

# Typologies of Illustrative Traumatizing Images of African Youths Migratory Pathways in Search of Voluntary Slavery Cutting Across South American Continent Attempting to Reach North American Continent 2000-2021

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**Abstract:** In order to face the realities of things and making African youths to be aware of the danger between life and death in search of extra- continental greener pastures, we deemed it necessary to bring out substantial images which communicate more visibly. Seeing just those different photos of the Darien Gap crossing between 2000 and 2021 are enough evidence to orientate those still having high ambitions to harass their parents to sell the lonely family properties to facilitate their way about through Southern American jungle forested zones where death awaits them. In fact, imagine that a child who was born in town, spent all his life there and have never everyone to the farm with the parents nor claiming a hilly road route of 2km will then decide to embark on a journey of more than 90 km in the most thickest dangerous forest for two weeks or months of hard trekking. Taking into consideration the rate of criminalities practices in the forested zones, the types of wide animals inhabited, crossing deep rivers without bridges, entering inside thick mud which reaches the level of the knees, carrying little babies and having no food nor good sources of drinking water on the way... the end results is tantamount to pre-mature death. The tilapias of the Forest Rivers have so far been enjoying the flesh of African youths who have their ill-lucks from crossing the deep rivers for they cannot swarm well to survive. The few whom successfully crossed and reaching the final destinations of North American Continent of the United States and Canada still suffer from social challenges of civilized torturing mechanisms and all forms of racial discrimination. The existing towns and conditions of life or surviving are somehow unbearable to some of those clandestine immigrants in their own degree of the Diaspora ship. This enable us to know where the Darien Gap is located which have taking the life of many African youths through their clandestine, irregular or undocumented migration engagements during the first two decades of the 21st Century. It therefore means that the studies cover the period ranging from 2000 to 2021 which brings out serious challenges of the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries African youths ambition for the quest of rapid irregular, undocumented, clandestine and illegal inter-continental migratory movements.

**Keywords:** Clandestine, Youths, Darien Jungle, Greener Pastures-Death, Regulation, Images.

## INTRODUCTION

All illustrative photos and figures used here are limited between 2000 and 2021 with well acknowledged sources from where our research was based. It can also be noted in the illustrations ahead of this paper that their airports or point of resting are in the middle of the various forested zones and those who cannot be able to continue the journey are abandoned there or die and friends cover with the leaves of trees and go ahead. For example, some head of human beings can be seen hanging on top of trees with skulls, bones of human beings seen spreads throughout the forest and some got missing without any

notice. Their parents will never know again the way about of their children because there can be any communication pertaining to that. If they were eaten by wild animals in the forest, there will be no testimony even from the Immigration control team of the Southern and Central American Countries. It is true that series of conflicts pertaining to statistical presentations might have occurred in different dimensions, but it does not change the fact that parents have to educate their children and stop selling their lone family properties into the stage of family bankruptcy to engage their children into such search of greener pastures which ended up with greener deaths. Those irregular migratory movements caught our

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attention and motivation to bring out with historical approach using clear illustrative images to facilitate the understanding of the reader and any researcher committed in this domain of study in relations to extra-continental clandestine migratory routes with its inevitable consequences.

In the literature review of what entails related International Legal and Illegal Migratory Movements of the African Youths caught our attention in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century in the form of searching for greener pastures using Extra-continental clandestine immigration mechanisms (Hunter W. 2019). Similar appellation can be used as ushered by different researchers. In fact, this study is limited to what constitute unofficial migratory movements around the World by those victimize youths. It brings out the tedious nature of their smuggling movements, directions, pathways, destinations and what become of them reflecting back on the plight of Nation-Building efforts to the homeland. Therefore, illegal immigration, undocumented, irregular and clandestine immigrants of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century have been very rampant when taking the case of the young African and Asian targeting what they considered the cheapest routes of the Southern African Continents especially the deadly Darien forested jungle pathways. Series of dangerous rivers are natural setting traps to all and the real blocking governmental barriers may only function as the second dangerous traps of controls. However, many families are left in the cold and keep creating hard times for them when the plans failed while avoiding to hear about any single criticisms of such illegal or undocumented immigrants welcome back home with negative results of the clandestine journey are released to the public. Where the consciousness is of the spirit of Nation-Building and general perception regarding both actors in the processes of such illegal movements? It is certain that some fabricated papers might have been useful to somewhere along the line, but to a certain extend have themselves exposed where legal documentary State's security agents takes their time to scrutinize the immediate actor embarking on his dead trap journey (Rosello M. 1998). Can African youths learn a bitter lesson from some of the realistic stories and factual evidence about their fellow brothers and sisters who long took such movement as a priority but will never been seen on earth because of their incapacities to either trek in the tick forest or swept by the water currents to unknown destinations deep in the seas, rivers or oceans? Our findings holds that most parents and family associations have not been playing key advisory roles responding to such challenges by cautioning their younger once and educating them through scientific published works but are still having the rest of the time to do so in order to protect the living generations to think of greener pastures back home through hard work rather than blocking their national mentalities to embarking on modern slavery elsewhere around the World. However, the teaching of International Migration and Black Diasporas in the "Post-Graduate and Under Graduate levels motivated us

to put up some scientific research papers which can constantly be consulted by the younger researchers in order to yields their understanding and usages of the knowledge acquired to enlighten the needy on related contemporary challenges in the World of globalization. The scrutiny of specialize sources, documentaries and update news occurring enable us to use a historical approach to come out with our findings thereby paving the way forwards for more research avenues.

