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English Summaries

Sonja Matter

Where Home no Longer is. The Repatriations of Swiss Citizens in Need of Assistance to their “Place of Origin” in the Early 20th Century

In 1920 the Swiss “concordat regarding assistance at the place of residence” became federal law. Henceforth people in need of assistance were to be supported where they resided rather than where they originated from (*Heimatort*). However, as shown in this paper, this legislation and its adjudication were based on specific mechanism of integration and exclusion: if socially vulnerable people such as the old, ill and disabled or single mothers were poor, they were particularly prone to be repatriated to their place of origin even if they had never resided there. The concordat thus maintained an incongruous legal framework providing for the free circulation of the people, while basic welfare needs remained tied to the place of origin.

Matthias Jung

A Model of Psycho-Social Sedentism as a Heuristic to Reconstruct the Consequences of Multilocality

This contribution proposes a theoretical model for sedentism and thereby an analytic tool providing insights into multilocality and its implications for the individual and society. “Sedentism” refers not only to an anchoring in time and space, but also to an elementary positioning of the self, characterized by its totality and not just by the social roles. Irrespective of concrete locations, such positionings may be communizations and activities in which one is wholly involved in an emphatic sense such as artistic performances or religious virtuosity. This sedentism and the associated resources and risks must be reconstructed *prior* to analyzing the consequences of multilocality as a way of living. It is only on the basis of such a reconstruction that forms of coping resulting from the problems involved with multilocality may be understood. Biographical interviews with people boasting precarious and successful sedentisms illustrate the explanatory value of this heuristic model.

Robert Nadler

*From the Present “Heimat” to the Appresent Home?
Multilocality and Creative Knowledge Workers*

Using a set of interviews with multilocal creative knowledge workers, this paper examines the relationship between place attachment and mobility. The concepts of

Heimat (home) and place-based identity are first discussed. Subsequently, I draw from Husserl's concept of appresentation and show how mobility and travel have become a source of attachment and an anchor point for the lifeworlds of creative knowledge workers. Appresentation describes the cognitive connection of past, present and prospective experiences. Applied to geographic space, coherent spatial patterns may be reconstructed which result in "appresentative ways of feeling at home" as the basis of individual sense making, identity and action.

Christiane Berth

Multilocal across Generations? German Coffee Traders

in Central America, 1870–1970

The article analyzes the ruptures and continuities in the multilocal lives of German coffee traders over three generations. Since the second half of the 19th century, intense trade networks between Northern Germany and coffee producing regions in Central America developed. German immigrants and hanseatic merchants played a central role in coffee production, export, financing and transport. Multilocal activities were of central importance for their economic success. Longer sojourns to the centers of coffee trade and production formed an important element of coffee merchants' education. Multilocal thinking and intense observation of international coffee markets were as important as regular stays in the coffee producing regions. However, multilocal lives also created vulnerabilities such as limited communication and growing opposition to German dominance in the coffee business. World War II became the central rupture for coffee merchants' multilocal lives as German immigrants were expropriated and interned in several Central American countries.

Gabriel Garrote

Resource and Distinction. Multilocality among the Elite and Notables of the

Rhone Valley, 1800–1830

Multilocality is a way to understand the forms of distinction and the diversity of the French nobility at the beginning of the 19th century. From multiple residences to multilocal influence, all notables used resources stretching beyond the narrow territory that they lived in or multiplied the support which they accrued as inevitable intermediaries of the government. As evidenced in this study on the Rhone Valley nobility, multilocality served at the same time as a means of distinction, above all as an elitist strategy of social differentiation distinguishing the superior part of the nobility through the capacity to overcome the pitfalls of multilocality and increase influence.

Christian Wille

Persistence and Informality of Border Spaces: Theoretical and Conceptual Thoughts and Empiric Findings

Mobility and internationalization have profoundly changed the world of working. In this process two positions have emerged with regard to the spatial dimension of the social: the deterritorialization thesis which assumes that space will vanish and the spatialization thesis which presupposes the resurgence of space. This contribution discusses the tendency for internationalization in the working world in light of these two positions. In so doing, it identifies a cross-border spatialization where cross-border workers span *border spaces* through the everyday practice of commuting. Partly based on new research in social geography and cultural sociology, this paper sets these *border spaces* into a theoretical framework and then determines their empiric properties on the basis of research conducted by the author.

Claire Boulanger

To be Present despite Distance. Malians Living in France

Active in the Health Sector in Mali

In exile migrants make specific experiences of the time-space relationship. They experience emotional and cognitive forms of multilocality and participate in the constitution of transnational social spaces. To gain a better understanding of the social signification of a multilocal way of life, this research focuses on the transnational practices developed by Malians living in France to answer the needs for health protection in Mali. The hierarchization of migration spaces (restrictive migration policies, health inequalities) puts the migration field linking Mali and France under pressure. This pressure tends to subvert the transnational practices of actors who in turn have to develop various resilience mechanisms to be able to act. The articulation of different analysis scales highlights therefore first (i) how individual actors manage, despite the distance, to support their kinship needing care and then (ii), how, at the collective level, members of a village community organize themselves and mobilize development actors in order to create and support health structures. At last (iii), we interrogate the specific role of Malian health professionals working in France.

