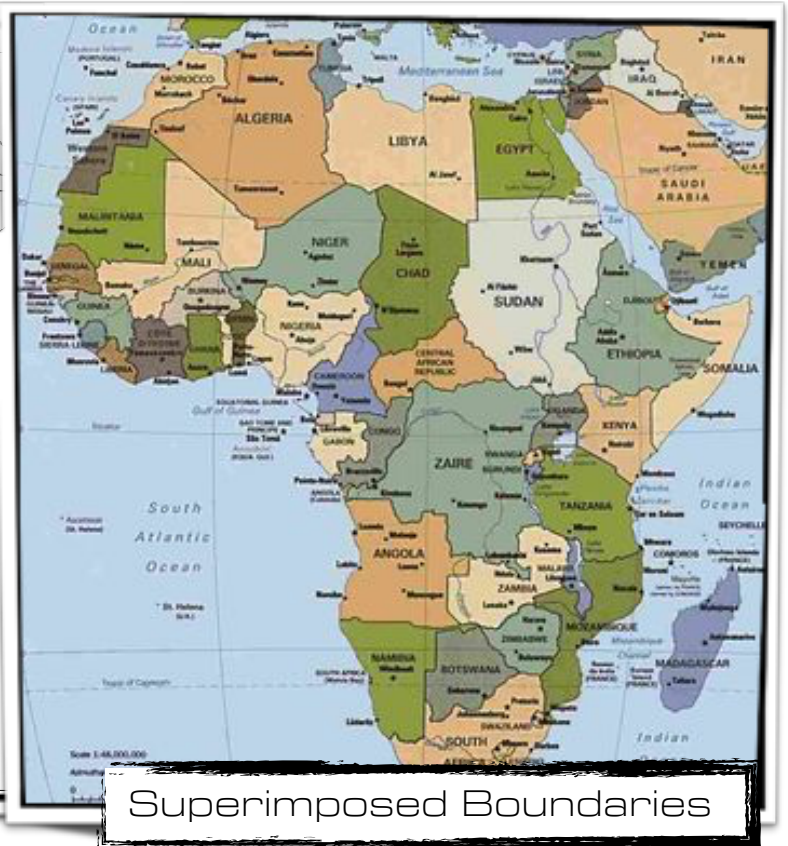
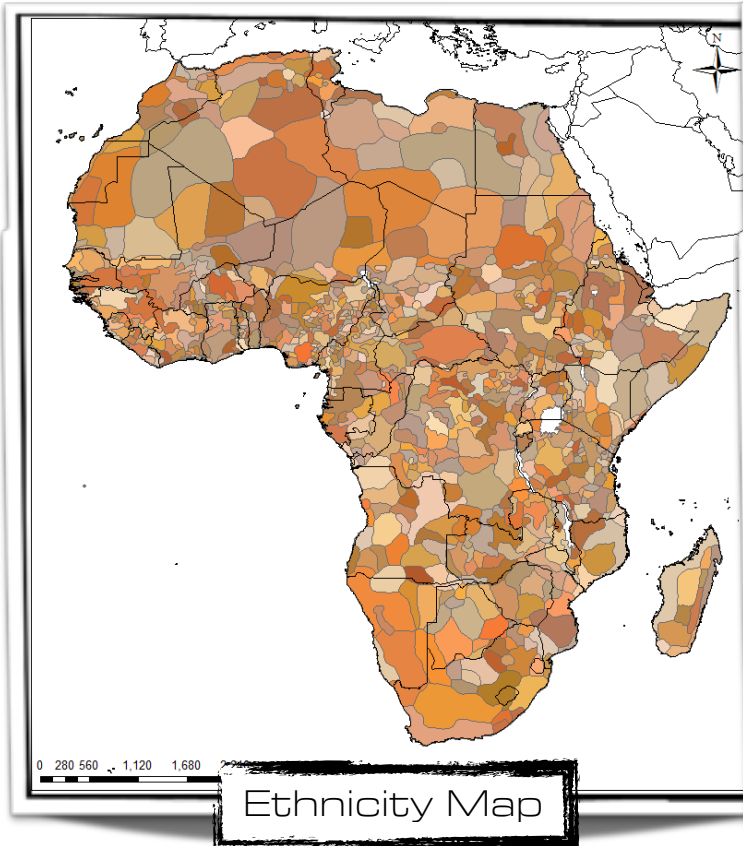


I. Modern Era Migrations

Europe: WWII. After centuries of redistributing population masses to far off colonies and the USA, Europeans were faced with a new crisis in Nazis Germany. As Hitler came into power in 1933, German policies began to isolate and persecute anyone that was not considered socially fit or racially pure. The first group to be pushed out of Germany were the Jews, who saw legal codes like the Nuremberg Laws as directly discriminatory - changing the legal status and limiting the social movement of Jews. As events moved towards war, more people left Europe as refugees. By the height of WWII, it is estimated that 60 million refugees had fled Europe. Those with relatives overseas, tried to rejoin their families. However, most of the people caught in the forced migration were moving in an attempt to survive. Most European refugees moved East, where refugee camps had been setup in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. One of the largest refugee camps during WWII was in Aleppo, Syria.

Tale of Two Africas. Africa has two diverging story / lines - the forced migration and the voluntary migration.

The forced migration storyline begins after WWII and the Decolonization of Africa. The European powers were bankrupt and did not have the wealth to be able to maintain or control their colonial possessions. As Europe ended (most) of their empires, the European leaders superimposed boundaries upon Africa; making and enforcing new country borders without the consent or permission of the African people. The Europeans completely ignored pre-existing racial or social boundaries when drawing the new states; dividing some tribal groups and uniting others who were already on poor terms. The European withdrawal left a power-vacuum, along with pulling out what little funding came into the continent.