### **1. The Understanding of Related Terminologies Linking to the Practices of Clandestine International Migration: Irregular, Illegal, Undocumented and Unauthorized Pathways**

The understanding of the question of International Legal Migration (ILM) and International Illegal Migration (IIM) is very important to the specialist of the History of International Relations (HIR) in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Clandestine migration also known as illegal immigration is the migration of people into a country in violation of that country's immigration laws, or the continuous residence in a country without the legal right to. Illegal immigration tends to be financially upward, from poorer to richer countries. Illegal residence in another country creates the risk of detention, deportation, and/or other sanctions. Asylum seekers who are denied asylum may face impediment to expulsion if the home country refuses to receive the person or if new asylum evidence emerges after the decision. In some cases, these people are considered illegal aliens. In others, they may receive a temporary residence permit, for example regarding the principle of non-refoulement in the International (Refugee Convention.(How the Treacherous Darien Gap Became a M.. migrationpolicy.org, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org> › ...20 September 2023).

The European Court of Human Rights, referring to the European Convention on Human Rights, has shown in a number of indicative judgments that there are enforcement barriers to expulsion to certain countries, for example, due to the risk of torture. (Crime and Migration in the Darién Gap – Colombia, ReliefWeb, <https://reliefweb.int> › colombia › b...3 November 2023).

The terminology surrounding illegal immigration is often controversial. In particular, describing people who immigrated illegally as illegal immigrants has been a matter of debate. It is nevertheless commonly used in formal contexts, among others by the United States and by the Canadian governments. Title 8 of the US Code is the portion of United States law that contains legislation on citizenship, nationality, and immigration. Defining the legal term alien as "any person, not a citizen or national of the United States," The terminology used includes illegal alien unauthorized alien, undocumented alien, illegal immigrant, undocumented person and others (Warren R. *et al.*,

2013). An analysis by PolitiFact, however, concluded that the term illegal alien "occurs scarcely, often undefined or part of an introductory title or limited to apply to certain individuals convicted of felonies." <sup>1</sup>Some campaigns discourage the use of the term illegal immigrant, generally based on the argument that the act of immigrating illegally does not make the people themselves illegal, but rather they are "people who have immigrated illegally." In Europe, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) launched its international "Words Matter" campaign in 2014 to promote the use of the terms undocumented or irregular migrants instead of illegal. (Fragomen, <https://www.fragomen.com> > trending > immigration, 2022). Depending on jurisdiction, culture, or context, alternatives to illegal aliens or illegal immigrants can include irregular migrants, undocumented immigrants, undocumented persons, and unauthorized immigrants. In some contexts the term illegal immigrants is shortened, often pejoratively, to illegals. Irregular migration is a related term that is sometimes used, examples. by the International Organization for Migration; however, because of the word migration, this term describes a somewhat wider concept, including illegal emigration. (Illegal immigration, Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org> > wiki > Ill...). On their part, some news associations have discontinued or discouraged the term illegal immigrant, except in quotations. These organizations presently include the Associated Press (US), Press Association (UK), European Journalism Observatory, European Journalism Centre, Association of European Journalists, Australian Press Council and Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance (AU). Related terms that describe actions are not similarly discouraged. Most commonly they use the alternative term, undocumented immigrant. For example, the Associated Press continues to use the term illegal immigration, whereby illegal describes the action rather than the person. On the other hand, The New York Times said described undocumented immigrant as a "term preferred by many immigrants and their advocates, but it has a flavor of euphemism and should be used with caution outside the quotation." Newsweek questions the use of the phrase undocumented immigrants as a method of euphemistic framing, namely, "a psychological technique that can influence the perception of social phenomena." Newsweek also suggests that persons who enter a country unlawfully cannot be entirely "undocumented," as they "just lack the certain specific documents for legal residency and employment," while "[m]any have driver's licences, debit cards, library cards, and school identifications which are useful documents in specific contexts but not nearly so much for immigration." For example, in the US, youths brought into the country illegally are granted access to public K-12 education and benefits regardless of citizenship status; therefore the youths are not entirely

undocumented, since they are documented for educational purposes (Illegal immigration, Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org> > wiki > Ill...).

In the United States, while overstaying a visa is a civil violation handled by the immigration court, entering (including re-entering) the US without approval from an immigration officer is a crime; specifically a misdemeanor on the first offense. Illegal reentry after deportation is a felony offense. This is the distinction between the larger group referred to as unauthorized immigrants and the smaller subgroup referred to as criminal immigrants. Democratic Senator and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer has spoken out against the term "undocumented", stating that "Illegal immigration is wrong – plain and simple" and that proponents of the term were "not serious" about combatting illegal immigration (*Voice of America News: A lush, green, hell*). In Canada, as in the US, "illegal immigrant" is a commonly used term. However, there is confusion and deep dissent among many about what the term means under the law and what circumstances, and what it implies socially. "Irregular" is a term used by government authorities to refer to migrants who enter Canada outside of official border crossings "points of entry". Entrance into Canada outside of a POE is considered unlawful, but not a criminal offence, or a civil offence under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SC 2001, c 27. Regulations under IRPA require that a person seeking to enter Canada outside a POE should "appear without delay" at the nearest entry point (*Why young Nigerians risk illegal migration to find their '...The Conversation* <https://theconversation.com> > why-...20 september 2023).

