

Book Reviews

I

Solomon, Hussein (2003). *Of Myths and Migration: Illegal Immigration into South Africa*, Unisa Press, ISBN 1868882063, ISBN 9781868882069; pp 175.

In 'OF MYTHS AND MIGRATION: Illegal Immigration into South Africa', Hussein Solomon explores the 'global migration crisis' focusing on the threats posed by international migration on host countries. The study specifically focuses on rampant clandestine immigration in South Africa. Hussein frames the study within the broader Southern African regional security framework. The book provides policy-relevant insights on how South Africa and by extension other African countries, can possibly deal with irregular immigration and its adverse effects on the host population. South Africa is a major destination for regular and irregular migrants within the Southern African region because of its relatively stronger economy compared to its neighbors and the rest of the African continent. Irregular immigrants from Zimbabwe, for instance, have increasingly 'trekked' to South Africa in search of employment in the wake of an incessant economic decline and political turmoil in their home country in the past twenty years.

Focusing on the underexplored subject of irregular immigrants in South Africa – who he notes are usually not keen to be researched on – Hussein lays bare a grey area on the character, nature, and impact of irregular immigrants in South Africa. He lays a foundation for further research on the impact of irregular migrants both on the sending and receiving countries despite saying very little about the everyday experiences of the irregular immigrants themselves. International migration is complex and has repercussions on both the sending and receiving countries that are not easily generalisable. The lack of generalisability is more pronounced regarding irregular migrants. Yet, irregular migrants are often framed under a monolithic worldview which

castigates them as a threat to the security of the host population. 'Putting a strain on government service delivery', 'stealing jobs from locals' and 'criminality' are common descriptors associated with irregular immigrants in South Africa. Hussein's study is no exception as it bemoans the burden that irregular migrants in South Africa put on the South African population and its government. However, the book is silent about the cheap migrant labour exploited by South African firms, especially commercial farms where most irregular migrants are employed.

Consequently, Hussein depicts irregular immigrants in South Africa as posing a threat to the security of the local population. Through the International Relations (IR) perspective, Hussein discusses security and security studies, themes upon which the book is mainly predicated. Contrary to a narrow conceptualisation of security that focuses on the military and defence, the author engages with human security from a perspective which has been hitherto less explored in studies of migration. Defining security in a broad sense as the "the absence of threat to human life, lifestyle and culture through the fulfilment of basic needs" (Omari, 1995), Hussein reveals the links between, for instance, economic decline and human insecurity. He observes that such a broad conceptualisation of security means regional organisations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which started off as primarily geared towards militaristic defence, are now oriented towards development.

Although 'development' is an elusive concept that evades a simple definition, achieving it entails ensuring the wellbeing of a given population. As such, the incorporation of 'development' by African regional organizations as a goal towards attaining human security means respective governments must safeguard the wellbeing of their populations. This explains the reason why Hussein perceives irregular immigrants as a threat to human security because they arguably put pressure on resources that are meant for the wellbeing of the host population. Paradoxically, however, because they are

regarded as a threat to human security, irregular immigrants are excluded from respective governments' efforts towards meeting their local populations' basic needs. As such the broad goal of promoting human security is left unachieved because irregular immigrants are left behind by the host government.

The pressure that is put on national service delivery and resources by irregular immigrants, Hussein argues, is a threat to the local population's security. This argument augurs well with commonplace arguments that are used in support of xenophobic attacks against African and other immigrants in contemporary South Africa. However, at the same time, the book is silent on the fact that most of these irregular immigrants – those from Zimbabwe for instance – migrate because of livelihood and other insecurities in their home countries. As such, while irregular immigrants may pose a security threat to the host population, it is also important to recognize that they are running away from insecurities back in their home countries. As such, while Hussein makes a notable contribution with policy suggestions towards curbing irregular immigration in South Africa, such policy measures should consider cooperative efforts that improve conditions in the home country.

