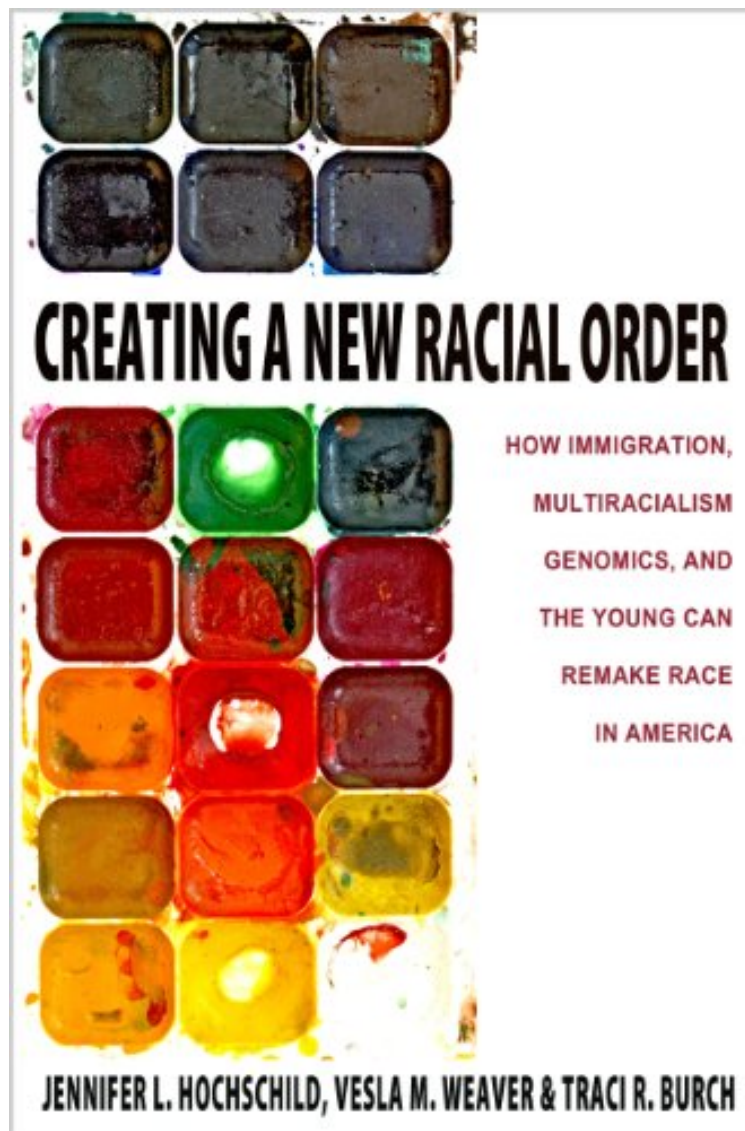


(Mobile library) Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America

Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America

Jennifer L. Hochschild, Vesla M. Weaver, Traci R. Burch
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Jennifer L. Hochschild, Vesla M. Weaver, Traci R. Burch : **Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised **Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America**:

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Consider Ch. 2 introduced by: Immigration is destabilizing and changing all five components of the American racial order and then study fig. 2.2 to compare the percentages of immigrants classified by geographic region of origin, to see the dramatic change between the time when my Swedish forebears came (1880) to America and the time when I left (1996). Read this and the other core chapters carefully even if you read nothing more. You will be driven to raise question after question and also learn that they pose one question repeatedly, the same in every chapter, without ever being able to answer that question. The question: What is a race? Is it out of place for me to ask, if you the authors find yourselves totally unable to answer that question, then what are we to make of your commitment to race? This leads us to the title.That first day, I could not get beyond reading the title. Why? Think back to the beginnings of these racial orders: South African, Swedish Institute of Race Biology 1922, USA 1790, and Adolf Hitlers. What do all racial orders have in common at the time of their birth? What is the root condition that led to that Fatal Invention, race?Therefore I raise two questions that the authors fail to address even though they apparently were well aware of former U.S. Census Bureau director Kenneth Prewitts work in progress What Is Your Race? Why would these three political scientists want to see the creation of a new racial order, given the origin of those I name above? Why also do they believe that the young can remake race when they themselves are unable even to tell us what this thing-race-is that is to be remade. They are political scientists so nobody needs to tell them that racial orders are not created by the young but rather by governments.The core of the book is valuable. Everything else I have to question. Final case in point: from the mid 1960 to the end of the Twentieth centurymost Americans agreed that there were four races Caucasian, African, Asian, and American Indian (p. 10).Not me,there is only one race, the human.2 of 12 people found the following review helpful. The (American) Riddle of RaceBy Larry LundgrenDisclaimer: The title stopped me short the moment I saw it: Creating A New Racial Order. I have never recovered. Therefore this first view in 496 words does only two things: 1) Tells you what you can learn from the heart of this book, 2) Asks you to reflect on the title very carefully and make yourself heard.The authors (p. 13): Our central focus, however, is (on) the four transformative forces: Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, Cohort Change (Ch. 2-5). These four chapters constitute the heart of the book and every reader can learn much about the extraordinary changes that have taken place in the United States in the decades since 1965 (p. 22). 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The American racial order--the beliefs, institutions, and practices that organize relationships among the nation's races and ethnicities--is undergoing its greatest transformation since the 1960s. Creating a New Racial Order takes a groundbreaking look at the reasons behind this dramatic change, and considers how different groups of Americans are being affected. Through revealing narrative and striking research, the authors show that the personal and political choices of Americans will be critical to how, and how much, racial hierarchy is redefined in decades to come. The

authors outline the components that make up a racial order and examine the specific mechanisms influencing group dynamics in the United States: immigration, multiracialism, genomic science, and generational change. Cumulatively, these mechanisms increase heterogeneity within each racial or ethnic group, and decrease the distance separating groups from each other. The authors show that individuals are moving across group boundaries, that genomic science is challenging the whole concept of race, and that economic variation within groups is increasing. Above all, young adults understand and practice race differently from their elders: their formative memories are 9/11, Hurricane Katrina, and Obama's election--not civil rights marches, riots, or the early stages of immigration. Blockages could stymie or distort these changes, however, so the authors point to essential policy and political choices. Portraying a vision, not of a postracial America, but of a different racial America, *Creating a New Racial Order* examines how the structures of race and ethnicity are altering a nation.

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