Section 33 of the IRPA requires that any legal charges against a migrant be stayed while an entrant's asylum claim is being processed. The Government of Canada and the Immigration and Refugee Board use the term "irregular" to refer to these crossings (*How the Treacherous Darien Gap Became a M.. migrationpolicy.org*, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org> > ... 20 september. 202).

The Liberal Party of Canada and the New Democratic Party typically use the term "irregular", while the Conservative Party of Canada typically uses the term "illegal" (*Why young Nigerians risk illegal migration to find their '...The Conversation* <https://theconversation.com> > why-...).

The use of the term "undocumented" is increasingly prevalent among individual MPs and MPPs in Canada, and was also used in a NDP policy document as well as by Ontario NDP leader Andrea Horwath in a 2018 platform document. Conservative MP Dave Epp referred to "undocumented workers" in a 2020 interview

with the CBC wherein he called for an end to the use of contract migrant labour by Canadian agriculture businesses, in part because many such workers are undocumented and therefore vulnerable to exploitation and unsafe working conditions. Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni and her Albanian counterpart Edi Rama signed an agreement on November 6, 2023, to relocate migrants to Albania, a deal criticized by human rights organizations. On Monday, November 6th, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced that Italy plans to construct two detention centers in Albania to accommodate migrants attempting to reach its shores (**Fragomen, <https://www.fragomen.com> › trending › immigration, 2022**). This initiative aims to manage the surge in migration figures, which have nearly doubled in the year since Meloni assumed office. Anticipated to open next spring, these facilities will initially house 3,000 individuals. Once operational, the government envisions processing up to 36,000 people annually. Meloni's far-right Brothers of Italy party faces increasing domestic pressure for not fulfilling its electoral commitment to curb illegal migration. The number of arrivals in Italy has surpassed 145,000 people since January, compared to 88,000 people last year (**Fragomen, <https://www.fragomen.com> › trending › immigration, 2022**).

## 2. The Location of the Darien Gap as Death Traps to Clandestine Immigrants

The Darien Gap is one of the world's most remote jungle regions, accessible only on foot or by canoe. It is also the territorial divide between South and Central America. Migrants disembark from buses in the Colombian towns of Turbo or Necoclí. From there, they must cross the Gulf of Úraba, where local fishermen can be hired as smuggling facilitators. The boats leave at night and are often significantly over capacity. In January 2019, a small fishing boat carrying 28 migrants capsized in the gulf, and 15 migrants from several African nations died. Most boats do make it, though, and the travelers arrive in the municipalities of Acandí or Capurganá on the Darien Gap's eastern coast. From there, they wait to cross the jungle (**Crossing the Darién Gap: Migrants from around the globe are..., [www.latimes.com](http://www.latimes.com) › projects › la-fg-immigration-trek-america**). It was noticed that each year, hundreds of thousands of migrants cross the Darién Gap, a strip of jungle between Central and South America, on their way to the U.S. With little state presence in the area, Colombia's Gaitanista drug syndicate is overseeing human smuggling rackets while gangs in Panama perpetrate assaults on migrants. On their way to the U.S. With little state each year, hundreds of thousands of migrants cross the Darién Gap, a strip of jungle between Central and South America; presence in the area, Colombia's Gaitanista drug syndicate is overseeing human smuggling rackets while gangs in Panama perpetrate assaults on migrants. "Deep in the jungle of the Darién Gap, robbery, rape and human trafficking are as dangerous as wild animals, insects and a lack of clean

water," Jean Gough, UNICEF director for Latin America and the Caribbean (**Panama sees surge in migrants crossing dangerous Darien Gap, [www.nbcnews.com](http://www.nbcnews.com) › news › latino, 2019-05-16**). The Darién Gap is a Roadless, lawless stretch of mountainous rainforest straddling Colombia and Panama. For centuries, it's held the reputation of being virtually uncrossable, by locals and well-equipped visitors alike. They're aiming for a brighter future in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Walking north on the only overland route out of South America offers the best chance of crossing borders. Planes or boats are riskier, with migrants stopped cold at docks or airports. The trek across the Darién Gap is 97 kilometers long and can take more than a week to complete. Migrants have no choice but to travel on foot. This is the only break in the Pan-American Highway which stretches for some 30,000 kilometres, from Argentina to Alaska. (**Panama sees surge in migrants crossing dangerous Darien Gap, [www.nbcnews.com](http://www.nbcnews.com) › news › latino, 2019-05-16**). There are no plans to build a road here. Mountains, swamps and dense jungle make the landscape too hostile for infrastructure. Instead, the area hides paramilitary forces, gangs and drug traffickers. The Darién Gap also hosts some 575,000 hectares of UNESCO-protected national park. Most migrants enter the gap with no instructions, no map. To cross, they must ford powerful rivers and pull themselves – and often their children – up steep, mountainous terrain. This is one of the wettest regions of the world and deep mud is everywhere. Plus, the jungle is disorienting; it's easy to walk in circles. Some people can afford to pay guides or 'coyotes' to lead them. But these guides can be human traffickers posing as sympathetic protectors. In fact, death in the Darién Gap is very rampant because without a road, policing the deepest regions of the Darién Gap is nearly impossible. The region is crawling with paramilitary groups and criminal gangs. They are ready to pick off migrants along the way. Violence, extortion and rape are common threats for the migrants. So is death from snake bites, exposure and drowning. She insisted that the "Darién Gap travelers face unthinkable decisions as people battle just to finish (**Panama sees surge in migrants crossing dangerous Darien Gap, [www.nbcnews.com](http://www.nbcnews.com) › news › latino**). A few days in, exhausted trekkers might unload essentials like food, water and tents, so they can carry their children as indicated on Photo: John Moore, Getty Images.