The results were nearly catastrophic. Regions that were struggling economically under colonial rule fell into ruin. The Europeans did not invest into industrialization or infrastructure, leaving the infant states with little to support itself. The power vacuum, economic depression and racial tensions caused political instability and the rise of armed militias. The presence of armed militias caused the government leaders to ruthlessly use their armies to keep power and control. In Ethiopia, Angola, and Mozambique, the governments harshly cracked down with military force to suppress insurgent/extremist groups like Al Shabaab; with innocent civilians caught in the process. In Western Africa, Al Quida and Boko Haram is attempting to establish an Islamic Caliphate or kingdom, in Mali and Nigeria. In Sudan, the Janjaweed, representing the Islamic citizens of the North, began to violent attack and kill large numbers of Christians and animist/tribal traditions in the South, near Darfur. Many are claiming this to be a genocide. Many of these groups use child soldiers, bully, abuse, and kidnap people for ransom.



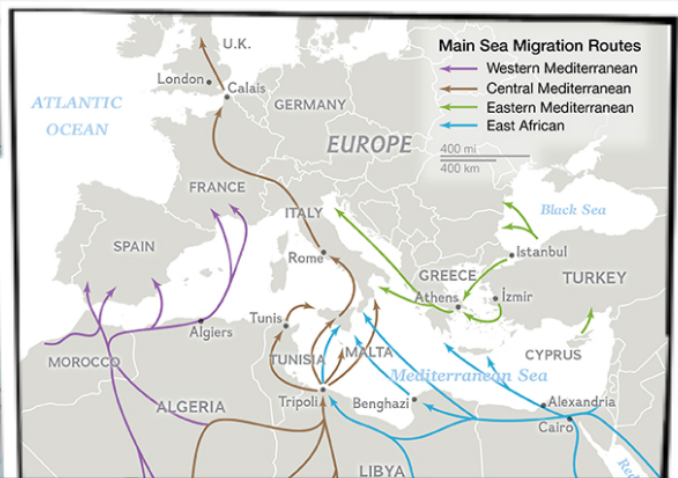
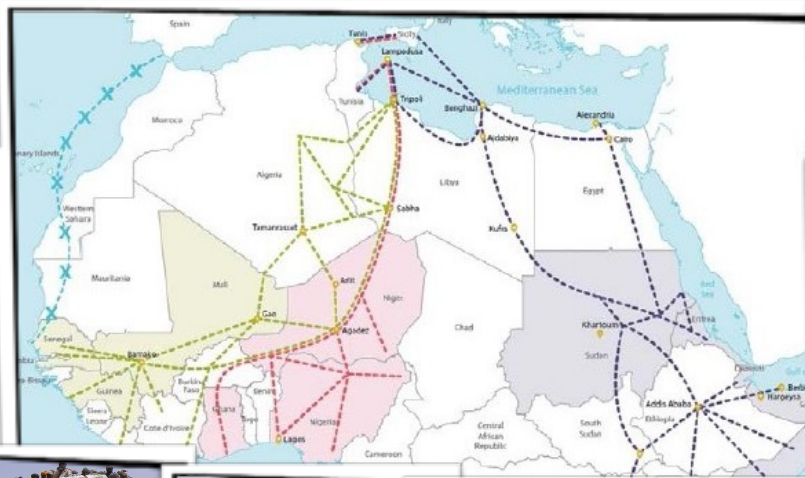
In addition to the political violence and instability has been the economic depravity, demographic transition, and environmental factors. Most every African country has transitioned to being a Stage 2 country, both demographically and developmentally. This is resulting in a population explosion among the 0-20 year old cohorts.

This population explosion is coupled by the eastern regions have drought and famine issues. Somalia and Ethiopia have been struggling through a series of droughts and famines, in addition to their political crises. This has caused a massive refugee crises, as people have fled to Kenya in hopes of reaching the UN established refugee camps. The largest camp is Dadaab, located on the northern side of Kenya, the edge of the desert. The camp has been in place for over 20 years, housing 300,000 people and growing.

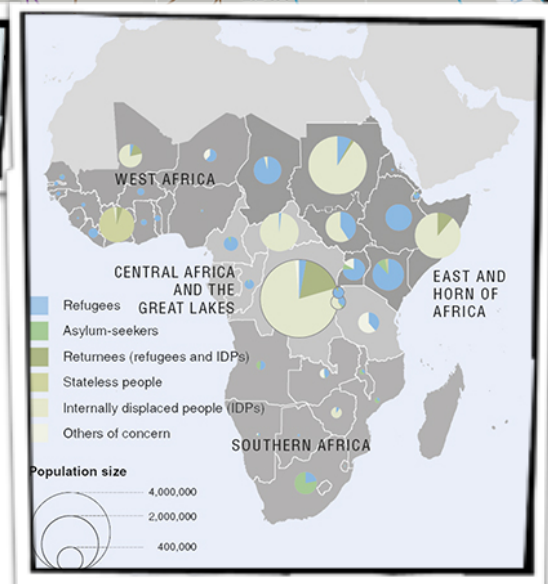


An emigration of 2.4 million people have been step migrating through Sub-Saharan Africa to the Maghreb, consisting of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya. The step migration typically begins with a rural-to-urban migration; as people hope

