



CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre  
Centre de Documentation et d'Information du CODESRIA  
(CODICE)



**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**

Le cinquième atelier du programme collaboratif CODESRIA/SEPHIS sur les nouvelles théories et méthodes sur l'histoire sociale se tiendra à Saint-Louis au Sénégal du 3 au 21 mars 2008. Le thème de cette session est : **Historiser les migrations**. L'atelier sera organisé autour des expériences comparatives de participants venant d'Afrique, d'Asie, des Caraïbes et de l'Amérique latine ; l'atelier regroupera environ 15 jeunes historiens pendant trois semaines pour une réflexion commune et la formation. Les participants suivront un programme destiné à les faire partager leurs expériences, améliorer la qualité théorique et méthodologique de leurs travaux, et renforcer leurs capacités de comparaison.

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**

The African crisis, 'development partnerships' and the African diaspora: constructing synergies.  
*Africa Insight*. Vol. 36, N°. 1, Mar 2006, p 63-67

**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 disjuncture 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.  
*Review of African political economy*. Vol. 29, N°. 92, 2002, p. 237-251

*/ECONOMICS/ /DEVELOPMENT/ /DIASPORA/ /AFRICANS/ /MIGRANTS/ /POLITICAL THEORY/*

**3. Africa's diaspora : a special issue**

*African studies review*. Vol. 43, N°. 1, 2000, p. 1-201

*/AFRICA/ /UNITED KINGDOM/ /INDIAN OCEAN/ /BRAZIL/ /UNITED STATES/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /CUBA/ /DIASPORA/ /PANAFRICANISM/ /NATIONALISM/ /MIGRATION/ /BLACKS/ /HISTORY/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/*

**4. AGESA, Jacqueline; AGESA, Richard U.**

Gender differences in the incidence of rural to urban migration: evidence from Kenya  
*The Journal of development studies*. Vol. 35, N°. 6, 1999, p. 36-58

*/KENYA/ /RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/ /WOMEN/ /MEN/ /GENDER ROLES/*

**5. AHUMADA, Consuelo**

Challenges and Dilemmas for Development to the Andean Region in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Between the American Hegemony and the Alternative Governments

**6. AKOKPARI, John K**

Globalisation and migration in Africa.

*African sociological review = Revue africaine de sociologie*. Vol. 4, N°. 2, 2000, 72-92

*/AFRICA/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /MIGRATION/*

**7. AKYEAMPONG, Emmanuel Kwaku**

Africans in the diaspora : the diaspora and Africa  
*African affairs*. Vol. 99, N°. 395, 2000, p. 183-215

*/AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /DIASPORA/ /CULTURE/ /COLONIALISM/ /POLITICS/ /ECONOMICS/*

**8. ALBERT, Isaac Olawale**

The Hausa Community in Ibadan C. : 1830-1986

Ibadan: University of Ibadan, September 1991.- xii-118p.

Thesis, Master of Arts, History, University of Ibadan, Institute of African Studies, 1991

*/ETHNIC GROUPS/ /MIGRATION/ /SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/ /POLITICS/  
/ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /WOMEN/ /NIGERIA/ /HAUSA/  
/IBADAN/*

**Call N° \*\*\* TH-03264**

**9. ALBERT, Isaac Olawale**

Urban Migrant Settlements in Nigeria: a Historical Comparison of the 'Sabon Garis' in Kano and Ibadan, 1893-1991

Ibadan: University of Ibadan, January 1994.- xvi-287p.

Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy in African Studies, History, University of Ibadan, Institute of African Studies

*/MIGRATION/ /URBANIZATION/ /MIGRANTS//NIGERIA//KANO/ /IBADAN/*

**Call N° \*\*\* TH-07833**

**10. ALPERS, Edward A.**

Recollecting Africa: Diasporic Memory in the Indian Ocean World

*African Studies Review*. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 83-99

**11. AMERSFOORT, Hans Van; PENNINX, Rinus**

Regulating Migration in Europe: The Dutch Experience, 1960-92

*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Vol. 534, Jul., 1994, p. 133-146.

