This case study allows the author to examine the relative weight of 'objective' immigrant characteristics versus social attitudes and ethnic stereotypes in shaping their social mobility in the new society. In the following chapters, Khazzoom deepens her analysis of Ashkenazi–Mizrahi relations in the context of the above-mentioned Westernisation project and details the case of another large ethnic sector with poorer human capital endowments: Moroccan Jews. The concluding chapter focuses on the social mobility of the second and third generations of Mizrahi Jews compared to Ashkenazi groups and attempts to explain the remaining gaps in education, prestige and income. The last chapter, entitled 'Perspectives of Ethnic Formation', examines this topic through a personal lens, by narrating Khazzoom's own family tale about her father who re-migrated from Israel to the US and built a successful career there, and his brother who remained in Israel and faced many challenges due to his ethnicity. Although this 'home ethnography' apparently contradicts the success story of the Iraqi community revealed by her previous statistical data, I see this discrepancy as further evidence of the strength of combining macro- and micro-level analysis in social research. Immigrant realities and trajectories are always complex and big numbers inevitably conceal considerable variability of personal stories. The fact that Khazzoom provides this rich data set to support her arguments (about one third of the book is made up of appendices of tables and figures) only makes her work more credible and useful for social researchers from various fields. I highly recommend it to students of ethnicity, immigration and Israeli society in general.

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Jørgen Carling and Luis Batalha (eds), Transnational Archipelago: Perspectives on Cape Verdean Migration and Diaspora
Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2008, 298 pp., €42.50 pb. (ISBN 978-90-535-6994-8)

By any standards, Cape Verde is a nation shaped, reconfigured and identified by migration. Rather more than half a million people of Cape Verdean origin make up the diaspora, and about half a million the population of the eight islands. Yet remarkably little has been written about migration from Cape Verde, and its consequences, compared with Caribbean or Pacific migration streams. A significant proportion of what exists has been written by Batalha and Carling. An edited collection on the multiple facets of Cape Verdean migration is, therefore, to be savoured.

The carefully selected (and carefully translated) chapters of this book, unlike those in so many post-conference collections, have few weak spots. All are centred around the imagery of a 'fluid and mobile people, ever capable of blurring boundaries and circumventing obstacles...while maintaining strong ties to Cape Verde... [who] make resilient and resourceful migrants' (p. 145). The only disappointment is that, despite the massive (but declining) role of remittances in structuring the economy and reducing poverty, there is remarkably little discussion of the economy, especially the rise of tourism, and its links to migration.

The first part of the book looks at migration to eight different destinations and traces the multiple roots of travel in both hemispheres and four continents, revealing a variety of expressions of belonging and longing. This provides a rare comparative perspective on the diversity of diaspora, revealing how similar groups take on different forms in different destinations, and thus stay connected to the homeland and the various islands in different ways. Thus, migration to the United States has been long-standing, and 'ethnic revival' is now being experienced there, whereas migrants in São Tomé are a 'leftover generation' from the early plantation recruitment days; groups in both locations are vastly different from those in Sweden and the Netherlands, where the 'new' industrial migrants tend to be more skilled than their predecessors. One outcome of this astonishing diversity of migration experiences is that migrants from different islands can be concentrated in quite different destinations.

The second and longer part of the book takes up various themes, some of which emerge tangentially from the first part, with eleven chapters dealing with topics ranging from whaling and photography (including Herman Melville's perceptions of Cape Verdean seamen: hardy and
capable), to female migration and its gendered consequences (the ‘necessary evil’ of long-distance relationships, and new matrifocal family structures where nuclear families are more flexible and fragmented than in most places), to transitions in health, language shifts and the use of the internet. There are three chapters on music, which range from analysis of the nostalgia of more traditional mornas to the Caribbean island connections in contemporary cabo-zouk. Surprisingly, however, collectively these chapters contain less than a paragraph on Cesaria Evora, whose fame and songs about Cape Verde have done more than anything else to bring Cape Verde to global consciousness. Each theme dealt with demonstrates how almost every aspect of Cape Verdean life—whether in such basic areas as demography and economic development, or with regard to more subtle cultural shifts—has long been shaped by migration, and in turn has influenced evolving structures of migration.

This book is genuinely both interdisciplinary and contemporary; it is an indispensable resource on islands and development, and on the complexities and contributions of migration. There are intriguing parallels with other island realms, such as in the Caribbean and the Pacific, where relatively recent phases of migration have been transformed into a contemporary ‘outward urge’ of avid migrants. Here too there is an evolving ‘culture of migration’; what the book’s Conclusion calls ‘the destiny of migration’, in which the ‘ideal individual’ is realised through migration. Yet migration opportunities are now decreasing; will migration become more competitive, selective and damaging? For all that migration and remittances may be declining, they remain of scarcely paralleled importance and this book is an invaluable resource not merely for students of West Africa but for anyone interested in a comparative perspective on islands, migration and development.

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