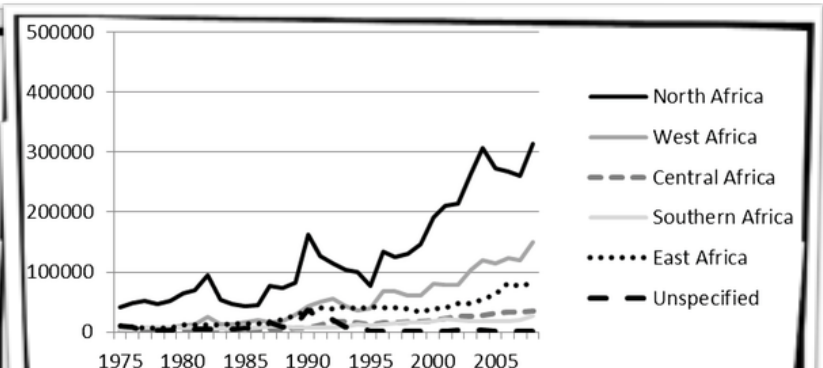
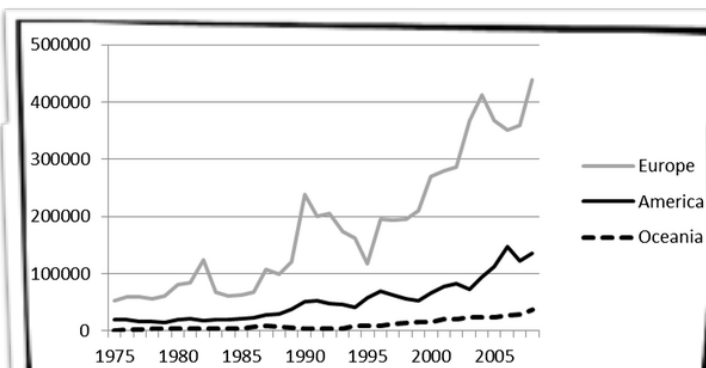
for a better life and opportunities in the cities. When the migrants arrive, they are met with overcrowding and overstressed food, water and sanitation infrastructures. In correspondence with the Gravity theory, migrants make their way to the most developed urban centers in their region, mainly in Nigeria - Africa's riches and most successful democracy - who have developed around the exporting of oil resources. Those who did not find successful opportunities, continued to migrate to the coast with the goal of reaching Europe. The desired designation tends to correspond with the country that had colonized the region: Western and Northern African countries aimed for France, Eastern Africans for Italy, Central Africans to Belgium and UK.



People pay smugglers and traffickers to transport them across the Mediterranean Sea. Migrants get overcrowded into boats or inflatable rafts and sent across. Some make it to Europe. Other boats are overfilled, and capsize or sink. The Italian and Spanish coast guards have been kept busy searching for and identifying the vessels; many times having to pull drowning people out of the water. Those who get caught, get held in detention centers, until it can be determined who is a refugee that can stay as opposed to someone who is an economic opportunist that gets deported to their country of origin.

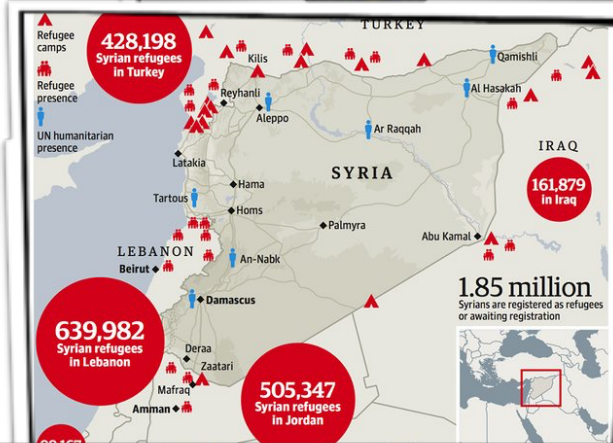


While the tragedies of Africa receive the greatest press, it does not tell the full story of migrants in Africa. Close to 85% of Africa's internal and international migration is legal, voluntary and in pursuit of development opportunities. While many African countries had a rough beginning, there are regions of Africa that are developing and are experiencing economic success. In accordance with Zelinsky's Model of Mobile Transition, the increase in development, there is an increase in movement. As a country or region moves from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and Stage 3, the people become interconnected to global network of trade and knowledge. They learn about more places and people; with greater chances of developing interconnected social networks outside of their home town. Subsequently, development in countries bring improved transportation. Space-time compression is improved, as is safety in travel. A drastically increasing number of educated and financially secure Africans are moving into Europe, American and Oceania/ Southeast Asia. With the increased migration and global interconnection, there are benefits of remittances and improved trade relations.



Crises in the Middle East. Since 2000, there have been a series of violent conflicts that have shattered the Middle East. In 2003, the USA entered into the “War on Terror,” beginning military conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan to remove Saddam Hussein and the Taliban from power. In this power vacuum began to form “extremist” groups, based around political, religious and ethnic identities trying to gain the sovereignty they believed their group deserved. Out of the mess formed the Islamic State (also referred to as ISIS/ISIL). Meanwhile, the USA had planted “seeds of democracy” throughout North Africa and the Middle East. In 2009, those seeds sprouted, giving rise to the Arab Spring (also known as the Facebook Revolution because of the use of social media to organize the people). The Islamic people, through the power of social media, began to demand rights and protected liberties. The people over through the dictators in Tunisia and Egypt through the power of protest. In Libya, the dictator Muammar Gaddafi, tried to use foreign mercenaries to squash the rebellion; but the rebels overthrew Gaddafi with help from France and the USA. When the Arab Spring reached Syria, dictator Bashar Al Assad decided to follow the Gaddafi approach, using his army to fight the rebel forces, that received support from the USA and some European countries. To complicate matters, Assad received help from his allies in Russia and Iran, as well as ISIS stepping in militarily to make its claim to land and resources in the area. In each of these crises, there has been the fear of violence, oppression, and persecution. As the situations degenerated, food and water became scarce, with job opportunities disappearing.