**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

*/INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/ /INTERNAL MIGRATION/ /AGRICULTURE/ /LABOUR  
MIGRATION/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES//MEXICO/ /CENTRAL AMERICA/ /CARIBBEAN/  
/HAITI/ /DOMINICAN REPUBLIC//EXTERNAL MIGRATION/*

**Call N° \*\*\* 14.07.00\*\*APP\*\*11804**

**13. ASIWAJU, A.I.**

Borders and Borderlands as Linchpins for Regional Integration in Africa: Lessons of the European Experience

*Africa Development*. Vol. XVII, No. 2, 1992, p.45-63

*/REGIONAL INTEGRATION/ /SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET/ /BOUNDARIES//AFRICA/*

**14. BAHL, Vinay**

Cultural Imperialism and Women's Movements: Sheila Rew-botham : Builder of Bridges  
*Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol.XXX, N°. 43, October 28, 1995, p. WS-50 - WS-58

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

**15. BAKER, Jonathan; AINA, Tade Akin, ed.**

The Migration Experience in Africa  
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1995.- 353p.

*/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  
Dakar: IDRC, Janvier 1993.- 12p.

Conference: International Conference on West African Integration, Dakar, Senegal, 11-15 Janvier  
1993.

*/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  
*African Studies Review*. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 101-124

**18. BJEREN, Gunilla**

Migration to Shashemene: Ethnicity, Gender and Occupation in Urban Ethiopia  
Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1985.- XIII-291p.

*/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

*Canadian Journal of Development Studies*. Vol.VIII, NO.1, 1987, p.69-80

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

**20. BOYD, Monica**

Family and Personal Networks in International Migration: Recent Developments and New Agendas  
*International Migration Review*. Vol. 23, No. 3, Autumn, 1989, p. 638-670.

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**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"?  
*Afrique contemporaine*. N°. 218, 2006, p. 199-224

**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.  
*African Affairs*. Vol. 102, N°. 407, 2003, p. 285-307

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

### 27. BRYCESON, Deborah; VUORELA, Ulla, Ed.

The Transnational Family: New European Frontiers and Global Networks  
Oxford: BERG, 2002.- xi-276p.

/FAMILY/ /IMMIGRANTS/ /REFUGEES/ /CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS/ /GENDER  
RELATIONS/ /RELIGION/ /NETWORKS//EUROPE//TRANSNATIONALISM/  
Call N° \*\*\* 14.02.04\*\*BRY\*\*13436

**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 Epidémiologique  
*Pychopathologie Africaine*. Vol. XXIII, No. 3, 1990-1991, p.329-352

/MENTAL HEALTH/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS//MOROCCO/  
/SENEGAL/

**32. CASTLES, Stephen; MILLER, Mark J.**

The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World. - 2nd ed.  
London: Macmillan Press Ltd, 1998.- xvi-336p.

/MIGRATION/ /INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/ /ETHNIC MINORITIES/ /MIGRANTS/  
/MINORITY GROUPS/ /DEVELOPED COUNTRIES//ASIA AND THE PACIFIC/ /AUSTRALIA/  
/GERMANY/

Call N° \*\*\* 14.07.01\*\*CAS\*\*12131

**33. COBLEY, Alan**

Does Social History have a Future? The Ending of Apartheid and Recent Trends in South African  
Historiography  
*Journal of Southern African Studies*. Vol. 27, N°. 3, 2001, p. 613-625.

**34. Columbia's Borders: The Weak Link in Uribe's Security Policy**

Brussels: International Crisis Group, 2004. – 33p.

**35. COOKE, Thomas J.; BAILEY, Adrian J.**

Family Migration and the Employment of Married Women and Men

*Economic Geography*. Vol. 72, No. 1, Jan., 1996, p. 38-48.

**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

*Journal of contemporary African studies*. Vol. 18, N° 2, 2000, 157-178

/AFRICA/ /REFUGEES/ /FORCED MIGRATION/ /REFUGEE CAMPS/

**37. CRUSH, J. S. ; MCDONALD, David Alexander**

Evaluating South African immigration policy after apartheid.

