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**Africana Bibliography Project**

**Mauritania, Senegal, and Migration**

**Statement of research objectives:**

In this bibliography project I am attempting to expand both the breadth and depth of my knowledge on topics relating to migration in Mauritania and Senegal. My own ethnographic experience is very specifically situated in the context of a rural Soninke village in Mauritania and my future ethnographic research is proposed to take place in the context of rural Wolof villages in Senegal. Therefore, I am trying to find general historical political and economic information on both of these nation-states while also surveying the diversity of scholarly publications relating to migration in these two countries.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

Europa World Online

2003-2011. Africa South of the Sahara. London: Routledge. Electronic resource,

[http://www.europaworld.com/entry/ass](http://www.europaworld.com/external?url=http://www.europaworld.com/entry/ass) accessed October 10, 2011.

I found this resource directly on your website “key resources” tab. This is a great general source providing detailed and reliable general information at the national level. Most useful to me were the sections on recent history and economy. I looked at both Mauritania and Senegal following my research interests. This resource will be valuable in describing both political and economic realities to situate a discussion of migration. However, there is very little direct mention of remittances or migration in the discussions on economy.

Examples of useful materials:

Holligan, Victoria and Edith Hodgkinson.

2010. Economy (Mauritania). In Europa World Online. London: Routledge. Electronic resource,

[http://www.europaworld.com/entry/mr.ec](http://www.europaworld.com/external?url=http://www.europaworld.com/entry/mr.ec) accessed October 10, 2011.

Murison, Katherine

2010. Recent History (Mauritania). In Europa World Online. London: Routledge. Electronic

resource, [http://www.europaworld.com/entry/mr.hi](http://www.europaworld.com/external?url=http://www.europaworld.com/entry/mr.hi) accessed October 10, 2011.

Murison, Katharine and Pierre Englebert

2010. Recent History (Senegal). In Europa World Online. London: Routledge. Electronic resource,

[http://www.europaworld.com/entry/sn.hi](http://www.europaworld.com/external?url=http://www.europaworld.com/entry/sn.hi) accessed October 10, 2011.

Young, Ralph, Edith Hodgkinson, Richard Synge and Edward George

2010. Economy (Senegal). In Europa World Online. London: Routledge. Electronic resource,

<http://www.europaworld.com/entry/sn.ec> accessed October 10, 2011.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

Online Computer Library Center

1992-2011. Anthropology Plus. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC. Online Database.

<http://firstsearch.oclc.org/fsip?autho=100324117&dbname=AnthropologyPlus&done=referer>

accessed October 26, 2011.

I found this source directly through the library catalog search page under the” databases” tab. It is most easily found through the “by subject” function. I found Anthropology Plus to be a very useful database. I performed the following keyword searches (Mauritania + migration; Senegal + migration; Soninke; Wolof) and turned up reasonable numbers of materials. Many of these proved to be very interesting and possibly pertinent to my research. This database seems to contain a wider breadth of journals than AnthroSource. I found lots of articles including some that had just come out. The only thing that I found frustrating was that I can’t read all of the articles because of the language they’ve been written in. I also liked the function which allows you to search only journals which UF has a subscription to.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Kane, Abdoulaye

2010 Charity and Self-Help: Migrants’ Social Networks and Health Care in the Homeland. *Anthropology Today*. 26 (4): 8-12.

Melly, Caroline Marie.

2011 Titanic tales of missing men: reconfigurations of national identity and gendered presence in Dakar, Senegal. *American Ethnologist*. 38 (2): 351-376.

Razy, Élodie

2006 De quelques “retours soninké” aux différents ages de la vie: Circulations entre la France et le Mali. *Journal des anthropologues*. 106-107: 337-354.

Sy, Yaya

2000 L’esclavage chez les Soninkés: du village à Paris. *Journal des africanistes*. 70 (1-2): 43-69.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

Yale University; Human Relations Area Files. Inc.

2008-2011 eHRAF World Cultures. New Haven, Connecticut: HRAF. Online Database.

<http://ehrafworldcultures.yale.edu/> Accessed October 26, 2011.

