

of the past. Furthermore, from a broad view there needs to be consideration as to whether today's migration is manageable by nation-states or even transnational bodies.

The second section of the book presents the first article addressing this issue of managing contemporary migration. Here, Peo Hansen and Stefan Jonsson use a retrospective and prospective overview of migration between Europe and Africa. They find that the European Union's (EU) current "Strategic Partnership" with Africa resulting from the Lisbon Declaration in 2007 is firmly embedded in a postcolonial discourse whereby it advances a deeply uneven relationship suited for sustaining an unequal global political economy. In particular, the authors reveal how demography has governed European migration policy with Africa because many policy frameworks have been shaped by demographic projections. Moreover, while policies first introduced were originally targeted for mutual interest, over time a geopolitical relationship has formed where one partner has channelled migration for its own benefits. Continuing the EU discourse, Branka Likić Brborić examines contemporary migration governance across the east-west axis with regard to the New Member States in post-communist countries. Critically assessing the processes of EU enlargement and migration regime, Likić Brborić reveals that despite efforts for cohesive policy development, there is reason to be critical as long as the one-sided employer-friendly politics of the EU remain to result in a re-commodification of labour. Similarities can be seen between the processes of securitisation and migration management of borderlands of the EU and Rodolfo Casillas' study of the United States and Central America. What he explores is the processes of systematic risk, asymmetric trade relations between the North and South, predatory strategies of transnational companies, combined with selective and exclusionary US migration policies and preying of criminal networks along the way.

Two other major themes that emerge are precarious work and precarious citizenship. While both are not given specific definitions by the editors, the former is introduced among discussions of the "marginality", "flexibilization" and "informalization" of labour, and the latter is introduced with discussions of the "irregularizing" of citizenship, "non-citizen" residents and "managed migration". Stephen Castles' article connects migration, the global labour market and the current economic crisis. In particular, he argues that the neoliberal ideology of economic efficiency and shared prosperity is a dualistic dream where, on the one hand, there exists a cosmopolitan, mobile world for elites, and on the other hand, there is a world of barriers, exploitation and security controls for other migrants. As the editors note, however, "If the work migrants do is most often, and increasingly, precarious so also is their citizenship" (p. 7). Indeed, citizenship status is highly important for the livelihoods of migrants and it is also a key mechanism for nation-states to regulate labour flows across national boundaries, particularly in times of crisis like today. In this vein, Luin Goldring and Patricia Landolt's article is important as it examines how changes in legal status, among other factors, can influence the degree to which the migrants' employment is precarious. Through their empirical study of the Greater Toronto Area, they find that precarious legal status has long-term negative effects on precarious employment. This reinforces their argument that in order to study the intersection between legal status and job quality, researchers should move away from simple dichotomous legal and non-legal characteristics to more dynamic and nonlinear movements, such as transitions between moments of intersection in a matrix of legal status and job quality or precarious work.

The final main thematic contribution of the book identified by the editors is social transformation. Particularly regarding the global

crisis of the dominant capital accumulation model, the reader is prompted to consider to what extent do migrants form part of the social counter-movement now taking shape. In the last two sections of this book, these issues are addressed through two articles, the first by Milena Chimienti and John Solomos, and the second by Ruth Milkman. Chimienti and Solomos examine irregular migrants and their supporters such as non-government organisations, faith institutes, trade unions, academics and activists in France and the United Kingdom. They argue that instead of raising claims for full rights of citizenship, irregular migrants are simply struggling in achieving an everyday existence. In doing so, the authors stress that scholarly debates about understanding mobilisations of irregular migrants should, therefore, pay more attention to the voice of the migrants rather than the voice of their supporters. Milkman's article, in contrast, examines the mobilisation of Latino migrant workers in the United States, many of whom are irregular. An interesting insight she presents is the range of strategies and actions among Latino migrants which may be occurring. For example, they may be contributing to the innovation and revival of trade unions, labour struggles and civil rights movements. As the editors rightfully note, this would go against Chimienti and Solomos' main argument.

*Migration, Work and Citizenship in the New Global Order* is an interesting and informative text to read. Although it essentially reproduces a special issue of a journal and would benefit from an improved introductory chapter and the inclusion of a discussion and conclusions chapter to bring the main themes to a close, it presents a contemporary insight into long-standing issues such as migration, work and citizenship in a new era of changing global order. It also does this through a diverse range of chapters ranging in disciplinary background, theoretical frameworks, methodological approaches and applied contexts.

On the one hand, the earlier sections tend to focus more on the larger structural processes that shape migrant experiences of precarious work and citizenship in the context of a changing economic and political climate. On the other hand, the later articles appear to follow more of a structuration approach whereby structural forces, such as nation-states, remain important but there also emerges a clear individual agency of the migrants themselves. The nature of the book and its contributors means it is of an international and interdisciplinary scope. For example, while the authors are mostly from sociology or political science backgrounds, they discuss case studies across a variety of global, national and regional scales, such as Europe-Africa, the EU, Central America, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. It, therefore, presents a useful text, for academics at varying stages that wish to gain an insight into different approaches to studying migration, work and citizenship in the current changing context.

Robert A. Macpherson\*

PhD Candidate, Department of Geography and Sustainable Development, School of Geography and Geosciences, University of St Andrews, UK

Triandafyllidou, Anna & Maroukis, Thanos (2012) *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe*, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. 238 pp.

This book digs into an area of international migration studies that has gained prominence in the past couple of decades: migrant smuggling. The regional focus is southern Europe, which receives immigrants from many African and Asian countries. Migrant smuggling is discussed in relation to EU and national policies, aimed at combating irregular migration, including increased surveillance and border controls.

