

*The Encyclopedia of Migration and Minorities in Europe:
From the 17th Century to the Present*

edited by Klaus J. Bade, Pieter C. Emmer, Leo Lucassen, and Jochen Oltmer
New York: Cambridge University Press 2011

ISBN 978-0521895866

Hardcover, \$185, 860 pp.

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This encyclopedia is the English translation of the German edition that was published in 2007 (*Enzyklopädie Migration in Europa: Vom 17. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*). It is the first such reference book on the subject of migration in Europe to span over five hundred years, and is the culmination of years of planning, writing, coordination, and editing by its four editors and more than two hundred contributors. It is an invaluable reference for anyone interested in historical and contemporary migration in Europe.

The encyclopedia consists of four sections. The first section (pages v to xxxix) has a table of contents, followed by prefaces to the English (written by Pieter Emmer and Leo Lucassen) and German (written by Klaus Bade) editions. It also includes an informative history, written by the four editors, of the idea, concept, and realization of the project to produce an encyclopedia of migration in Europe, and a summary of terminologies and concepts in migration research (written by Dirk Hoerder, Jan Lucassen, and Leo Lucassen).

The second section consists of 17 survey articles on historical and contemporary migration in the larger European countries and regions; however, the reader should not expect coverage of every country in Europe—and the coverage is not uniform, with fewer articles on Southeastern and Eastern Europe. These survey articles are grouped by region—for example, under “Western Europe,” there are survey articles on Great Britain, Ireland and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, and France. While the articles are not lengthy, as they are meant to be survey articles providing the basis for more detailed entries in the next section of the encyclopedia, they offer basic migration histories of the country or region, and some also address issues such as social, economic, political, and cultural conditions of migration and integration.

The third section is the heart of the encyclopedia, with 219 entries on a wide range of groups that have migrated within and to Europe from the 17th century to the present. These entries appear in alphabetical order, and refer not only to specific groups of migrants but also specify the timeframe and geographical spaces involved. Examples include: “Africans from the Former Colonies in France since the 1960s,” “British Merchants in Portugal since 1640,” “Chinese Contract Workers in France during World War I,” “Dutch Calvinist Refugees in Europe since the Early Modern Period,” “German Cabinetmakers in Paris in the 18th Century,” “Hungarian Refugees in Europe since 1956,” “Italian Ice Cream Makers in Europe since the Late 19th Century,” and “Pakistanis in Great Britain since the 1960s.” While the range of groups, period, and space are impressive, I wondered about the criteria for selecting the included groups, places, and timeframes. Some did seem to be rather esoteric (for example, “Italian Street Musicians in 19th-century Europe”), while others, seemingly of limited interest, contained broader implications for thinking about European migration and integration issues (for example, the entry on “Ethnic German ‘Remigrants’ from Russia in Germany, 1890s to 1930s” relates to broader discussions over the meaning of “German” and other ethnic/national European identities). As is typical of an

encyclopedia, some entries were quite brief, leaving the reader with more questions than answers, while others were more comprehensive.

The final section consists of an Appendix listing authors (in alphabetical order); members of an advisory council; country coordinators; biographical information on the editors; a useful index of migration types that highlights why migration, compared with fertility and mortality, is the most complex and challenging of demographic processes; and an index of countries, regions, and places. Not counting the first section, this is a hefty volume, closing in at 768 pages.

While the reader will be impressed first of all by the sheer size of the encyclopedia, I believe that she/he will be even more impressed with the scope and general excellent quality of the work. All the entries include references, and the entries on groups in the third section also include handy cross-references to other entries in the volume. Where appropriate, authors are careful to point out that many migrant groups are heterogeneous on multiple characteristics, which means that there are no simple ways of discussing the integration experiences of any particular group of migrants, for example, Pakistanis in Great Britain or Vietnamese in France. Some entries include photographs from the respective historical periods; for example, a photograph of Hungarian refugees arriving in Austria in October/November 1956, following the uprising against Russian occupation, supported the author's suggestion that most of the "refugees" were not "freedom fighters"—they were young and male, from the Budapest area, and had apparently not participated in the uprising. Most had simply taken the opportunity to leave Hungary for a better life in Western Europe.

The editors and authors have succeeded in producing a go-to reference on migration in Europe that deserves a place in every library and migration researcher's collection. While it is not possible for this reviewer to read every entry in this monumental volume, the ones I sampled were generally informative, clearly written, and balanced. For example, when I was in Berlin in 2003, I came upon a Vietnamese restaurant in a neighbourhood in the former East Berlin. At that time, I wondered about the history and circumstances that had led a Vietnamese family to the former East Germany. I knew about bilateral arrangements between socialist countries that brought students and workers from poorer countries to the better-off states, but the successful Vietnamese restaurateurs in Berlin represented an intriguing case of a migration system that had evolved along with the political, economic, and social changes in Germany. Would the encyclopedia help answer some of my questions? Indeed, under the entry, "Vietnamese, Mozambican, and Cuban Labor Migrants in East Germany since the 1970s," I found sufficient information for the background behind the Vietnamese restaurant in the former East Berlin. (For the reader's information, I also had an excellent meal at the restaurant.)

While I have only praise for this volume, I would be remiss if I did not point out multiple inaccurate references to the second generation (that is, children of immigrants who are born in the country of settlement) as "second-generation migrants/immigrants" in the piece on "Terminologies and Concepts in Migration Research". Migration researchers identify different immigrant generations: the *first generation* refers to the immigrants, the *second generation* to the children of immigrants, born in the country of settlement, and so on. Therefore, by definition, the second generation *cannot* be migrants. It is only the first generation who are immigrants, born in a foreign country. One can certainly refer to the *second immigrant generation*, but not to *second-generation migrants/immigrants*. It was surprising to see this common terminology mistake from the experienced and well-known migration researchers who co-wrote this piece on terminologies and concepts in migration research. However, this terminology lapse does not detract from the overall praiseworthy accomplishments represented by this volume.

The editors wrote that "Our hope is that with this *Encyclopedia* we have provided both a stimulus to scholarship and a platform for further research, a contribution to an emerging and ever-changing field of research, knowledge of which is of central importance to the question of European identity." They have clearly succeeded.