*Africa today*. Vol. 48, N° 3, 2001, P. 182

/SOUTH AFRICA/ /POST-APARTHEID/ /MIGRATION POLICY/ /IMMIGRATION/

**38. CURRAN, Sara R.; RIVERO-FUENTES, Estela**

Engendering Migrant Networks: The Case of Mexican Migration

*Demography*. Vol. 40, No. 2, May, 2003, p. 289-307.

**Abstract:** This article compares the impact of family migrant and destination-specific networks on international and internal migration. We find 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

*Journal of contemporary African studies*. Vol. 17, N° 1, 1999, p. 29-48

/EQUATORIAL GUINEA/ /NATIONAL IDENTITY/ /DIASPORA/ /ETHNIC GROUPS/  
/MIGRANTS/

**40. DIOUF, Mamadou**

The Senegalese murid trade diaspora and the making of a vernacular cosmopolitanism.

CODESRIA Bulletin. N° 1, p. 19-30, 2000



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**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.

*Africa quarterly*. Vol. 40, N°. 2, 2000, p. 69-92

*/INDIA/ /AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /CENTRAL AFRICA/ /EAST AFRICA/ /MINORITY GROUPS/ /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /DIASPORA/ /MIGRATION/*

### 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

*Journal of African History*. Vol. 43, N°. 1, 2002, p. 1-25

### 44. EMMER, P.C., ed.

Colonialism and Migration: Indentured Labour before and After Slavery

Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986.- 303p.

*/MIGRATION/ /COLONIALISM/ /MIGRANTS/ /SLAVERY/ /EMIGRATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /CONTRACT LABOUR/ /LABOUR SUPPLY//AMERICAS/ /NORTH AMERICA/*  
Call N°. \*\*\* 14.07.01\*\*EMM\*\*12124

### 45. EPPRECHT, Marc

Gender and history in Southern Africa: : A Lesotho "Metanarrative"

*Canadian journal of African studies = Revue canadienne de études africaines*. Vol. 30, N°. 2, 1996, p. 183-213

*/LESOTHO/ /FAMILY DISINTEGRATION/ /WOMEN'S ROLE/ /SOCIAL HISTORY/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /GENDER ROLES/*

### 46. FAPOHUNDA, Olanrewaju J.

Migration, Education and Employment in Nigeria

Dakar: CODESRIA, 31 July-2 Août 1989.- 86p.

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Conference: Séminaire de Synthèse sur "Politiques de Populations, Migrations Urbanisation et Crises des Zones Rurales en Afrique au Sud du Sahara", Dakar, Sénégal, 31 Juillet-2 Août 1989.

/MIGRATION/ /EDUCATION/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /ECOWAS/ /RURAL-URBAN  
MIGRATION//NIGERIA//GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT//EMPLOYMENT CREATION/  
/BRITISH COLONIES//LAGOS/

Call N°.\*\*\* CD-05722

**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

/KENYA/ /WESTERN KENYAKOGUTA/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /RURAL ECONOMY/  
/HOUSEHOLD/ /HUMAN RELATIONS/ /LABOUR RELATIONS/ /DIVISION OF LABOUR/  
/ETHNIC GROUPS/ /LUO/ /GENDER ROLES/

**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.

*Review of African political economy*. Vol. 29, N°. 92, 2002, p. 285-300

/SIERRA LEONE/ /FREETOWN/ /UNITED KINGDOM/ /LIVERPOOL/ /ETHNIC GROUPS/  
/KRU/ /DIASPORA/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /MIGRANTS/ /ETHNICITY/ /IDENTITY/

**50. GILROY, Paul**

The Black Atlantic: Modernity and Double Consciousness (Cambridge 1993).

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

Geneva: UNHCR, 2003. – 42p.

**53. GRIECO, Elizabeth M.**

The Effects of Migration on the Establishment of Networks: Caste Disintegration and Reformation among the Indians of Fiji

*International Migration Review*. Vol. 32, No. 3, Autumn, 1998, p. 704-736.

**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

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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  
*The British Journal of Sociology*. Vol. 49, No. 4, Dec., 1998, p. 513-533.

### 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.  
*Africa today*. Vol. 49, N° 3, 2002, p. 47-76

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

### 58. HEISLER, Barbara Schmitter

The Future of Immigrant Incorporation: Which Models? Which Concepts?  
*International Migration Review*. Vol. 26, No. 2, summer, 1992, p. 623-645.