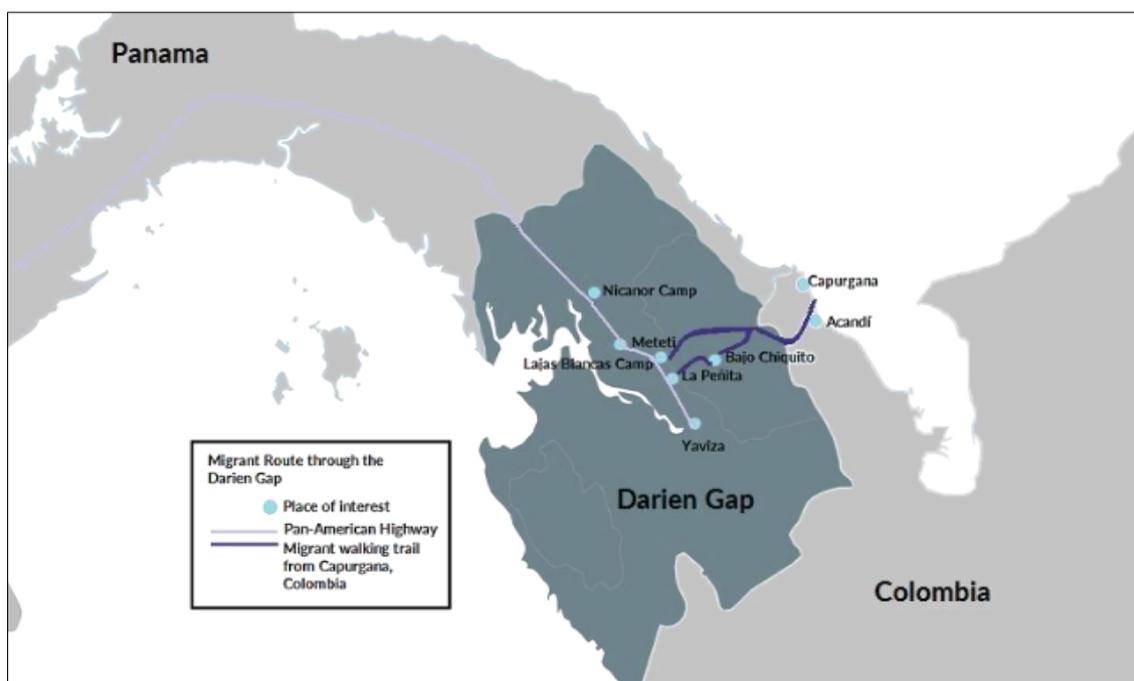
The injured or elderly are among those at greatest risk. Something as simple as a twisted ankle can mean the end. Even able-bodied adults struggle to finish this journey, battling dehydration, hunger and injuries of their own. Heartbreak is rife in the Darién Gap. Helping carry another adult – even as a group – is unthinkable, given the terrain people negotiate and the hunger and dehydration they experience. Even if that person is someone's wife, sister or father. One step in an odyssey, for many migrants, the Darién Gap is the latest challenge in a years-long quest for safety and opportunity. Some even fly across the Atlantic, to enter Central America via

the gap on foot. Looking at the Venezuelan and Haitian migrants in the Darién Gap, most migrants negotiating the Darién Gap in 2023 hailed from Venezuela and Haiti, countries swirling in political and economic crisis (**Record number of African migrants coming to Mexican border, apnews.com**). Some came directly from those countries. Others had been living as refugees for years, in South American countries. In Venezuela, some 57 per cent of households are food-deprived and 42 per cent of children in the poorest neighbours show lasting effects of malnutrition (**Record number of African migrants coming to Mexican border, apnews.com**). These include i physical and mental stunting. Experts blame the country's political and economic turmoil, compounded by the effects of COVID. Photo: World Vision. In 2021, most people crossing the Darién Gap hailed from Haiti. Following the 2010 earthquake which devastated their homeland, tens of thousands of Haitians tried to build new lives in Chile and Brazil. Hurricane Matthew in 2016, combined with rampant gang activity and state-sanctioned violence, sent many thousands more fleeing Haiti. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew pummeled regions of Haiti, destroying tens of thousands of houses. Many of the Haitian families who fled to Brazil and Chile at that time are now crossing the Darién Gap. Photo: Santiago Mosquera. Between 2010 and 2017, an estimated 85,000 Haitians arrived in Brazil. The country welcomed them, promising construction jobs in advance of the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics. In the past few years, however, Haitian migrants in both Chile and Brazil have faced tightening restrictions, increased discrimination and economic desperation. The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded every aspect of life, leaving countries everywhere reluctant to welcome newcomers. These circumstances have left many thousands of Venezuelan and Haitian families ready to risk everything for a chance at life in the United States – even the Darién Gap. “Sometimes I think that, if I were not this poor, I wouldn't have got into this situation,” said Rosi Bantour, a Haitian migrant. She was speaking in an award-winning documentary for PBS, about the gap. Rosi had been walking for eight days and still wasn't safely through (**Panama sees surge in migrants crossing dangerous Darien Gap, www.nbcnews.com > news > latino**).