These political conflicts have helped cause the worst refugee crises since WWII. In 2015, there were over 60 million refugees in transition. The most travelled corridor is from the Middle East to Europe through Greece and Turkey. Many attempted to travel by foot, fleeing through Turkey into Eastern European countries. Refugee camps were established along the Syrian/Turkey border to help provide aid to the families that were fleeing. Other refugees choose the path of taking a boat or raft to Greece. Refugees paid smugglers and traffickers to get them across the Aegean Sea to the Greek Islands or mainland. Because of the European Union’s Schengen Area, EU members do patrol their borders; allowing free movement of people and goods between countries. Once on the mainland, the lack of border control allowed the refugees to migrate to the desired final destination. Countries experiencing the effects of DTM Stage 5, like Germany and Sweden, were initially more eager to accept the refugees, to help with their employment crisis.





This route became blocked with a series of intervening obstacles. Turkey erected a border fence and border patrol. ISIS began patrol frequently used corridors to keep populations from fleeing. European countries that were accepting refugees began to experience public outcries from the native peoples. The common refrains rang out: They are stealing out jobs. They will suppress our wages. They are stressing out infrastructure and social services. They will ruin our cultural heritage. They are criminals. There could be terrorists in their midst. While most of these claims have been common refrains of xenophobic, anti-immigrant mindsets, the Syrian forced migration took a unique twist: ISIS proclaimed they were sending fighters to foreign countries disguised as refugees. This claim was further backed up by two terrorist attacks in France and one in Belgium. Many Eastern European countries, who are struggling Stage 2-Stage 3 countries themselves, increased border patrols and made it clear the refugees were not welcomed. Germany, France, and Sweden initially accepted large numbers of refugees but have since backed off as anti-immigrant hostilities rose amongst the citizens. The EU worked out an arrangement with Turkey, who already had an established guest worker program with Germany, to keep more of the refugees in Turkey. In exchange, the EU agreed to provide more money to support the camps and to speed up the processing of VISAs for Turkish citizens into the EU. Britain reached a point of anti-immigration sentiment, both refugee and Eastern European, that they voted to begin leaving the European Union and its Schengen Area. Other core countries, like the USA and Australia, have placed strict quotas and intense application processes to better “select” those whose values and skill sets best serve the needs of the country.

To the east, the war in Afghanistan has lasted well beyond a decade. Truth be told, there is not a “peaceful” period in Afghanistan’s history. As the USA, along with UN forces, fight the Taliban for sovereignty, the people of Afghanistan have been caught in the middle of the crisis. As a Stage 2 country, Afghanistan’s infrastructure and resources were already limited, and have been further stressed by the violence and political upheaval. Over 4 million emigrants have fled Afghanistan, mostly as refugees; 2 million to Iran, 2 million to Pakistan. This has been a brain drain to Afghanistan, as the bulk of the migrants have been the educated and skilled populations. Pakistan welcomed a large number of Afghani medically trained professionals. They have provided a significant boost to the Pakistani healthcare system and quality of life, while equally lower the standard of living for those who remain in Afghanistan.

Middle East Oil Money and Migration. While much of the news centers around the catastrophes of Syria, that does not tell the whole story. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia are both experienced increases in net migration due to the increased construction, resulting from the boom in oil revenue. Dubai currently employs over 1.2 million South Asians, as well as construction companies from South Korea, in their efforts to build their urban infrastructure and prepare for hosting the World Cup. With these increases in business travel and tourism, there has been an increase in female migrant workers from Asia. The primary job request is for domestic service workers, especially in the booming hotel industries. In both cases, workers are prone to low wages and abuse; with no method of recourse or restitution for crimes.

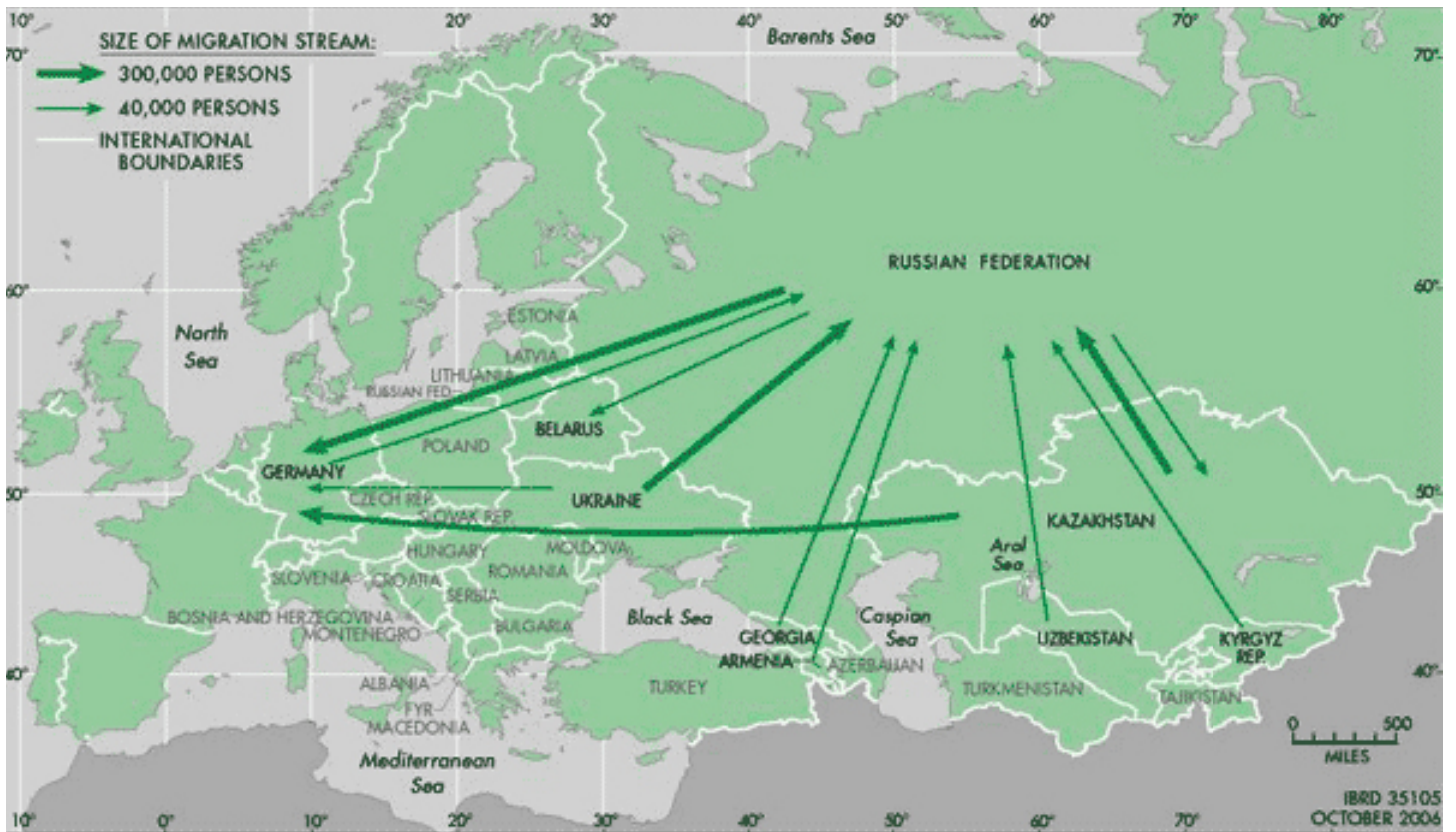
Riyadh Saudi Arabia: 1980



Riyadh: 2010



As the Middle East oil giants develop, they are working to reduce their dependency on Asian countries for workers. This is especially true in the tertiary and quaternary sector work. Asia has a wealth of skilled, educated labor that is willing to migrate for better economic opportunities. While this has been beneficial for filling labor gaps, it is creating resentment amounts natives in the Middle East. Greater emphasis is being placed on training native workers to fill jobs, improving the quality of life for the citizens of the country.



Russia. Russia is working through two migration situations. The first series of migrants is from Ukraine. During the days of the USSR, much of Ukraine was once controlled by the USSR and became home to ethnic Russians. After the collapse of the USSR in 1992, Ukraine gained independence; with the new border encompassing many people who view themselves as Russian instead of Ukrainian. This has caused tensions between the Ukrainian Government and Russians in Ukraine's borders; that erupted into a violent conflict in 2013. Hundreds of thousands of migrants immigrated to Russia for political and economic stability.

The second migration involving Russia is in the Central Asian regions. Like the Ukraine, many of the -stan countries used to be a part of the USSR and have colonial ties back to Russia. Like Africa, once the empire collapsed; many of the former colonies kept economic ties, and people have migrated back to the colonizer. Russia has been open to this because the population is a DTM Stage 5, with a desperate need for 18-30 year old workers and families. Russia has a welcoming guest-worker program with the Central Asian countries to fulfill this demographic need, while those workers are pulled by the economic opportunities.

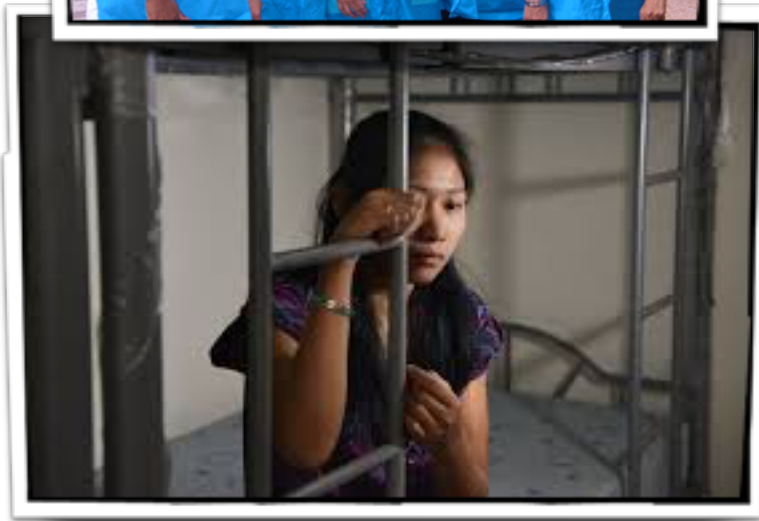


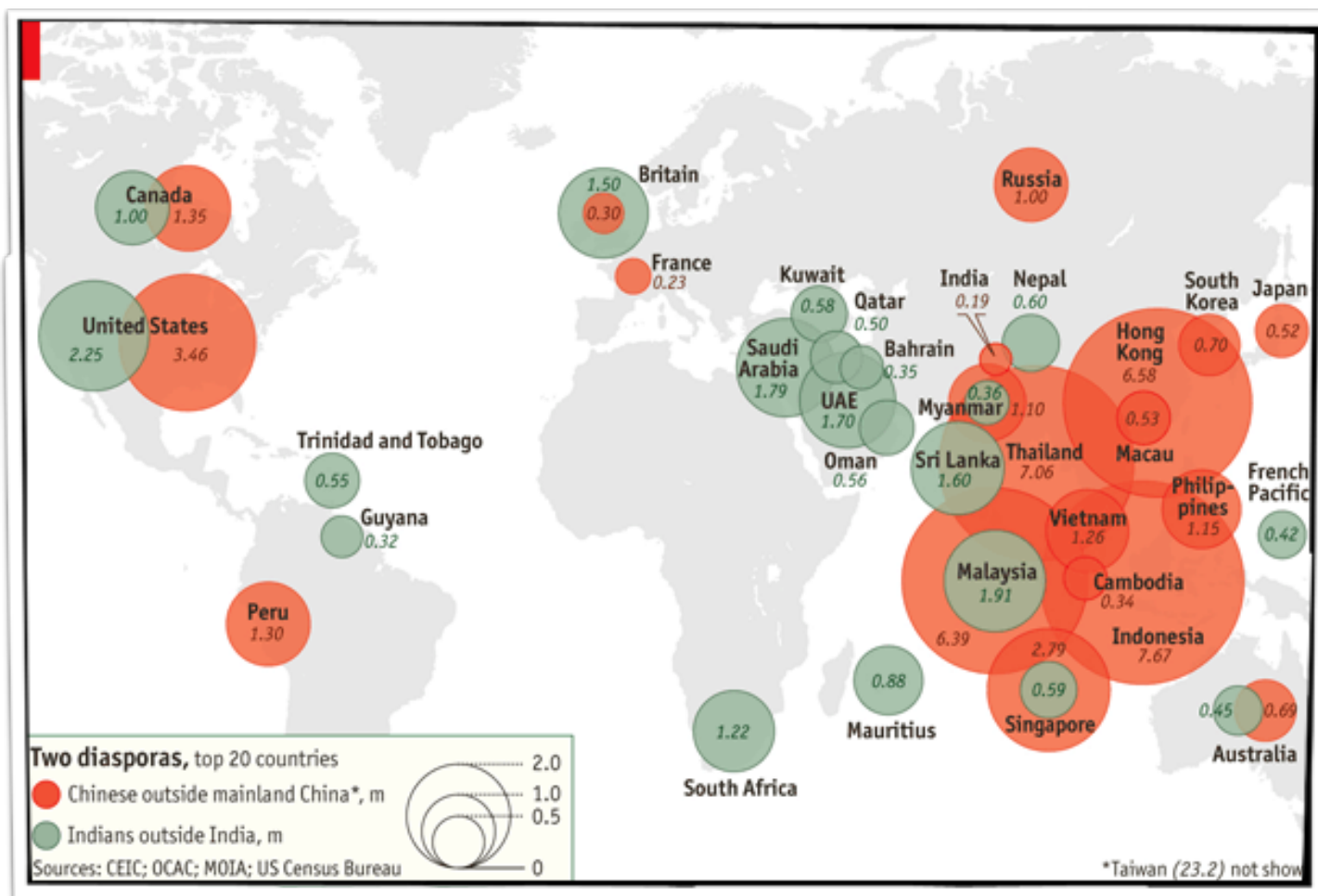
Asian Migration. South and East Asia are home to a majority of the world's population, thus being major contributors to the world's migration situations. The Pacific Regions are rapidly developing; with many countries moving from Stage 2 to Stage 3 in accordance to Rostow, DTM and Zelinsky. This trend implies that there will be a continuing explosion of young people, who have greater skills and education, moving to urban areas, with access to improved transportation infrastructures. This trend has resulted in 20 million Asian migrants world wide, 8.7 million in the Middle East. The primary regional destinations for voluntary Asian emigrants looking for improved economic and political opportunities are: Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea. The main international destinations are the USA, Europe (Italy and UK), Australia, and New Zealand.



Key to understanding the Asian migration is the contributions of highly skilled labor to the global market. As Asia continues to develop, there has been an explosion in the availability of skilled workers. For example, China has more "Honors-Level" students, then America has total student population. The Asian countries are investing heavily into education, as well as sending students overseas to established educational facilities. This is creating a pool of engineering, technology and medical professionals - all areas of high need in the Semi-Periphery and Periphery countries. This is especially true, as they are willing to work for a lower wage then their counterparts in the core. These millions of migrants are not immigrating work on railroads or dams, but instead working in tertiary and quaternary positions. This is causing two areas of concern. The first is from the Asian countries, being concerned about the brain drain. Money is being invested into the development of these students, but other countries are receiving the benefits of the labor (aside from millions of dollars in remittances...) From the perspective of the destination countries - companies are appreciating the lower cost of labor that corresponds with being able to offer cheaper products or services for a higher profit margin. However, the citizens are concerned about the reduced number of available jobs and the wage suppression. Since the Asian immigrants are willing to work for less money, high-paying jobs are beginning to see wages suppressed.

For Asian women, the immigration storyline has a different twist. More Asian women have urbanized, giving them access to job opportunities previously unavailable to them. For many women, this has been an improvement over the rural lifestyle, where they had zero control over their lives. However, access to jobs is not the same as job equality. There has been an increase in international economic opportunities for domestic workers and female entertainers (i.e. prostitutes). These jobs both pose significant risks for women. First, those are jobs that pry on the submissiveness instilled in uneducated rural Asian women, leading to abuse and neglect. Second, these women are vulnerable to be trafficked into slave-situations. Opportunities are presented to girls looking for a better life that seem too wonderful to be true. The girls find themselves in physically and sexually abusive situations in foreign countries, with no ability to escape or seek help due to financial, cultural and language barriers.

