



University of Sussex

**Sussex
Centre for
Migration
Research**

Annual Report
2001-2002

Message from the Co-Directors

Large-scale movements of population are phenomena of growing importance in the modern world, at both a national and an international level. Moreover, population mobility is becoming an increasingly diversified phenomenon. The changing nature of migration, in which it is increasingly possible even for marginalised groups to move back and forth across continents and then maintain lives and identities that transcend national borders, arguably represents a major shift in global social organisation. At the same time, mass population mobility has started to emerge as an important theme in discourses about the state of contemporary society, whether through media stereotyping of asylum-seekers or illegal migration, or through the celebration of 'hybrid' cultures in fields such as music, film or consumption of 'ethnic foods'.

There appears little doubt that the mass movement of population is on the increase in the modern world – despite the efforts of policy-makers in the North, and increasingly in the South, to impose tougher border controls. Moreover, demographic change in most of Europe has created a renewed demand for immigrant labour unseen since the economic boom of the 1960s, and this new economic and demographic 'need' for migrants is starting to outweigh the tendency of governments to limit immigration. Yet, our understanding of the causes and consequences of such international migration, and the often larger-scale flows of people that continue to occur from poorer to richer areas within countries, remains limited. In particular, although there has been a growth in literature analysing migration causes and consequences from particular disciplinary perspectives, and a very large number of specific case-studies of different migrant groups, there has been a relative lack of interdisciplinary and comparative attempts to understand migration as a complex process with political, economic, legal, social, cultural and geographic components.

Although interest in this field is now growing, and a number of new centres have been established, the Sussex Centre for Migration Research was one of the first interdisciplinary centres in the UK working specifically on migration issues. Founded in 1997, the Centre has the UK's only Masters and Doctoral programmes in Migration Studies, edits the interdisciplinary *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, and is a Marie Curie Host Training Site for European doctoral students wishing to take courses on migration, or develop their research away from their home university. The 2001-02 academic year has also been a period of significant expansion for the Sussex Centre for Migration Research, with the award of new research grants and contracts from the UK Home Office, Oxfam, the Nuffield Foundation and the European Commission, the continued expansion of our MA programme, and recognition of our Masters and Doctoral programmes in Migration Studies by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) for specialised postgraduate training. The Centre has also been selected to host a new 'Development Research Centre' on migration, globalisation and poverty, with funding from the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) starting in 2003.

The purpose of all this growing activity is to better understand the processes that both lead to migration, and result in changed economic, political, social and cultural circumstances for those involved. Media debate has often tended to be fuelled by rumour and half-truths – our task is to shed light on these debates from a basis of rigorous analysis and solid research evidence, enhancing understanding amongst commentators, policy-makers, and migrants themselves.

Professor Russell King
Dr Richard Black
Co-Directors

Theme 1 Migration, Globalisation and Development

In the past, migration has generally been seen as reflecting the failure of development - or worse, as contributing to a vicious circle in which poverty is reinforced. However, there is now growing recognition that migration, whether internal or international, can also represent an important opportunity for development, and a potential route out of poverty for millions of people. Evidence suggests that migration can have significant positive impacts on livelihood and well-being, though it also carries costs and risks that may be borne disproportionately by the poor, and there is the possibility that it may increase inequality.

The Centre has continued work this year on two major projects, both funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), that address the potential role of migration in stimulating development.

First, research on **Transnational Migration, Return and Development in West Africa ('Transrede')** has continued to explore the relationships between international migration, return and development, focussing on return to Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. This study is being carried out with our partners at the École Nationale de Statistique et d'Économie Appliquée (ENSEA) in Abidjan, and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) of the University of Ghana, Legon.

explore the specific relationship between migration, return and poverty alleviation.

- Dissemination of, and policy discussion on the findings of the research so far, through the publication of the first of a series of Sussex Migration Briefings, two workshops and a number of seminar and conference presentations during the year.

The key message of this research is that return migrants in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire have often acquired useful financial, social and human capital abroad, which they have been able to transfer to their home societies. Financial remittances, the establishment of small enterprises and social transformation through leadership, advice and good practices are some of the ways in which migrants have been able to contribute to the development of their home communities. More valuable policy and academic information is expected as the analysis of survey and interview material progresses.

Second, research at Sussex has continued on the **Brain Drain**, a project carried out at the Poverty Research Unit at Sussex. This research, which involves Professor Alan Winters and Dr Mari Kangasniemi, as well as Dr Simon Commander of the London Business School, is exploring the notion that the opportunity for skilled workers to migrate creates a beneficial effect in which there is investment in training and education in source countries. Interviews are being carried out with firms and individual migrants, with a focus on the health and IT sectors. The aim is to provide a more robust empirical base for debate about the merits of international mobility of skilled workers.

Whilst these projects are ongoing, a critical challenge remains to understand under what conditions migration has a real and measurable impact on poverty - since international development policy has increasingly focused on an anti-poverty agenda. By exploring these linkages using new funding from DFID, we should be able to identify how the beneficial impacts of migration on poverty alleviation can be enhanced, or the risks and costs of migration to the poor reduced. This understanding can be used to underpin new policy approaches that maximise the benefits of migration for the poor, whilst minimising the costs.



Above: By returning to small businesses, some Ghanaian returnees are contributing to the government's 'Vision 2020' Development Strategy
(Issouf Sanogo, AFP Photos)

During the year, the project has achieved four milestones:

- Completion of a comprehensive interview survey of over 600 returnees focusing on key aspects of their migration and integration experience: their experiences abroad; decision to return; the experiences of return, including working and living conditions, resource transfers, social networks and perception of the success of return; and finally their personal characteristics.
- Completion of a smaller number of group and in-depth interviews with both returnees and with Ghanaian and Ivorian migrants in Paris and London.
- Analysis of the Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) for Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, to

Migration represents an increasingly important arena of policy debate in the world today. Countries in Europe and other parts of the 'global North' have generally adopted more restrictive legislation, especially as regards what are perceived as the mass movements of unskilled workers and asylum-seekers. Within the European Union, this has led to initiatives to harmonise policy across the member-states, especially in the light of the Amsterdam Treaty.

Recent and ongoing work at Sussex deals with a number of issues connected with processes of harmonisation and exclusion, as well as with new channels of restricted access and migration management. Much of this research involves cross-national comparison across two or more EU countries. Examples are Black's study of 'temporary protection' measures for asylum-seekers in different EU states, his analysis of Europe-wide patterns of refugee return, and King's comparative work on Southern European countries' evolving policy frameworks for dealing with migration.

We also have many doctoral students who are engaged in research on migration in various European countries, including both policy-relevant studies and research which embodies a comparative dimension. This includes work on the political participation of migrants in Sweden and the Netherlands (Odmalm), anti-racism initiatives in Italy (Maritano) and Ireland (Payne), the role of civil-society

actors in migration policy making in Greece (Meintanis), studies of incorporation of Albanian migrants in Rome (Drago) and Thessaloniki (Hatziprokopiou), of Eritreans in Milan (Arnone), and female migration of Moroccans and Filipinos to Bologna and Barcelona (Zontini).

There are three key additional areas in which we are seeking to develop and strengthen our research on European migration and the policy environment. First, although moves towards restricting immigration are ongoing, this approach is increasingly questioned as member-states become *de facto* countries of immigration and indeed actually *need* legal immigration to satisfy certain types of labour demand. Therefore a 'new approach' is emerging which stresses the need for wider channels of legal migration, albeit linked to more effective measures for combating illegal migration and trafficking. This represents an important area for development of policy analysis. Secondly, the process of *removal* of border controls *within* the EU remains a relatively understudied field. Research here is seen as particularly important in the context of the future eastern enlargement of the EU. Thirdly, we see the mass media as having played a critical role in framing the discourses on migration which influence public opinion and, thereby, the political and policy processes concerning migration. Research here will be explicitly targeted at cross-national comparisons of selected EU countries.

Mediterranean Border Cities

Research being undertaken by Marie Curie Fellow **Dr Natalia Ribas-Mateos** in collaboration with Professor Russell King, involves an attempt to articulate a compelling narrative mapping the Mediterranean as a global place, where forces of international and regional hegemonies are intertwined in multiple threads of life and circuits of people and capital. The project conceptualises global influences (specifically neo-liberal restructuring) through the selection of cities on the borders of the global economy and the Mediterranean region. The aim is to look at major global trends, and see how they materialise and impact at a city level. The field research is focused on two cities, Tangiers and Tirana, as strategic sites for the creation of new representations of borders. In these Mediterranean borderlands, one might hope to capture new mobilities based on transience, channelling and control, as well as the impact of globalisation at a household level.



Above: Dr Natalia Ribas-Mateos (left) presents a paper on her research on Tangiers at an international conference in Tunisia

Theme 3 Migration and Social Change

Research on migration and social change remains a key area of interest for the Sussex Centre for Migration Research. Over the year, this work has coalesced around two funded research projects on migrants from Bangladesh to the UK, and from Albania to Italy and Greece, but publication of a major monograph by Katy Gardner on her earlier work on Bengali elders, plus the securing of new funds to extend work on Albanian migration, have emphasised the continuity of this area of research within the Centre.

The academic year 2001-02 saw the completion of Katy Gardner's ESRC-funded project (joint with Roger Ballard of the University of Manchester) on **Kinship, Entrepreneurship and the Transnational Circulation of Assets**, which formed part of the ESRC's Transnational Communities Programme. Based on fieldwork amongst Sylheti migrants from Bangladesh, Mirpuris from Pakistan, and Jullunduri Sikhs from India living in the UK, the project has highlighted the very different economic trajectories of these three groups, based in particular on the different role played by kinship and marriage networks and strategies. Part of the fieldwork has been conducted in the UK by Dr Zahir Ahmed, who completed his DPhil at Sussex on indigenous knowledge in Bangladesh in 2001. A working paper on 'The Impact of Kinship on the Economic Dynamics of Transnational Networks: Reflections on some South Asian developments', written by Roger Ballard, has been published in the Transnational Communities Working Paper Series (<http://www.transcomm.ox.ac.uk/working%20papers/Ballard.pdf>).

This project, and another Sussex project on transnationalism (Mobilisation and Participation of Transnational Exile Communities in Post-Conflict Reconstruction) formed part of a final programme conference at Oxford University in July 2002, and

subsequently showcased at a public event at Church House, Westminster, on 25th October 2002.

Meanwhile, research by Russell King and Nicola Mai on **Albanians in Italy and Greece: A Study in Migration Dynamics and Social Exclusion** has continued, with funding from the Leverhulme Trust. This project, which is being carried out in collaboration with colleagues at the University of Dundee, has now completed its fieldwork phase, with around 40-50 interviews with Albanian migrants and key informants in each of six locations: Rome, Modena and Lecce; and Athens, Thessaloniki and Corfu. Detailed attention has also been given to the political and media discourses surrounding Albanian migrants in the two countries, which tend to construct highly stereotyped images of Albanians as criminals and prostitutes. Yet the interview narratives reveal how Albanian migrants successfully negotiate their way through and around the more public stigmatising discourse. This creates an interesting and paradoxical situation: Albanian migrants in Italy are amongst the most highly integrated economically and in some respects socially, and yet they are the most heavily stigmatised. To date, several seminar and conference presentations have been made on this research, and the first publications are emerging (see papers by King and Mai at the end of the Report). The final phase of the research involves fieldwork in Albania to examine the impacts of outmigration, return, and remittances: this will take place in early 2003, boosted by extra funding from Oxfam. The Oxfam funding also brings in a new member of the research team: Mirela Dalipaj, previously an Assistant Lecturer at the University of Tirana and a Teacher-Fellow on the Nash Albanian Studies Programme at UCL, will research Albanian migrants in the London area and also start her MPhil on rural-urban migration in Albania.

Below: Nicola Mai interviews an elderly shepherd in southern Albania, a region severely depopulated by emigration, including all the children of the shepherd



Theme 4 The experience of exile

During the year, two of our doctoral students working on the experience of exile, Michael Collyer (on Algerian migration to France and the UK) and Fani Keramida (on the return of Pontian Greeks) have completed their work (see 'Completed Doctoral Research'). Gail Hopkins has continued her research into the life histories of Somali refugee women in London and Toronto. With the assistance of colleagues at York University's Centre for Refugee Studies, and local Somali community organisations, Gail spent part of the summer in Toronto interviewing women in the neighbourhoods of Dixon, Rexdale, North York and Scarborough on their experiences of settlement and adaptation to life in Canada. Louise Payne, below, is also making progress with her work on 'Refugees, Immigrants, Asylum-Seekers and Racism in Dublin', with the transcription of a series of semi-structured interviews conducted in Dublin, analysis of a quantitative survey of Irish attitudes to immigrants, and headline and discourse analysis of media articles relating to immigration and asylum in Ireland.



Looking ahead, new research is now being developed in the Centre on the experience of Eritrean refugees in Milan by Anna Arnone, who won a University 'Seedcorn' scholarship to fund her studies over the next three years. Meanwhile, further new students working on refugee and asylum issues join the Centre for the 2002-03 academic year. Radha Rajkotia plans to build on her MA dissertation at Sussex by exploring the transition from adolescence to adulthood amongst separated refugee children in the UK, whilst Nalu Binai is also moving from the MA in Migration Studies to our '1+3' doctoral programme with a continuation of her MA work on Ugandan exiles living in the UK. Radha secured the Centre's first ESRC Research Training Award in Migration Studies, whilst Nalu is being funded by a University bursary.

In addition, new research to be developed in 2002-03 with funding from the UK Home Office will look at the concept of 'sustainable return' of refugees and asylum-seekers from the UK, with case-study analysis of return to Bosnia and Kosovo, and potential return to China, Sri Lanka, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Somalia.

Sussex Migration Working Papers New for 2001-02

Matthias Liedtke (2002) *Promised Borderland: On the 'exceptionalism' of the UK system of migration control*

Anastasia Christou (2002) *Geographies of place, culture and identity in the narratives of second-generation Greek-Americans returning 'home'*

Nanlai Cao (2002) *Negotiating the local: youth adaptation processes in a Chinatown church*

Aleksandra Grzymala-Kazłowska (2002) *The Formation of Ethnic Representations: The Vietnamese in Poland*

Below: New research in the Centre is exploring whether returns to Bosnia and Kosovo are sustainable
(Zivko Janevski, AFP Photos)



Research

The events of the last year have made it clear that population mobility is a growing issue in advanced economies. Whilst governments in countries such as the UK and Germany have moved further towards endorsement of new immigration as one way of meeting labour shortages in key sectors of the economy, anti-immigrant feeling has remained a key political factor in elections in the Netherlands, Denmark, France, Germany and Sweden, often leading to further crackdowns on the part of governments.

In this highly charged political climate, the Centre has undertaken two research projects this year for the Immigration Research and Statistics Service of the UK Home Office on contrasting aspects of the new immigration dilemma. First, in late 2001 and early 2002, Sussex researchers Richard Black, Ron Skeldon, Mike Collyer and Clare Waddington were commissioned to undertake a **Survey of the Illegally Resident Population in Detention in the UK**. A draft report was submitted in April 2002, and it is hoped that this will be published early in 2003.

The report responds to rising interest amongst policy makers and the media in the phenomenon of illegal or undocumented migration to the UK in a context of limited research information. It is based on interviews with a sample of 83 migrants detained in three immigration detention facilities (Harmondsworth, Tinsley House, Campsfield) between December 2001 and March 2002, and explores these individuals' motivations for coming to the UK, their routes both to the UK and into illegal residence, and their experiences whilst living in the UK, including their means of support, their involvement in the job market, and their use of public services. The report also considers the extent to which this group could be seen as victims of coercive 'traffickers', and the extent to which interviews with immigration detainees represent an appropriate and valuable form of evidence about the wider illegally resident migrant population. A draft report was submitted in April 2002, and is expected to be published early in 2003.

Whilst there is much interest in matters related to the lives of immigrants and refugees, there are important gaps in information. Much research on migrants and refugees is based on one-off or small-scale studies and thus fails to provide information on the dynamism of social and economic outcomes. In these studies, little attention has been paid to how those who migrate experience changing economic, social and policy contexts over time, and to how migrants develop strategies or respond to incentives in highly diverse and dynamic economic and political circumstances. Longitudinal surveys are useful in addressing this gap, and especially in providing evidence to demonstrate how public policy interventions might be associated with such change, hence providing a valuable tool for evaluation of the impact of this policy.

With this in mind, the Centre was also commissioned to undertake research on Longitudinal Surveys of Immigrants: **An Insight into Current Studies and the Social and Economic Outcomes for Migrants**. This project, which involved Richmond Tiemoko, Russell King,

Ron Skeldon, Richard Black and Tony Fielding, was designed to provide insights into existing methodologies used to create longitudinal surveys through analysis of the well-established experience of Canada and Australia, as well as current surveys recently launched in the US and New Zealand. In our initial report to the UK Home Office, we have argued that a longitudinal survey of immigrants to the UK could provide a highly valuable source of information for government as well as other stakeholders in the current changing economic and migration environment, and could help to dispel public stereotypes of the 'burden' placed by immigrants. Longitudinal surveys conducted in Canada and Australia in particular have been influential for immigration and settlement policy, providing a robust method against which to judge the performance both of immigrants and of government and non-government services provided to them.

Focus on doctoral research

There continues to be strong postgraduate research focused on population mobility in advanced economies, which highlights both the 'skilled' and 'unskilled' mobility that characterises these economies. Nayla Moukarbel's work on **Sri Lankan Housemaids in Lebanon: A Case of Symbolic Violence** is an example of research that is at the stage of writing-up. From the early 1990s, there has been a large influx of Sri Lankan women into Lebanon, serving primarily as domestic labour in private households. The Sri Lankan government, as with other countries, has actively encouraged the 'export' of this kind of domestic labour as remittance income has become the largest single source of foreign revenue for the country. This study reveals the living and working conditions of Sri Lankan housemaids in Lebanon, their relationship with their employers and the legal and social arrangements that create the poor conditions and entrapments that many encounter. It exposes the ways in which contractual labour arrangements and economic needs turn human beings into easy targets for violence and exploitation, and describes the means by which Lebanese employers 'mold' their maids into beings acting to their convenience. Although extreme cases of abuse such as physical violence and rape do occur, they remain the exception. Instead, Sri Lankans are subjected to more subtle forms of violence. Drawing on Bourdieu's notion of 'symbolic violence', this study also highlights the different 'systems of resistance' developed by the Sri Lankan housemaids themselves.

Staff news

Amongst the year's staff changes, perhaps the most important has been the retirement from teaching of **Professor Ralph Grillo** after a long and distinguished career. However, he has been appointed Research Professor of Anthropology from 1 October 2002, and will still be available to advise advanced students about research within his area of expertise. We also say goodbye to **Nancy Wood**, who has left the University of Sussex for a new Deanship post in California.

During the year, we appointed some new staff, whilst others came and went on short contracts. Amongst several new arrivals, **Natalia Ribas-Mateos**, a sociologist from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, started early in the year as Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Fellow. She is working with Russell King and Saskia Sassen (LSE and University of Chicago) on patterns of migration within the Mediterranean, and has been carrying out fieldwork in Tangier and Tirana in 2002. She was joined during the year by her Barcelona colleague, **Miguel Solana Solana**, who has been at Sussex as a Visiting Post-Doctoral Research Fellow since early 2002. His research, also supervised by Russell King, is on population mobility and economic restructuring in Catalonia.

Clare Waddington worked in the Centre as a Research Officer from December 2001 until March 2002 on a project on immigration detainees. She is now working as a consultant for an internal DFID Programme on migration in the Asia region, and as a Research Assistant at IDS. Meanwhile, some of our DPhil students have moved on to paid employment. We are particularly pleased to congratulate **Michael Collyer** on his success in securing a three year New Career Development Fellowship from the Nuffield Foundation, one of only four awarded nationally across the social sciences. **Louise Payne** has secured a part-time lectureship at Brighton University teaching two geography courses, a position she will undertake whilst completing the writing-up of her DPhil.

Amongst other faculty members and students:

Professor Russell King has continued his involvement in the Steering Committee of the International Geographical Union (IGU) Study Group on 'Global Change and Human Mobility' (known as the 'Globility Group'). The study group was set up in Rome in 2000, and is chaired by Armando Montanari. Other steering group members include Bill Clark (UCLA), John Connell (Sydney), Yoshi Ishikawa (Kyoto), and Arie Schacher (Jerusalem). He is also part of a European Science Foundation Research Network on Older Migrants in Europe, attending meetings and presenting papers in Pisa and Amsterdam. The aim of this network is to compare existing research findings on the dual experience of being old and being a migrant, and to prepare a major transnational research bid for new coordinated research across several Northern European countries with ageing immigrant populations.

Richard Black has been appointed for a further three years to the Roundtable on the Demography of Forced Migration, as part of the Committee on Population of

the National Academy of Sciences in Washington DC. During the year, he appeared on BBC World Service, on a programme called *One Planet*, in debate with Sir Crispin Tickell on the topic of 'environmental refugees'. He was also a contributor to a BBC Radio 4 Series called *Right to Refuge*, which was broadcast during the Autumn of 2001. From 2003, he will take on the Directorship of the new DFID Development Research Centre on 'Migration, Globalisation and Poverty'.

In addition to completing his doctorate, **Michael Collyer** presented a paper at MIGRINTER, at the University of Poitiers in January. He also gave a paper at the biannual conference of the Council of European Studies, in Chicago, in April. He gave the same paper at the weekly migration seminar at the Refugee Studies Programme, Oxford on 12 June 2002.

Elisabetta Zontini won a postgraduate grant for specialisation abroad, from the Cassa Rurale di Arco (Italy), which allowed her to finance the final year of her DPhil at Sussex. She was also a member of the research team conducting the project 'Migration, settlement and socio-economic change: processes of integration in small towns and rural areas' financed by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology (2002-2005) and coordinated by the *Grup de Recerca sobre Migracions* (GRM), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. During the year she made several conference and seminar presentations on her DPhil research on the transnational lives of Filipino and Moroccan women in Italy and Spain, notably to the Biennial Conference of the European Association of Social Anthropologists in Copenhagen, August 2002.

Tony Fielding spent the year as Visiting Professor at Kyoto University. In addition to developing his research on Japanese migration, and presenting a number of public lectures, he offered a course entitled 'The Geopolitics of International Migration in Europe'.

Focus: Completed Doctoral Research

Explaining Change in Established Migration Systems: The Movement of Algerians to Britain and France (Michael Collyer)



Since 1992, Algeria has been affected by civil war, which has forced as many as 400,000 people to leave the country. Although for most of the past century Algerians have migrated to France, this recent wave of emigration has diversified to other destinations, including Britain. Migration to Europe from a wide range of countries now exhibits this pattern of diversification. This project aimed to account for the change in the Franco-Algerian migration system as a means of understanding diversification

more generally. Fieldwork in France and Britain compared the migration histories of recent Algerian migrants, using in-depth interviews and participant observation. It is widely assumed that asylum recognition rates and an existing community of co-nationals are important attractions for new migrants. This research shows that these offer only partial explanations of Algerian migration to Britain. The Algerian community in Britain was extremely small and most respondents came to Britain without the pull of social networks; in fact most migrants to Britain had more social ties in France. Moreover, migrants typically found British immigration policies even more stringent than migration to France. While in some years Algerians were more likely to be granted asylum in Britain this had no discernable effect on the number of migrants arriving in following years and respondents had little precise knowledge of British asylum policy before arriving, suggesting that this was not a factor either.

The research concluded by identifying a number of individual factors that could better account for this migration, and suggested modifications to these two theoretical positions on social networks and the exchange of information on asylum policy. The research was supervised by Richard Black and funded by the ESRC; the thesis was submitted in July 2002.

Representations of Diversity and Cultural Participation: Performances of Multiculturalism in Bologna and Barcelona

(Mariagiulia Grassilli)

Mariagiulia was the first student to be registered under Sussex's new interdisciplinary doctoral programme in Migration Studies. Her thesis was submitted in October 2001 and awarded in early 2002. The main objective of the study was to understand how 'diversity' and 'difference' were represented through cultural activity, taking as case studies the cities of Bologna and Barcelona in the relatively new immigration countries of Italy and Spain. By observing and participating in arts festivals, concerts, street protests, cinematic events and educational settings, Mariagiulia was able to identify various ways in which images and representations of multiculturalism and the 'other' were constructed and challenged, and by whom.

What emerged quite strongly from the fieldwork – eighteen months shared between the two cities – was the complex relationship between the representation of multiculturalism and the central issue of participation: in other words, what exactly is being represented and by whom, and who are the 'consumers' of multicultural activity. Only a few events really challenged the twin notions of 'otherness' and 'us'. Most representation of diversity operated according to two modes: either 'I speak for you', or 'you speak alone'.

The research was supported by an ESRC studentship, and the supervisors were Richard Black and Russell King.

Relocating: Bureaucratic and Migrant Practices concerning the Resettlement of Pontian Greeks from the Former Soviet Union in Northern Greece (Fani Keramida)



This thesis, submitted in October 2001, looks at the ways in which migration is intertwined with various institutional practices and discourses. More specifically, it examines practices, identities, discourses and strategies of Greek policy actors and Pontian Greek migrants from the former Soviet Union. The Pontians settled in northern Greece through a state-sponsored

resettlement programme in the 1990s. In addition to issues of policy surrounding the resettlement process, Fani also enquired in-depth into the effects of relocation on negotiations of identity, examining the relations between the Pontian migrants and the local Greek population. This migrant-host relationship, however, was cross-cut by a variety of ethnic, linguistic and religious identities, both amongst the heterogeneous locals and the equally diverse migrants.

The study was based on eight months' ethnographic fieldwork in Sapes, a small town in Thrace, as well as additional interview-based field research conducted in Athens, Thessaloniki, Alexandroupoli and elsewhere. The research methodology also involved the gathering and analysis of policy documents, speeches, statistical data and newspaper articles concerning the resettlement of Pontians in northern Greece. In the overall analysis, migration and relocation emerge as long-term processes that deeply affect people's identities, experiences and practices. The thesis was supervised by anthropologist Jane Cowan.

Between Losing and Finding Oneself: the Role of Italian Television in the Albanian Migration to Italy (Nicola Mai)

Nicola Mai's DPhil in Media Studies, submitted in September 2002, analyses the influence of Italian television, beamed into Albania since the 1970s, on the formation of young Albanians' identities and plans to

Focus: Completed Doctoral Research /contd

migrate, which they were theoretically able to do only after 1990. The research is based on 190 semi-structured interviews collected during two years of fieldwork in Tirana and Durrës. The interviews concentrated on TV-watching and its connection to the 'migratory project'. According to Nicola, this latter concept refers not only to actual physical displacement but also to the wider discursive practices through which Albanians came to situate themselves within their wider cultural and social environment, whether this be Albania or Italy.

Nicola contends that the visual and narrative scripts provided by Italian TV articulated for Albanian young people aspects of their identity that could not find expression in Albania, both before and after the demise of the communist regime. But Italian media, at the same time, offered a very utopian and illusionary account of Italian society. As a result, Albanians' actual experiences of migration to Italy, as narrated by returnees who were interviewed, were marked by profound disappointment which, in turn, led to a more informed and critical understanding of capitalist modernity. The thesis was supervised by geographer Russell King and media studies specialist Nancy Wood.

Rural-to-Urban Labour Migration: A Study of Upper Egyptian Labourers in Cairo (Ayman Zohry)

This DPhil thesis in Geography, submitted in March 2002, concerned the long-established mass migration and circulation of low-skill rural labourers from Upper Egypt (the south) to Cairo, where they mainly find work as building workers and casual labourers. The empirical base of the study is 242 questionnaire-based interviews with Upper Egyptian labour migrants in Cairo, supplemented by 20 more in-depth interviews with such migrants, and a period of fieldwork in selected villages of origin. Widespread use was also made of Egyptian census data to derive some quantitative estimates of the phenomenon through time.

The results of the survey show that migration is overwhelmingly economically motivated; for many it is a strategy of pure survival. Compared to unemployment, landlessness, low incomes, lack of opportunity and bad living conditions in villages in Upper Egypt, Cairo offers

higher wages, more regular (but very tough) work, and, most important of all, the chance to remit cash to support family members in the village. Most married men had left their families behind, returning home periodically. Although many dream of finding more secure employment in their rural homes, or perhaps setting up a small business, only rarely did this occur. Interestingly, data collected on fertility behaviour showed that such migrants retained high fertility and low contraceptive use, when compared to their rural non-migrant or urban counterparts. The research was supervised by Russell King.

Family Formation and Gendered Migrations in Bologna and Barcelona. A Comparative Ethnographic Study (Elisabetta Zontini)

This thesis, which was submitted in July 2002, deals with the causes and consequences of female migrations to Southern Europe. While most migration studies carried out in the region tend to privilege structural and economic explanations of migration, the research approach adopted by Elisabetta Zontini shows how non-economic factors are also crucial in influencing the migration of different groups of women. She develops a framework for an integrated gendered analysis of migration and settlement in Southern Europe, which involves the simultaneous consideration of the following. First, she examines the different meso-level units that influence the migration process, ranging from households and families to networks. All these units are considered as gendered, and attention is paid to uneven power relations within them. Second, she views the settlement process not in isolation but in connection with the transnational obligations and kinship relations of the migrants.

The research was carried out using ethnographic fieldwork in the two Southern European cities of Bologna and Barcelona. In both these locations, Elisabetta examined the experiences of women belonging to two groups following different migratory patterns: Moroccans (a typical male-led group) and Filipinas (a typical female-led group). The research was supervised by Russell King, and funded by the ESRC.

Below: Sussex DPhil graduates Mariagiulia Grassilli and Ayman Zohry, together with their supervisor Russell King at the Summer Graduation Party 2002.



Training

One of the most significant achievements that the Centre has enjoyed this year is its recognition by ESRC as an outlet for doctoral studies training in Migration Studies. This means that it is possible for prospective students to apply to ESRC for an award for fees and maintenance (UK students) or fees only (other EU students) in the annual competition (deadline: 1 May). This, building on our status as the only UK institution to offer a Masters degree in Migration Studies, places the Centre at the forefront of training in this field. Additional training achievements included:

- The continued expansion of the MA in Migration Studies with 11 students registered in 2001/2002 and a further 16 arriving in 2002/2003.
- Growth in opportunities to undertake doctoral research in Migration Studies. Seven new doctoral and '1+3' students join our doctoral research group in October 2002, whilst six (Collyer, Grassilli, Keramida, Mai, Zohry, Zontini) have completed during the year. This keeps our total complement of doctoral students at well over 20 in number.
- Expansion of our annual workshop on 'Methods in Migration Research'. The Centre played host to leading practitioners from both the UK and abroad speaking on a range of qualitative and quantitative methods, as well as philosophical and ethical considerations.
- Hosting throughout the year a weekly research seminar series, which has included both internal and external speakers, and consistently attracting audiences of 20-40 people.
- Further training of European doctoral students as part of the 'Migration and Asylum Research Training Initiative' (MARTI). This initiative, funded by the European Commission's Marie Curie Fellowships Programme, continues to 2004, and is open to all European students (except UK students, or those at other UK universities).

MA in Migration Studies

As the only UK institution offering a Masters degree in Migration Studies, the popularity of this course continues to grow. With its emphasis on an interdisciplinary approach, the course attracts students from a range of backgrounds including those currently working in a voluntary or professional capacity with refugees and asylum-seekers, migrants and ethnic communities. The course also attracts those who are seeking a training programme that will provide them with greater insight into the world of migrants and the forces that impact on their life experiences as well as explore the implications for host communities. Teaching is currently provided by faculty from human geography, law and social anthropology.

The two core courses taught in the Autumn Term are

- Theories and Typologies of Migration
- Legal and Policy Aspects of Migration

Students then select two options in the Spring Term from:

- Migration in Britain and Europe
- Transnational Migration and Diaspora
- Refugees and Development
- Migration in Japan and East Asia

They can also select relevant options from outside the

Centre with the approval of the Programme Convenor, one of the most popular this year being a course on 'Aid and Projects' offered in the University's MA in Rural Development. The Masters programme in Migration Studies provides a basis whereby students can consider the widespread and diverse nature of migration in the world; explore a range of theoretical approaches; examine social, economic, geopolitical, policy and human rights aspects of migration; and then specialise in a particular type or region of migration.

Our graduates have gone on to a range of opportunities both here and abroad. Some have gained posts in government agencies such as DFID and the Home Office. Others have secured employment with UK charities such as Refugee Action, International Rescue Committee and Refugee Legal Centre. International opportunities reflect the diverse backgrounds of our students and include work for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Brussels-based Migration Policy Group as well as a private company working on migrant integration in Japan. Still others have chosen to extend their research work by following doctoral degrees at Sussex or working for research organisations. Our development of a Sussex Migration Network is ongoing and we now have up and running a database which brings together Centre alumni and professionals and organisations working in the field of migration.

Profile

Part-time MA student, David Cottrell

(right) originates from London and presently heads up an organisation in Sussex that specialises in the provision of services to young unaccompanied minors. It provides supported housing, employment training, reception education, mentoring in schools and training to those working with this group. The organisation is young but already has nearly thirty people involved as employees or volunteers. It works in partnership with West Sussex Social Services, the Local Education Authority and the Learning Skills Council.



Having already obtained a Masters in Theology, David realised the need to obtain a more specialised knowledge of the world of migration and particularly children. He selected Sussex and began as a part time student on the MA in Migration Studies in October 2001.

He says 'The course has been really helpful in several ways. It has been a means to understand migration itself and to see just how significant it is globally. It has given me a wider view of the migration world including refugee issues and has already challenged my thinking in several areas. Finally, it has enabled me to sharpen my knowledge regards my own field of work, and that will have an impact as we develop. The University experience at Sussex has been fun for me too having never obtained a first degree. My eldest daughter has just started university elsewhere and the only thing that has taken the gloss off it is that Dad has a student card too!'

Doctoral Training

Successful recognition by ESRC for our doctoral programme in Migration Studies will provide increased research opportunities, which we hope will lead to the further growth and expansion of the Centre. We are recognised for '1+3' awards, i.e. MSc then DPhil, on both a full and part-time basis.

The year 2001/2002 saw further doctoral students registered directly in the interdisciplinary field of Migration Studies. However, the majority remain registered in one of the Centre's academic disciplines – we currently have students working in Geography, Social Anthropology and History, as well as Development Studies, Media Studies and Contemporary European Studies.

2001/2002 saw the graduation of the Centre's first 'Distance Learning' doctoral student, Ayman Zohry, from Cairo. Having already secured an MPhil from the Cairo Demographic Centre and with several years' experience working for an American educational foundation in Cairo, Ayman moved swiftly into his doctoral research on Egyptian rural-urban labour circulation, and submitted his Sussex DPhil in two and a half years. Building on Ayman's success, we aim to expand the opportunities we offer for distance learning as part of our goal of providing training for suitably qualified candidates who are unable to attend the Centre on campus.

Migration and Asylum Research Training Initiative (MARTI)

As a recognised 'Marie Curie Host Training Site' by the European Commission, the Centre welcomed three MARTI fellows this year. The MARTI training initiative provides the opportunity for European doctoral students to spend 3-6 months at the Centre as part of their doctoral studies, and aims to offer a solid grounding in a range of different theoretical and methodological approaches to migration research.

Anastasia Christou (right) joined us in September 2001 as a Visiting Marie Curie Fellow, coming from the University of the Aegean in Greece. She was here until March 2002, working on 'The Heritage of Immigration and the Promise of Remigration: The case of the Greek-American Experience'. Whilst at Sussex, Anastasia took numerous courses on migration and on research methods, and attended various seminars and workshops. She presented her research-in-progress at the Centre, and has now returned to Greece to complete her fieldwork. Anastasia Christou.



Christa Hager (left) was also at Sussex for the Autumn as a Visiting Marie Curie Fellow, as part of her PhD at the University of Vienna. Whilst at Sussex she carried out archival research for her thesis on Migration in Colonial and Post-Colonial Nairobi, making extensive use of the Public Record Office in London. In addition, she also attended the Theories and Typologies of Migration course. The preliminary results of her project, focusing on the role of migration to colonial and post-colonial Nairobi in the formation of identities such as ethnicity and class, were presented in November 2001 in the Centre's research seminar series.



Finally, **Aleksandra Grzymala-Kazlowska** (left) came to Sussex as a third Visiting Marie Curie Fellow in Spring 2002, from the University of Warsaw. Her PhD examines attitudes towards Vietnamese migrants in Poland. The visit allowed her to develop a theoretical and methodological framework for her doctoral research, and included the opportunity to participate in ongoing research and training activities in the Centre.

All MARTI Fellows have access to taught courses on research methods, as well as thematic courses in migration studies, which can be particularly important at the start of a doctoral project. However, the opportunity for regular individual supervision with a member of faculty, and access to quiet, well-equipped workspaces and excellent library facilities also makes the MARTI initiative attractive to those nearing completion of their doctoral studies, who need a supportive and diverse intellectual environment in which to develop and write up their ideas. All Fellows are expected to present a research seminar during their stay at Sussex, and to write a paper for our Sussex Migration Working Papers series. The application deadline for MARTI fellowships is 1 May each year.

Visiting Fellows

Dr Miguel Solana Solana of the Departament de Geografia, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, visited the Centre during 2001-02 to work on a project on 'Economic, labour and residential restructuring: the configuration of a new system of mobility and migration in Catalonia', funded by a grant from the Agència de Gestió d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca de la Generalitat de Catalunya (Programa Batista i Roca). Russell King is his Sussex supervisor.

This project, of which the first phase is due for completion at the beginning of 2003, examines the recent changes in the system of mobility and migration in Catalonia, as an example of changing migratory patterns and their relationship with labour and housing market transformations in the wider realm of the Southern European countries. Special attention is devoted to the impact of migration on spatial patterns.

The rate of migration to Catalonia has dramatically increased during the last few decades. The characteristics and the factors behind this process are similar to those linked to the evolution of mobility and migration in the rest of European society. Two elements are basic in order to understand the new migratory system: work and housing. During recent decades, there has been massive economic and labour market restructuring. The labour market is in a process of change not only in relation to its structure and its characteristics but also in relation to its spatial localisation. There has been a regional specialisation in economic activity, and a deepening of all kinds of inequalities. Another important element of change is the restructuring of the system of settlement and distribution of population. The decentralisation of population and consequent reduction in size of the most populated cities are similar to processes elsewhere in Europe. The housing preferences of the population are behind this process, with location decisions based on price and a range of other factors. However, the extent to which individual households have access to mobility in the housing market is highly correlated with their social and economic position.

The work developed in this first phase has centred on bibliographical research, evaluation of statistical sources of information, the creation of a database and the planning of the fieldwork in specific areas in Catalonia to be carried out on Miguel's return to Barcelona.

Workshops

In keeping with its tradition of providing a key forum for practitioners and academics in a range of disciplines involved in the field of migration, the Centre has played host to a stimulating range of workshops. Our continuing work on Transnational Migration, Return and Development in West Africa ('Transrede' project) led to two workshops, one in Ghana and one in Côte d'Ivoire, co-hosted with our collaborators. We also held a workshop in conjunction with the Sussex European Institute on 'New Patterns and Impacts of European Migration', where key speakers presented papers covering a range of migration issues in the European context. Finally, the Centre organised an international conference on Albanian migration in collaboration with the Nash Albanian Studies Programme at UCL.

TRANSREDE Workshops

Two workshops have been organised in West Africa this year to discuss and disseminate the findings of the 'Transrede' project and initiate/consolidate discussion and exchanges on migration issues between academics, policy-makers, returnees and other institutions.

The first, held in Abidjan in January 2002 on 'Understanding the process of return and integration in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana', reviewed the preliminary results of the project and raised relevant concerns as related to international migration. Participants were invited to reflect on three main themes: the decision to return, the experiences of the returnees, and gender aspects of international migration and return.



Above: The Accra workshop was attended by a number of returnees who spoke on their experiences

This was followed by a second workshop in Accra in August 2002 on 'Exploring policy avenues'. This workshop, drawing on three papers presented by the Sussex research team and the contributions of policy-makers and return migrants themselves, considered issues such as return to invest in business and the relation between migration, family and development.

Reports on these workshops are posted on the SCMR web site.

Albania Conference

In September 2002 an international conference on 'Albanian Migration and New Transnationalisms' was organised by the Centre, in collaboration with the Nash Albanian Studies Programme at UCL; the convenors

Workshops /contd

were Russell King, Nicola Mai and Stephanie Schwandner-Sievers (Nash Fellow at UCL). Amongst the 25 speakers were Kosta Barjaba, Ilir Gedeshi, Harry Papapanagos, Giordanis Psimmenos, Corrado Bonifazi, Gilles de Rapper and several Sussex-based researchers. Topics included socio-economic integration of Albanian migrants in Italy and Greece, issues of identity, cross-border migration dynamics between Albania and northern Greece, return migration and remittances, Kosovo Albanian migration, and trafficked women. Selected revised papers will be published in a book edited by the three convenors. Further details of this conference, including draft papers and the full conference programme, are available from Russell King or consult the conference website www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/SCMR; click on Albanian Migration and New Transnationalisms – International Conference.

New Patterns and Impacts of European Migration

In February this year the Centre in collaboration with Sussex European Institute hosted the above workshop. It brought together a healthy mix of established migration scholars and current research students from both Britain and the Continent. The first half of the workshop focused on 'New Patterns of Migration' and the first presentation was on the efforts of the EU to create 'new Europeans' through the student mobility scheme. The changing face of migration to Catalonia was the focus of another presentation, pointing to Catalonia as a traditional region of internal migration now increasingly attracting international migrants. Ireland as another of the 'new countries' of immigration was another topic of this session.

The second half of the workshop, 'Impacts of Migration', shifted attention to how different types of migration and migrants affect the receiving countries. Here topics covered included the obstacles faced by migrant religious communities in setting up sacred spaces in Britain, which dovetailed in many respects with the next presentation on the political participation of two migrant

communities in Sweden. Finally, results from research conducted within the realms of the 'One Europe or Several?' project were presented. These suggested, with reference to the opening of borders within the single market area, that temporary labour migration could potentially benefit both sending and receiving countries.

The Double Bind: Gender, Forced Displacement and Resettlement

SCMR Associate Faculty Member, Lyla Mehta (IDS), co-organised with ActionAid India an international workshop on 'Engendering Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies and Programmes in India'. Sponsored by DFID, the workshop was held in New Delhi on 12-13 September 2002 and brought together more than 60 participants of national and international repute, including displaced people, social activists, policy-makers, representatives from national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and representatives from various donor agencies. Given that resettlement policies and practice suffer from gender biases and gender blindness the workshop sought to: (a) highlight conceptual links between gender and displacement and chart how resettlement programmes can often fail due to their neglect of gender concerns; (b) identify and understand why gender blindness and insensitivities persist in policies and programmes; and (c) elaborate how gender can concretely be incorporated into the plans and activities of different state and policy actors in the course of resettlement programmes. Discussions focused on the need to introduce gender analysis in policy and civil society concerns on displacement and resettlement. There was a strong consensus that there was a need to focus on the rights of displaced women and men and help evolve institutions that could strengthen the rights of vulnerable groups such as women. Discussions also focused on the changing dynamics of displacement due to liberalisation and globalisation processes and the role of the World Bank and its recently revised resettlement policy.

Research seminars, 2001-02

This has been another successful year for the Centre's programme of Wednesday research seminars. As demonstrated below, these have covered a range of topics, involving key researchers and practitioners in the field of migration. The seminars have attracted a wide audience, including faculty and students at Sussex as well as visitors from the wider community.

Autumn Term 2001

- 10 Oct 'Making it in America: immigrants and the American Dream', Professor Bill Clark, UCLA
- 31 Oct 'Narrating identities and locations: British-born Cypriots in London', Professor Floya Anthias, University of Greenwich
- 7 Nov 'The implications of being a migrant-dependent society: Caribbean examples', Dr Margaret Byron, King's College, University of London
- 21 Nov 'Class and ethnicity in post-colonial Kenya', Christa Hager, University of Vienna and Visiting Marie Curie Fellow, Sussex Centre for Migration Research
- 28 Nov 'Migration and Health: some empirical questions', Professor Paul Boyle, University of St. Andrews
- 5 Dec 'Gender and whiteness: Irish women in the diaspora', Professor Bronwen Walter, Anglia Polytechnic University

Spring Term 2002

- 16 Jan 'Global border cities and families in Mediterranean migration', Dr Natalia Ribas-Mateos, Marie Curie Fellow, Sussex Centre for Migration Research
- 30 Jan 'Philosophies of exclusion: liberal political theory and immigration', Dr Philip Cole, University of Middlesex
- 27 Feb 'Religion and nation: Iranian local and transnational networks in London', Dr Kathryn Spellman, University of London
- 6 Mar 'Secondary movement: why asylum shopping is still the best way to get a bargain', Michael Collyer, Sussex Centre for Migration Research
- 13 Mar 'Greek-American return migration and questions of identity', Anastasia Christou, University of the Aegean and Visiting Marie Curie Fellow, Sussex Centre for Migration Research

Summer Term 2002

- 1 May 'Reconciling control and compassion: human smuggling and asylum-seekers', Dr Khalid Koser, Migration Research Unit, University College London
- 8 May 'Realities of a European immigration policy', Dr Richard Lewis, European Commission, Brussels
- 22 May 'Second-generation attitude? African-Italians in Milan', Dr Jacqueline Andall, University of Bath
- 29 May 'Migration from Mexico City to medium urban centres', Ricardo Sabates, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- 5 Jun 'Community, the state and the deserving citizen: Pacific Islanders in Australia', Dr Ellie Vasta, University of Oxford

Research Projects, 2001-02

Transnational Migration, Return and Development in West Africa (Richard Black, Russell King, Julie Litchfield, Hugh Waddington)

Funding Body: DFID

Value: £234,635 (2001-03)

Albanians in Italy and Greece: A Study in Migration Dynamics and Social Exclusion (Russell King, Nick Mai, with Gabriella Lazardis, University of Dundee)

Funding Body: Leverhulme Trust

Value: £115,398 (2001-03)

Kinship, Entrepreneurship and the Transnational Circulation of Assets (Katy Gardner, with Roger Ballard, University of Manchester)

Funding Body: ESRC Transnational Communities Programme

Value: £50,340 (1999-2001)

Nation and Identity in Exile and Return (Barbara Einhorn)

Funding Body: Leverhulme Trust

Value: £19,107 (2001-02)

Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Fellowship (Natalia Ribas, supervisor Russell King)

Funding Body: European Commission

Value: £63,804 (2001-03)

Longitudinal Studies: An Insight into Current Studies on the Social and Economic Outcomes for Migrants (Russell King, Tony Fielding, Ron Skeldon, Richard Black, Richmond Tiemoko)

Funding Body: Research contract from Immigration Research and Statistics Service, UK Home Office

Value: £14,382 (2002)

Survey of the Illegally Resident Population in Detention (Richard Black, Ron Skeldon, Michael Collyer, Clare Waddington).

Funding Body: Research contract from Immigration Research and Statistics Service, UK Home Office

Value: £46,410 (2002) *

Training grant

Migration and Asylum Research Training Initiative (MARTI) (Richard Black)

Funding Body: European Commission, DGXII

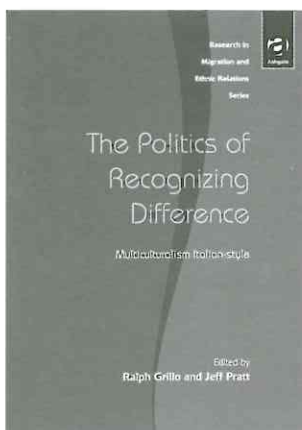
Value: 105,600 Euros (2000-04)

Publications

In addition to the publications listed below, the Centre has also maintained its commitment to making available the best in new migration research through its website. During the academic year, several new *Sussex Migration Working Papers* were published, on topics as diverse as Greek-American return migration, ethnic representation in Poland, the role of Chinese Christian churches in immigrant adaptation in New York, and UK border control.

