Review of Social Studies (RoSS) is an interdisciplinary journal. The principal purpose of the journal is to publish lucid and well-documented peer-reviewed articles that discuss significant social, legal and political issues in an international context. Wide-ranging in scope, the journal welcomes scholarly essays that cut across disciplinary boundaries, and reflect original and critical thinking on the latest developments in the theory and practice of social sciences. These areas include, but are not limited to, the fields of anthropology, sociology, law, politics, history, international relations, culture, gender, migration, diaspora and ethnic studies.

RoSS publishes two issues a year (Spring and Autumn). One of these may be a special issue composed of selected conference papers. RoSS has also a book review section which reflects academic and intellectual diversity in recent social science publications.

RoSS is published by the London Centre for Social Studies (LCSS). LCSS is a non-profit, independent organisation that was established in 2004 by a diverse group of academics in order to generate thinking and debate on pressing social issues amongst academics, activists, policy makers, practitioners, media and civil society organisations, at both national and international levels.

Editorial Office address: LCSS, 4th floor, Cornhill House, 59-60 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PD, UK
Tel.: 0044 (0) 20 7936 3118
Website: http://www.rossjournal.co.uk
ISSN No. 205–448X (Online)

Editorial Board
Editor in Chief:
Dr. Latif Tas, SOAS, UK

Deputy Editor:
Ufuk Ucar, LCSS, UK

Associate Editors:
Dr. Sibel Safi, Gediz University, Turkey
Dr. Leigh Graham, Columbia University, USA
Ian Kalman, McGill University, Canada
Seref Kavak, Keele University, UK
Tania Khojasteh, SOAS, UK
Samantha North, Independent Researcher
Selcuk Aydin, King’s College London, UK

Academic Advisory Board
Prof. Werner Menski, SOAS, UK
Prof. Ralph Grillio, University of Sussex, UK
Prof. Nadje Al-Ali, SOAS, UK
Prof. Yasemin G. Inceoglu, Galatasaray University, Turkey
Assist. Prof. Yuksel Sezgin, Syracuse University, USA
Assist. Prof. Vildan Iyigunoglu, Marmara University, Turkey
Dr. Antonio De Lauri, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Dr. Aisling Lyon, Independent Researcher, UK
Dr. Edyta Roszko, Durham University, UK
Dr. Julie Billaud, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology (MPI), Germany
Dr. Katrin Seidel, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology (MPI), Germany

Special thanks for their contribution to the previous issue:
Dr. Zeynep Kaya, LSE, UK
Dr. Matthew Whiting, University of Kent, UK

Disclaimer: Each author has full responsibility for their work. The publisher, Review of Social Studies (RoSS) and the Editors of this journal cannot be held responsible for errors or any consequences arising from the use of information contained in this journal. The views and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Publisher, RoSS or the Editors; nor do they constitute an endorsement by the Publisher, RoSS or Editors of the views or any products mentioned.

Apart from fair dealing for the purposes of research and private study, or criticism or review, and only as permitted under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988, this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form or by any means, only with the prior permission in writing of the Publishers.
REVIEW
OF
SOCIAL STUDIES

Gender and Migration

London Centre for Social Studies
Published in London, United Kingdom
CONTENTS

ARTICLES
A Gendered Analysis of Refugee Peacebuilding: Transnational Networks for Peace
Anna Snyder 1

Overcoming obstacles through hidden nuptial paths: Foreign Muslim purported spouses marrying in Italy
Federica Sona 25

Bilingualism and Gender in the Literature of Iranian Women in the Diaspora
Leila Samadi Rendy 55

Returning ‘home’ after retirement? The role of gender in return migration decisions of Spanish and Turkish migrants
Anita Bocker and Anoeshka Gehring 77

Consequences of Feminised Migration on Families: The Case of Filipino Women
Caridad T. Sri Tharan 99

BOOK REVIEWS
The Oxford Handbook of Refugee & Forced Migration Studies (by Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Gil Loescher, Katy Long and Nando Sigona (eds.))
Bahar Baser 119

Institutional Change in Turkey: The Impact of European Union Reforms on Human Rights and Policing (by Leila Piran).
Elsa Tulin Sen 124

State, Faith and Nation in Ottoman and Post-Ottoman Lands (by Frederick F. Anscombe).
Selcuk Aydin 127
Leila Piran's book is of particular importance to the understanding of Turkey's policing reforms, framed within the country's internal dynamics since the 1980s. In academia and policy circles, reforms in the police are usually believed to emerge either in the already stable democracies or immediately after a conflict settlement in which an independent third institution is also engaged. According to Piran, the timing and scope of Turkish national police reforms do not match with this definition. Turkish national police reforms have occurred following the 1980 military coup at the height of insurgency activities in Turkey. Furthermore, the European Union's (EU) impact on these reforms remains a relatively new phenomenon, deriving from Turkey's admission as a full candidate for EU membership during the 1999 Helsinki Summit.