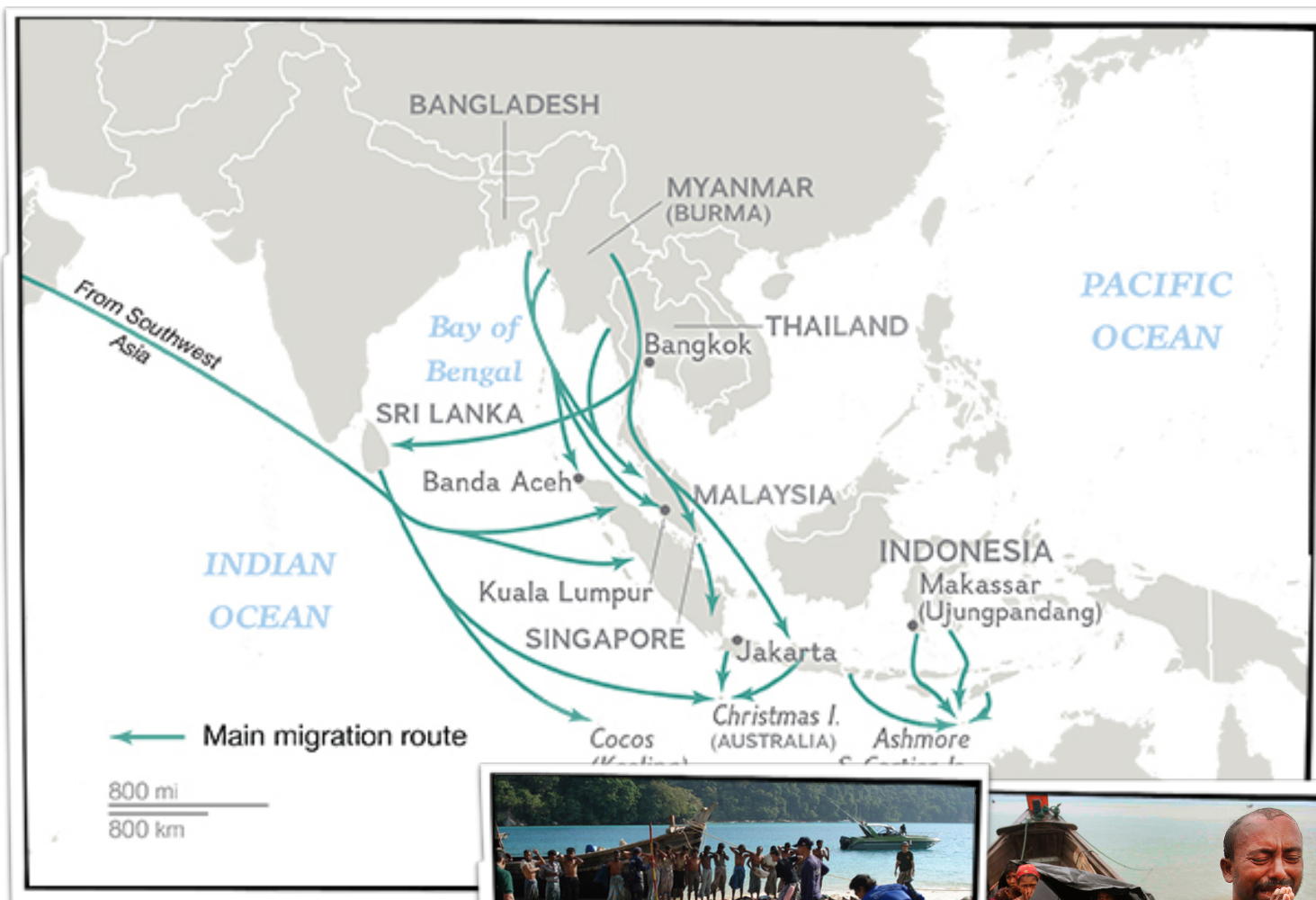




Investigating China more specifically, they are home to the world's largest internal migration. Taoism, the religion as the base of China's culture, promotes that the land of China is blessed and sacred. Lands outside of China are cursed. Thus, there is very limited cultural drive for the Chinese to want to leave China permanently. This is fundamental to understanding why historically when China was economically superior to the rest of the world, they settled for being a trading giant instead of a colonizing force like the Europeans. These cultural traits have led China to be more focused on internal migration and resettlement to meet labor needs. China has a forced housing system called Hukou, where each family is assigned to live in a certain region no matter the economic prospects of the area. Workers in rural regions are emigrating to Urban centers outside of their assigned hukou, looking for work to send remittances home. Every year, there is an estimated 170 million Chinese workers taking part in this internal migration.