Globally, the word is out about the Darién Gap. In 2019 alone, Panamanian authorities counted nearly 24,000 migrants from outside South America entering their country via the gap. In the first half of 2022, people came from as far away as Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan and China to risk their lives in the jungle. The number of overseas migrants slowed in 2020 and 2021, due to worldwide travel bans linked to the global coronavirus pandemic. But with the resumption of travel, people are

once again crossing the world to risk their lives in the jungle. Families in dangerous, desperate regions of countries like the Central African Republic can run out of options. Even the Darién Gap can seem hopeful by comparison. Photo: François Tchaya But before then, people from countries like Angola, Eritrea, Iran, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan and Yemen frequently risked their lives in the Darién Gap. Why? Because, many of these people were on the list of countries banned by the Trump administration from entering the United States. The Taliban targeted our family... that is why I had to leave my country,” Nihal Ahmad, a migrant from Pakistan, told freelance journalist Nadja Drost in her documentary for PBS. For many overseas migrants, entering the United States covertly was their best chance. They flew to Colombia, or another South American country with relaxed entry requirements. And made their way to the Darién Gap. At the trailhead of the Darién Gap, Necoclí, Colombia is a seaside town with a population of just 20,000. But in August of 2021, some 10,000 migrants were crowded into Necoclí– a dramatic increase from previous years (**US, Panama and Colombia aim to stop Darien Gap migration, AP News, https://apnews.com > article > darie... 11 april. 2023**). They were awaiting boat passage to the trailhead of the Darién Gap. In July 2021, Necoclí's outdated public services collapsed due to the influx of migrants, leaving thousands stranded there. Many families were forced to use their life savings to survive for weeks, before gaining passage to the Darién Gap. Photo: Joaquin Sarmiento, Getty Images. The bottleneck of migrants made headline news around the world. Lifting of COVID-19 travel restrictions in the region – combined with growing unrest, violence and poverty – had sent thousands north. They had to wait in Necoclí until Panama opened its borders, allowing passage into the gap. Commercial boats from Necoclí across the Gulf of Urabá can typically accommodate just 500 migrants per day in total. This leaves migrants waiting for days, even weeks, for their chance to board a boat, cross the gulf and reach the Darién Gap. Their turn at last: migrants head for the boat that will transport them across the gulf to the Darién Gap. World Vision has helped fortify families during their time in Necoclí, through food and supply vouchers for local businesses. Photo: Sebastian Avellaneda. Migrants camping on Necoclí's beach create shelters out of sticks and pieces of plastic. Many have arrived here desperately poor, after months on the road. They come hungry, exhausted and in need of provisions for the Darién Gap. World Vision is there to meet them, providing hygiene kits, shelter and multi-purpose cash vouchers to cover basic needs, says World Vision Colombia's Peter Gape. “We've also established child-friendly spaces to ensure psycho-social attention to children (**US, Panama and Colombia aim to stop Darien Gap migration, AP News, https://apnews.com > article > darie... 11 april 2023**).

### 3. Illustrative Maps and Photos Indicating Specific Crossing Countries by African Migrants



**Map No.1: The Location of the Darien Gap in South America**

Source: Archyde, The Darien jungle, a route of death for Haitian migrants | International, August 9, 2021.

#### **Darien Gap Forest with Mixed Migrants from Africa and Asia**

Migrants resting in the jungle. (Carlos Villalon SOURCE: Carlos Villalon, Migrants resting in the jungle.





Source: Archyde, The Darien jungle, a route of death for Haitian migrants | International, August 9, 2021.

