CODESRIA – SEPHIS COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME COLLABORATIF CODESRIA-SEPHIS

Extended Workshop on Social History – Atelier sur l’histoire sociale
Saint-Louis, SENEGAL - 03-21 March 2008

Historicizing Migrations
Historiciser les migrations

Bibliography / Bibliographie

CODICE, February - Février 2008
Introduction
The fifth CODESRIA/SEPHIS Extended Workshop on New Theories and Methods in Social History that will be held in Saint-Louis, Senegal from 3-21 March 2008. The theme for the session is: Historicizing Migrations. The Workshop will be organised around the comparative experiences of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America; it will bring together about 15 young historians for three weeks of joint reflection, knowledge building and training. The participants will follow a programme designed to permit them to share experiences, improve the theoretical and methodological quality of their work, and deepen their comparative insights.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography for the participants.

Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data base.

Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English on the topics of the extended workshop.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful workshop.

Introduction

Dans cette perspective, le Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré la présente bibliographie à l’intention des participants.

Différentes sources d’information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles la base de données du CODESRIA.

Classées alphabétiquement par auteur, les références sélectionnées, qui sont soit en anglais soit en français, traitent du thème de l’atelier.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie sera utile et le CODICE est à l’écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement. Bon atelier.
1. **ADEREMI, Adewale**  

**Abstract:** Tries to navigate debates on the African crisis, and the circuit of strategies evolved for its resolution, within the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Argues that development planning fails to address the disjunction between African governments, their people and the diaspora. Proposes a threefold classification of the African diaspora and articulates the roles they could serve in Africa's developmental quest.

2. **ADI, Hakim**  
The African diaspora, 'development' & modern African political theory.  

3. **Africa's diaspora : a special issue**  
*African studies review*. Vol. 43, N°. 1, 2000, p. 1-201

4. **AGESA, Jacqueline; AGESA, Richard U.**  
Gender differences in the incidence of rural to urban migration: evidence from Kenya  

5. **AHUMADA, Consuelo**  
Challenges and Dilemmas for Development to the Andean Region in the 21st Century: Between the American Hegemony and the Alternative Governments

6. **AKOKPARI, John K**  
Globalisation and migration in Africa.  

7. **AKYEAMPONG, Emmanuel Kwaku**  
Africans in the diaspora : the diaspora and Africa  

8. **ALBERT, Isaac Olawale**  
The Hausa Community in Ibadan C. : 1830-1986  
9. ALBERT, Isaac Olawale
Urban Migrant Settlements in Nigeria: a Historical Comparison of the 'Sabon Garis' in Kano and Ibadan, 1893-1991

10. ALPERS, Edward A.
Recollecting Africa: Diasporic Memory in the Indian Ocean World

11. AMERSFOORT, Hans Van; PENNIX, Rinus
Regulating Migration in Europe: The Dutch Experience, 1960-92

Abstract: Like other West European countries, the Netherlands has become an immigration country against its will. Since 1960, three migration flows in particular have contributed to the migration surplus: labor migration from the Mediterranean area, migration from former Dutch colonies, and migration of international refugees. In each case, the measures taken by the Dutch government to regulate the migration have not been successful. This article analyzes why it is so difficult, if not impossible, to effectively implement migration regulations. A very important reason seems to be the contradictory aims of the welfare state that, on the one hand, tries to keep immigrants out but, on the other hand, seeks to ensure full civil rights for the immigrant population settled in the country.

12. APPLEYARD, Reginald, ed.
Emigration Dynamics in Developing Countries Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Vol.III. -Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999.- xiv-327p

13. ASIWAJU, A.I.
Borders and Borderlands as Linchpins for Regional Integration in Africa: Lessons of the European Experience

Extended Workshop on Social History / Atelier sur l'histoire sociale: 2008
14. BAHL, Vinay
Cultural Imperialism and Women's Movements: Sheila Rew-botham: Builder of Bridges

/WOMEN/ /CULTURE/ /IMPERIALISM/ /SOCIETY/ /MIGRATION/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/
/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/

15. BAKER, Jonathan; AINA, Tade Akin, ed.
The Migration Experience in Africa

/MIGRATION/ /RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/ /WOMEN/AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /EAST AFRICA/ /KENYA/ /TANZANIA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /NIGERIA/ /BURKINA FASO/ /BOTSWANA/
/AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /GENDER/
Call N°.*** 14.07.00**BAK**08482

16. BAKO, Sabo
Migrant Labour, Integration, and the Democratisation Process in West Africa

/REGIONAL INTEGRATION/ /LABOUR MIGRANT/ /WEST AFRICA/
Call N°.*** CD-07762

17. BENNETT, Herman L.
The Subject in the Plot: National Boundaries and the "History" of the Black Atlantic

18. BJEREN, Gunilla
Migration to Shashemene: Ethnicity, Gender and Occupation in Urban Ethiopia

/MIGRATION/ /RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/ /URBANIZATION/ /ETHNICITY/ /WOMEN'S ROLE/ /OCCUPATIONS/ /EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES/ /OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE/ /ETHIOPIA/ /URBAN MIGRATION/ /SHASHEMENE/
Call N°.*** 14.07.00**BJE**06568

