

studies how the boundaries between the two are porous and often merged by intermediate spheres such as community associations. Through its focus on diasporic and transnational communities it also shows that the private sphere can occupy 'a space larger than that of a single nation' (p. 5). The book is also very interesting methodologically. In fact, it showcases in an exemplary way the importance of a range of qualitative methodologies for the study of the interplay between identities, migration, ethnicity, family life and nation building. Using biographies, life histories, written texts, narratives and ethnographies, it brings out the complexity of the migration experience, challenging commonly held assumptions about the links between family and nation and between the private sphere and globalization.

Overall, *Intimacy and Italian Migration* is an important and innovative book not just to scholars of the Italian Diaspora but also to scholars of transnationalism and nationalism more widely, especially those interested in the everyday aspects of migration, settlement and Diaspora. The book is written in a clear and engaging style which will make it appealing to both experienced researchers and students across a variety of fields in the humanities and social sciences.

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Ian Goldin, Geoffrey Cameron, and Meera Balarajan, **EXCEPTIONAL PEOPLE: HOW MIGRATION SHAPED OUR WORLD AND WILL DEFINE OUR FUTURE**, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2011, xi + 371 pp., \$24.95 (hard)

It is difficult to review critically a book that cites the reviewer's own work in support of its central argument, but I shall try. In short, I. Goldin, G. Cameron and M. Balajaran have written the book I had considered undertaking as capstone of my work, but undoubtedly carried out better than I would have on my own. It is a model of intelligent use of statistical information in support of what they term 'indicative' theories. They move human migration from the margin of the social sciences, a subject of interest to sociological and economic specialists, to its appropriate place at the centre of human history from its still largely obscure beginnings to the present and growing centrality in the future. Highly ambitious, the book largely delivers what it promises, a broad theoretically based understanding of the role of migration in shaping the course of human history, without succumbing to the temptation of striving to achieve a general theory of migration.

In Part I, the authors provide a suggestive overview of 'the Past' from prehistory through the expansion of global migrations in 'The Age of Exploration', which involved Asian as well as European initiatives made possible by technological developments in sailing vessels, pointing out that 'human migration tells the story of our essential oneness as a species and the great diversity of human communities' (p. 27). This provides a persuasive critique of those who decry current migrations for bringing about an unprecedented 'clash of civilizations' (Huntington 1996). Throughout, they give due attention to what are commonly termed 'macro-variables', notably geography, technological developments that made long-distance movement steadily more feasible, and demography, shifting from an early situation of low fertility and high mortality, making for human scarcity and hence on general concern of rulers to prevent *exit* to one of high fertility and greater longevity, making for the general relaxation of barriers to exit, except where maintained by politico-economic mobilizational systems.

Part II deals with the present – starting in the early 1970s. As they point out, 'This has been a period of unprecedented globalization' (p. 97); however, in contrast with the 'first wave' of early globalization (1840–1914) 'the primary destination countries of migrants have been able to impose new controls and limits on the movement of people' (p. 97); although

dealing with this adequately, they could have put more emphasis on the ability of states to enlist transporters into systems of what I have termed 'remote control', largely effective except with regard to land borders.

Reviewing the economic evidence, they conclude that current movements are highly beneficial to both senders and receivers, as well as to the migrants themselves.

Unsurprisingly, the authors go on to present a highly positive view of 'The Impacts of Migration' (p. 162–210). In passing, they do observe, however, that 'while the benefits of migration are dispersed and generalized, the burden of bearing the costs falls narrowly and unevenly on particular people, sectors, and localities' (p. 163). Moreover, 'the costs of migration are often short-run, while the full benefits of increased mobility appear only in the medium or long run' (p. 163). Given these sound and astute observations, one would expect them to be more understanding of the dynamics of negative reactions to contemporary migrations in contemporary receiving societies, notably the potential for exploiting the insecurities they engender by opportunistic politicians.

This is especially relevant to their concluding chapter, 'A Global Migration Agenda' (p. 259–285). Although I very much agree with their view of 'the ideal long-run outcome as one of freer cross-border movement, as we believe this is both ethically and economically desirable' (p. 260) and find arguments advanced by some American political theorists that homogeneity is a requisite for community unpersuasive, I believe they fail to address themselves adequately to likely obstacles to their agenda's implementation. They do conclude with an appeal to 'combat Xenophobia, Discrimination, and Abuse' (p. 278–281) but fail to relate this to the previous observation about the impact of costs and how this requires the affected social strata to be adequately protected or compensated by innovative state welfare practices with appropriate participation by employers who benefit from immigration.

Finally, they call for 'global leadership' (p. 281–285). Surprisingly, this is formulated exclusively in terms of formal international organizations. I would strongly urge the addition of international non-governmental organizations paralleling in the sphere of 'exceptional people' what bodies such as Amnesty International have been able to achieve in the sphere of international justice.

Reference

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL P. 1996 *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of the World Order*, New York: Simon and Schuster

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Heribert Adam (ed.), **HUSHED VOICES: UNACKNOWLEDGED ATROCITIES OF THE 20TH CENTURY**, Highclere, Berkshire, UK: Berkshire Academic Press, 2011, xxiv + 216 pp., £15.00 (paper)

War and violence, Winston Churchill observed shortly after World War I, is the 'story of the human race', acknowledging however that violence and atrocities were not limited simply to wars. Indeed, he continued, 'long before history began murderous strife was universal and unending', sounding almost Hobbesian in viewing man's behaviour in a state of nature as a

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