The author suggests two notable policies that may be adopted to curb the 'crisis of migration'. First, control measures that include deportation are propounded but these come with costs on the part of the South African government as the author rightly notes because the government will have to pay for repatriating irregular migrants. Additionally, irregular immigrants from South Africa's neighbors often return to South Africa immediately after being deported. Second, he argues convincingly that states should be left to retain their sovereignty but on the condition that they cater to the security and welfare of their citizens. This is an interesting proposition which, however, may not be feasible to implement. States such as Zimbabwe (authoritarian and in persistent economic decline), Mozambique, and the DRC (bedeviled by civil strife) would need sanctioning to check the abuse of power by the state and thus promote human security. And doing so means undermining

their sovereignty.

Hussein's use of the IR approach to the study of migration also raises critical issues regarding the challenges surrounding policy on international migrants. Bakewell (2008) for instance argues for the promotion of transnational citizenship for international migrants. Having read Hussein's book, however, one wonders about the feasibility and repercussions of such a policy. If irregular immigrants are perceived as a security threat, then affording them transnational citizenship will be difficult.

The book critiques Pan-African imaginations of a 'United States of Africa' that African people may have. The author critiques the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which, through its 1995 and 1997 protocols sought to promote regional integration in Southern African. He argues convincingly that unrestrained migration within the Southern African region is impractical. He emphasizes that South Africa as the major economic power in the region would stand to lose because most migrants would be enticed to migrate to South Africa. Hussein argues that unrestrained migration in the Southern African region would lead to increased organized crime because irregular immigrants in South Africa have already been seen to contribute to organized crime. However, this argument ignores the possibility that irregular immigrants may engage in organized crime because they are deprived of proper economic opportunities and are not assimilated into mainstream South African society. It also reads as simplistic to hold a monolithic view that characterizes all irregular immigrants as criminals.

The author provides important insights into the growing xenophobic sentiments against irregular migrants because of the threats they pose on employment opportunities. Irregular immigrants' willingness to work for long hours for low pay (in the process undermining the power of industrial action by local South Africans as they try to negotiate for better wages and working conditions) and the strains that immigrants put on service delivery. Five years after the publication of Hussein's book, there were explicit manifes-

tations of xenophobia in South Africa in the form of violent attacks in 2008 and more recently in 2015 and 2019, South Africa has witnessed attacks and looting of foreign-owned businesses especially shops. As such, Hussein's book also contributes to understanding and thinking around the sources of xenophobia in South Africa.

Overall, the book reveals that globalization is a façade. Xenophobia in South Africa and the calls for controlled migration point to this. It substantiates Nyamnjoh's (2006:1) position that globalization is characterized by "accelerated flows and paradoxically, accelerated closures through the intensified reality of borders". Hussein's descriptions of the contemporary international migration trends as leading to a 'global migration crisis' provide alarmist warnings against mass population movements. One can argue, in concurrence with Bakewell (2008) that the world is characterized by an anti-population movement and is obsessed with a ubiquitous concern to keep migrants and would-be migrants rooted in their home countries. By depicting irregular immigrants as a threat to local South Africans, Hussein's book adds the general picture of globalization as mere rhetoric.

The book contributes to the literature on migration in profound and critical ways. For scholars and students interested in the relationship between migration and development and migration and livelihoods outsourcing, this is a good basic book from which to start thinking about thematic areas on such topics. It is also relevant for policymakers, students of IR, Migration Studies, and Development Practitioners.

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II

Alvanoudi, Angeliki (2018). *Modern Greek in Diaspora: An Australian Perspective, Switzerland: Springer, ISBN 978-3-319-90898-4 ISBN 978-3-319-90899-1; pp 164.*

“Modern Greek in Diaspora: An Australian Perspective”(2018) is a narrative, descriptive and qualitative study conducted by Angeliki Alvanoudi. This book underscores the fact that migration is not just relocation or movement of people from a place of origin to a place of destination. But migration is also about the transfer, amalgamation, exchange of cultures and languages in the place of destination. Angeliki Alvanoudi, a post-doctoral linguistics scholar at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in Greece undertook this research of exploring the extent of the Greek language being spoken by the immigrant Greek communities in Cairns in Australia. Alvanoudi delves deeply into how the earlier Greek immigrants, that is first-generation immigrants spoke in Greek within Australia, but with time there has been borrowing of language from English into the Greek language (among the second and third-generation immigrants). Through this study, Alvanoudi not only presented a breakthrough study on migration that is solely based on qualitative methods, but it is also the first proper study that has been conducted on the Greek diaspora in Australia. Her study thus opened up new possibilities for future research in the domain of migration and linguistics.