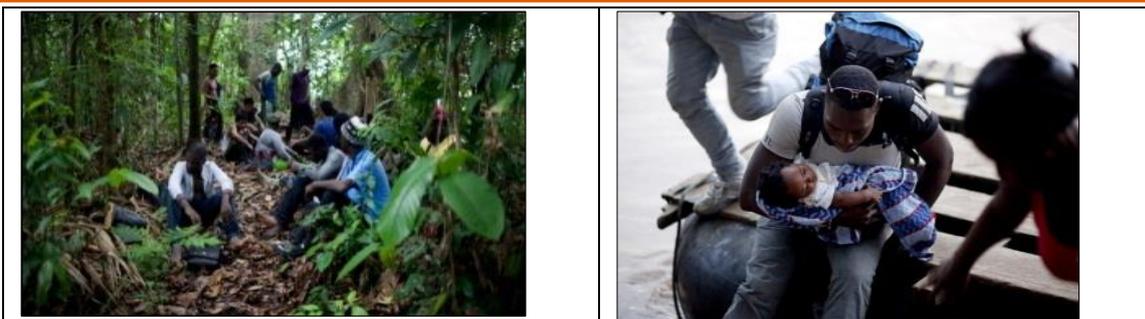
### Different Strategies of African Tedious Engagements in the Forests Crossing the Most Dangerous Zones from South to North America



Source: Jason Motlagh A Terrifying Journey through the World's Most Dangerous Jungle, July 19, 2016.

A chart shows the number and nationality of migrants captured in or near Paya, Panama, during a one-month period earlier this year. (Carlos Villalon).





**Source:** Archyde, The Darien jungle, a route of death for Haitian migrants | International, August 9, 2021.

**Sources:** The sun sets in the Darien province on the border with Colombia, in Union Choco, Panama. (AP Photo / Arnulfo Franco, Migrants and coyotes move a boat through shallows. (Carlos Villalon), Migrants from Africa and Haiti cross the Rio Suchiate, along the Mexico-Guatemala border, on makeshift rafts.

**Sources:** (Carlos Villalon). Migrants from Africa, Haiti and Asia wait in line to get an exit letter from Mexico. Migrants on their way to Tapachula, a bustling, sweltering Mexican city in the shadow of the Tacaná.

JUAN ZAMORANO Associated Press  
Migrants traverse the deadly last stretch of Darien jungle, After trekking for days from Colombia, migrants arriving at Bajo Chiquito, Panama, feel relief \_ but they're not out of the woods yet, figuratively or literally, 30 May 2019,

Migrants traverse the deadly last stretch of Darien jungle - ABC..., abcnews.go.com › International › wireStory

Migrants from Africa, Haiti and Asia wait in line to get an exit letter from Mexico.



**Map No. 2: Specific Sites of Migrant Movements in the Forested Zones of South America**



**Map No. 3: Tracing Different Routes of African Migrants from South to North America**

**Source:** Migration Policy Institute (MPI) compilation based on author’s fieldwork rendering. Route through the Darien Gap, Caitlyn Yates, MPI compilation based on Michel Puech’s rendering.

#### 4. The Situation of Hosting Asylum Hall of African Migrants in South America with Psychological effects

The situation of hosting those immigrants on arriving is very horrible. We can see how they are series of mattresses lying on the floor and perhaps just an empty space created outside to act as temporal shelters. Here, both men and women are mixed. There is no personal secret as they engages on planning to obtain asylum status. All forms of tortures are practice there and the immigrants are treated as sub-human being or sub-set of human beings as Whitney once put it in his “Black in the White Man’s Face”. The author invoked the spirit of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and the transportation of Black Africans as Ebony Woods. That for the Blacks, if there were not transported as cargoes, goods to the New World to work in the colonial European plantations, either they could have been eating in their home countries or they themselves could have been acting as cannibals. Therefore classified blacks as wild beasts. It is presently surprising that the end of slavery and the practices of racial discrimination and segregation of all sought will not be a lesson to the enlighten Africans of

the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. That voluntary slavery in this context through clandestine migration into the same torturing countries are still the main attraction points of the Africans! The capital investment used to practice such irregular migration can as well settle athe youths on the creation of personal enterprises and even recruit others rather than going in vain when pre-mature death occurs in the jungle forest or drawn in the rivers and eating by tilapias. Looking at their faces, there are suffered from serious psychological traumas and doubting whether they were still on earth of not. They found themselves between minimal means of surviving for only 20 percent and death reflections of over 80 percent. They reflect backward in their home countries the way their families are suffering and harassments or pressures confronted by parents who borrowed money from “local njangi” groups, selling of family estates, loans with high interest rates from various banks while expecting their successful journey and returns of some funds for the payment of debts incurred. Imagine that for two years, they found themselves entangled and the destination become unrealistic dreams.



**Source:** File - African and Haitian migrants intending to seek asylum in the U.S. rest on mattresses inside a shelter in Mexicali, Mexico, October 5, 2016.

### African Migrants in Mexico Asylum Shelters 2016

Source: Carol Guensburg African Migrant Apprehensions Spike at Southern US Border, June 14, 2019. African Migrant Apprehensions Spike at Southern US ... - Voice of...www.voanews.com › usa › immigratiovolcano. 2019-05-30 ·Migrants traverse the

deadly last stretch of Darien jungle After trekking for days from Colombia, migrants arriving at Bajo Chiquito, Panama, feel relief \_ but they're not out of the woods yet, figuratively or literally By JUAN ZAMORANO Associated Press May 30, 2019.



Source: CHANTAL DA SILVA, Why Are Hundreds of African Asylum Seekers Showing up at the U.S. Mexico Border? ON 6/7/19. Why Are Hundreds of African Asylum Seekers Showing up at the U.S...www.newsweek.com › border-patrol-surge-african-migrants-us.