\* E-mail: rm204@st-andrews.ac.uk

The authors are no newcomers to the field. Anna Triandafyllidou is a leading scholar in migration studies, having published extensively on various topics dealing with migration in Europe, and with a special interest in Greece and southern Europe. Thanos Maroukis, on the other hand, is an early career academic whose publications have focused specifically on migration in Greece. It is, therefore, not surprising that the authors approached this topic of migrant smuggling from Africa and Asia to Europe by focusing mainly on the situation in Greece and the Turkish-Greek route. The book is based on fieldwork, participant observation and interviews conducted in Athens. The empirical material is extensive, covering a broad range of actors.

The core of this book accounts for the irregular journey via North Africa and Western Asia into Turkey with Greece being the destination. Furthermore, one chapter explores the onward travel from Greece into other countries of the European Union, and in an attempt to complement the geographical coverage, another chapter presents an overview of practices and routes of migrant smuggling from Asia and Africa into Italy, Malta and Spain. Finally, attention is also paid in yet another chapter to trafficking in humans between Greece and other countries. The authors' main contribution in this chapter is their elaboration on the relationship between migrant smuggling and migrant trafficking, in particular how a smuggling service can turn into an act of trafficking; for instance, if smuggled migrants are forced into sexual services *en route* as a condition to get ahead, or when smugglers during a stay in a safe house offer employment possibilities within the smuggling network from which there is no exit.

The authors' interest, as echoed also in their concluding remarks, is that governments have a responsibility to curb human smuggling in order to protect migrants from embarking on "risky" endeavour. The central argument of the book is that there is a need to comprehend migrant smuggling not only as a business endeavour but also as a social practice that becomes relevant long before migrants reach the EU (Greek) border. Consequently, the authors point out, anti-smuggling policies thus have to go beyond border controls to successfully tackle migrant smuggling, and conclude that increased cooperation with sending countries as well as transit countries is pivotal.

With its broad scope and rich empirical material, this book is unique in accounting for experiences and practices of the smuggling of human beings into Southern Europe. The introduction significantly captures the reader's interest and coherently maps out how this study is proposing to address an impressive number of conceptual conundrums: the institutional framework, the impact of border control policies on the precariousness levels of migrant routes, the increasing interest of the European Union to regulate (and have jurisdiction) over external borders when Schengen came into effect and the distinction between smuggling and trafficking. It is also here that the authors' main argument that migrant smuggling is a socially embedded process as well as a business is introduced. Although, as will be mentioned below, the broad and ambitious conceptual scope renders the study more vulnerable, the mere attempt is in itself laudable as it invites the reader to reflect on the tensions inherent in such concepts, also in relation to each other.

Without a doubt, the strength of the book lies in the rich, empirical accounts based on fieldwork, including interviews with an impressive array of actors (state actors, migrants, smugglers and NGO representatives). In this regard, it is a rigorous piece of work. Suffice to mention that the methodology included the interviewing of an impressive 94 smuggled migrants and smugglers in Athens. The

sensitivity of the study to the different experiences faced by migrants from different nationalities brings out the nuances and elegance by which the empirical material is treated. The study does not eschew to inform the reader about the very harsh conditions that migrants face on a daily basis in Athens, and as such, the effects of the deadly combination of racism and violence, and the malfunctioning of the asylum system in an EU Member State is – importantly – revealed. Indeed, for a reader interested in irregular migration into southern European countries, in particular the Greek irregular migration scene, this is a rich and enlightening contribution.

There are, however, a number of issues that are less satisfying. First, towards the beginning of the book the authors rightly point out that human rights considerations ought to be kept in mind. However, the authors would have done well to engage with this, in more than just a mention. It is clear, for migrants, practitioners and academics that in spite of the universality promise of human rights there are, in practice and in law, limitations to the human rights protections for irregular migrants. A collection and academic debate in this regard can be found in the recently published book by Dembour and Kelly "Why human rights for migrants?" Studies of migrant smuggling necessarily need to engage with these discussions because they nurture the root causes of such activity. Migrant smuggling in some way also exists because of the tensions inherent in a global order organised around sovereign states, and promising to uphold the human rights of all. Addressing migrant smuggling is not simply a political and empirical exercise but also an ideological one. In a way, Triandafyllidou and Maroukis, in spite of the impressive fieldwork with migrants, fall into the trap of presenting a state-centric approach, which is inherently one-sided, to the subject.

Secondly, there are a number of value-laden terms that are key to this study and that would have benefitted from a more diligent and careful use. Terms, often used to justify repressive policies in this field, such as "criminal" and "victims" and not to mention the term "smuggling" which is the primary topic this book sets out to unravel, are used largely without any critical elaboration. Finally, the broad scope of the study, as outlined in the Introduction, is this study's Achilles' heel. This leads to conclusions that are at times too ambitious to be supported solely by this study, when they could have gained in substance by acknowledging more readily key differences and scholarly discussions.

To sum up, this book is a thorough account of human smuggling, empirically rich on a number of levels. It is an enlightening and useful resource for migration studies researchers, postgraduate students and undergraduate students interested in migrant smuggling, in migration in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Greece. As can be gleaned from this review, the limitations of the book have more to do with theoretical and conceptual issues and therefore conclusions, most of which do not remove anything from the richness of the empirical material.

Daniela DeBono\*

PhD, Senior Lecturer and Researcher at Malmö University

Brigitte Suter\*

PhD, Senior Lecturer and Researcher at Malmö University

## Reference

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\* E-mail: Daniela.debono@mah.se

\* E-mail: Brigitte.suter@mah.se