

Book Reviews

Steven J. Gold and Stephanie J. Nawyn (eds.). 2013. *The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies*. New York: Routledge. 620 pp. ISBN 978-0-415-77972-2.

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In the context of the contemporary globalized world, international migration gained an increasing interest among social sciences scholars. Which are the main drivers of international migration? Who benefits more from migration: the host or the origin countries or communities? Which is the relationship between migration and social stratification or inequality? What is changing in the identity register for both migrants and natives in social contexts with significant communities of immigrants? Is there any relationship between migration and the new wave of terrorism in Europe? These are only some of the main questions which request the academic community's attention and intricate answers. From this perspective, *The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies* edited by Steven Gold and Stephanie Nawyn is an excellent up to date introduction in a range of topics related to migration studies and a useful tool for scholars interested in economic, cultural and social processes linked to international migration. The Handbook is organized in nine distinct parts covering theoretical and methodological aspects of several dimensions of migration phenomenon. This book review constitutes a brief overview on each of these parts aiming to emphasize some of the most interesting chapters of the handbook.

Part I – Theories and histories of international migration

This part of the handbook offers a heterogenic image on international migration and it incorporates economic, social, psychological and environmental aspects of the phenomenon. The first chapter is signed by Peter Karpestam and Fredrik Anderson and it is focused on the economic perspectives on migration. The second chapter analyses the relationship between migration and climate change. For that purpose, Laszlo Kulcsar offers an answer to 'the fundamental question in climate change – migration nexus is the causal mechanism between the two or in the other words the dynamic of how climate change works as an independent variable' (p. 31). In the third chapter, Mark H. Bornstein uses psychological concepts and draws some of the essential lines of the acculturation process and its importance for migration studies.

One of the main distinctive features of this part is the broad geographical area taken into consideration by the authors of the last four chapters. These papers - *European migration history* (Jan Lucassen and Leo Lucassen), *Migration history in the Americas* (Donna Gabaccia), *Asian migration in the longue durée* (Adam McKeown) and *Charting refugee and migration routes in Africa* (Solomon Getahun) – offer a relevant historical perspective on processes, mechanisms and types of migration developed during centuries on these four continents.

Part II Refugees and forced migrants

This part of the handbook gathers three chapters focalized on *Forced migrants: from the politics of displacement to a moral economy of reception* (Charles Watters), *Refugee resettlement policies and pathways to integration* (Stephanie Nawyn) and *Human trafficking* (Kathryn Farr). Emphasizing the policy dimension from the destination countries, these papers aim to offer a wide-ranging perspective on the specific type of forced migration. The fact that data provided by UNHCR indicate that forced migration is a growing phenomenon and the new wave of emerging conflicts requires durable

solutions for people in this difficult situation (p. 105). From this perspective, Watters argues for a multifaceted approach to forced migration which brings together macro (national and international institutions) and micro level actors (individual, families and communities). The ninth chapter analyses the process of resettlement of refugees, taking into account the differences and similarities between the asylum seekers and refugees. Several aspects related to the history of resettling refugees, policies of the resettlement countries and various needs of refugees during this process are presented (pp. 112-114). The paper accentuates the need for protection for the people in this situation and for a long-term approach of the process of social integration. The tenth chapter presents the human trafficking phenomenon as an 'industry that brings in high profits at relatively low risks' (p. 118). The analysis starts with the sex trafficking of women and girls from the ex-communist countries to the Western Europe, Middle East countries and Japan. Taking into account the feminist debate on prostitution, Kathryn Farr notes:

'(...) some argue that prostitution – constructed as (sex) work – is no different from and should not be set apart from other forms of trafficked labour. Others, however, note that when women and men are trafficked into domestic, agricultural, or industrial work, it is their labour (as service) that is sold, but when women and girls are trafficked for commercial sex, their body (as commodity) is the object of sale' (p. 119).

This chapter differentiates between sex trafficking, forced or enslaved labour and child trafficking and offers a brief overview on the relationship between these phenomena and the globalized world.

