, the book focuses on the pre-9/11 situation – though some of the post 9/11 trends were evident before 9/11; *second*, it is more a wide-ranging and up-to-date research review than a report on primary research – though contributors cite their own original extensive research as well as that of others; *third*, it is concerned with policy and prescription as well as understanding – since its most immediate audience was government. There are 33 tables and 13 figures, many of them based on government statistics – though others on for example the excellent 1993-4 PSI (Policy Studies Institute) survey of ethnic minorities.

The authors are seven distinguished sociologists. That too has consequences: they focus on core topics of that particular discipline – demography, educational performance, employment, health, housing, policing and gender, even occasionally on class.

Broad-brush treatments of social science topics are often entertaining but always risky and particularly deadly when the topic is ethnicity. This volume stresses the differences between ethnic minorities as much as their commonality. The hard data show dramatic differences between Black, South Asian and East Asian experiences and achievements in Britain. More strikingly, they show dramatic differences between Caribbean and African Blacks, between Pakistanis and Indians and, within the same nominal ethnic group, between first and second generation immigrants, or between males and females. Moreover the inequalities within some (not all) ethnic minorities are greater than between them and the majority. The devil is in the detail. Any and every grand statement should be regarded with suspicion.

There is a particularly thoughtful and thought-provoking chapter on educational performance by Tariq Modood. He notes that “Asian students experience more frequent and more violent racial harassment from other pupils than do Caribbean students” (58)

but nonetheless have exceptionally high school-stay-on rates and university-admission rates. It is as important to research minority success as minority disadvantage.

The book's approach is fundamentally Anglo-centric however, focusing on what are called the "visible" minorities, "substantially a product of post-war migration"(16) – typically categorized as "Caribbean," "Indian," "Pakistani" or, the majority, "white". But religion, not skin-color defined ethnicity in Scotland for over a century and it continues to do so in Northern Ireland. In Scotland and Wales, English immigrants are the largest ethnic minority. And membership of the EU will make England itself less English though no less white. Though they are often easily identifiable by other means, ethnic minorities in Britain are not necessarily "visible" – not now, nor in the past, nor in the future.

Reviewed by: William L Miller  
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**Joane Nagel. *Race, Ethnicity, and Sexuality: Intimate Intersections, Forbidden Frontiers.* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003). vii, 308pp., \$24.95 hardback.**

One of the most significant points about Joane Nagel's text is its broad approach to the idea that ethnicity is sexualized and that the boundaries that on the surface seem to separate the two concepts are actually extremely thin and transparent. Thus, according to Nagel, "Ethnicity and sexuality are strained, but not strange bedfellows" (14). She supports this statement throughout her text, providing specific examples to argue her case. Her approach to the subject at hand also coincides with her goals for the book, "to illustrate the power and ubiquity of sexuality as a feature of racial, ethnic, and national identities, boundaries, and tensions" (4). Another one of her goals is connected to the broad approach to the subject matter; that readers will be inspired to undertake more specific research based on cases that she presents.

Nagel's first two chapters focus on more theoretical approaches that explain how she comes to the conclusion that ethnicity and sexuality have been mutually connected throughout various