



use of technology across the entire spectrum of transnational migrant experiences and challenges. In short, there is not a boring chapter or irrelevant topic raised. **Summing Up: Essential. ★★★★★** All levels/libraries.—*E. Hu-DeHart, Brown University*

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Four generations of norteños: new research from the cradle of Mexican migration, ed. by Wayne A. Cornelius, David S. Fitzgerald, and Scott Borger. Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, 2009. 250p bibl (CCIS anthologies, 5) ISBN 9780980056013, \$55.00

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Migration from the Mexican Mixteca: a transnational community in Oaxaca and California, ed. by Wayne A. Cornelius et al. Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, 2009. 268p bibl ISBN 9780980056037, \$55.00

Since the 1970s, Cornelius has been pioneering, conducting, nurturing, and producing major research studies on Mexican migration to the US, in the process mentoring at least two generations of scholars. His young collaborators are well represented as coeditors and contributing authors in these two volumes of collected research essays on Mexican migrants from the two key sending areas of Jalisco and Oaxaca, deep in the Mexican interior. Both volumes report results from the Mexican Migration Field Research and Training Program based in the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at UC San Diego, which Cornelius directs. The essays examine key themes on the dynamics and processes of migration and incorporation, highlighting topics such as documents and legal hurdles (visas, green cards, citizenship); remittances and investments; and transnational relations with family, home, hometown, and home country through long-distance contacts, migrant networks, and use of technology. Always, emphasis is on the impact of migrants on the sending communities; for example, how migrant children's school experiences in the US impact education in the home village, and the impact of migration on health, ethnicity, civic participation, and the local economy.

While many topics ring familiar, the data—especially the many rich life stories—are new, engaging, and compelling. In addition, some essays introduce new analytical tools, such as the concept of “dissimilation” as the flip side of “assimilation” to explain how migrants become different from those who remain behind. Each essay contains new, fascinating, unexpected nuggets of fresh data while also confirming established patterns, whether discussing border-crossing strategies in the post-9/11 era, putting down roots in satellite communities in California, or long-distance communication practices and increasing (though uneven)