19. BOURNE, L.S.
Urbanization, Migration and Urban Research in Comparative Context: An Urban Systems Perspectives

/URBANIZATION/ /MIGRATION/ /URBAN RESEARCH/ /URBAN SYSTEMS/

20. BOYD, Monica
Family and Personal Networks in International Migration: Recent Developments and New Agendas
Abstract: Family, friendship and community networks underlie much of the recent migration to industrial nations. Current interest in these networks accompany the development of a migration system perspective and the growing awareness of the macro and micro determinants of migration. This article presents an overview of research findings on the determinants and consequences of personal networks. In addition, it calls for greater specification of the role of networks in migration research and for the inclusion of women in future research.

21. BREDELOUP, Sylvie; BERTONCELLO, Brigitte
La migration chinoise en Afrique: accélérateur du développement ou "sanglot de l'homme noir"?

Abstract: S'il semble qu'au début des années 1990 le nombre de ressortissants de Chine populaire sur le continent africain était infime (hormis en Afrique du Sud), on estime aujourd'hui (en 2006) leur nombre à 130 000. L'arrivée récente des populations chinoises en Afrique de l'Ouest demande à être expliquée. Dans quelle mesure la restructuration économique des entreprises d'État dans le Nord-Est chinois, avec des licenciements massifs des ouvriers de l'industrie lourde, conjuguée à l'intensification de l'exode rural, a-t-elle eu une incidence sur les migrations intercontinentales? De quelle manière le renforcement de la coopération économique et technologique chinoise avec les États africains a-t-il influencé les parcours des migrants chinois? Après avoir rappelé l'évolution de la coopération sino-africaine, l'article propose, à partir d'exemples sénégalais et capverdiens, de retracer l'itinéraire de ces entrepreneurs chinois, d'apprécier les modalités de leur installation dans les capitales de Dakar et de Praia puis de repérer les réactions que suscitent leur arrivée, à la fois auprès des commerçants et des consommateurs nationaux.

Source: ASC Leiden

22. BROWN, Dennis A.V.
Circular Migration among Nursing Professionals
Paper prepared for Global Health Partner’s Forum, 2006
Lillian Carter Center for International Nursing, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

23. BROWN, Dennis A.V.
Inbetweenity: Marginalization, Migration and Poverty among Haitians in the Turks and Caicos Islands

24. BROWN, Dennis A.V.
Return Migration to the Caribbean: Locating the Concept in Historical Space
Published in (eds) Plaza D. and Frances Henry, Returning to the Source: the Final Stage of the Caribbean Migration Circuit: Mona, Kingston, University of the West Indies Press, 2006

25. BROWN, Dennis A.V.
Socio demographic Vulnerability in the Caribbean: An Examination of the Social and Demographic Impediments to Equitable Development with Participatory Citizenship in the Caribbean at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century. - Santiago: CEPAL, 2002. – 62p

26. BRUIJN, Mirjam de
Changing population mobility in West Africa Fulbe pastoralists in Central and South Mali.

/MALI/ /WEST AFRICA/ /FULA/ /PASTORALISTS/ /DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE/ /ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION/ /MIGRATION/

27. BRYCESON, Deborah; VUORELA, Ulla, Ed.
The Transnational Family: New European Frontiers and Global Netwoks
28. BUTLER, Kim D.  
From Black History to Diasporan History: Brazilian Abolition in Afro-Atlantic Context  
_African Studies Review_. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 125-139

29. BYFIELD, Judith  
Introduction: Rethinking the African Diaspora  
_African Studies Review_. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 1-10

30. CARIM, Xavier  
Illegal migration to South Africa  
_Africa Insight_. Vol. 25, N°. 4, 1995, p 221-223

Abstract: The author reflects on the issue of illegal migration to South Africa. The end of apartheid, South Africa's reentry into the world community, and its relatively developed economy and infrastructure have all made it a natural magnet for those fleeing famine, drought, persecution and human rights abuse. Existing methods of immigration control, registration and deportation are hopelessly deficient. The government has adopted a get-tough approach: to support the police in their efforts to curb the influx of illegal immigrants, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has stationed troops along the country's borders and coastline. However, when people face famine, no fence, army or government policy will keep them from seeking even marginally better conditions. Undoubtedly, illegal migration poses severe challenges to South Africa. But comparative evidence from other regions suggests that tackling the problem effectively requires broader and longer-term strategies than those currently on offer in the country.  
Source: ASC Leiden

31. CARTA, Mauro G.; CARPINTELLO, Bernardo; RUDAS, Nereide  
Les Immigrés Marocains et Sénégalais en Sardaigne: Résultats d'une Enquête Epidémioiogique  

32. CASTLES, Stephen; MILLER, Mark J.  

33. COBLEY, Alan  
Does Social History have a Future? The Ending of Apartheid and Recent Trends in South African Historiography  
34. Columbia’s Borders: The Weak Link in Uribe’s Security Policy

35. COOKE, Thomas J.; BAILEY, Adrian J.
Family Migration and the Employment of Married Women and Men

Abstract: This research reconsiders the human capital hypothesis that married women have a lower probability of employment after family migration. The empirical analysis focuses on a sample of married parents in the economically active population residing in the midwestern United States in 1980. Our analysis establishes that, after controlling for the effects of migration self-selection bias, family migration increases the probability of employment among married women by 9 percent but has no effect on the probability of employment among married men. This research demonstrates the limitations of the human capital model of family migration and indicates the need for reconceptualizing family migration behavior.

36. CRISP, Jeff
Africa's refugees: patterns, problems and policy challenges

37. CRUSH, J. S.; MCDONALD, David Alexander
Evaluating South African immigration policy after apartheid.

38. CURRAN, Sara R.; RIVERO-FUENTES, Estela
Engendering Migrant Networks: The Case of Mexican Migration

Abstract: This article compares the impact of family migrant and destination-specific networks on international and internal migration. We ejind that migrant networks are more important for international moves than for internal moves and that female networks are more important than male networks for moves within Mexico. For moves to the United States, male migrant networks are more important for prospective male migrants than for female migrants, and female migrant networks lower the odds of male migration, but significantly increase female migration. We suggest that distinguishing the gender composition and destination content of migrant networks deepens our understanding of how cumulative causation affects patterns of Mexican migration.

39. CUSACK, Igor
Being away from 'home': the Equatorial Guinean diaspora

40. DIOUF, Mamadou
The Senegalese murid trade diaspora and the making of a vernacular cosmopolitanism.
Abstract: An issue that continues to defy analysis is how to elaborate a single explanation of both the process of globalization and the multiplicity of individual temporalities and local rationalities that are inserted into it. The present article is concerned with the role of capitalist modernity in the process of globalization, and the possibility of the emergence of non-Western modalities of dealing with the acquisition of wealth, as well as with the various forms and expressions of incorporation and inscription into the process of globalization, on the basis of a significant locality, that of the Murid brotherhood in Senegal. The construction of the Murid community since its foundation in the 19th century has passed through three phases, each corresponding to specific modes of inscription in space, relations with the outside world, and formulas of financial accumulation and economic production. Muridism's unique cosmopolitanism, consisting in participation but not assimilation, thus organizing the local not only to strengthen its position but also to establish the rules governing dialogue with the universal, is evident throughout. The Murid diaspora in the world, because it presents itself in the mode of a ritual community, participates in the plural representation of the world on the basis of unique achievements. And it is in the tension between a presence manifested in the display of a native vernacular cosmopolitanism and an acceptance in the world that the future of an African commercial diaspora, always in transit, will be played out.

Source: ASC Leiden

41. DUBEY, Ajay Kumar
India and experience of Indian diaspora in Africa.

42. EDWARDS, Brent Hayes; JOHNSON-ODIM, Cheryl; LAO-MONTES, Agustin; WEST, Michael O; PATTERSON, Tiffany Ruby; KELLEY, Robin D G
"Unfinished Migrations": Commentary and Response
_African Studies Review_. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 47-68

43. ELLIS, Stephen
Writing Histories of Contemporary Africa

44. EMMER, P.C., ed.
Colonialism and Migration: Identified Labour before and After Slavery

45. EPPRECHT, Marc
Gender and history in Southern Africa: A Lesotho "Metanarrative"

46. FAPOHUNDA, Olanrewaju J.
Migration, Education and Employment in Nigeria

47. FRANCIS, Elizabeth
Migration and changing division of labour: gender relations and economic change in Koguta, western Kenya
_Africa_. Vol. 65, N°. 2, 1995, p. 197-216

48. FREUND, Bill
Insiders and Outsiders: the Indian Working Class of Durban 1910-1990
Call N°.: SEP/004

49. FROST, Diane
Diasporan West African community: the Kru in Freetown & Liverpool.

50. GILROY, Paul
Call N°.: SEP/064

51. GIRVAN, Norman
Notes for a Retrospective on the Theory of Plantation Economy of Lloyd Best and Kari Polanyi Levitt

52. GOTTWALD, Martin
Protecting Colombian Refugees in the Andean Region: The Fight against Invisibility

53. GRIECO, Elizabeth M.
The Effects of Migration on the Establishment of Networks: Caste Disintegration and Reformation among the Indians of Fiji

Abstract: This article focuses on how migration auspices affect the formation of migrant networks and ethnic communities. Using ethnographic data and migration histories to focus on caste "reformation" in the subcommunities of the Indians of Fiji, the ability to reestablish and maintain subcaste group "extensions" in Fiji is shown as directly related to the migration auspices that originally established the community. By determining the characteristics of migrants, the reason for migrating, and the magnitude and duration of migration streams, migration auspices define a
migration type. This migration type affects the strength and density of social ties present in migration streams. It also affects the strength and density of network ties that members of a migrant community can establish in a receiving society. By extension, this can influence the level of cultural reformation overseas.

54. HALFMANN, Jost
Citizenship Universalism, Migration and the Risks of Exclusion

55. HALL, Michael
Approaches to Immigration History

56. HARRIES, Patrick
Work, Culture, and Identity: Migrant Laborers in Mozambique and South Africa, C. 1860-1910
*Call. N°.: SEP/014*

57. HASTY, Jennifer
Rites of passage, routes of redemption emancipation tourism and the wealth of culture.

/GHANA/ /TOURISM/ /DIASPORA/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/

58. HEISLER, Barbara Schmitter
The Future of Immigrant Incorporation: Which Models? Which Concepts?

**Abstract:** The paper examines the usefulness of various theoretical approaches for understanding the causes and consequences of international migration in the 1990s. Extant ideas are considered in three periods, each with its own characteristic approach: the classical, represented by push and pull and assimilation perspectives; the modern, reflecting neo-Marxist and structured inequality perspectives; and emerging patterns in the literature, focusing on multiculturalism, social movements and citizenship. While the classic approach has some historical applicability, the altered economic and sociopolitical conditions of individual states and the world system in general call for a variety of orientations and models. Although the newer approaches seem most promising, the picture they provide is also incomplete. Despite the fact that immigration has been the focus of increased attention and the literature is growing in leaps and bounds, practitioners and scholars interested in this topic continue to bemoan its prevailing theoretical paucity. For example, in an article written in 1988, Kingsley Davis argues that although international migration "seems straightforward," it 11% been "opaque to theoretical reasoning in general" (Davis, 1988:245). He attributes this to social scientists' inabilities to account for the many interests involved in the process of international migration (eg., the interests of migrants, the countries of origin and destination) and concludes that a historical approach may best capture the "complex reality" (Davis, 1988:259) of the field.

Even as I write, this "complex reality" seems to become ever more complex and so do the continued challenges before us. In Europe alone, the year of 1991 11% presented us many themes for research, reflection and unprofitably theorizing. The disintegration of the Soviet Empire, the specter of the Albanian refugees in Brindisi, the riots in the United Kingdom and open conflict in France, and Auslanderfeindlicheiat associated with escalating IMR Volume xxvi, No. 2 623

59. HILL, Lloyd B.
Democracy and human rights: a paradox for migration policy
*Africa insight*. Vol. 27, N°. 3, 1997, p. 188-199

/SOUTH AFRICA/ /MIGRATION/ /INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /MIGRATION POLICY/
60. HOBSBAWM, Eric J.
From Social History to the History of Society

61. HOBSBAWM, Eric J.
“On History from Below.”

62. HOMEWOOD, Katherine; COAST, Ernestina; THOMPSON, Michael
In-migrants and exclusion in East African rangelands: access, tenure and conflict.

**Abstract:** East African rangelands have a long history of population mobility linked to competition over key resources, negotiated access, and outright conflict. Both in the literature and in local discourse, in-migration is presented as leading to increased competition, driving poverty and social exclusion on the one hand, and conflict and violence on the other. Current analyses in developing countries identify economic differences, ethnic fault lines, ecological stresses and a breakdown in State provision of human and constitutional rights as factors in driving conflict. The present paper explores this interaction of in-migration and conflict with respect to Kenyan and Tanzanian pastoralist areas and populations. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, patterns of resource access and control in Kenya and Tanzania Maasailand are explored in terms of the ways land and livestock are associated with migration status, ethnicity and wealth or political class. Contrasts and similarities between the two national contexts are used to develop a better understanding of the ways these factors operate under different systems of tenure and access. The conclusion briefly considers implications of these patterns, their potential for exacerbating poverty, and policies for minimizing social exclusion and conflict in East African rangelands.

**Source:** Journal abstract

63. HONDAGNEU-SOTELO, Pierrette
Feminism and Migration

**Abstract:** The second wave of U.S. feminism and the reconstitution of the United States as a country of immigration gained momentum in the 1970s. Recent manifestations of both feminism and immigration have left indelible changes on the social landscape, yet immigration and feminism are rarely coupled in popular discussion, social movements, or academic research. This article explores the articulations and disarticulations between immigration and feminism; it focuses particularly on the intersections of migration studies and feminist studies.

64. HUNTINGTON, Samuel P.
The Hispanic Challenge
*Foreign Policy*. N°. 141, March-April 2004, p. 30-45

65. IBEANU, O Okechukwu
Exiles in their own home: internal population displacement in Nigeria.

**Abstract:** Examines the causes, contexts and contests which induce internal population displacement in Nigeria. Shows that conflicts surrounding the oil industry; ethnic and religious conflicts and conflicts over decentralisation and political representation leads to displacement. Points out that the nature of the state is a major causal factor inducing population displacement, especially where it is unable to ensure access for all its citizens or accord them adequate physical security.

**Source:** Africa Institute

**Extended Workshop on Social History / Atelier sur l'histoire sociale: 2008**
66. KADENDE-KAISER, Rose M.
Identity, citizenship, and transnationalism: Ismailis in Tanzania and Burundians in the diaspora

67. KANAIAUPUNI, Shawn Malia
Reframing the Migration Question: An Analysis of Men, Women, and Gender in Mexico
Abstract: The migration literature agrees on several factors that motivate individual decisions to move: human capital investments, socioeconomic status, familial considerations, social networks, and local opportunities in places of origin relative to opportunities abroad.
Yet further analysis of the social forces underlying these relationships reveals interwoven gender relations and expectations that fundamentally differentiate migration patterns, in particular who migrates and why. Data analysis of 14,000 individuals in 43 Mexican villages reveals several mechanisms through which the effects of gender play out in the migration process. Results suggest that migrant networks provide support to new men and women migrants alike, whereas high female employment rates reduce the likelihood that men, but not women, begin migrating. Education effects also emphasize the importance of examining gender differences. In keeping with the literature on Mexican migration, it is found that men are negatively selected to migrate, but, conversely, that higher education increases migration among women. My findings also question the narrow portrayal of women as associational migrants that follow spouses, disclosing much greater chances of family separation than reunification among migrants' wives and significantly higher migration risks for single and previously married women than married women.

68. KOSER, Khalid
Asylum migration and implications for countries of origin

69. KRISTIANSEN, Stein; RYEN, Anne
Enacting their business environments: Asian entrepreneurs in East Africa.
Abstract: The objective of this paper is to contribute to explaining the outstanding business success among the Asian diaspora in East Africa as compared to that of the native African population. The East African business environment is analysed against a theoretical background of alien entrepreneurship and a presentation of the history of Asians in the region. Taking an actor's point of view, the article then examines how the East African business environment is perceived by a representative of an Asian business community, a Muslim Gujarati, and how this entrepreneur feels about social obligations, cultural strengths and business opportunities and restrictions. The case forms part of a larger sample of qualitative interviews with Asian and African business people in East Africa, mostly Tanzania. A main conclusion is that through their education and attitudes, material affluence, mobility and networking, Asian entrepreneurs are in a better position to enact their business context in a manner favourable for success. Policy recommendations include the improvement of information flows and the facilitation of networking opportunities of indigenous entrepreneurs. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited] view Database Record
Source: Journal Abstract

70. KRITZ, Mary M.
International Migration Policies: Conceptual Problems

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Abstract: States approach and define international migration differently. The implications of differentials in policy practices toward permanent, temporary and illegal migration are examined. While entry policies change as countries seek to improve control over their borders, there is policy continuity. Permanent migration countries continue to admit large numbers of permanent migrants, as well as growing numbers of temporary migrants; and temporary migration countries have seen their permanent stocks grow through family reunification. It is argued that the concepts employed by countries in their immigration policies frequently do not correspond to the reality, making it necessary to examine the actual context.

71. KUMSA, A.
The making of Oromo Diaspora - a historical sociology of forced migration, M. Bulcha: book review. 

72. LABUSCHANGE, G.S.
Population and migration in Southern Africa in the 1990's

73. LALLOO, Kiran
Citizenship and place: Spatial definitions of oppression and agency in South Africa / Kiran Lalloo

74. LOBNIBE, Isidore
Forbidden fruit in the compound: a case study of migration, spousal separation and group-wife adultery in northwest Ghana.

Abstract: This paper explores the anthropological implications of the notion of adultery by showing how it can improve insight into a local debate about descent, migration and local responses to it, among communities belonging to the Dagara of northwestern Ghana. Using a case study of group-wife adultery, that is, a sexual affair between a man and the wife of a fellow member of the same patrilineal descent group in the context of male migration, the paper highlights the tension between a husband's sexual rights over his wife and those of his descent group over the wife's procreation. It further examines the rituals surrounding the resolution of the case and the arguments generated by it as a prism through which to view social change and Dagara social organization. An evaluation of the community views about spousal separation, the punishment associated with group-wife adultery and the multiple responses of its members to the offence is presented with ethnographic examples. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. 
Source: ASC Leiden

75. MARINO, Anthony
Family, Fertility, and Sex Ratios in the British Caribbean

Abstract: In recent years a consensus has developed among demographers concerning the influence of the family system upon fertility in the British West Indies. All agree that the pattern of marital instability and relatively casual mating characteristics of the family systems in this area depress fertility levels considerably. In this paper I will examine the evidence cited to support this view and attempt to show why such data may not be as conclusive as has been believed. Specifically, I will develop the argument that previous researchers have drawn conclusions concerning societal fertility levels based on evidence that may be valid only at the level of fertility differentials among individual
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women. I will emphasize the systems approach to the study of fertility and point out that in expanding the unit of analysis from the individual to the society previous investigators failed to make a concomitant and, for the validity of their thesis, necessary expansion in the number of variables under study. The most critical variable overlooked in this case is the persistent pattern of significant male shortages in the adult population of most British Caribbean areas. As a result of this omission, the current view that conjugal instability reduces fertility in this region of the world merits serious re-evaluation.

76. MASSING, Andreas W.
The Wangara, an old Soninke Diaspora in West Africa?.
/WEST AFRICA//ANTHROPOLOGY//HISTORY//SONINKE//ETHNIC GROUPS//DIASPORA/

77. MEYER, Jean-Baptiste
Expatriation des compétences africaines : "l'option diaspora" de l'Afrique du Sud
Afrique contemporaine. N°. 190, 1999, p. 3-19
/SOUTH AFRICA//DEMOGRAPHY//MIGRATION//MIGRATION STATISTICS/

78. MIERS, Suzanne
Slavery in the twentieth century: the evolution of a global problem
/SLAVERY//HISTORY//FORCED LABOUR//MARRIAGE//PROSTITUTION//CHILD ABUSE/
/MIGRATION//CONTRACT LABOUR//INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS//ANTISLAVERY
MOVEMENTS//ABOLITION//SLAVE TRADE//FORCED PROSTITUTION/
Call N°.*** 05.03.05/MIE/12853

79. MLAY, Wilfred
African Migration Decision-Making Process

Abstract: In Sub-Saharan Africa, two broad types of migration are particularly significant: land migration and labour migration. The former, mainly caused by the search of arable land or pastures, was prevailing in precolonial and colonial times. Nowadays movements in search of labour, dominate both internal and international migration in Africa. Social stratification and regional inequalities are determinants of internal migration towards areas of export production and towards towns and capital cities. International labour migrations have in recent years dwindled due to restrictive administrative measures on immigration and employment of foreigners. Decision making on migration is influenced foremost by the family unit, but at a higher level, the village community or even ethnic groupings may thwart this decision as far as the community demand may be more important in the final analysis. In rural African households remittances on behalf of the migrant are motivations for migration. Furthermore migration from rural areas has conspicuous economic, demographic and social consequences.

80. MORRISON, Andrew R.; BECKER, Charles M.
Observational equivalence in the modeling of African labor markets and urbanization
/AFRICA//URBANIZATION//LABOUR MIGRATION//
81. MYERS, Scott M.
The Impact of Religious Involvement on Migration

**Abstract:** I draw from existing literature on migration decision-making theory and research on the importance and meaning of religion in individual lives to examine how religious involvement and membership affect the odds of migrating. In addition, I develop a concept called location-specific religious capital. Frequent church attendance and involvement in the social aspects of one's religious organization are proposed as forms of location-specific religious capital. Membership in strict and conservative religious organizations is viewed similarly for their requirement of large investments. As individuals invest more time and energy in the development and maintenance of location-specific religious capital, they will be increasingly hesitant to migrate out of their community and, thus, out of their church. The specific hypotheses are tested with data collected between 1980 and 1997 from a US national sample of adults. The results are complex and provide some support for the migration-discouraging influence of location-specific religious capital. Differences correlate with age and presence of children in the household.

82. NEOCOSMOS, Michael
From 'Foreign Natives' to 'Native Foreigners': Explaining Xenophobia in Post-apartheid South Africa: Citizenship and Nationalism, Identity and Politics

83. OBI, Cyril

84. OUCHO, John O.
Skilled immigrants in Botswana: a stable but temporary workforce.
*Africa insight*. Vol. 30, N°. 2, 2000, p. 56-64

85. PARKER, David
Tackling Course Work : Assignments, Projects, Reports, and Presentations
London: Design Degree, 1994

Source: http://books.google.com/books?id=pzb96RU9evgC&pg=PR4&lpg=PR4&dq=%22dissertations+and+projects%22+%22essays+and+papers%22&source=web&ots=SvCAUCK2wv&sig=z1Jf6YxPmr2LGiw_Y197gDpMfP#PPP1,M1
86. PATTERSON, Tiffany Ruby; KELLEY, Robin D G
Unfinished Migrations: Reflections oh the African Diaspora and the Making of the Modern
African Studies Review. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 11-45

87. PORTES, Alejandro

88. PROTHERO, R. Mansell
Migration and Health
African Population Studies. No. 4, August 1990, p.54-68

89. RAMPHELE, Mamphela
A Bed called home: Life in the Migrant Labour Hostels of Cape Town

90. ROGERSON, C.M.
International migrants in the South African construction industry: the case of Johannesburg

91. RUDOLPH, Christopher
Security and the Political Economy of International Migration

Abstract: How does migration affect the security of advanced industrial states, and how does the security environment shape the way states deal with international migration? Migration rests at the nexus of three dimensions of security, including geopolitical interests, material production, and internal security. I argue that migration policy is an integral instrument of state grand strategy in this context, and that examining levels of threat on each facet of security at a given point in time can largely explain variation in policy. I test a series of hypotheses drawn from this security framework using a case-study method that examines policy development in four advanced industrial states, including the United States, Germany, France, and Great Britain in the period 1945-present.

92. SCULLY, Pamela
Narratives of Infanticide in the Aftermath of Slave Emancipation in the Nineteenth-Century Cape Colony, South Africa

93. SIERRA, Christine Marie; CARRILLO, Teresa; DESIPIO, Louis; JONES-CORREA, Michael
Latino Immigration and Citizenship
Historicizing Migrations / Historiciser les migrations

Abstract: The concept of functional differentiation is used to reformulate citizenship as inclusion in the political system and to describe the effects of the nation-state segmentation of the political system for the evolution of citizenship. In modern (functionally differentiated) society inclusion is system-specific, but not allembracing. Inclusion in the political system is offered via two types of roles: the lay role of the voter and the professional role of the politician. Citizenship has not only a role, but also a status dimension. Citizenship is attributed to individuals by birth, either based on ius sanguinis or ius soli.

In evolutionary perspective, nation-states have been particularly successful in including individuals in the political system by basing state rule on territoriality and by building up centralized state administrations. As a consequence, citizen-state relations are immediate, permanent, and exclusive.

Nation-states also mediate the inclusion of individuals in social systems other than the political system. The nation-state as welfare state mediates inclusion in social systems by managing the risks of exclusion. With the emergence of large-scale cross-border migration and the advent of supranational forms of governance the risks of exclusion from nation-state based forms of inclusion increase not only for legal aliens, but for citizens as well. Thus the nation-state reflects the frictions between functional and segmentary differentiation of world society.

94. SOLOMON, Hussein
Illegal immigration into South Africa: what policy options?

/SOUTH AFRICA/ /ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION/ /MIGRATION POLICY/ /REFUGEES/

95. SOLOMON, Hussein
Migration in Southern Africa: a comparative perspective

/SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /MIGRATION/ /INTERNAL MIGRATION/ /INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION/ /BRAIN DRAIN/

96. STOLER, Ann
Social History and Labour Control: A Feminist Perspective on ‘Facts’ and Fiction
In: Fighting on Two Fronts/Ed. by M. Mies. – The Hague: ISS:86-101

97. UDUKU, Ola
The socio-economic basis of a Diaspora community: Igbo bu ike.

/NIGERIA / /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /IGBO/ /DIASPORA/ /HISTORY/ /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIC/

98. UDUKU, Ola; ZACK-WILLIAMS, Alfred B., ed.
Africa beyond the Post-Colonial: Political and Socio-Cultural Identities

/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /POLITICS/ /CIVILIZATION/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /GOVERNANCE/ /POLITICAL STABILITY/ /AFRICA/ /POSTCOLONIALISM/ /DEVELOPMENT STUDIES/ /AFRICAN DIASPORA/

Call N°. *** 02.01.01 ** UDU ** 13379
99. UYANGA, Joseph
African Mobility: A Source Paper

**Abstract:** The systematic study of migration in Africa is relatively recent, and migration studies are of interest to a wide range of disciplines. The pioneers, mostly social anthropologists in Central, West, East and South Africa have laid the foundation for understanding the sociology of migration in Africa. The causes and rationalization of migrations have been elaborated upon by geographers and economists in relation to agricultural, industrial development and urbanization.

In compiling this source work, an attempt has been made to group the work into five major topics. It must be emphasized that no neat classification is assured. Most works do not only merge into others and are without clear-cut boundaries but also have their tentacles in other areas. Being a vast field of study the classification adopted here can be further broken down into other moulds.

Section 1 includes works, methods and theories specific to African migrations including analytical models and techniques. Section 2 includes studies related to the causes and factors which sustain African migrations. Section 3 comprises works intended to show migration differentials, characteristics of migrants -age, sex, socioeconomic status, educational and occupational patterns.

In Section 4, are listed the effect of migration on the source areas and destinations. It includes issues related to depopulation, dislocation and adjustment to conditions created by migration. Section 5 consists of all other works on migration. The following abbreviations have been used: CCTA-Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa; IFAN -Institute Francais d'Afrique Noire; and NISER -Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research.

100. VAN HOVEN, Eduard
Saint mediation in the era of transnationalism: the 'da'ira' of the Jakhanke 'marabouts'.

**Abstract:** The focus of this article is the intersection of the motivations for international migration and innovative new forms of religious organization. An example is provided by the recent introduction of a prayer ritual called 'da'ira' in the Muslim community of the Jakhanke Jabi in eastern Senegal. For centuries, supererogatory prayers mingled with local practices have been at the heart of the religious traditions of the Jakhanke Jabi 'marabouts'. Yet their religious practice underwent considerable change when the young disciples began to migrate to Europe and the United States. Prayers raised during the ritual address the invisible saints capable of serving the needs of transnational migrants. At the same time the economic base of community agriculture shifted from labour provided by the students to donations increasingly coming from overseas groups of followers. Since then a great number of people - including politicians - seeking success in business, career, health or marriage, have solicited the spiritual help and protection of Jakhanke Jabi 'marabouts'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.

**Source:** Journal abstract

101. VENEY, Cassandra R.
Forced migration in Eastern Africa: democratization, structural adjustment, and refugees

102. VOIGT-GRAF, Carmen
A diaspora in decline: Asian communities in Tanzania.

103. WEINER, Myron
Immigration: Perspectives from Receiving Countries
*Third World Quarterly*. Vol 12, No. 1, January 1990, p.140-165
104. WEINSTEIN, Robert

Human Migration: A Survey of Preclassical Literature


**Abstract:** The study of human migratory behavior is not recent in the studies of social analysts. In fact, a thorough review of the literature reveals information concerning this phenomenon even in the Old Testament. The plight of the ancient Hebrews is a case in point. Prior to their residence in Egypt, the Jewish religion found its mystical roots in the area of current Israel. However, due to increasing economic hardship resulting from years of drought (7 to be exact; witness the case study of Joseph of the "coat of many colors" [Gen., chaps. 37-46]). Jacob and his son and relations migrated to Egypt in search of an easier and more prosperous life (Gen. 46: 1). This migration was not made to a totally unknown environment, because a member of Jacob’s family, Joseph (mentioned above), was already an established member of the Egyptian community, holding a position comparable to secretary of agriculture. Furthermore, an omniscient information source also recommended the migration (Gen. 46:3). In fact, the migration did improve welfare, although most notably the long-run welfare of the Egyptians increased due to enslavement of the Jews.

105. WEISS, Thomas Lothar

Migrations et Conflits Frontaliers : Une relation Nigeria - Cameroun Contrariée


106. WIERINGA, Saskia

Subversive Women: Women’s Movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean

*Call.* N°.: SEP/058

107. WRIGHT, Caroline

Gender Awareness in Migration Theory: Synthesizing Actor and Structure in Southern Africa


108. ZACHARIAH, K.C.

Bombay Migration Study: A Pilot Analysis of Migration to an Asian Metropolis


**Resumen:** Este trabajo es un reporte de un estudio piloto de migración al Gran Bombay iniciado por el Comité de Población de las Naciones Unidas y utilizando las tablas publicadas del censo de India de 1961 y un grupo de tablas preparadas especialmente y basadas en el mismo censo. Los migrantes fueron definidos por lugares de nacimiento y empleando una tabulación cruzada por edad y lugar. Los datos (1901-60) sobre migración neta (obtenidos de sucesivas distribuciones por sexo y edad) fueron analizados en términos de tendencias sobrealimentadas para dar una perspectiva histórica al análisis de datos recientes y haciendo especial énfasis sobre los cambios en la estructura industrial y ocupacional. Para la década 1951-61, se demostró la extensión de la migración de antiguos inmigrantes, susceptible por sexo y edad y su alta incidencia entre recientes migrantes. Como es verdad en todas partes, la migración hacía Bombay demostró ser altamente selectiva para las edades de máxima actividad económica. Las corrientes de migración hacía Bombay fueron preponderantemente masculinas y entre 10s hombres, predominó el segmento de casados. La propensión a migrar f i e desusualmente alta entre 10s grupos religiosos minoritarios. E n cuanto al nivel de educación, 10s migrantes fueron superiores a la población general de origen, pero inferiores a 10s no migrantes residiendo en Bombay. Las tasas de participación de 10s migrantes en el trabajo fueron mayores para cada uno de 10s grupo de edades que 10s de 10s residentes no migrantes; la proporción de...
Abstract: This paper reports on a pilot study of migration to Greater Bombay, initiated on the recommendation of the Population Commission of United Nations, and utilizes both published tables from the 1961 Census of India and a set of specially prepared tables from the same census. Migrants were defined by birthplace and cross-classified by age and duration of residence in Bombay. Data (1901-61) on net migration (obtained from successive age-sex distributions) are analyzed in terms of underlying trends to give historical perspective to the analysis of recent data with special emphasis on changes in industrial and occupational structure.

For the 1951-61 decade, the extensiveness of out-migration of former in-migrants, its age-sex selectivity, and its high incidence among recent migrants are demonstrated. As true elsewhere, migration to Bombay is shown to be highly selective for ages of maximum economic activity. Migration streams to Bombay were preponderantly male, and, among males, the married segment predominated. The propensity to migrate was unusually high among minority religious groups. As to educational level, migrants were superior to the general population at origin but inferior to nonmigrants residing in Bombay. The work participation rates of migrants were higher for every age group than for resident nonmigrants; the proportion of employees was higher; and there was evidence of migrant concentration in industries and occupations requiring less skill, less education, and less capital than was true of nonmigrants. There were significant tendencies toward "division of labor" among various migration streams on the basis of skills and abilities acquired not only by formal education but also through tradition and precept. From the standpoint of the promotion of social change, the large volume (and selectivity) of reverse or return migration is especially noteworthy.

The paper concludes with a methodological evaluation of the reliability and validity of duration of residence data and indicates that the relatively simple techniques of enumeration and tabulation utilized in this pilot study may have wide applicability in other developing countries. * Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay, India.

109. ZACK-WILLIAMS, A. B

/GLOBALIZATION/ /DIASPORA/ /AFRICANS/ /MIGRANTS/