The Centre's series of workshops continues to be a fertile ground for major publications on migration. During the year, new works appeared which drew on four SCMR conferences or workshops:

- *New Approaches to Migration: Transnational Communities and the Transformation of Home* (Routledge, 2001) edited by Nadje Al-Ali and Khalid Koser, drew on a conference of the same name organised by Nadje and Khalid at the Centre in September 2000, as part of the Centre's work on Bosnian and Eritrean transnationalism.
- *The Politics of Recognizing Difference:*

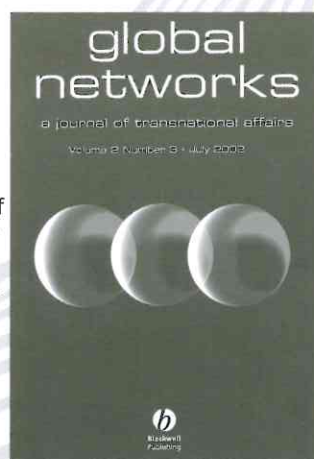


Multiculturalism Italian Style (Ashgate, 2002) edited by Ralph Grillo and Jeff Pratt, drew on a workshop on Italy as a country of immigration held in February 1999. The book includes chapters by a large number of Sussex faculty, students, and former students, including Ralph Grillo, Adrian Favell, Mariagiulia Grassilli, Nicola Mai, Laura Maritano, Davide Però, Jeff Pratt,

Bruno Riccio, Ruba Salih, Barbara Sorgoni, Elisabetta Zontini, as well as Thomas Eriksen and Dorothy Zinn, who strangely have no Sussex connection!

- *Transnational Households and Ritual* is the title of a special issue of the new journal *Global Networks*, edited by Katy Gardner and Ralph Grillo, and came out of a workshop on this theme held in May 2000.
- *Labour Mobility and Rural Society* is a special issue of the *Journal of Development Studies*, published in early 2002, and edited by former Sussex researcher Arjan de Haan, as well as Ben Rogaly of the University of East Anglia (UEA). The papers in this volume were first aired at a workshop jointly sponsored by the Centre, the Poverty Research Unit at Sussex, and UEA in 1998.

In addition, we have made available a new *Bibliography of Immigration, Racism and Multiculturalism in Italy* (2002), which was prepared by Laura Maritano. The bibliography can be found at: [http://www.susx.ac.uk/Units/CDE/Level2/Research/Italian Immigration Bibliography.pdf](http://www.susx.ac.uk/Units/CDE/Level2/Research/Italian%20Immigration%20Bibliography.pdf)



New Books by Sussex Faculty, 2001-02

- Gardner, K.** (2002). *Age, Narrative and Migration: life histories and the life course amongst Bengali elders in London*. Oxford: Berg
- Gardner, K. and Grillo, R.** (eds.) (2002) *Transnational Households and Ritual*. Special Issue of *Global Networks: A Journal of Transnational Affairs*, 2(3)
- Grillo, R.D. and Pratt, J.C.** (eds.) (2002). *The Politics of Recognizing Difference: Multiculturalism Italian Style*. Basingstoke: Ashgate.
- King, R.** (ed.) (2002) *Migration into Southern Europe: New Trends and New Patterns*. Special Issue of *Studi Emigrazione*, 145

Articles on migration and transnationalism by Sussex Faculty and Students, 2001-02

- Al-Ali, N., **Black, R.** and Koser, K. (2001) Refugees and transnationalism: the experience of Bosnians and Eritreans in Europe, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 27(4): 615-34
- Black, R.** (2002) Conceptions of 'home' and the political geography of refugee repatriation, *Applied Geography*, 22(2): 123-38.
- Christou, A.** (2002) Greek-American return migration: constructions of identity and reconstructions of place, *Studi Emigrazione*, 145: 201-30
- De Neve, G.** (2001) Towards an ethnography of the workplace: hierarchy, authority and sociability on the South Indian textile shop floor, *South Asia Research*, 21(2): 133-60.
- De Neve, G.** (2002) Weaving rugs for IKEA: the dynamics of subcontracting work for the global market in rural Tamilnadu, *Centre of South Asian Studies*, Occasional Paper No 4.
- Fender, S.** (2002) White trash, Black culture and the Federal Writers' Project, in Marçais, D. et al, (eds.), *Literature On The Move: Comparing Diasporic Ethnicities In Europe and The Americas*, Heidelberg: Univertatsverlag C. Winter
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- Grassilli, M.** (2002) Atzinganoi, mint tea and hip hop: (multi)cultural education in Bologna, *Studi Emigrazione*, 145: 137-60
- Grillo, R.D.** (2001) Transmigració i diversitat cultural en la construcció europea, in Coll, A.N. (ed.) *Europa Diversa*, Barcelona: Centre de Cultura Contemporània. [English version: *Transnational Migration and Multiculturalism in Europe*. Oxford: ESRC Transnational Communities Working Paper (WPTC-01-08).]
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King, R. (2002) Towards a new map of European migration, *International Journal of Population Geography*, 8(2): 89-106

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Mai, N. (2001) "Italy is Beautiful": the role of Italian television in the Albanian migratory flow to Italy, in King, R. and Wood, N. (eds.) *Media and Migration: Constructions of Mobility and Difference*, London: Routledge, 95-109

Mai, N. (2001) Transforming traditions: a critical analysis of the trafficking and exploitation of Albanian girls in Italy, in King, R. (ed.) *The Mediterranean Passage: Migration and New Cultural Encounters in Southern Europe*, Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 258-78

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Sabates, R. (2000) Job search and migration in Peru, *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 30 (2): 55-81

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Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)

In 2000, the Sussex Centre for Migration Research was chosen as the editorial base for the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)*, with Russell King as Editor and Jenny Money as Editorial Manager. Michael Collyer is Book Review Editor. In addition, *JEMS* has two Associate Editors, Adrian Favell (UCLA, ex-Sussex) in North America, and Richard Bedford (Waikato, New Zealand) in Australasia. Formerly quarterly, from 2003 *JEMS* will be published six times a year. This expansion of *JEMS*, publishing well over a thousand pages per year, reflects not only an increasing flow of high-quality papers submitted to the journal, but also the increasing importance of migration and ethnic issues at a global level.

JEMS publishes the results of first-class research on all forms of migration and its consequences, together with articles on ethnic conflict, discrimination, racism, nationalism, citizenship and integration. Additionally, it has a long-standing interest in policy debates and policy evaluation. About one in three issues of *JEMS* are guest-edited themed issues, often deriving from important international conferences and networks. Recent special issues have been on 'Immigrant entrepreneurship' (2001), 'Transnationalism and identity' (2001) and 'East-West migration and EU enlargement' (2002).

For all information on the journal, submission of articles etc., please contact the Editorial Manager, Jenny Money, at JEMS@sussex.ac.uk

Personnel 2001-02

Co-Directors

Professor Russell King
Richard Black

Associate Faculty

Jane Cowan (*Anthropology*)
Marie Dembour (*Law*)
Geert de Neve (*Anthropology*)
Barbara Einhorn (*Women's Studies*)
Professor Stephen Fender (*English*)
Professor Tony Fielding (*Geography*)
Katy Gardner (*Anthropology*)
Professor Ralph Grillo (*Anthropology*)
Elisabeth Harrison (*Anthropology*)
Julie Litchfield (*Economics*)
Lyla Mehta (*Sociology*)
Professor Jorg Monar (*Political Science*)
Filippo Osella (*Anthropology*)
Jeff Pratt (*Anthropology*)
Barry Reilly (*Economics*)
Rachel Sabates-Wheeler (*Economics*)
Professor Ron Skeldon (*Geography*)
Benjamin Soares (*Anthropology*)
Professor Ed Timms (*History*)
Alasdair Thomson (*History*)
Professor Alan Winters (*Economics*)
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