HRAF is another resource found under the “databases” section of the online catalog, under the subject of anthropology. I have mixed feelings about the HRAF resources. I found it useful for finding historical and very general information about the Wolof, but almost nothing about the Soninke. Such is the nature of the database as it only covers certain cultures. I found only a handful of fleeting references to the Soninke on the entire database, one of which was interesting because it was a footnote citing a personal communication from a well-known ethnographer of the Soninke who worked in the 1960s. On the other hand, there was a great deal of information on the Wolof. There is a great diversity of topics and writing from 1759 to 1999. Most of the information is quite old and of relatively little utility to my current research.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Adanson, Michel

1759 A Voyage to Senegal, the Isle of Goree, and the River Gambia. London: J. Nourse.

Lagacé, Robert O. and Ian Skoggard

1999 Culture Summary: Wolof. *Human Relations Area Files*. New Haven, Connecticut. Digital Resource. <http://ehrafworldcultures.yale.edu/> Accessed October 26, 2011.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

The American Anthropological Association

2011 AnthroSource. Arlington, Virginia: AAA. Electronic Database.

<http://www.anthrosource.net/Default.aspx> Accessed October 26, 2011.

AnthroSource is another source found under the “database” list for anthropology on the UF library catalog. It is a resource that is not new to me and can provide useful information on anthropologists and departments. However, I found its journal database completely surpassed by Anthropology Plus. AnthroSource covers less journal titles and doesn’t show any that don’t appear in Anthropology Plus. The search functions are similar as well.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

Cambridge University Press

2011 Africa Bibliography. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press. Electronic Database.

<http://africabibliography.cambridge.org/> Accessed October 31, 2011.

Africa Bibliography is another database offered by the University of Florida libraries. However, there is no subject heading for “Africa” or “African Studies” under the library catalog database page and even a title keyword search under the database tab for “Africa” did not yield any results. Instead, I was able to locate this resource through the Africana Bibliography syllabus webpage on the linked page for Week 5 where it is the first source listed. I performed the following productive keyword searches: (Soninke; Wolof; Senegal + Migration). While these searches did not leave me with a long list of articles, I found the majority of those that did appear to be interesting and useful. This resource is nice because it covers many Africanist journals which are not found in social science databases. Most of the articles listed for this database did not appear in identical keyword searches on anthropological databases. In the case of author Élodie Razy, I found a good article published by her in an anthropology journal on Anthropology Plus, but I found another useful article published by her in an Africanist journal through Africa Bibliography.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Ndiaye, Lamine.

2008 L’emigration “clandestine” au Sénégal: acte criminal ou éthique “moderne” d’une société?

*Éthiopiques* 80: 255-67.

Razy, Élodie.

2007 Les sens contraires de la migration: La circulation des jeunes filles d’origine soninké. *Journal des africanistes*. 77 (2): 19-43.

Schmitz, J. and Humery, M-É.

2008 La vallée du Sénégal entre (co) développement et transnationalisme: irrigation, alphabétisation et migration ou les illusions perdues. *Politique africaine*. 109: 56-72.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

Cambridge Information Group.

2011 Dissertations & Theses: Full Text. ProQuest LLC. Electronic Database.

<http://proquest.umi.com/login> Accessed October 31, 2011.

I found this resource through a keyword search under the databases tab on the UF library catalog homepage. I searched for the keyword “theses” and it was the first listed database. I found this database to be extremely useful due to the fact that theses and dissertations are not generally listed by other databases. I performed the following keyword searches: (Soninke; Wolof; Mauritania + migration; Senegal + migration). I found several dissertations that I would like to have a chance to read. The only drawback is that some of these materials are not offered digitally and I will need to order them through the inter-library loan program rather than having instant electronic access which is the norm for the other databases which primarily use.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Glaes, Gillian Beth.

2007 The mirage of fortune: West African immigration to Paris and the development of a post-colonial immigrant community, 1960-1981. Ph.D. dissertation. The University of Wisconsin – Madison. Madison, Wisconsin.

Miller, David McCain.

1991 The emergence of a new elite: Migration, caste, kinship and the allocation of irrigated land by elected council in a Soninke village in West Africa. Ph.D. dissertation. Boston University. Boston, Massachusetts.

Richardson, Sonia Delphine.

2010 Realities et fictions du travail de l’immigre subsaharien dans la France postcoloniale.

Ph.D. dissertation. The University of Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa.

**Bibliographic Resource:**

Dilley, Roy and Jerry Eades.

1994 Senegal: World Bibliographical Series. Santa Barbara, California: Clio Press.

The text on Senegal in the World Bibliographic Series was found in the reference section of Library West at UF. It is nearly 300 pages long and covers a wide spectrum of topics ranging from geography to arts and crafts. In regards to the topic of migration amongst the Soninke and Wolof peoples there are several examples of published materials on Soninke migration, but none specifically related to Wolof migration. Nevertheless, work is useful because it provides some good sources on the history of Senegal ranging from translations of early Arabic sources to post-colonial political discussions. The book is quite dated as it was published in 1994. However, it consistently provides a wealth of sources up through the time of publication. Regarding my research it will be most useful for providing a historical background.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Diop, Abdoulaye-Bara.

1981 La société wolof: tradition et changement. Les systèmes d’inégalité et de domination.

Paris: Karthala.

Diop, Majhemout.

1972 Histoire des classes sociales dans l’Afrique de l’Ouest. Tome II. Le Sénégal. Paris:Maspero.

Samuel, Michel.

1978 Le proletariat africain noir en France. Paris: Maspero.

Weigel, J.Y.

1982 Migration et production domestique des Soninké du Sénégal. Paris: ORSTOM.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Clark, Andrew F. and Lucie Colvin Phillips.

1994 Historical Dictionary of Senegal. Metuchen, New Jersey: The Scarecrow Press, Inc.

This book was also found in the reference section of Library West at UF. The first section of the work provides a brief and informative introduction to Senegal. This is followed by a very useful “chronology of important events” which begins with the Paleolithic era and extends to 1991. There is also a useful table listing important political events in history as well as the full list of colonial governors. The majority of the work is comprised of a dictionary of terms relating to Senegal. What I found most useful were the overviews of important Senegalese personages included in this section. Finally, there is a bibliographic section listed by academic subject. While not as sizeable as the bibliography by Dilley and Eades, there are several entries in this book which do not appear in that text. Here specific book chapters pertaining to Senegal in larger edited volumes and journal articles are listed while in the work by Dilley and Eades these entries are not present. Again, because of the publication date of this work there is a lack of contemporary sources.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Ndoye, E.

1974 Migration des pionniers Mourid Wolof vers les terres neuves: role de l’économique et du religieux. in Samir Amin (ed.) Migrations in Western Africa. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Saint-Pére, J.H.

1925 Les Sarakholle du Guidimaka. Paris: Larose.

Tautain, L.

1885 Etudes critiques sur l’ethnologie et ethnographie des peuples du basin du Sénégal. Paris:

Ernest Leroux.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Nelson, Harold D.; Dolbert, M.; McDonald, G.; McLaughlin, J.; Marvin, B. and Moeller, P.W.

1974 Area Handbook for Senegal. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This work was found in the reference section of Library West at UF. It is a publication that was developed as a primer for United States government personnel travelling to or working in Senegal. Due to its publication date, many of the materials are woefully outdated. Nevertheless, it covers an extensive range of topics relating to Senegal. However, the majority of the information provided in this volume is superceded by articles on Senegal found in the digital resource *Africa South of the Sahara* listed above.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Calderini, Simonetta; Cortese, Delia and Webb Jr., James L.A.

1992 Mauritania: World Bibliographical Series. Santa Barbara, California: Clio Press.

This work was found in the reference section of Library West at UF. This book is about half of the size of the work on Senegal in the same series. In terms of ethnographic information, the vast majority is in reference to the Maure ethnic group. There is no specific section relating to migration. Nevertheless, there are some interesting references for general works on Mauritania, historical works discussing the colonial period, as well as several referring to socio-political relations between Mauritania and Senegal. Again, because of the publication date there is a lack of current sources.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Gerteiny, Alfred G.

