Beyond the state: cross-cultural migrations in Europe and Asia since 1500

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DEMiG Conference, Oxford, 23-25 September 2014
ROCCO et ses FRÈRES

Avec

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PRIX DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE CINÉMATOGRAPHIQUE
As the German armies advanced into the Soviet Union in 1941-1943, Stalin was afraid that they would be welcomed by the many national groups which had been persecuted under Soviet rule. But only the Chechen-Ingush began an anti-Soviet rebellion as the Germans approached. Four ethnic groups were deported from their homelands to Central Asia, Siberia, and the arctic north; the Meskhetians were deported in 1944, the Crimean Tatars, accused of collaboration with the Germans in 1945. Many died in the severe conditions of resettlement. Khrushchev's 1957 decree "On the Rehabilitation of Deported Peoples" led to the return of the groups. But the Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, and Meskhetians, who were not included in the decree, remain in exile.
Highly Skilled Labor Migrants/Artists, Writers, Businessmen

OM: Corporate Expatriates, Aid Workers, Diplomats, Missionaries, (colonial) Civil Servants

Low skilled Labor Migrants

OM: Soldiers, Sailors
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Excluded</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cult. Distance</td>
<td>High (religion, race)</td>
<td>Low (‘lost tribes’. Aussiedler, internal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Distance</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low (internal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Long term stayers</td>
<td>Temporary movers (seasonal, guestworkers, sojourners etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New social ties</td>
<td>High (at least in the long run)</td>
<td>Low (social and cultural isolation in gated communities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High (e.g. ex-pats)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>Different (aliens)</td>
<td>Similar (colonial migrants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Migrants who join and follow the rules.</td>
<td>Migrants who come as invaders and take over. Migrants set the rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Coerced (slaves) or prescribed (ex-pats)</td>
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Seeing like a state
“Migrations have been part of human history from the earliest times. However, international migration has grown in volume and significance since 1945 and most particularly since the mid-1980s. Migration ranks as one of the most important factors in global change.”

(Castles & Miller, *The age of migration*, 2003, p. 4)
Legend: The probability $P_i(p)$ for a person living in period $p$ and geographical unit $i$ to migrate in a lifetime. $M_i^{\text{perm}}$, $M_i^{\text{mult}}$ and $M_i^{\text{seas}}$ denote permanent, multi annual and seasonal cross-community, often long-distance, movements inside unit $i$, respectively. $M_i^{\text{imm}}$ is the number of immigrants to unit $i$ from outside and $M_i^{\text{emi}}$ the number of emigrants from unit $i$ to elsewhere. The notation $\Sigma_p$ indicates that these migration numbers are summed over period $p$. $N_i(p)$ is the total population in geographical unit $i$ in the middle of period $p$. To compensate for over counting in the migration numbers, the expression needs to be corrected by the second factor, in which $E_i(p)$ denotes the average life expectancy in period $p$ and $L_p$ is the length of the period. Note that in this article, we ignore the second term, since we estimate $L_p = 50$ years $\sim E_i(p)$.

\[ P_i(p) = \frac{\sum_p \left( M_i^{\text{perm}} + M_i^{\text{mult}} + M_i^{\text{seas}} + M_i^{\text{imm}} + M_i^{\text{emi}} \right)}{N_i(p)} \times \frac{E_i(p)}{L_p} \]
IMMIGRATION

A → B
Permanent

TO CITIES

COLONIZATION
(to land)

A ← B
Temporal

MULTI-ANNUAL
(> 1 year)

SEASONAL
(< 1 year)

EMIGRATION

{ international institute of social history }


GLOBALISING MIGRATION HISTORY

THE EURASIAN EXPERIENCE
(16TH-21ST CENTURIES)

EDITED BY
JAN LUCASSEN AND LEO LUCASSEN

BRILL
CCMR’s Europe without Russia
CCMR’s Europe without Russia, excluding internal migrations
CCMR’s Europe without Russia, excluding internal migrations and soldiers.
CCMR’s Europe, Russia, China, and Japan
Next steps

1) Unpack the total aggregate CCMR (e.g. ‘to cities’ versus ‘colonization’)

2) Attach **weights** to the different CCMs

3) Add *Migrant’s capital*

4) Add **Membership Regimes** as a filter

5) Unpack **Social change** (cultural, economic etc.)
Cross Cultural Migrations
To Cities
Colonization
Seasonal
Temporal Multi-Annual

Migrant's Capital
Military
Symbolic
Human
Social
Cultural

Membership Regimes

Social Change/Development
GLOBALISING MIGRATION HISTORY

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