From a historical perspective, Piran underlines that it was during the Tanzimat era that the Ottoman Empire first decided to turn its face to the Occident. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the dislocation of the Janissaries allowed the emergence of new police units in Istanbul in line with European standards. After the foundation of the Turkish republic in 1923, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk further implemented the Western model as the only choice for Turkey to emulate in terms modernisation in most domains, including policing. Long after Ataturk's death, Turkey was ruled by an elite who showed their allegiance to Kemalist ideology and had a desire for governance according to European norms. However, these efforts did not prevent three successive military coups from happening in 1960, 1971 and 1980. During the 1960s, the Turkish military elites, or the 'guardians' of the state posited to have intervened in politics to regulate Turkish democracy. In the ensuing years, the left-right polarisation, having reached a peak and created a climate of tension, was once again curbed by a military intervention a decade after the first. Finally in 1980, under the pretext to counter the rising Kurdish insurgency as well as the threat of communism, the military generals made yet another coup d'état, during which the army was mainly concentrated in areas where it was deemed necessary to combat the Kurds and communists, whereas the police was assigned to take hold of the rest.

Piran's central thesis is that the Turkish police was able to emerge as a 'professional civil force' in the early aftermath of the 1980 coup. Indeed, the Turkish prime minister of the time, Turgut Ozal launched a series of new police reforms, which allowed the Turkish police force to boost its
budget, receive special instruction on human rights at home, and participate in numerous training sessions abroad. However, these revamping efforts in the organisation of Turkish police did not prevent human rights abuses by the latter, particularly throughout the 1990s. Another important development was that the Turkish police moved from the control of the military to become dependent on the Ministry of Interior under Ozal's administration. According to Piran, these reforms were neither due to pressure from the EU nor solely by means of Turkey's NATO membership. In fact, Turkey would have been obliged to alter the organisation of its national police force based on domestic factors to keep its strong state tradition alive.

In 1999 Turkey was granted full candidate status to accede to the EU. This was also meant to be a reconsideration of Turkey's policing methods, in order to democratise the country and improve human rights. Accordingly, the period of pre-trial detention was reduced from fifteen to four days and persons subject to interrogation were allowed legal assistance and representation. Despite these measures, among others, there was still an increase in violence (though intermittently) in the Southeast of Turkey particularly from 2000 onwards. This proved that the Kurdish insurgency in Turkey was far from being over unlike Piran suggests, as well as the rule of law, which was far from being perfect. Based on her findings, Piran notes that the Turkish police force operates under a heavily centralised system, which is dismissive of regional differences and nuances inside the country. Besides, the judiciary is not fully independent vis à vis the state, resulting in a drift toward authoritarianism. Furthermore, the thorny issue of corruption arises as police officers are pushed to work long hours without much financial incentive from the government. Thus, the image of the Turkish police is ruined within Turkish society, affecting the content, speed and trajectory of police reforms whether domestic or EU-imposed. These conclusions are based on a two-stage piece of doctoral fieldwork research that Piran conducted during 2007 and 2008 in Turkey with 60 Turkish police officers, numerous deputies, lawyers, and human rights activists, in addition to journalists with relevant expertise on the subject.

On the other hand, Piran addresses the degree of normativity as well as simulation within the EU criteria. In this regard, Turkey is a good example as Turkish candidacy illustrates how these criteria might be unpredictable depending on the specific country context and beyond. From a comparative perspective, Piran uses the cases of EU accession for Bulgaria and Romania to further demonstrate the subjectivity inherent to the EU criteria. Whereas Bulgaria and Romania lag behind Turkey in most domains, they nevertheless obtained full EU membership by 2007. It can be
argued that geography and religious proximity, and to a further extent, cultural aspects shared with Europe have played a central role in both countries' EU accession. In addition, Bulgaria and Romania did not have a Kurdish or a Cypriot issue to resolve either, which reminds the reader, once again, of the importance of domestic factors when implementing reforms.

Ultimately Piran's study attests that the police reforms in Turkey have materialised as a result of Turkey's own internal evolution since the 1980s. Nevertheless, the impact of reform programmes imposed by the EU shall not be totally dismissed. Piran's own fieldwork notes include how her interlocutors think of the EU proposals as leading in many ways for convergence with European norms.