The tortuous and uncertain journey of migrants from the Central American jungle to the United States, April 13, 2021. SOURCE: Elliott C. McLaughlin, “CNN: America’s Legacy of Lynching isn’t all History. Many say it’s still happening today”, June 3, 2020. Surveillance

video appears to show Ahmaud Arbery inside a home under construction minutes before he was killed on February 23, 2020. (Graddy Law LLC), By Hank Sanders, May. 12, Black Churches assemble in their own making of worshipping God.



### Sources:

The Palafox Hotel, with rooms starting at \$12 a night, is one of many budget hotels serving the migrant trade E: Idaho Stat; Shola LawalFor African migrants trying, and dying, to reach north America, the Darién Gap is the “new Mediterranean”, , 9 décembre 2019. A group of migrants wait for space in a bus that will take them on their trip north, in Pe?itas, Darien Province, Panama on May 10, 2019.Arnulfo Franco / Associated Press AP May 16, 2019. Record number of African

migrants coming to Mexican border; apnews.com › 429f04067c38428ba0d06749b53e6df0. That is more than double the total of 211 African migrants who were detained by the Border Patrol along the entire 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) U.S.-Mexico border in the 2018 fiscal year. “We are continuing to see a rise in apprehensions of immigrants from countries not normally encountered in our area,” said Raul Ortiz, head of the U.S. Border Patrol’s Del Rio sector.2021. Honduran migrants in Mexico. AFP photo.



**SOURCES:**

With information from: Getty Images. **The Black Immigrant and the 21st Century Black Struggle**, | June 14, 2012. African Immigration to US Keeps Rising, February 21, 2017. Alpha Saliou Diallo, a refugee from Guinea, holds his daughter, Aisha, after he became a U.S. citizen in New York City's Central Park, June 20, 2016, AP Photo/Kathy Willens. The tortuous and uncertain journey of migrants from the Central American jungle to the United States, April 13, 2021. SOURCE: Elliott C. McLaughlin, "CNN: America's Legacy of Lynching isn't all History. Many say it's still

Happening Today", June 3, 2020. Surveillance video appears to show Ahmaud Arbery inside a home under construction minutes before he was killed on February 23, 2020.(Graddy Law LLC), By Hank Sanders, May. 12, 2020. Popular Manifestation against Lynching of George Floyd June 3, 2020, Blacks Denunciation of 400 Years of Racial Discrimination and Urging for Positive Changes, Black Youths leading the George Floyd Protests and they have as a slogan "It was time to take charge" above and Lynching in Brunswick, Ga of an African American. Getty Images. **The Black Immigrant and the 21st Century Black Struggle**, | June 14, 2012.



## 5. Realities of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Immigration Syndromes towards Two American Continents after Successful Arrival through both Regular and Irregular Channels

During the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, many African including Cameroonian asylum-seekers died after hospital workers pulled them off life support against their family's wishes under the custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Like other Africans who have crossed South and Central America to seek asylum in the U.S. and Canada, by the time they arrived at the border and had the hypertensive incident that reportedly lead to their hospitalization, most had already dealt with racist discrimination and physical threats to their safety crossing eight Latin American Countries (LAC). But reason for fleeing Cameroon is just as wrapped up in U.S. policy as their death in the jungle forest of LAC without having reaching the final migratory destinations of North American Continent. Over 2,000 miles south, in Tapachula, Mexico, where thousands have had their movement north constrained by Mexican authorities at the insistence of the United States, Cameroonians form "the vast majority of African asylum-seekers," This views were supported by Joe Penny on September 30, 2019 that African migrants march in Tapachula, Mexico, demanding humanitarian visas that would enable them to cross Mexico on their way to the U.S (**Elise K. online, September 2021**). While hiking through a section of Colombia, some of them frequently suffers with heart attacks and died in their friend's arms and are buried where they died in the jungles. "As the African tradition holds, when somebody dies, if you cannot transfer the corpse back home what you do is that when you bury the person, you have to take soil from the person's grave and send it back to his family." But to their greatest dismay Postal Services in Costa Rica and Mexico were unwilling to send the soil back to their countries of origin for the family to collect as the last remains of their migratory siblings. Which they might have sold all the valuable line and engaged on loans from the common "njangi" meetings to prepare for such illegal movement in search of the so-called greener pastures which turns to be death pastures in the jungle forests. In the recent past and presently, many Africans are stuck in Tapachula, a Mexican town along the border with Guatemala that has become an open-air prison for migrants coming from all over Latin America, but especially for Africans and Haitians. Mexico began detaining people who crossed the southern border with Guatemala en masse in May, after President Donald Trump threatened Mexico with tariffs. Whereas it used to grant people visas that allowed them to travel to the American border, Mexico has rescinded that policy and encouraged people to apply for asylum in Mexico. Most Africans have resisted doing so because they don't want to stay in Mexico, where they experience heightened racism and have few job opportunities. Applying for asylum in Mexico also significantly reduces their chance of receiving it in the U.S. In addition, African asylum-seekers have staged protests on multiple occasions to demand better