1967 Mauritania. London: Pall Mall.

Stewart, Charles C.

1990 Une interpretation du conflict mauritano-sénégalais. in Mauritanie entre arabité et africanité. Baduel, P.R. (ed.) Aix-en-Provence, France: Éditions Édisud. p. 161-70.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Pazzanita, Anthony G.

2008 Historical Dictionary of Mauritania. Lanham, Maryland: The Scarecrow Press, Inc.

In its third edition this work is much expanded and updated from the second, published in 1996. The work is now almost 600 pages long. The chronology now includes political events up to August of 2008. The work is focused primarily on social and political events since the moment of independence. The bibliographic section is organized thematically and provides many useful post-independence sources. For example, there are over ten sources listed for the subject of the 1989-90 crisis with Senegal, as well as a similar number of sources listed under the heading “the politics of agriculture and land reform.” The vast majority of the work is devoted to the dictionary which is useful in providing reference to political and historical figures and events.

Examples of Useful Materials:

De la Brosse, V.

1991 Le développememt rural: un processus non-démocratique dans un ‘no man’s land’ legal: une etude de cas en Mauritanie. *International Journal of Refugee Law*. (Oxford) 3 (4): 721-30.

N’Gaide, Abderrahmane.

2004 La modernité mauritanienne: enjeux difficiles d’une quête de citoyenneté. *Afrique et Développement/Africa Development* (Dakar) 29 (4): 56-74.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Ould Hamody, Mohamed Saïd.

1995 Bibliographie générale de la Mauritanie. Condé-sur-Noireau, France: Corlet.

This general bibliography was found in the reference section of Library West at UF. It provides a thorough listing of sources relating to Mauritania including many Mauritanian government publications as well as theses and dissertations from the University of Nouakchott which are not listed elsewhere. Unfortunately, it is not organized in a reader-friendly manner and annotations are not provided for any of the sources. Nevertheless, I think that I will eventually find some worthwhile sources after careful review.

**Bibliographic Source:**

The World Bank Group.

2011. The World Bank. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank Group. (electronic resource)

<http://www.worldbank.org> Accessed November 27, 2011.

This website is a portal which provides free pdf and online text access to the full spectrum of World Bank publications. Particularly useful to my research interests were publications found most easily by selecting the “topics” tab and then selecting “migration and remittances”. Here I was able to find the latest and most comprehensive sources for statistical data pertaining to migrants and remittances. There are data sets provided for individual countries, global regions, and the world as a whole. Additionally, there are reports discussing significant shifts in migrant and remittance trends.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Plaza, Sonia and Dilip Ratha, eds.

2011. Diaspora for Development in Africa. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

Ratha, Dilip with Sanket Mohaptra, Caglar Ozden, Sonia Plaza, William Shaw, and Abebe Shimeles.

2011. Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills, and Investments. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

The World Bank Group.

2011. Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

**Bibliographic Source:**

International Organization for Migration.

2011. International Organization for Migration. Geneva, Switzerland. (electronic resource)

<http://www.iom.int> Accessed November 27, 2011.

This website is the homepage of the International Organization for Migration and offers the full range of the group’s publications for free pdf download under the “bookstore” tab. A keyword search function is available on this page. However, the primary reports are easily found under the “bestsellers” listing on the right-hand side of the page. The organization focuses on producing documents for use by policymakers, but has a lot of data which applies to my own research as well. Specifically, the organization has published country case studies on both Mauritania and Senegal which take a detailed look at the causes and consequences of migration in these national realms. While similar to World Bank information, I found publications by the International Organization for Migration to be more detailed in specific cases while not offering as wide of a range of publications and being slightly less up-to-date than the World Bank.

Examples of Useful Materials:

International Organization for Migration.

2010. World Migration Report 2010: The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change. International Organization for Migration: Geneva, Switzerland.

Saleh, Sidna Ndah Mohamed.

2009. Migration en Mauritanie: Profil National 2009. International Organization for Migration: Geneva, Switzerland.

Some, Aymar Narodar.

2009. Migration au Sénégal: Profil National 2009. International Organization for Migration: Geneva, Switzerland.

**Bibliographic Source:**

African Studies Centre Leiden.