By considering the endemic circumstances Turkey has undergo since at least three decades earlier, it is clear that Piran provides an original contribution to the understanding of Turkey's policing reforms.

Elsa Tulin Sen, Institute of Middle Eastern Studies, School of Social Science & Public Policy, King's College London
Information for Authors

RoSS is a peer-reviewed journal. New, original and unsolicited articles are welcomed. Articles should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, Dr. Latif Tas, via email at latif.tas@rossjournal.co.uk, in a Word document. Authors may expect that a decision about publication may take between two to three months. Authors of accepted articles will be asked to transfer copyright to the Review of Social Studies (RoSS).

Paper Submission Guidelines

Guidelines for preparing and submitting your article to the Review of Social Studies (RoSS) are provided below. Please ensure you refer to these instructions if you are preparing a manuscript to submit to the RoSS.

Article Preparation

- Articles are only accepted in English. Articles should be 7,000 – 9,000 words including footnotes and references. On a separate sheet, please provide the author’s name, address, a brief biographical note, a 150-200 word abstract, acknowledgements, and a word count (including footnotes and references).
- Authors should not refer to themselves by name in the text of their submission. Your identity should not be revealed explicitly or implicitly on any page of the article.
- The Harvard referencing system should be used for bibliographical references in the text and footnotes. Notes should be kept to a minimum. A bibliographical reference list should be included at the end of the article, starting on a new page.
- Submissions must be double-spaced throughout, including footnotes and the list of references. Margins should be at least one inch on all sides and the text should be no smaller than 12 point font (Times New Roman).
- Figures and tables can be included either as part of the main manuscript, or in separate files. The author must obtain any necessary permission for the reproduction of any illustrations or tables already published.
- Pages in the manuscript should be numbered.
- Quotations should be enclosed within double quotation marks. Substantial quotations of 40 or more words should be indented without quotation marks. Any alteration in a quotation should be acknowledged, for example: (Al-Ali 2002: 75, emphasis added).
- Dates should be given in the form ‘1 July 2014’.
- Foreign language text should be italicised. Spelling practices should follow British spelling conventions and be consistent throughout the article. Authors for whom English is a second language are strongly recommended to have their manuscript professionally edited before submission.
- The full name of a person, organisation, or programme should be used when mentioned for the first time, and titles and explanatory phrases should be provided when appropriate.
- Using the Harvard referencing system, references should be presented as:

  Book:

  Book chapters:

  Journal articles:

  Journal articles from an electronic source:

  Website/online material:

Review Process, Copyright and Publication

- All articles submitted to the RoSS will undergo a peer review process: this is a critical element of scholarly publication in ensuring the appropriateness and quality of research. The review process will be conducted confidentially and anonymously. Recommendations from the reviewers will be provided to the author. Editors will use review recommendations in making decisions on the publication of any manuscript.
- Manuscripts should be original work and must not be submitted elsewhere whilst under consideration by the RoSS. Only contributions that have not already appeared in print can be accepted. If the article is accepted for publication it should not be reproduced elsewhere without the written permission of RoSS and the London Centre for Social Studies (LCSS).
- Authors will be required to sign a License Form for papers accepted for publication. Signature of the licence is a condition of publication. An appropriate form will be supplied by the editorial office.
- One hard copies of the issue containing the article will be supplied free of charge to the corresponding authors. Authors will also receive a PDF offprint of their article.

Book Review Submission Guidelines

Those interested in writing a book review should email Dr. Latif Tas at latif.tas@rossjournal.co.uk for a list of selected books available for review.

Reviews should involve both a non-evaluative overview of the content and a critical assessment. Please note that the publication of reviews submitted to RoSS is at the Book Review editor’s discretion.

The name/s of author/s of the book should be quoted at the top of the first page followed by the full title and subtitle of the book, the publisher, year of publication, number of pages and price (paperback/hardback) as follows:


The reviewer’s name and institution should be placed at the end of the review on the right hand side of the page.

- Reviews for edited and non-edited volumes should be between 1,000 and 1,200 words.
- Submissions must be double-spaced. Margins should be at least one inch on all sides and the text should be no smaller than 12 point font.
- Footnotes should not be used in reviews. Instead, please include a citation in the text itself, followed by a full reference at the end of the review in the Harvard style.
- All quotations from the book reviewed should be followed by the page number from which they have been taken; for example, (p. 34).
- The full name of a person, organisation, or programme should be used when mentioned for the first time, and titles and explanatory phrases should be provided when appropriate.
- Dates should be given in the form ‘1 July 2014’.