The sequencing of topics in the book is lucid and explicit. This book has a total of six chapters that deal with several aspects of Greek and English linguistics. With each chapter having its own separate introduction and conclusion. In the first chapter, titled -“Chapter 1: Introduction”, where she highlights the past studies conducted on the Greek diaspora in the UK, USA, and other parts of the world. Within this chapter, the author then discusses the history of migration about how World War II and the Greek Civil War had affected the Greek population, and why the Greek settlers chose to leave their own country and migrated and settled in Australia around 1829

and 1974. This chapter also discusses the type of migration from Greek to Australia, a labor-induced migration, that comprised of both unskilled male and female workers with no prior knowledge of English migrating to Australia. And at the same time, the author tried to explore and understand the linguistic changes over time in terms of migration.

Alvanoudi for her research study, first of all, selected the three generations of immigrants. First-generation are Greeks, who migrated to Australia from Greece in their adolescence. The second-generation are Greeks who migrated to Australia in their pre-school years. The third-generation are Greeks who were born in Australia to the second-generation people. Data for the study were collected from the first-generation Greeks aged from 50 to 90 years, with a sample size of 30. As well as from the second-generation Greeks aged from 40 to 80 years with a sample size of 15. Whereas data were not collected from the third-generation. Because the third-generation immigrants mostly comprised of young children and teenage population and they had very little or no knowledge of Greek (due to more interaction with the English-speaking world/community of Australia). For the research methodology, qualitative techniques such as – Participant Observation were applied; then, Self-Reports of participants were taken into account; Content Checking Techniques were also used along with 23 hours of Audio Recordings and 2 hours of Video Recordings of the participants in order to obtain the “real-life language data” (by real-life language data, the author meant that – by directly conversing with the Greek immigrants she will be able to collect the most needed primary data, that is free of bias and errors, for the study of linguistics and the role played by migration in shaping up a language).

Chapter 2: Borrowing and Contact-Induced Change

The second chapter discusses the changes in Greek due to English. These changes in Greek are majorly due to lexical borrowings, loanwords, and loan shifts. These borrowings result from an intense, and active communi-

cation of the third-generation immigrants with English-speaking people in Australia, where English is the dominant language.

Chapter 3: Mixing Codes

The third chapter discusses the mixing of codes/code-mixing, which are a common feature of Greek conversation in Australia. The participants do insert certain English words while conversing in Greek, but these additions of English words do not change the meaning of Greek sentences, as these words do not have meaning. These inserted words generally include English adjectives, verbs, noun phrases, prepositional phrases, nouns, and adverbs. Alvanoudi denotes these inserted words into the Greek language led to the formation of bilingual compound verbs. Furthermore, Alvanoudi also talks about the “pragmatic marker” words that are found in the English language, such as: *actually*, *almost*, *basically*, and *because*. These words are generally used to open and close speeches or express the attitude of the speaker. Furthermore, these same words were later also used in Greek as pragmatic markers, thus creating hybrid structures in Greek conversation.

Chapter 4: Conversational Code Switching

The fourth chapter deals with the general interaction of immigrants and the underlying reasons why the immigrants switch to English while speaking in Greek. Alvanoudi from her conversation excerpts (provided in both English and Greek versions) highlights the reasons, why the participants switch languages. These reasons are a selection of the next speaker, pursuing response of recipient, accomplishing actions that invoke asymmetry between speaker and hearer, closing or opening of sequences, reporting direct speech, making strong positive assessments, delivering new information, redoing the second pair parts, showing disagreement with the prior speaker, and lastly dealing with the possible trouble in hearing or understanding any word or sentence.