**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 straight-forward," it has been "opaque to theoretical reasoning in general" (Davis, 1988:245). He attributes this to social scientists' inability 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 has presented us many themes for research, reflection and hopefully, 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 Ausländerfeindlichkeit associated with the escalation - 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. HOBBSAWM, Eric J.**

From Social History to the History of Society  
*Daedalus*. Vol. 100, N°. 1, 1971, 20-45

**61. HOBBSAWM, Eric J.**

"On History from Below."  
*On History*, 201-16. New York: The New Press, 1997.

**62. HOMEWOOD, Katherine; COAST, Ernestina; THOMPSON, Michael**

In-migrants and exclusion in East African rangelands: access, tenure and conflict.  
*Africa: International African Institute*. Vol. 74, N°. 4, 2004, p. 567-610

**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  
*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Vol. 571, Sep., 2000, p. 107-120.

**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.  
*African Journal of Political Science*. New Series, Vol. 3, N°. 2, Dec 1998, p 80-97

**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

**66. KADENDE-KAISER, Rose M.**

Identity, citizenship, and transnationalism: Ismailis in Tanzania and Burundians in the diaspora  
*Africa today*. Vol. 45, N° 3/4, 1998, p. 461-480

*/TANZANIA/ /NATIONALITY/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /DIASPORA/ /ISMAILIS/ /BURUNDIANS/*

**67. KANAIAUPUNI, Shawn Malia**

Reframing the Migration Question: An Analysis of Men, Women, and Gender in Mexico  
*Social Forces*, Vol. 78, No. 4. (Jun., 2000), pp. 1311-1347.

**Abstract:** The migration literature agrees on several key 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, I find 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  
Helsinki: WIDER, 2003. - 20 s. (WIDER discussion paper ; 2003/20)

*/FORCED MIGRATION/ /REMITTANCES/ /POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION/*

**69. KRISTIANSEN, Stein; RYEN, Anne**

Enacting their business environments: Asian entrepreneurs in East Africa.  
*African and Asian Studies*. Vol. 1, N° 3, 2002, p. 165-186

**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  
*International Migration Review*. Vol. 21, No. 4, Winter, 1987, p. 947-964.

## Historicizing Migrations / Historiciser les migrations

**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.

*African Sociological Review / Revue Africaine de Sociologie*. Vol.8, N°. 1, 2004, p. 205-208 ISSN:

### 72. LABUSCHANGE, G.S.

Population and migration in Southern Africa in the 1990's  
*Politikon*. Vol. 20, N°. 1, 1993, p. 47-54

*/SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /MIGRATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /BRAIN DRAIN/ /RETURN  
MIGRATION/ /REFUGEES/*

### 73. LALLOO, Kiran

Citizenship and place: Spatial definitions of oppression and agency in South Africa / Kiran Lalloo  
*Africa today*. Vol. 45, N°. 3/4, 1998, p. 439-460

*/SOUTH AFRICA/ /NATIONALITY/ /ETHNIC GROUPS/ /POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT/  
/APARTHEID/ /RACIAL SEGREGATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/*

### 74. LOBNIBE, Isidore

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

*Africa: International African Institute*. Vol. 75, N°. 4, p. 559-581, 2005

**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  
*Population Studies*. Vol. 24, N°. 2, July 1970, p. 159-172

**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?  
*Cahiers d'études africaines*. Vol. 40, N°. 158, 2000, p. 281-308

*/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  
New York: Alta Mira Press, 2003.-XX-505p.

*/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  
*Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*. Vol 4, No. 1, January 1988, p.69-81

*/INTERNAL MIGRATION/ /INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/ /HOUSEHOLD/ /SOCIAL VALUES/ /FINANCIAL ASPECTS//AFRICA/*

**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  
*World development*. Vol. 21, N°. 4, 1993, p. 535-554

*/AFRICA/ /URBANIZATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/*

**81. MYERS, Scott M.**

The Impact of Religious Involvement on Migration  
*Social Forces*. Vol. 79, No. 2, Dec., 2000, p. 755-783.

**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  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2006.- vii-150p.