Part III Immigrants in the economy

Usually the migration phenomenon is analysed in economic terms and there are numerous theoretical perspectives which explain international migration having a direct interest in this area. This does not mean that the cultural,

social and demographical factors are not important for understanding migration in terms of drivers and consequences. This part of the handbook contains three appealing papers concerned with the relationship between immigrants and economic market. The first chapter treats the rapport between unions and immigrants (Héctor Delgado) and the emphasis is given to the situation from United States and Europe. During the twenty century the US's unions actively evolved for imposing restrictions for immigrants access to the labour market, but the author notes that something changed in 2000 when the 'AFL-CIO, the oldest and largest federation of labour unions in the United States, adopted a pro-immigrant resolution' (p.131). On the other hand, in Europe the opposition between unions and immigrants was quite visible even if there were several programs implemented for attracting temporary work force. Delgado resumes the situation in the following words:

'with settlement, and the passage of time, immigrants became part of new networks that not only made it easier for them to find work, but also, as noted earlier, for unions to organize them. Within a relatively short period of time they no longer compared themselves to others in their homeland, but rather to workers in their new home' (p. 140).

During the last period of time, the process of EU extension brought to the light the opposition between unions and immigrants from the new EU's members such as Romania and Bulgaria (their citizens received totally free access to EU labour market after seven years of membership). The twelfth chapter, *Middleman entrepreneurs*, is signed by Pyong Gap Min and treats the relationship between different ethnic groups using the market conceptual tools. The concept of middleman entrepreneurs is used for describing the economic role assumed by some ethnic minorities for 'bridging the status gap in particular societies' (p. 145). In the last chapter of the third part Astrid Eich-Krohm analyses the twenty-first century trends in high skilled migration.

Part IV Intersecting inequalities in the lives of migrants

This part of the book analyses international migration using a series of different perspectives. Race, gender, sexualities and residential segregation are only a few of the topics covered by the authors. The fourteenth chapter is signed by Miri Song and looks at the changing configuration of migration and race. The section elaborates on concepts such as whiteness, islamophobia and multiculturalism. The following chapter introduces the new directions in gender and immigration research and Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo points out that 'gender remains one of the fundamental social relations that anchors and impacts immigration patterns, including labour migration as well as professional class migrations and refugee movements' (p. 180). The paper presents the gender in direct relationship with care work, sexualities and sex trafficking emphasizing the need for intensive research of migration taking into account the gender dimension. This chapter can be read together with the one focused on sexualities and international migration (Eithne Luibhéid). In the sixteenth chapter Mehdi Bozorgmehr, Anny Bakalian and Sara Salman look at the host hostility and nativism in United States and Europe in a comparative fashion. The paper discusses the nativism using a multidimensional approach built on economic, political, social and cultural causes of the phenomenon. There are two other chapters concerned with inequalities and migration. The seventeenth chapter is called *Immigrants and residential segregation* (Joe Darden and Flavia Cristaldi) and contains some interesting examples from six different global metros: London, Madrid, New York, Paris, Rome and Toronto. The last paper of the part IV treats a re-emergent topic in migration – *Migrants and indigenous nationalism* (Nandita Sharma).

Part V Creating and recreating community and group identity

The fifth part of the handbook examines several types of immigrant communities created in the host societies. Ethnicity and religion are the main

theoretical tools used for building three different perspectives on community and identity. Yen Le Espiritu explores the concept of panethnicity and notes that 'contemporary research indicates that panethnic identities are self-conscious products of political choice and actions, not of inherited phenotypes, bloodlines or cultural traditions' (p. 239). For example, in the United States labels like Latinos, Asian or Black covers a multitude of ethnic groups and creates a new level of identity definition for immigrants groups. The concept is discussed in direct relation with race and new types of transnational contexts. In the following chapter Min Zhou revisits several classic concepts such as ethnic enclaves, ethnic capital and social capital using examples from Chinatowns and Chinese ethnoburbs (suburbs with high proportions of the Chinese Americans). For readers interested in how religion and migration interact and influence each other, the chapter *Religion on the move* (Jacqueline Maria Hagan) is highly recommended. The relationship between these two is seen using the lens of transnationalism.

Part VI - Migrants and social reproduction

The section is interested in the transformation generated by migration in both host and origin societies and covers topics related to *immigrant language acquisition* (Guofang Li), *connecting family and migration* (Linda Gjakaj, Maxine Baca Zinn, and Stephanie Nawyn), *immigrant intermarriage* (Charlie Morgan), *prospects for the children of immigrants* (Julie Park) and *international adoption* (Andrea Louie). For reasons related to space, in this review we will look only at the chapter concerned with families and migration. The authors stress that: 'families are central to decisions about when, how, and which, people migrate, playing an important role in migrants' ability to navigate the receiving society, and are vital to continuing relationships across borders' (p. 283). Firstly, a distinction is made between the process of migration and the process of immigrant assimilation. Secondly, each of these stages is examined taking into account the role of families, gender differences, race and state policies (both in sending and receiving countries).