Chapter 5: Participant – Related Code Switching

The fifth chapter discusses how the preference of participants and speakers switches from Greek to English, or English to Greek depending on their competency in one language and incompetency in another language. Through excerpts of conversations between participants that highlight in which language the participants had competence, it was found that the first-generation immigrants had problems in switching to English while conversing in Greek. However, those participants did use one or two English words without knowing their meaning and they repeatedly used the same English words in conversation with Alvanoudi, so as to receive the correct word or confirmation (from Alvanoudi) that they have spoken it correctly. Whereas in the case of second-generation, they have more competence over English, but they do struggle to find Greek words while conversing in Greek.

Chapter 6: What Can We Conclude?

The sixth chapter deals with the findings from the study and basically summarizes the entire study along with clearly underlining the social factors, that help immigrants to maintain their language within their community. These factors include marital status, friendships, education, religion, employment, and generation.

Alvanoudi gives here detailed evidence of all those social factors (mentioned above), such as – in the case of generations, the first-generation and second-generation immigrants used their native language to converse in daily life as compared to the third-generation. Then, in marital status, endogamous marriages were practiced as such marriages will lead to less induced changes in the minority language. In terms of family, both nuclear and joint families promoted the maintenance of language and in the case of friends, it was observed that first-generation immigrants used to make friends or created network ties with people from their own ethnic background. Apart from that media in Cairns is also helping in maintaining the language as news reports, current affairs and other television shows are being broadcasted in Greek.

But at the same time, the study also highlights how English being the pre-dominant language has become one of the most important and driving factors of upward social mobility. Furthermore, it was also found over time, that conversing in Greek became seriously limited among the third-generation as compared to the first-generation people, to which Alvanoudi predicts that if this continues then slowly the Greek language will lose to English in terms of maintenance.

Furthermore, limitations of this study have been observed and they are – firstly, the participant observation approach used in the study does not provide any other research techniques to deal with the error of Observer’s Paradox, as Alvanoudi has also mentioned in the book that while doing her audio and video recordings, she did not interrupt her participants which might lead to a different type of code-switching. Secondly, the structural aspects of how there is a convergence between English and Greek have been depicted. Still, it remains very hard to comprehend the nuances of linguistics, which are acknowledged by Alvanoudi as well. Thirdly, there has been no discussion whether there is any effect of borrowing or switching in terms of English being influenced by Greek. Lastly, the study had been conducted only in Cairns, so the results of the Greek diaspora, maintenance, and borrowing of linguistics cannot be generalized for all those Greek diasporas living in different parts of Australia.

Lastly, it can be concluded that the overall lucidity and comprehensibility of this study on Greek diaspora makes it a brilliantly written book which makes it important academic reading for any scholar who is interested in migration, diaspora, and linguistic studies and specifically for those who want to study/understand the usage of qualitative techniques in migration studies, history of migration and struggle of immigrant people to preserve their ethnicity through language and culture.

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III

Yousafzai, Malala. (2014). I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban, United Kingdom: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, ISBN 978-0-29787-091-3;pp288

“I am Malala. My world has changed, but I haven’t. “

Malala is a world-changer and her book is an autobiography that made her a global female icon, an international symbol against the subjugation of women. Malala challenged an oppressive system rooted in a society that does not allow women and girls to be educated, and her commitment to ensuring rights nearly cost her life.

Swat Valley, Northern Pakistan, 9th October 2012. Malala is only fifteen and the thoughtless nature of her age is ripped away from her in an instant. She has just left school, her exams are over and as usual, she gets on the old bus that takes her home together with her friends. Suddenly the bus comes to an abrupt stop with an unknown man getting on the back of the bus and shoots three bullets hitting her in the face, leaving her dying. This will be only the beginning of a long, arduous journey that will make her, her parents, and two younger brothers leave their homeland. After the life-threatening attack, Malala is immediately hospitalized in Pakistan and then transferred to the United Kingdom where she, still today, lives with her family. In the meantime, the Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack and were ready to hurt Malala or one of her family’s members again, and even vowed to destroy all the schools that allow girls’ attendance.

Malala’s only fault has been to raise her voice for gaining the right to freedom and education for women. At the age of eleven, she decided to write a blog on the BBC website, where she starts talking about her life as a schoolgirl under the Taliban regime in the Swat Valley in Pakistan, which considered her a threat: indeed, according to their notions of the society,

women were considered inferior creatures whose main role is to stay at home making meals for the men and raising children, going out only if accompanied by a male relative, without the possibility of studying, dancing and singing. The Taliban are fundamentalist Sunni Muslims, mostly from Afghanistan's Pashtun tribes, who dominate a large part of Afghanistan and Pakistan's territories which are used to recruit young vulnerable people as terrorists. The Taliban seek to establish a puritanical caliphate that neither recognizes nor tolerates any version of Islam divergent from their own, and of course any other religion. It is possible to notice an oxymoron within the term "Taliban" itself as it derives from the Arabic word Talib which means student".

Despite suffering serious injuries, Malala has become even stronger and braver, and since then she has not stopped spreading awareness about the inalienable right to education, in particular for women. She has always been curious and has always desired to study: for her, knowing how to read and write is essential, and knowledge is as important as eating and breathing. She has had the great opportunity to attend a school thanks to her parents: her father was engaged in the social sector and in the foundation of a school, for both boys and girls, succeeding with great efforts and sacrifices; while her mother, despite not having the opportunity to study, did not prevent her from following her path and dreams.

The book presents the biography of a special and courageous girl, who fought for an ideal for which she was willing to do anything, even to risk her young life. *'I am Malala'* is a text which is a testament to a young girl's resistance and resilience, it marks you inside indelibly. She helps us understand that very often we take the right to education for granted in a world where millions of children do not have access to it, where they are compelled to stay at home or struggle seeking food and water.

Another important aspect you will find while reading her book is that we often forget that leaving our own country, forcibly, becomes the only alter-

native between the opportunity to survive and die. Malala reminds us how privileged a lot of us are in not having grown up in countries ravaged by wars and conflicts.

Certainly, Malala presents before us a precious testimony of a child, a girl, a woman, a migrant, a refugee forced to leave her homeland only because of an oppressive regime that, through the use of violence and denial of fundamental rights, does not recognize the right of women to gain an education. Nevertheless, she has always had the desire of going back to her country. When thinking about the hardships refugees undergo, we think of their physical journeys, but the emotional cost is equally difficult. Malala acknowledges that while she feels grateful to the United Kingdom for welcoming her family, she also misses her friends, the Pakistani tea, the Pashto has spoken in the streets, the beauty of the Swat Valley.

Currently, in exile in Birmingham, Malala has just realized her dream, perhaps the biggest one, the one she fought and risked her life for she graduated in philosophy, politics, and economics at the University of Oxford last year. For her braveness and fight for freedom to seek education, Malala has been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize, the youngest winner ever, together with Kailash Satyarthi, 60, an Indian activist who has been involved in defending children's rights since the 1990s, particularly in India. Today Malala goes around the world to tell her story, the story of this girl who has only one purpose: to bring justice and hope to a land where there is none.

Moreover, what is remarkable is that Malala never takes pride in what she does, telling her story with humility and simplicity, convinced that what she has done and it continues to do is simply necessary, a duty towards every girl and woman stuck in regimes of terror.

The book is a constant reminder of the enormous disparity in privileges that exist for people living in different parts of the world. It can be an important text to be read by all children and students at school, perhaps in the first years of high school, so that they develop empathy for fellow human beings

even if they come from a different society and culture. It might serve as a vital read for adults as well so that they realize that the prejudices we have towards other cultures are just irrational and that there are men and women who fight every day against the absurd impositions of extremist groups.

Malala's book has been acknowledged by the academic and humanitarian community as a powerful weapon for demanding human rights which also makes us reflect on the larger socio-political discourses which make such reigns of terror still possible. It emphasizes the importance of gaining knowledge as a tool that allows people to be free, to think and choose freely, and not to be afraid.

However, the mass media in the Global North has been depicting her story through a certain prejudiced lens which represents her as a vulnerable young girl who has been just a victim of patriarchy and religious dogmas, without focusing on the role of global politics in fermenting these oppressive regimes. Women and girls in Pakistan are still largely viewed through the oriental gaze which confines them and their society to notions of victimhood, extremism, and corruption (especially after 9/11). However, many feminist scholars and experts have demanded of them to pay closer attention to the multifaceted social, cultural, political, material, historical conditions in which women live in Pakistan.