2011. African Studies Abstracts Online. African Studies Centre Leiden: Leiden, The Netherlands. Electronic Database. <http://www.ascleiden.nl/library/abstracts/asa-online/>

Accessed Dec. 5, 2011.

This database is interesting as you can either browse individually published versions of the journal through the website or search for keywords. However the keyword search is awkward as it opens a new tab and starts you out in Dutch. Also, this search does not connect through to UF libraries so I have no immediate knowledge about whether or not UF owns the item. I am required to copy the information and then search for it again through another database or the library catalog to find full-text. This makes me unlikely to use this resource very extensively. Additionally, most materials that came up during keyword searches (for Mauritania + migration or Senegal + migration) did not reveal any new resources and most were more than ten years old. Nevertheless, when I searched for Senegal + remittances I was able to find a few new resources which I had not encountered through other databases. In both cases they were items not published in North America.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Cotula, Lorenzo and Camilla Toulmin. Eds.

2004. Till to tiller: international migration, remittances and land rights in West Africa. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.

Manauh, Takyiwaa. Ed.

2005. At home in the world?: international migration and development in contemporary Ghana and West Africa. Accra, Ghana: Sub-Saharan Publishers.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Moeller, Roger W. Ed.

2011. A Current Bibliography on African Affairs. Amityville, NY: Baywood Publishing Company. Quarterly. 1962- Present.

This bibliographical journal is well organized and indexed. Unfortunately I was unable to find a single useful source related to my topics of interest. The vast majority of information is skewed to Southern Africa. I looked through all available 2010 and 2011 journals. What titles I was able to find pertaining to Senegal were almost exclusively related to medical interests. No titles were listed at all for Mauritania. Searching under the subject of migration was also to no avail as here again most titles were related to the medical conditions of migrants.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Walter De Gruyter GmbH & Co.

2011. International African Bibliography: Current Books, Articles and Papers in African Studies. Berlin, Germany: Walter De Gruyter GmbH & Co. Quarterly. 1971-Present.

While similar in format to the other periodical format bibliography in UF libraries, this resource proved to be much more useful in relation to my research interests. I like how it is organized directly by country with subject guides at the end. This source has several current articles listed for Senegal in 2011 which pertain to migration. The 2010 versions also have many sources related to Mauritanian political realities (a hard to find topic).

Examples of Useful Materials:

Bouilly, Emmanuelle.

2010. La lute contre l’émigration irrégulière au Sénégal: carrier d’une cause, trajectoires d’acteurs et jeu de practiques dans un espace de mobilization internationalisé. *Canadian Journal of African Studies*. 44(2): 229-255.

Foley, Ellen E. and Chiekh Anta Babou.

2011. Diaspora, faith, and science: building a Mouride hospital in Senegal. *African Affairs*. 110(438): 75-95

**Bibliographic Source:**

Public Affairs Information Service.

2011. PAIS International. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-Clio. Electronic Database. <http://csaweb106v.csa.com/> Accessed December 5, 2011.

I found this database to be somewhat useful as I found some new titles under similar keyword searches (Mauritania + migration or Senegal + migration). However, in general there was a smaller list of titles than on other databases and these titles seemed more tangential to my main interests.

Examples of Useful Materials:

Amnesty International.

2008. Mauritania: “Nobody Wants to Have Anything To Do with Us”: Arrests and Collective Expulsions of Migrants Denied Entry into Europe. New York: Amnesty International Publications.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Brill Academic Publishers.

2011. Index Islamicus. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill Academic Publishers. Electronic Database.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?authtype=ip,uid&profile=ehost&defaultdb=ich>

This database was a good resource and provided several new finds related to my research interests when searching by keyword for general information on Mauritania and Senegal.

**Bibliographic Source:**

Elsevier Science.

2001. International Development Abstracts. New York: Elsevier Science. Bi-Monthly 1982-2009.

This resource is more difficult to navigate than other bibliographic or abstract journals. In looking for materials related to Mauritania or Senegal I found that most were related to health care and not to my interests. This resource is only very marginally useful for my research.