Within the aspects related to family, a special attention is paid to parenting and intergenerational relations, marriage practices, sexualities and intimacies. Summing up, the chapter points out that the relationship between family and migration is mutual because on the one hand, family shapes the experience of migration and on the other hand, migration changes the main features of family.

Part VII – Migrants and the state

The seventh part of the handbook contains eight distinct chapters which form a heterogenic image of the relationship between migration and state. In order to draw the lines of *the political sociology of international migration*, Roger Waldinger and Thomas Soehl emphasize concepts such as borders, boundaries, rights and politics. In their words international migration influences the way in which the state, society and nation interrelate:

‘(...) as seen from the perspective of receiving states, migration changes the location of aliens, moving them from foreign territories on to native ground. As seen from the perspective of sending states, migration shifts the location of nationals, transferring from the homeland on to foreign soil abroad. Either way, state, society, and nation are no longer one and the same’ (p. 343).

In the twenty-ninth chapter Matthew Light focalizes on the *regulation, recruitment and control of immigration* and offers an overview on the main economic and political reasoning of these processes. The following chapter is signed by Cecilia Menjivar and looks at the *undocumented (or unauthorized) immigration* in relation with the state policies for controlling this phenomenon. Guillermina Jasso deals with how migration selectivity is influenced by health and which are the main implications of the migration process at individual, communities and states levels. Looking at the United States as a destination country, she examines three distinct ‘sources of health change – visa stress, migration stress, and exposure effects in the destination

country' (p. 379). Using a clear distinction between *micro- and macro-explanations of naturalization*, Thomas Janoski presents two useful models for understanding this process. The micro-theoretical model for explaining the probability of naturalization accentuates the stocks of human and social capital and their implications in social mobility ambitions; at the same time he looks at attitudes and beliefs in receiving culture way of life which can influence identity/self-esteem. A distinct line of influence is related to the presence/absence of strong ties to sending country and the existence and maintenance of subcultures (p. 385). The macro-theoretical model for predicting naturalization rates includes cultural, political, demographic and economic variables and takes into account the several types of long-term regime. At the second stage the model explores the nationality laws and how these are implemented by institutions keeping in mind that immigration rates cause pressure for naturalization (p. 391). The last three chapters of this part covers topics such as *immigration and education* (Ramona Fruja Amthor), *emigration and the sending state* (Brendan Mullan and Cristian Dona-Reveco), *immigration and the welfare state in Western societies* (Xavier Escandell and Alin Ceobanu).

Part VIII - Maintaining links across borders

The three chapters from this part of the handbook emphasize the need for taking into consideration a broad context for understanding migration – this includes both sending and receiving countries, but is not limited to these two. During the recent period:

‘(...) a growing body of research and theorizing has come to recognize that various communities maintain international social, economic, political, familial, religious, and identification links. Consequently, migrants’ maintaining links across borders has become a vital area of migration research’ (p. 435).

The chapter signed by Gabriel Sheffer presents *the historical, cultural, social, and political backgrounds of ethno-national diasporas* and points out the

importance of these dimensions for understanding how immigrant communities relates with the host and home contexts. Thomas Faist explores some of the main features of the *transnationalism* and gives emphasis to the important changes concerning boundaries and spaces:

‘(...) it is therefore helpful to think about how boundaries change and by which mechanisms such transformation occur. Social boundaries interrupt, divide, circumscribe, or segregate distributions of persons and groups within social spaces which cross the borders of national states. Shifting boundaries are indications of the changing of institutions, practices, and cognitions’ (p. 458).

The last chapter of this part looks at *return migration* (Janet Salaff) differentiating between several types of returnees.

Part IX – Methods for studying international migration

The last part of the handbook is concentrated on methodological aspects of studying migration and contains nine different chapters. The section presents a series of quantitative and qualitative methods as follows: *census analysis* (Karen Woodrow-Lafield), *survey and ethnosurveys* (Mariano Sana and Becky Conway), *ethnographic methods* (Patricia Fernandez-Kelly), *interviews* (Chien-Juh Gu), *considering time in analyses of migration* (Gillian Stevens and Hiromi Ishizawa), *using photography in studies of international migration* (Steven Gold), *the challenges of online diaspora research* (Emily Noelle Ignacio), *comparative methodologies in the study of migration* (Irene Bloemraad), *action research with immigrants – working with vulnerable immigrant communities* (Rigoberto Rodriguez). For space reasons we will take only a brief look at the online diaspora research. The paper stresses the importance of the globalization phenomenon in understanding diaspora communities. The main benefits and limitations of using online research methods for studying diasporas are analysed point by point and examples from the author’s own research experience are provided.

