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## Here for good: Western Europe's new ethnic minorities.

**Author:** Castles S; Booth H; Wallace T

**Source:** London, England, Pluto Press, 1984. xi, 259 p.

**Abstract:** Western Europe's population increased by 10 million people between 1950 and 1975, largely due to labor migration from less developed countries. This development stage requiring mass labor migration ended in the early 1970s, beginning a period of economic stagnation and social crisis. Many of the migrants became settlers and sent for their dependents to join them, forming new ethnic minorities in the receiving countries. This book examines migration patterns, migrants' origins, the development and structure of ethnic minorities, and legal and political repercussions for Great Britain, Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany. Data come from a variety of statistical sources and the author's field work. The author concentrates on the role of migrants and minorities in the labor force, the problems of the second generation in terms of educational and vocational opportunities, the growth of racism and neonaziism, the restructuring of the working class, and the responses of organized labor and the political left. Much of the discussion contrasts the reaction of Great Britain, which has accepted colonial settlers for years, with that of West Germany, whose "guest workers" have had no settlement rights.

**Language:** [English](#)

**Year:** [1984](#)

**Region / Country:** [Europe Central](#) | [Europe](#) | [Federal Republic of Germany](#) | [United Kingdom](#) | [Europe Northern](#) | [Europe Western](#) | [Sweden](#) | [Belgium](#) | [France](#) | [Netherlands](#) | [Switzerland](#)

**Keywords:** [Migration](#) | [International Migration](#) | [Migrants](#) | [Political Factors](#) | [Ethnic Groups](#) | [Labor Force](#) | [Race Relations](#) | [Minority Groups](#) | [Migrant Workers](#) |

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