Rosa Brandhorst

Migration in Personal and Family Histories: Transnational Cuban Families in the Context of Social Change

In the context of economic crisis, the devaluation of the Cuban *pesos* and privatization, migration and transnational households emerge as new survival strategies. Twenty percent of the Cuban population lives abroad. Those who stay in Cuba receive remittances and are thus upwardly mobile as opposed to well-educated Cubans who do not benefit from ties abroad. Based on the multi-sited analysis of biographical interviews, this paper shows how these changes shape individual experiences and how these experiences feed the social transformation process that ultimately undermine Cuba's socialist system.

Gwenn Pulliat

To be Here to Live Better There: Economic Strategies and the Food and Nutrition Vulnerabilities of Hanoi's Floating Population

This paper focuses on the everyday practices of the floating population in Hanoi, Vietnam, and analyzes how this population builds viable livelihoods between "here", the city, and "there", the countryside. Food practices are key: on the one hand, they reflect the daily constraints these individuals face while in Hanoi, on the other hand, they show how the floating population makes choices and develops strategies using the city as an economic resource to the benefit of the countryside. Such strategies may involve precarious living conditions and a higher level of vulnerability in the short term, but this is counterbalanced by improved living conditions for the household in the countryside, thus ensuring greater resilience in the long term.

Elisabeth Hyo-Chung Chung & Charlotte Guénard

Mobility in Rural Senegal: An Exploration of the Relationship between Food Vulnerability and Social Network

As part of the general problem of internal migration, this paper examines the mobility of a rural population in Senegal using retrospective annual data from the Niakhar area and a representative sample of 500 ethnic Serer "kitchens" drawn from a survey protocol aimed at observing mobility at different time scales. As the residential ubiquity of Serer households has already been studied, this paper re-examines the current relevance of these mobility strategies in situations of vulnerability. In particular, it seeks to understand the relative importance of short or longer

term mobility during the year preceding the survey, characterize individuals in mobility situations throughout the year ("residents" temporarily absent from the study area) and describe the current seasonal character of the observed mobility. Finally, it examines the determinants of the movements based on individual characteristics, family structure, as well as two synthetic indicators – an indicator of food vulnerability and an indicator of social network.

Aurélien Gentil

*Between Seasonal Mobility and Permanent Career Settlement:
Three Ways to Inhabit the Space-Time of the Summer Season*

With an ethnographic study conducted in a small French seaside village on the Landes coast as a starting point, this article examines the forms of temporary anchorings of a certain category of workers maintaining a discontinuous relation with work, space and time: the mobile bi-seasonal employees in tourism. Three ways of dealing with their seasonal workplace are discussed; first in terms of their entry and seniority; second in terms of contrasting patterns of assimilation which at first are highly individualized and then, viewed in a longitudinal manner, converge; and third as a tendency towards permanent settlement of a part of these workers on the Atlantic coastal region. This approach highlights the peculiar and evolving contexts of the place to which seasonal workers come to for temporary work, form social networks and, ultimately, construct a way of life, being and thinking.

Melanie Hühn

Multilocal Retiree Migration: Motivations and Strategies of German Senior Citizens in Spain between Individuality and Collectivity

An increasing number of German senior citizens have a second residence in Spain. This paper explores the underlying motivations and strategies based on field research in Andalusia, semi-structured interviews and the content analysis of local German-language newspapers. German senior citizens are motivated to pursue multilocal lives in order to compensate for the perceived deficits of each location. Besides climatic reasons, this includes the existence of a collective which shares a similar age, leisure interests, economic status and an image of successful aging. The ability to move from one home to another is seen as a personal choice and fulfillment. However, the latter very much depends on the links to the local German community in Spain.

Annemarie Matthies

Inclusions and Self-Positionings. Coping Strategies within the Context of Transnational Labor Migration

Since the mid-1990s scholars of migration debate the emergence of transnational *lifeworlds* as products of labor migration. Concepts such as *transnational social fields*, *cosmopolitanism* or *ethnoscapes* hold a central position in this debate. However, the question of the migrants' *self-positioning* in transnational contexts has thus far not received much attention. This article presents the findings from a field study in the Romanian village of Apold which raises the question of self-positioning using social network analysis and qualitative research interview. They show an intriguing incongruity between *factual* transnationalization of migrants' lifeworlds and *imagined* positionings that cannot be explained by specific living conditions generated in the context of labor migration.