The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies constitutes a current and comprehensive presentation of the challenges of one of the most significant phenomenon of the contemporary world. The reader is introduced in different dimensions of migration and from this perspective the handbook is an excellent tool for scholars with backgrounds in various fields (sociology, economics, anthropology, political science, journalism, psychology and others). The numerous first hand authors, as well as the serious theoretical and empirical evidences presented generate premises for a deeper understanding of the international migration. In order to accomplish this mission a multitude of complementary concepts and perspectives are used.

Mihai Pascaru. 2013. *Glocalizare românească. Impactul comunitar al proiectului Roșia Montană Gold Corporation* [Roșia Montană Gold Corporation Project Community Impact]. Florești: Limes. 204 pp. ISBN: 978-973-726-825-9.

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As in any other subject intensely covered by media, the viewpoints related to the project of Roșia Montană Gold Corporation Company (RMGC) have accumulated fast. Most of the time, the media built story overshadowed the real story of this place and its people. Therefore, a sociological analysis on the subject, in the context of abundant and contradictory media information, is more than welcome. The book is undertaking an extensive scientific analysis of community implications of the RMGC project (the data presented were collected between 2004 and 2011), helping us to objectively understand its stakes and consequences. Part of the book is based on a previous volume on the same theme, *Habitatul risipit de globalizare* [The Habitat Scattered by Globalization] (Pascaru 2007), but the book brings utterly original information and contributions as well.

Structured in five chapters, the book proposes a rather new, hybrid, concept for analysing the situation at Roșia Montană, the glocalization one. The approach is mixed, sociological and also ethnological. Because the two facets of glocalization are globalization and localization, the author starts by reviewing the theoretical contributions related to globalization. He synthetically presents the origin of the concept, the sociological and anthropological perspectives of defining it, the controversies and critics on the concept and also its political or social activism-related implications. The transition to the concept of glocalization is by understanding that the core of globalization is the perpetual dialectic between global and local: neither of them can be understood, explained and studied in absence of the second. The amplification of local features is parallel to, and sometimes a consequence of globalizing processes. The concept of glocalization relates to the efforts of local levels to culturally adapt to global trends and to actions of

global actors (companies, corporations, transnational institutions) that respect and amplify the local specific. The concept also refers to the progressive attenuation of the global and local polarisation.

On the Roşia Montană subject, the author invokes the globalization strategy, i.e. a foreign company (RMGC in this case) conquers the local level which 'will become an ally in persuading the national state to issue favourable specific regulations' (p. 27). This is the main meaning of the concept of glocalization in the present book. This first chapter is excellent documented, the author clearly presenting the most up-to-date contributions on the three concepts analysed.

The author starts to specify the key-concepts of the book by referring to the local perspective. The unique features of the locality Roşia Montană (which is the administrative centre for 16 villages with approximately 5000 inhabitants) are grasped through the geographical, historical and ethnological information offered. A generous space is dedicated to examining the ethnological specificity, as shown in various studies. The spiritual life of the area as well as the specific traditions are presented in detail.

Aiming to create a complete image of the Roşia Montană case, Mihai Pascaru chooses an exhaustive approach, presenting results of other research teams (such as the research carried out by professor Ion Aluaş in the 1980s). Thus, we discover that young people expressed a positive attitude towards the changes brought by a potential opening of the mining exploitation, whereas the older people and the wealthy ones are rather opponents towards resettlement. Other research presented is one carried out in 2001-2002 on the resources and barriers in herding the milking cows.

One traditional occupation of villagers in the area is herding cattle, an occupation researched by several studies in the last 11 years. The results of these studies show the people's attachment for this activity, as a supplementary source of income besides mining, and also their concerns regarding the future of this occupation if more intense mining would lead to damaging the soil.