Malala's advocacy and activism exemplify a growing trend across the Muslim world: how women and girls have been contributing to the transformation of Islam as a force for peace and progressive change. She has set before us an example, along with many others, of a young woman who has put her ideal in the foreground to reemphasize that education belongs to everyone, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, age, and political orientation.

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IV

Simon Massey and Glynn Rankin (2020). *Exploiting People for Profit: Trafficking in Human Beings*, London: Palgrave Macmillan, ISBN 978-1-137-43412-8; pp 139.

In their book *Exploiting People for Profit: Trafficking in Human Beings*, Simon Massey and Glynn Rankin provides a contemporary definition of human trafficking. Both authors are quite well-versed in the field of human trafficking. Massey, previously a consultant for the EU and UNDP, and now a senior lecturer at Coventry University, is profusely published in the field of migration and criminal networks. While Rankin has worked as a prosecutor for over 20 years gaining invaluable expertise in cases of human trafficking. in addition, he is also the co-founder of the UK Human Trafficking Center. The authors fully investigate the process of human trafficking, its criminality, and ways of preventing it. The book is well organized and divided into five main chapters, each with subsequent headings and a conclusion. The authors define human trafficking as a violation of human rights and the “third-largest criminal enterprise in the world after the illegal sale of drugs and arms” (2020: 10). The definition is derived from the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). While most academics believe that human trafficking “is committed within established models of transnational organized crime” (2020: 2) the authors emphasize that it varies and is actually much harder to define. Human trafficking could occur in many different criminal models both within state borders and transnationally and can also sometimes include licit activities. The authors describe that human trafficking derives its meaning from international law and that it was relatively newly defined (the year 2000) which causes debate on whether it is a new concept or not. The authors, using various statistics, explain that the issue is very relevant and pressing in our contemporary world (2020: 9), however, its international dimension makes it hard to prosecute, due to limiting jurisdictions.

The first chapter contextualizes human trafficking explaining that the phenomenon is caused by “a variety of cultural and economic drivers” (2020, 1) and the criminality of it varies in different cases such as removal of organs for transplant, sexual enslavement, etc. The chapter is divided into 4 subcategories that explain the causal factors that lead to human trafficking, the seriousness of the threat of human trafficking, the boundaries of the definition of human trafficking, and the difference between modern slavery and human trafficking. To begin with, the authors discuss some of the factors that lead to trafficking which include societal factors such as patriarchal structures, gender discrimination, poor education. Economic factors including disparities in wealth and lack of employment. The research reveals that there is a correlation to migration issues since restricting immigration can facilitate it (2020: 5). They explain that while accurate statistics are hard to find, the numbers show a growth in both prosecutions and convictions of human trafficking with the largest numbers originating from the UK, Albania, and Vietnam (2020: 9). However, it is mentioned that the number of prosecutions is not reflective of the “rising estimates of human trafficking in all regions of the world” which may be due to the difficulty of investigating such multidimensional crimes (2020: 9). They point out the shortcoming of available definitions due to insufficient domestic legislation and case law for clarification. Even with a common understanding of the concept “in practice, there remain differences in criminal justice and law enforcement approaches” (2020: 29).

In the first chapter, the authors also explore the relation of trafficking to ‘modern slavery’, explaining that it is not just a historic issue but also a contemporary one. In fact, in 2013 the first edition of the Global Slavery Index was published (2020: 25). However, the authors also discuss some of the criticism towards the concept as it is regarded as a western-centric interpretation. They explain that the United Kingdom moved from focusing on individual crimes of exploitation to the overarching concept of modern slavery crimes. And the authors warn that other countries following suit may lead to “further dilution of human trafficking as a stand-alone offense”

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(2020: 29).

In the second chapter “Agency, Consent, and Exploitation”, the authors emphasize the distinction between human trafficking and people smuggling; smuggling involves people active in a crime while human trafficking involves victims. They also explain the indicators used by states to identify migrants as either trafficked or smuggled which affect the prosecution of cases. “The purpose of human trafficking is the exploitation of the victim” (2020: 46) but since each state is expected to provide its own definition of exploitation the distinction becomes problematic. Thus, they infer that more research and more practical practice is necessary to provide clearer distinctions between smuggling and trafficking.