- Articles should not refer to themselves by name in the text of their submission. Your identity should not be revealed explicitly or implicitly on any page of the article.
- The Harvard referencing system should be used for bibliographical references in the text and footnotes. Notes should be kept to a minimum. A bibliographical reference list should be included at the end of the article, starting on a new page.
- Submissions must be double-spaced throughout, including footnotes and the list of references. Margins should be at least one inch on all sides and the text should be no smaller than 12 point font (Times New Roman).
- Figures and tables can be included either as part of the main manuscript, or in separate files. The author must obtain any necessary permission for the reproduction of any illustrations or tables already published.
- Pages in the manuscript should be numbered.
- Quotations should be enclosed within double quotation marks. Substantial quotations of 40 or more words should be indented without quotation marks. Any alteration in a quotation should be acknowledged, for example: (Al-Ali 2002: 75, emphasis added).
- Dates should be given in the form ‘1 July 2014’.
- Foreign language text should be italicised. Spelling practices should follow British spelling conventions and be consistent throughout the article. Authors for whom English is a second language are strongly recommended to have their manuscript professionally edited before submission.
- The full name of a person, organisation, or programme should be used when mentioned for the first time, and titles and explanatory phrases should be provided when appropriate.
- Using the Harvard referencing system, references should be presented as:

  Book:

  Book chapters:

  Journal articles:

  Journal articles from an electronic source:

  Website/online material:

Review Process, Copyright and Publication

- All articles submitted to the RoSS will undergo a peer review process: this is a critical element of scholarly publication in ensuring the appropriateness and quality of research. The review process will be conducted confidentially and anonymously. Recommendations from the reviewers will be provided to the author. Editors will use review recommendations in making decisions on the publication of any manuscript.
- Manuscripts should be original work and must not be submitted elsewhere whilst under consideration by the RoSS. Only contributions that have not already appeared in print can be accepted. If the article is accepted for publication it should not be reproduced elsewhere without the written permission of RoSS and the London Centre for Social Studies (LCSS).
- Authors will be required to sign a License Form for papers accepted for publication. Signature of the licence is a condition of publication. An appropriate form will be supplied by the editorial office.
- One hard copies of the issue containing the article will be supplied free of charge to the corresponding authors. Authors will also receive a PDF offprint of their article.

Book Review Submission Guidelines

Those interested in writing a book review should email Dr. Latif Tas at latif.tas@rossjournal.co.uk for a list of selected books available for review.

Reviews should involve both a non-evaluative overview of the content and a critical assessment. Please note that the publication of reviews submitted to RoSS is at the Book Review editor’s discretion.

The name/s of author/s of the book should be quoted at the top of the first page followed by the full title and subtitle of the book, the publisher, year of publication, number of pages and price (paperback/hardback) as follows:


The reviewer’s name and institution should be placed at the end of the review on the right hand side of the page.

- Reviews for edited and non-edited volumes should be between 1,000 and 1,200 words.
- Submissions must be double-spaced. Margins should be at least one inch on all sides and the text should be no smaller than 12 point font.
- Footnotes should not be used in reviews. Instead, please include a citation in the text itself, followed by a full reference at the end of the review in the Harvard style.
- All quotations from the book reviewed should be followed by the page number from which they have been taken; for example, (p. 34).
- The full name of a person, organisation, or programme should be used when mentioned for the first time, and titles and explanatory phrases should be provided when appropriate.
- Dates should be given in the form ‘1 July 2014’.
CONTENTS

ARTICLES
A Gendered Analysis of Refugee Peacebuilding: Transnational Networks for Peace
Anna Snyder

Overcoming obstacles through hidden nuptial paths: Foreign Muslim purported spouses marrying in Italy
Federica Sona

Bilingualism and Gender in the Literature of Iranian Women in the Diaspora
Leila Samadi Rendy

Returning ‘home’ after retirement? The role of gender in return migration decisions of Spanish and Turkish migrants
Anita Bocker and Anoeshka Gehringer

Consequences of Feminised Migration on Families: The Case of Filipino Women
Caridad T. Sri Tharan

BOOK REVIEWS
The Oxford Handbook of Refugee & Forced Migration Studies (by Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Gil Loescher, Katy Long and Nando Sigona (eds.)
Bahar Baser

Institutional Change in Turkey: The Impact of European Union Reforms on Human Rights and Policing (by Leila Piran).
Elsa Tulin Sen

State, Faith and Nation in Ottoman and Post-Ottoman Lands (by Frederick F. Anscombe).
Selcuk Aydin