In order to specify the global perspective, in the third chapter the author analyses the project of RMGC Company, by presenting its history, the relocation and resettlement processes, the benefits and critics of the projects. Some of the benefits are increasing the local budget through taxes, stable incomes for the company's employers, the opportunity to develop collateral business, development of infrastructure and finding solutions for social problems in the local area (p. 77). The list of opposing motifs is much longer: the ecological impact (using cyanides, deforestation, and potential landslides), the necessity to resettle people but also churches and cemeteries, affecting the archaeological sites, economic inefficiency and implications regarding corruption (p. 78)

This chapter also hosts results from exploratory (qualitative) research done between 2004 and 2011, drawing the real opinions and attitudes of people living there. The author presents the positive and negative views of people regarding the RMGC Company or regarding selling their households to the company, but also the views on the changes in what concerns the living standard and social relations, as well as the future of the village and the region. The author concludes that negative representations are slightly dominant in the area. Still, he advances an interesting idea based on the results presented: opposition to the project is more intense at the longer distance from Roşia than in the villages directly targeted by the project (the author calls this the tsunami effect – pp. 85-92). Besides this variable (the closeness to the impact area), a sociological study from 2007 showed the importance of another variable too: the mining experience. The miners and those from families of miners expressed a more favourable attitude towards the project. The strongest reasons for disagreement were conveyed by respondents less informed about the project. Concerning the fear of pollution, one of the most important reasons for opposition, the responses were extremely polarized: the number of those claiming they have this fear in a high and very high degree was comparable with the number of those stating this fear is not significant for them. Other research presented in this chapter focused on the people's opinion related to the traditional vs. modern

mining, or the trust people have on the good intentions of investors.

The standpoint expressed by various church institutions regarding the RMGC project is another subject approached in the book. From a neutral opposition to a vehement one conveyed in apocalyptic terms, the church (not only the Orthodox one, but also the Reformed and Greek-Catholic church) publicly articulated all types of adversity towards the project. The fears conveyed regarded the irreversible environmental degradation, but also the threats to the local heritage. The statements expressed in media were more hostile than those collected in interviews with local priests from various religious denominations. Their views were obtained in 2012 in a campaign of result restitution.

Another campaign of 'late' restitution of results was done in 2012, occasioning the collection of qualitative data on the people views of research results from 2009. In 2012 people build the image of a vulnerable community, marked by poverty, fears and with limited opportunities.

The discussion is continued in the chapter *Groups of opposition, life strategies and resettlement*, presenting the situation of the Corna village that would disappear from the map in 2004 and the Recea neighbourhood in Alba Iulia, gathering resettled people from Roşia area. Prior to presenting this analysis the author first defines the community matrix that he uses as a methodological tool. The matrix is built on three dimensions – knowing others, communication and common action – and the index constructed is a useful measure that the author creatively uses in order to assess the position groups (pro or against the RMGC project). Thus the author presents the attitude towards various issues of the project in relation with the value of the community matrix index.

Analysing the life strategies, the starting point is the typology proposed by Dumitru Sandu. The survey carried out on this theme show more than half of the population changed future plans because of the company coming. These plans focused on residential options, most of the relocated people choosing a town or a village in the Alba County. Again one can notice the polarization of options, as people embrace mobility strategies

but also stability strategies. The chapter ends with an analysis of interviews taken with residents of Recea neighbourhood in Alba Iulia, resettled here from Roşia area. The focus here was on the resettlement motivations, why residents opted for this neighbourhood, the hardship of abandoning the household in their place of origin, the resettlement experience and advantages and disadvantages of moving. The questions also focused on the changes in daily life and relations brought by the resettlement, but also soft issues such as the way people construct their urban dwellers status.

The volume ends with a chapter discussing the methodological contributions of the book. The first subchapter here is theoretical, explaining the option to use interview followed by survey and again interviews in the results restitution step. The method of results restitution is new and original for the Romanian sociological methodology. Besides this contribution, the research of position groups using the community matrix index is another original methodological contribution.

The conclusions follow four directions: 1) the localization of the global (various adjustments of the mining project the company made along the way); 2) the globalization of the local (the emergence of position groups, formation of new organisations and associations, support for relocation and resettlement); 3) the dynamics of strategies used by the RMGC Company for implementing the mining project (from globalization to glocalization and again to globalization); 4) perverse effects of the project such as increasing the property prices in Alba Iulia area, dramatic protests against RMGC as the company's investments increased.

The book, based on multiple data sets of different types (quantitative and qualitative), brings a significant contribution in understanding a problem with social, political and ecological implications. The author successfully manages to describe and explain the effervescence of debates initiated by political, civic or institutional actors, on a subject kept in uncertainty for more than ten years. The book also explains how public standpoints toward this subject extended and affected other projects of foreign investors (see for example the Chevron case).