treatment from Mexico and permission to travel north. As it stands now, people looking to leave Tapachula are stopped at the city limits and brought back to the detention center. Those who can afford it stay in hotels, but according to Keppler of Human Rights Watch, hundreds of people are living in tents on the street. "It's really hot. There's very little shade. There's a lot of rain as well, and there's no place to go to the bathroom, there's no organized bathroom situation. There's no organized shower situation. There's no food made available. People have developed skin rashes, urinary tract infections, intestinal infections, respiratory infections," said Keppler (**Elise K. online, September 2021**). Can this be a big lesson to the rest of migratory aspirants as the third decade of the 21st Century opens? Can frequent contributions towards Nation-Building and National Unity in African countries can be a key solution to such migratory tendencies and policy makers have the responsibilities to have these issues control in more positive and stronger dimensions? In 2010, in the 100 metropolitan areas with the largest black populations, 62.5 percent of blacks would have had to move to achieve full black-white integration. In some of the largest metropolitan areas, the degree of segregation is significantly above the average. In the New York, Chicago, and Detroit metropolitan areas, for example, more than 75 percent of African Americans would have had to move to achieve residential integration.<sup>6</sup> (**Cameroonian Asylum-Seekers Flee US-Backed Forces, <https://theintercept.com> > 2019/12/01 > us-asylum-seek...**)

Although African-Americans have made unprecedented progress in terms of politics, business and access to elite institutions, other developments suggest that something else is going on. Voting rights are being curtailed, communities are deteriorating, and incarcerations for minor and even fabricated criminal charges are on the rise. Most troubling is the news of cold-blooded murders committed against them in the public square, too often with impunity. It sounds as though I'm describing our current landscape, but in fact this is an apt description of the late nineteenth century, when African-Americans occupied political offices, accumulated wealth and held administrative positions that would not have been dreamed of a generation before. But this was also the era of the literacy test, congealing segregation and the convict-lease system, which provided the black labor forfeited by emancipation (**Paula J. Giddings, August 27, 2014**). By the 1890s, newspapers disseminated the details of two, three, sometimes four lynchings each week to a national audience. As is true with the current generation, nineteenth-century black activists struggled against the complacency of those who believed that the progress of the few would trickle down to the many—not through agitation, but by the mere acquisition of education, wealth and middle-class values. When criticized by earlier generations, they—like Mychal Denzel Smith in his essay—pointed to the important and inspiring youth

work that was being done, and touted their generation's more progressive views of women, who were making gains in education, community "uplift" work and newly formed women's organizations. (**Cameroonian Asylum-Seekers Flee US-Backed Forces, <https://theintercept.com> > 2019/12/01 > us-asylum-seek...** ). As mass protests against racism and police brutality continue, at least five men — four Black and one Latina — have been found hanging in public across the U.S. in recent weeks. We speak with Jacqueline Olive, director of "Always in Season," a documentary that examines the history of lynchings through the story of Lennon Lacy, an African American teenager who was found hanged from a swing set in 2014. "They deserve a full investigation," Olive says of the recent hangings, "and given the context of this history ... that we look at them more than three days, and then that they are looked at as a whole ( **Jacqueline Olive, June 22, 2020**).

The most recent lynching was on February 23, 2020 of Ahmaud Arbery, a 25-year old black man, a former high school football athlete in Gwynn County, Georgia, was gunned down by several people as he was jogging. According to Wikipedia, the lynching is "a premeditated extrajudicial killing by a group. It is most often used to characterize informal public executions by a mob in order to punish an alleged transgressor, punish a convicted transgressor, or intimidate a group." (**Lynching in the 21st Century, online, May, 2020**). In this case, two men claimed that Arbery resembled a suspect in a rash of recent burglaries, so it fits the definition. The alleged crime need not actually have happened (it is unclear whether there were actually any burglaries in the neighborhood in this case). Since this definition includes killing by a group, the murder of Trayvon Martin would not count as a lynching; he was shot by an individual. Since lynching is "extrajudicial" killing, deaths at the hands of authorities would also not count. Matthew Shepard was not accused of a crime, so it's unclear whether his torture and killing would technically count as a lynching. Yet it seems his killers intended to "intimidate a group," and no matter what you call it, it's a tragedy. Moreover, while in the US blacks have been the primary victims of lynchings, lynching has historically also targeted Italians, Asians, Jews, and others. The point is, lynching targeted killing of people because they belong to some group is not a relic of history, it is very much alive. And of course, lynching is merely one type of hate crime. Physical and verbal attacks on people and property, motivated by hate, have been increasing sharply in recent years (**Elliott C. M., 3 June, 2020**). Since 2016 there have been increased reports of crimes in the US against Latino/a, Muslims, Jews, and most recently Asians. And this is not only an American phenomenon. Worldwide, one of the leading causes of death appears to be being booted out of

rally (**CNN**)When Heather Coggins saw George Floyd cry out, "Mama!" as a Minneapolis police officer knelt on his neck, she thought of her uncle. Timothy Coggins was stabbed and dragged to his death in a racially fueled killing that wasn't solved for 35 years. His body was found maimed in a field in Sunny Side, Georgia, in 1983. Before that day, the chipper 23-year-old was known as a mama's boy. He wouldn't leave the house without telling his mother, Viola, he loved her and giving her a kiss. He'd get another peck when he got home. "I'm sure he cried out, 'Mama!' when he was in that field," Heather Coggins said. "It hit home. