

## BOOK REVIEWS

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Nissa Finney and Gemma Catney (eds.), **Minority Internal Migration in Europe**, Surrey: Ashgate Publishing, 2012, 361 pp. (ISBN: 9781409431886)

Minority Internal Migration in Europe includes a selection of fine contributions to literature on internal migration in Europe. The book covers a range of countries across Europe including Belgium, Israel, Scotland and Britain as a whole, Germany, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Greece and Sweden, opens a space for comparison, understanding the directions and implications of the internal migration of minorities and through high profile researches presented contributes to inform policy. The editors have brought together analyses that represent the state of current knowledge in research on minority internal migration. By focusing on the European case as well as engaging with wider migration themes, the book offers a rich framework in understanding minority internal migration.

The book brings together such themes as patterns of minority internal migration, residential choices, and the role of gateway cities, intergenerational change, life course understandings of internal migration through empirical and theoretical contributions. The authors particularly focus on examining the significance of ethnicity in internal migration processes and how migration contributes to ethnic integration. In important ways, *Minority Internal Migration in Europe: Key Issues and Contexts* develops our understandings of contemporary issues related to internal migration.

In examining the significance of ethnicity in internal migration, the book is comprised of a set of country specific studies using the range of secondary data from national Censuses, other surveys and quantitative methodologies to explore a range of questions related to minority internal migration. The contributors draw on a vast range of empirical material from a number of countries across Europe in fifteen chapters. Each chapter, focusing on one country, provides background on country's immigration history, settlement of immigrants and experiences of integration. Nissa Finney and Gemma Catney offer an important substantial collection to develop our understanding on minority internal migration in Europe. They introduce key concepts and definitions and themes of internal migration in chapter 1. Chapter 2 focuses on the internal mobility of international migrants in Belgium. de Valk and Willaert show that the patterns of mobility and the factors affecting these moves are similar for all origin groups in Belgium (p. 38). Immigration and internal migration by different ethnic groups in London assist our understanding of how migrants within each ethnic group are influenced by different drivers according to their circumstances and the stage in their life course as chapter 3 shows. Research on the residential mobility of migrants and 'de-segregation' in Lisbon is examined in Chapter 4.

The chapter on residential location and housing moves of immigrants and natives in the Amsterdam provides important analysis on the diversity of residential choice between immigrant groups and between generations (chapter 5). Cohen, Hefez and Czamanski examine socio-demographic profiles of Arabs compared to Jews in Israel (chapter 6). Manley and Catney turn to the Scottish case and examine the role of ethnicity in explaining mobility propensities in Scotland (chapter 7). Chapter 8 looks at



the internal mobility of immigrants and ethnic minorities in Germany and compare mobility rates using German natives and ethnic minorities and explore divergences in migration rates. Sirkeci, Cohen and Can's chapter on the internal migration of the foreign-born in Turkey provides an analysis of the immigrants' internal mobility in Turkey with the help of Census data (chapter 9). They have found significant differences in internal migration propensities with regard to the citizenship status of the foreign born in Turkey that 'foreign-born females are slightly more mobile than their male counterparts' (p. 192). Their contribution is important in understanding the drives for internal migration in Turkey and the differences between the native and foreign-born. Kandylic and Maloutas's contribution explores that 'new immigration to Athens seem to follow a different relocation pattern that of the immigration of the Greek-born population from the rural areas of Greece on the past decades' (p. 212) (chapter 10).

Finney reviews the literature on ethnic differences in migration patterns and offers further understanding of ethnic differences in student mobility through analysing existing studies and providing analytical framework for further study (chapter 11). Chapter 12 provides insight into the internal migration of foreign-born population in Southern Europe focusing on demographic patterns and individual determinants in Italy, Spain and Portugal. Ethnic minorities' settlement and geographical mobility patterns in Sweden are explored in Chapter 13. In order to explore different aspects of the ethnic variation in geographical mobility in Sweden, Andersson employs multivariate statistical methods and uses rich individual longitudinal data. Chapter 14 examines international migration and residential patterns across Spain after unprecedented international migration. Sabater, Bayona and Domingo analyse residential segregation for the largest 10 immigrant groups in the provinces of Madrid and Barcelona (chapter 14). The final chapter by the editors, Finney and Catney, follows on from where Chapter 1 left us as they recap the common themes outlined in the book.

Each chapter adds considerable value to this volume as a research resource and is supported by extensive sources. On the whole, *Minority Internal Migration in Europe* represents a valuable contribution to the literature on minority international migration. Individual chapters in this book will be used as recommended reading in most undergraduate and postgraduate taught courses dealing with the aspects of minority internal migration in Europe.

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Marco Martiniello & Jan Rath (eds.), **An introduction to international migration studies: European perspectives**, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2013, 388 pp., (ISBN: 9789089644565), (paper).

This compilation of articles includes 15 research essays. Whereas sometimes such article compilations lack a clear red thread, this book features three lines of thought: 1) as an introduction to international migration it has a clear topic; 2) Europe is its clear geographical focus area and 3) it has a specific audience focus, that is, advanced students of international migration. In this framework, the book seeks to apply global theories and concepts of migration studies to the European case, including Eastern

Europe. The fifteen chapters are divided into three sections. The first section concerns theoretical perspectives in international migration studies. The second concerns types of migration and the third focuses on the regulation of migration. The text-book-like nature of this book is revealed on page 8, where the chapter abstracts are collected. This greatly increases the accessibility of the book.

The first chapter by Martiniello and Rath discusses the main themes of the book, stressing that in European countries' media and politics, foreign immigration is often seen as the root cause of many economic and social problems; in this sense, ageing Europe needs foreign immigration to support welfare states and pensions systems. While immigration necessarily affects all European countries in a way or another, the influences vary by location.

The second chapter by Dragos Badu and Thomas Staubhaar is focused on how economic modelling of international migration diverges from this traditional demographic model. The third chapter by Eva Morawska presents three historical-structural models of international migration. According to them, international migration is caused by a) historically specific structural contexts and b) disequalising forces of capitalism.

The fourth chapter by Monica Boyd and Joanne Nowak concerns the role of social networks in international migration. The chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the issue. It elaborates the concept of "social network" and distinguishes between three ideal types of social networks, their dynamics and their pros and cons for migrants.

The fifth chapter by Eva Ostergaard-Nielsen focuses on transnational migration. Proliferation of the concept is discussed, as well as transnational politics. The same issues were studied in a recent IMISCOE study by Liza Mügge. The two studies complement each other well.

The sixth chapter by Eftihia Voutira examines how the principles of *jus sanguinis* and *jus soli* are reflected in EU states' immigration policies. This chapter is structured like a monograph and includes the basic parts of research. It argues that these two state-centred principles serve as the basis of nationality rights across Europe and that east-west migration is mostly based on *jus sanguinis*, kinship policies that allow ethnic groups to "return" to their "homeland."

The seventh chapter by Stephen Castles reflects the connection between migration research and migration policy-making. According to him, migration research is driven mostly by policy needs, instead of scientific inquiry. Castles proposes a conceptual framework that would "overcome social science's isolation from wider social issues of global power, wealth and inequality." Thus, this framework would bring social science closer to its basic function as a science. The proposed framework is based on the concept of social transformation, introduced by Karl Polanyi. Castles ends up by suggesting that local causes and consequences of migration should be linked to wider global processes; in this way, also the grounding contradiction in social science, that between structure and agency, would be solved. However, a question arises; does this innovation provide concrete guidelines for future research?

Chapter eight by Ahmet Akgündüz elaborates guest worker migration in post-war Europe until the 1974 oil crisis. He argues that labour shortages took place only from the 1960s onwards and that before that, immigrant recruitment was merely a feature of dual labour markets in the receiving countries.

Chapter nine by Aimee Kuvik discusses recent developments in skilled migration, global competition for talent and research about these issues. The tenth chapter by Francois Gemenne focuses on environmental migration, i.e. migration caused by climate change. The chapter provides a critical literature review of and introduction to this marginal but viral and growing research field.

Chapter eleven by Russell King and Allan Findlay focuses on student migration. Student migration is seen as a subset of skilled migration; students seek to acquire human capital in two alternative ways. This chapter is probably of great interest to advanced students and the Erasmus programme is even mentioned as an example of one type of student migration. Chapter 12 by Russell King discusses the other end of international migration; that of the elderly, “sunset migration.”

Chapter 13 by Joanne van der Leun and Maria Ilies discusses undocumented migration and notices, on the basis of previous literature, that the concept of irregular migration has not been defined univocally. Chapter 14 by Elspeth Guild discusses the relation between EU’s immigration legislation and national sovereignty of the member states concerning border controls. Finally, chapter 15 by Giuseppe Sciortino discusses the regulation of undocumented migration. It probes the problematic relationship between the facts that 1) the presence of relatively large numbers of irregular immigrants is a fact in economically developed societies and 2) the illegality. In vulgar discourse, undocumented migrants are seen as a threat to political statehood and societal membership. These issues bring the chapter close to several of the previous chapters: 5 about transnationalism, 6 about citizenship legislation, and 13 about undocumented migration.

Previously, IMISCOE studies have repeatedly reflected a concern that migration policy-making would be quite detached from information produced by research, but accessible books like this might help in bridging that gap. This is academically high-quality research in accessible form.

The book is an excellent piece of work precisely because of this clarity. I find this book a welcome bridge between research and policy-making – and between research and media discourse. It also puts a rather strong emphasis on the demographic aspect of international migration and would provide a good textbook for a course in the in demography of migration, showing that established demographical / economic / sociologic explanations of international migration are not the only possible ones, but that an inter-disciplinary approach is needed in studying this phenomenon.

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Jeffrey H. Cohen and Ibrahim Sirkeci, **Cultures of Migration. The Global Nature of Contemporary Migration**, Austin: University of Texas Press, 2011, xv+165 pp., (ISBN: 978-0-292-72685-7) (paper).

Migration continues to be one of the compelling forces in human history. Never more so than in the twentieth century, with the pace of mobility accelerating as a result of industrialisation, growing urbanisation, separatist movements, violent repressions, wars, and globalization, so that it might be labelled as ‘the era of migration’. The twenty-first century remains plagued by poor, conflict-ridden regions, and the

plight of increasing refugee populations displays a worrying global problem. Therefore, as the place of migration as a component in population change has been increasing alarmingly, debate about mobility is more relevant than ever.

Despite shelves being weighed down with books on the migratory phenomena, however analysed from psychological, social, economic, and political perspectives, only a few research studies stress the importance of culture as a key factor in migration flows, and none more so than *Cultures of Migration. The Global Nature of Contemporary Migration*. At around 160 pages, this is not a large book, but it greatly enhances our understanding of the phenomenon by setting out a specific framework for the consideration of migration patterns. Indeed, it lends considerable force to the cultural elements which influence migration decision-making which, as the authors explain in their first chapter, are often “obscured by the focus on the economics of migration and the push-and-pull of labour markets.” The result is an outstanding volume divided into six concise chapters combining detailed research at grass-roots level with sociological, anthropological considerations as well as with the ethnography of the society of origin, all within the context of political and economic factors.

The concept of culture, intended as an inherited set of traditions, values, and beliefs, shared by a group of people, is seen by the two scholars as a key element responsible for both shaping opportunities and limiting possibilities of migrants, and it is the theme running through each chapter of their volume, given authority by Cohen and Sirkeci’s extensive knowledge of earlier scholarship on this subject and their own previous case studies.

After explaining why the term “mobility” is more convenient than “migration” in order to describe human movement, as it captures the regular as well as the irregular movements of peoples, *Cultures of Migration* amply demonstrates how the decision to migrate goes beyond the individual mover. Indeed next to an individual’s age, gender and marital status, which are the most obvious and basic determinants in migration, the book highlights how entire households and families based within communities have a great influence on the outcomes of migration and on the use of remittances.

We read a brief, yet interesting excursus into earlier migration models, such as that developed in 1889 by Ernest G. Ravenstein. His ‘Seven Laws of Migration’ provide us with one of the first attempts to study migration within a coherent framework, but it mistakenly portrayed human mobility as a linear process, following well-defined and predictable lines. Those early macro-level studies implied that migration outcomes were defined only by exogenous elements. We also learn how mobility decreased as a result of the Great Depression and of nations restricting borders, only to pick up again in the traumatic years around the Second World War, when terror sparked by Stalin’s and Hitler’s totalitarian regimes convinced many to flee Europe and escape the fate of those removed and sent to labour and concentration camps.

When analysing present day internal and international migration, and the challenges they pose, such as the phenomenon of anti-immigrant groups, problems arising from the permanent settlement, assimilation, and restrictive migration policies, the authors emphasise their concept of all-important cultural influences in migration, with case studies based upon original fieldwork and authoritative secondary sources with relation to Western Europe, Turkey, Iraq, Mexico, America and parts of Asia and Africa.

Cultures of Migration considers not just the free movement of internal and international migrants, or for that matter the typical cases of poor individuals from impoverished communities escaping vexing situations of one kind or another, but also encompasses more atypical and less studied ones: groups of early movers that included criminals and prisoners of war; the millions of slaves who were brought into colonies against their will; coerced and forced labourers as the ones in the coffee fiancas in Guatemala and plantations in the Caribbean; commuters who cross a border on a daily basis, returning each evening and who are not usually defined as migrants; educated and highly skilled individuals looking for better employment and future prospects.

The volume is particularly interesting in its treatment of ‘non-movers’, that is those who stay behind, who are often neglected in the study of migration. We are reminded that ‘non-migrants’ also play an important role, as they exercise a great influence over migrants, representing “the connection that anchors and secures the migrant as he or she moves”, and depending on the remittances sent home. As to the latter, Cohen and Sirkeci underline the fact that remittances are not just sums of money, but extend to goods, services and knowledge.

The bibliography by itself is most helpful for those who wish to become familiar with the depth of work on migration processes and patterns, and the authors are informed guides through the twists and turns of mobility. In sum, Cultures of Migration is a worthwhile publication that will be of great value to both scholars and generalists, and it thoroughly deserved the 2012 award of “Outstanding Academic Title” by Choice magazine, which is part of the Association of College and Research Libraries (US).

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Eliseo Aja, **Inmigración y Democracia**, Leuven: Alianza Editorial, 2012, 552 pp., (ISBN: 978-8420673837).

Two decades after the unpredicted immigration boom in the 1990s, the relationship between migration and society is still unclear in Spain. The book “Inmigración y Democracia” offers evidence for considering immigration as a consolidating phenomenon in Spain but also as a challenge for the coming decades. The book examines main challenges that immigration poses for the democratic system, particularly in areas such as administrative procedures, rights and entitlements, and integration policies.

The impact of immigration on society requires a rethinking of the democratic principles on which the modern state was built. Aligning democratic principles with the requirements of immigration and promoting a sustainable migration policy are two key lines of discussion. Controlling migration may appear as the main goal which cannot be achieved by ignoring the principles and rules of democracy. Migration policies can be moderated but democracy must be ensured for all residents (p.534).

The book points out some legal changes in controlling and regularising immigration. It describes public policies implemented by central and territorial governments in order to improve diversity and cohesion. In Spanish context, it is argued that court

decisions have played a significant role. Another section of the book argues for the promotion of the right to vote for regular migrants. "...Democratic system is forced to include all groups population..." "... is truly a low quality democracy if it excluded all social sector of migrants..." (pp. 416-417). In this sense, extending political rights to migrants in national, regional and local elections is a necessary adjustment that democracies have to embrace. This can also be useful in eradicating racism and xenophobia.

Encouraging regular migration within a border control policy is proposed as a way forward. It means tight border controls border, deportation of irregular migrants but also a strict monitoring of human rights against the standards set out by the ECtHR. It may also mean offering protection on humanitarian grounds. Migration controls must be set but also permanent status for regular migrants as a key for the integration process should be promoted. According to the author, the debate tends to focus on irregular migration almost exclusively.

Following two chapters focus on integration policy. Examination of the institutional framework, i.e. involvement and collaboration of the regional and local authorities is an unavoidable step in developing public policies: "... collaboration between territorial powers is heavily needed in areas like social integration of migrants because the mains tasks are not be developed by the (central) Government but for the Autonomous Communities (regions)- and local authorities, nonetheless coordination powers lay on the central government" (p.465). For example, the coordination program led by the central government during 2007-2010 "el fondo para la acogida y la integración" is discussed as a successful policy. On the other hand, avoiding exclusion and ghettoization, equal treatment and non-discrimination principle, fighting racism, xenophobia, and prejudice against religion, particularly against Muslims, and paying special attention to the role of media and public opinion are imperative.

The book reviews two decades of immigration incoming flows in Spain, points out the challenges still unresolved and provides some alternatives policy options. Regulating migration flows based solely on the private sector labour needs have a negative impact, especially in times of economic crisis. Hence, the author proposes to take look at other countries with a longer migration history and develop policies to manage incoming flows of different migrant categories and not only labour migrants.

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