*/POLITICS/ /NATIONALISM/ /NATIONALITY/ /APARTHEID/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/  
/NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /XENOPHOBIA/  
/POST-APARTHEID/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 04.04.02/NEO/13247

**83. OBI, Cyril**

West African security in the context of the global war on terror : some reflections. - Leipzig : University of Leipzig, 2007. - 24 s. (ULPA - University of Leipzig papers on Africa ; 79)

*/WEST AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /CONFLICTS/ /TERRORISM/ /PETROLEUM RESOURCES/  
/GEOPOLITICS/ /BOUNDARIES/ /REGIONAL SECURITY/ /POLITICAL ISLAM/ /POST-COLD  
WAR/ /NIGER DELTA/*

**84. OUCHO, John O.**

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

*/BOTSWANA/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION/  
/SKILLED WORKERS/ /STATISTICAL DATA/*

**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+%2B+%22essays+and+papers%22&source=web&ots=SvCAUCK2wv&sig=z1Jf6YxPnr2LGiW\\_Y197gDpMfPk#PPP1,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=pzb96RU9evgC&pg=PR4&lpg=PR4&dq=%22dissertations+and+projects%22+%2B+%22essays+and+papers%22&source=web&ots=SvCAUCK2wv&sig=z1Jf6YxPnr2LGiW_Y197gDpMfPk#PPP1,M1)



**86. PATTERSON, Tiffany Ruby; KELLEY, Robin D G**

Unfinished Migrations: Reflections on the African Diaspora and the Making of the Modern  
*African Studies Review*. Vol. 43, N°. 1, April 2000, p. 11-45

**87. PORTES, Alejandro**

NAFTA and Mexican Immigration, 2006. – 4p.

**88. PROTHERO, R. Mansell**

Migration and Health

*African Population Studies*. No. 4, August 1990, p.54-68

*/MIGRATION/ /HEALTH/ /DISEASE TRANSMISSION/ /DISEASE CONTROL/ /HEALTH  
HAZARDS/ /MENTAL STRESS/ /RESETTLEMENT/ /RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/*

**89. RAMPHELE, Mamphela**

A Bed called home: Life in the Migrant Labour Hostels of Cape Town  
Cape Town: David Philip, 1993.- vii-152p.

*/HOUSING/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /HOTELS/  
/HOUSING CONDITIONS/ /HUMAN RELATIONS//SOUTH AFRICA//CAPE TOWN/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 14.04.01/RAM/08419

**90. ROGERSON, C.M.**

International migrants in the South African construction industry: the case of Johannesburg  
*Africa insight*. Vol. 29, N°. 1/2, 1999, p. 40-51

*/SOUTH AFRICA/ /INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRY/*

**91. RUDOLPH, Christopher**

Security and the Political Economy of International Migration

*The American Political Science Review*. Vol. 97, No. 4, Nov., 2003, p. 603-620.

**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

*Canadian Journal of African Studies*. Vol. 30, N°. 1, 1996, p. 88-104

**93. SIERRA, Christine Marie; CARRILLO, Teresa; DESIPIO, Louis; JONES-CORREA, Michael**

Latino Immigration and Citizenship

*Political Science and Politics*. Vol. 33, No. 3, Sep., 2000, p. 535-540.

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**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 allembicing.

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 largescale 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?

*Africa insight*. Vol. 31, N°. 4, 2001, p. 20-28

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

### 95. SOLOMON, Hussein

Migration in Southern Africa : a comparative perspective

*Indian journal of African studies*. Vol. 5, N°. 2, 1992, p. 13-39

*/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.

*Review of African political economy*. Vol. 29, N°. 92, 2002, p. 301-311

*/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

Burlington: Ashgate, 2004.- xiv-140p.

*/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

*International Migration Review*. Vol. 15, No. 4, Winter, 1981, p. 707-736.

**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'.

Africa: International African Institute. Vol. 73, N°. 2, 2003, p. 290-308

**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

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. – 287p.

*/KENYA/ /TANZANIA/ /REFUGEES/ /REFUGEE ASSISTANCE/ /UNHCR/ /WOMEN REFUGEES/*

**102. VOIGT-GRAF, Carmen**

A diaspora in decline: Asian communities in Tanzania.

*Indian Journal of African Studies*. Vol. 12, N°. 1/2, 2001, p. [34]-46

**103. WEINER, Myron**

Immigration: Perspectives from Receiving Countries

*Third World Quarterly*. Vol 12, No. 1, January 1990, p.140-165

*/IMMIGRATION/ /LABOUR FORCE/ /IMMIGRATION LAW/ /MIGRANT WORKER/*

**104. WEINSTEIN, Robert**

Human Migration: A Survey of Preclassical Literature

*Journal of Political Economy*. Vol. 82, No. 2, Part 1, Mar. - Apr., 1974, p. 433-436

**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

*Afrique contemporaine*. N°. 180, Oct-Déc.1996, p.39-51

*/MIGRATION/ /CONFLITS/ /FRONTIER MIGRATION//NIGERIA/ /CAMEROON//FRONTIER CONFLICTS//BAKASSI/*

**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

*Development and Change*. Vol.26, NO.4, 1995, October, p.771-791

*/MIGRATION/ /MIGRANTS/ /THEORY/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /LABOUR ECONOMICS/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES//SOUTHERN AFRICA//GENDER/ /FEMALE MIGRATION/*

**108. ZACHARIAH, K.C.**

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

*Demography*. Vol. 3, No. 2. 1966, p. 378-392.

**Resumen :** Este trabajo es un reporte de un estudio piloto de migración al Gran Bombay iniciado por recomendación de la Comisión 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 edades y tiempo de residencia en Bombay. Los datos (1901-60) sobre migración neta (obtenidos de sucesivas distribuciones por sexo y edad) fueron analizados en términos de tendencias sobresalientes 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 emigración de antiguos inmigrantes, selección por sexo y edad y su alta incidencia entre recientes migrantes. Como es verdad en todas partes, la migración hacia Bombay demostró ser altamente selectiva para las edades de máxima actividad económica. Las corrientes de migración hacia Bombay fueron preponderantemente masculinas y entre los hombres, predominó el segmento de casados. La propensión a migrar fue desusualmente alta entre los grupos religiosos minoritarios. En cuanto al nivel de educación, los migrantes fueron superiores a la población general de origen, pero inferiores a los no migrantes residiendo en Bombay. Las tasas de participación de los migrantes en el trabajo fueron mayores para cada uno de los grupos de edades que los de los residentes no migrantes; la proporción de

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empleados fue mayor y hubo evidencia de concentraci3n de emigrantes en industrias y ocupaciones requiriendo menos especializaci3n, menos educaci3n y menos capital, de lo que futg encontrado entre 10s no migrantes.

H.u.bo signijicativas tendencias hacia "divisi3n del trabajo" entre varias corrientes migratorias sobre las bases de especializaci3n y habilidades adquiridas no s6lo por educaci3n formal sin6 a travtgz de la tradici3n y el precepto. Desde el aspecto de promoci3n de cambio social, el mayor volumen ( y selectividad) de 10s emigrantes que regresan es especialmente notable. Este trabajo conclu?je con una evaluaci3n metodolbgica de la funcionalidad y validez de 10s datos de duraci3n de residencia, e indica que las relativamente simples ttgcnicas de enumeraci3n y tabulaci3n utilizadas en este estudio piloto, puden tener amplia aplicabilidad en otros paises en desarrollo.

**Abstract:** This paper reports on a pilot study of migration to Greater Bombay, initiated on the recom mendation of tlze 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 dcined by birthplace and cross-classified by age and duration of residence i n 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 i n industrial and occupational structure.

For the 1951-6'1 decade, the extensiveness of out-migration of former in-migrants, its age-sex selectivity, and its high incidence among recent migrants are demonstrated. A s i s true elsewhere, migration to Bombay i s shown to be highly selective for ages of maxi,mum 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 reliyiwus grmcps. A s 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 wa.s evi-dence of migrant concentration in industries and occupations requiring less skill, less education, and less capital than was true of nonmigrants. There were signijicant tedencies 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 .stantlpoin.t of the promotion of social change, the large vol.ume (and selectivity) of reverse or return migration i s especially noteworthy.

The paper concl,udes 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.

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