In chapter three titled “Pursuing Human Traffickers”, Massey and Rankin discuss the factors that impede a successful prosecution of human trafficking cases. They mention that all victims of trafficking “are entitled to the following standards: respect for their human rights, protection and safety, individualized care, the right to self-determination, full information and consent, the right to non-discrimination, and confidentiality” (2020: 55). A good prosecution means less organized crime; thus, it is essential. However, the issue is the costliness. The most successful prosecutions are proactive ones that place the victims at the center of the investigation and employ sensitive case management. They also discuss the effect of Brexit on the prosecution process since the UK “will no longer accept the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)” (2020: 70). Thus, Brexit is believed to present a setback in “the construction of a holistic response to the pursuit of traffickers” within the United Kingdom and European Union (2020: 74).

In the fourth chapter, the importance of protecting victims of human trafficking is highlighted as they have already experienced physical and psychological damage. Since “non-punishment provisions in the international law are not uniformly understood or consistently applied” (2020: 79) they

propose that there should be national mechanisms of protecting victims of trafficking. In the chapter, they discussed the rights of victims within the investigation and prosecution processes and methods of victim protection. They also discuss the National Referral Mechanisms (NRM) which is defined as “a co-operative framework so you allow states to identify, protect, and promote the human rights of Catholic persons in coordination with civil society” (2020: 94). They infer that protection is especially important because it encourages more victim testimonies.

Finally, in the fifth chapter “Preventing Human Trafficking”, Massey and Rankin discuss strategies for pre-emptive prevention of trafficking, including raising awareness through education and campaigns. They refer to case studies to assess “the scope of anti-trafficking knowledge dissemination” (2020: 102), emphasizing that efforts of prevention should be evidence-based, and monitored to evaluate their effectiveness. Authors inferred that the collection of accurate data is important both in affecting evidence-based policy formulation “as well as macro foreign policy and development strategies to mitigate push factors in the countries of origin” (2020: 117). Authors mentioned that in order to achieve an effective counter-trafficking strategy, there should be a unanimity of purpose, which should include “a common interpretation of international law as it applies to human trafficking, notably the Trafficking Protocol, translated, if necessary, into corresponding national legislation” (2020: 122). The study also investigated the 4 “Ps” counter-trafficking framework – pursuit, protection, prevention and partnership” (2020: 123) evaluating the successes and failures in which the elements have been put into effect. It insinuates that the Trafficking Protocol is essential but its translation into law has resulted in “inconsistent interpretations of the definition of human trafficking and have sometimes undermined collaboration between jurisdictions” (2020: 124).

Overall, Massey and Rankin have done a good job in introducing the concept of human trafficking to the readers and showcasing that it is indeed a pressing contemporary issue. They have presented well-organized, easy-to-

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read, well-referenced chapters explaining societal and economic issues that lead to human trafficking, its criminality, the difficulties and requirements of proper prosecution, and methods of preventing trafficking. Each chapter is equipped with its own abstract and conclusion which is helpful in summing up the most important points within each chapter. In addition, there is a concluding chapter that summarizes the study and ties points made in different chapters to one another creating a wholesome argument, thereby ensuring the reader's understanding. The authors also mentioned suggestions for how their research may be improved as well as good improvement suggestions for international lawmakers and prosecutors of human trafficking cases. Thus, overall, the book is very informative, not just to researchers of the issue but also to the layman due to the diction decisions which is essential in a study dedicated to such a pressing humanitarian issue.

Overall, the book is both a great introduction to human trafficking to those without any background knowledge on the issue, as well as an excellent source of information for researchers of human trafficking. Massey and Rankin did a remarkable job in introducing key concepts related to trafficking, its criminality, prosecution, and methods of combating it. The only drawback is repetitiveness; though succinct conclusions are available at the end of each chapter, some of the points in the chapters are recurrent and could have been eliminated to provide an easier read.

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