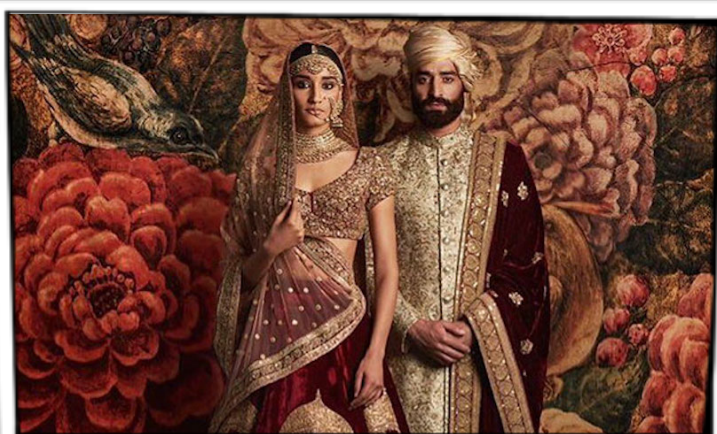
Asia has had a series of refugee crises in the 20th century. During WWI and WWII, Korean and Chinese refugees fled the Japanese occupation, and the resulting violence. The refugee crisis continued to escalate into the Cold War, with the Korean War, Vietnam War, and civil wars in Cambodia, Laos and Sri Lanka. In 1947, 10 million South Asians migrated when India was partitioned into two countries: creating a separate Indian and Pakistan. The Muslims migrated to Pakistan (and Bangladesh), while Hindus migrated to India. North Korea has produced 500,000 refugees, fleeing the food shortages, harsh economic recessions, and political oppression. This does not include environmentally based circumstances that created a large number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) like the Tsunami in Indonesia (2004) or the earthquake in Japan (2011)





The largest forced migration in Asia of the 21st century is in Myanmar (formerly Burma). The Hindu majority is violently oppressing the Rohingya, a Muslim minority group.

Laws have segregated and regulated the lives of the Rohingya. This has also been met with physical violence for the Myanmar people, forcing the Rohingya from their homes, to flee through the Himalayan Mountains. Refugees have been using fishing boats to be smuggled to Indonesia - the world's largest Muslim country.



The future of Asian migration is focused on labor laws and cultural purity. As the Asian countries develop and globalize, many countries are fearing losing the uniqueness of their culture, as well as the "diminishing" or loss of their "ethnic purity." They are also concerned about the loss of young intellectuals to foreign countries, as opposed to the reinvestment into their home.

J. About Ethnicity

About Ethnicity and Race. Interwoven into the conversation regarding population and migration has been the subtopic of race and ethnicity. Ethnicity refers to social groups that have a common cultural heritage or tradition. Ethnicities tend to share similar language, religious beliefs, acceptable habits, family practices, etc. Throughout history, there has always been an “us” and “them” mentality in society. In ancient times, “us” was family, “them” was everyone else. As societies grew in size, density, and interaction, people became protective of the ideals that made “us” unique, and did not want those traits to be mixed (assimilated) or lost (acculturated).

During the 1880s, the idea of Social Darwinism spread through Western culture. Darwin promoted “survival of the fittest” between species. Social scientists promoted that humanity was divided into unique races, and each race was competing for survival. This promoted the idea certain races were superior to others, and encouraged the implementation of policies that protected or strengthened “our race,” while limiting or weakening “their race” as a matter of racial survival. This is exemplified by the USA’s eugenics and sterilization programs in the 1920s-70s; along with the Jim Crow laws. Another example was the Nazis policies towards eliminating the “weak” in Germany and attempting to exterminate the Jews and the Slavs.

Ethnicity and Migration. Ethnicity plays a key role in migration, having distinct cultural impacts on the destination location. As previously discussed, most migration is chain migration. People like to move to places where they already have friends or family. In accordance with Ravenstein, most migration takes place to urban centers. The combination chain migration and urbanization creates ethnic neighborhoods or communities within the urban center. As immigrants tend to be moving towards improved economic opportunities, they arrive from their expensive journey with little money to get started in their new life. The new arrivals find themselves reliant on their friends and family in the area for a place to live, access to food, access to job opportunities, and adaptation to the new language and culture. These ethnic communities, or ethnic enclaves, tend to center in apartment complexes because they are low cost, high density, vertical architecture that promotes community. Apartment complexes are located within walking distance of most amenities needed for urban life, like grocery stores, markets, and public transportation (bus, subway). This is critical, because apartment complexes in urban centers have larger population of people who do not have the finances to afford personal transportation, or the legal means to acquire the correct documentation. These apartments tend to have high occupancy; with 3-4 families sharing the costs of one apartment. Destinations that are not welcoming to immigrants pass laws segregating, or legally limiting, the location of migrants to certain regions of the city. An area segregated or designated to one particular ethnic group.



Toronto, Canada

Leavenworth, WA



Ethnic groups have a profound cultural impact on the destination location. While some groups choose to completely acculturate, most hold proudly to their culture. As discussed earlier, this impacts: language, food, cultural landscape/architecture, etc. The size and density of an ethnic population, has a strong correlation to the cultural impact they will have on the location. The cultural impact of ethnicity will be explored in the next three chapters.

Citizenship. Immigrants are looking for a new place to call home, with the appropriate legal protections. A citizen is an official legal resident, fully protected by the laws to the society. Depending on how a destination feels about immigrants will determine the path to citizenship. A country with a low or aging population may allow for dual citizenship or have a very low bar to clear to become a citizen. Other countries have a rigorous process that requires different levels of paperwork, classes, court hearings, and tests like the USA. Others do not allow anyone born outside of their countries ethnicity to be legal citizens, requiring one or both parents to have citizenship for a child to become legalized. Finally, there is the idea of birth-right citizenship. This is the idea that if a person is born in a location, they are legally a citizen. This concept is found primarily in North and South America.

Conclusion

Humanity is constantly on the move. More people are moving now than at any point in human history. Every day, millions of people make life changing decisions to change where they will live. Each story is unique. Each reason complicated. Each move having a lasting impact on the place they are leaving, as well as the one their new destination. Together, they make up the complex fabric of our humanity. A humanity that just can't be still.

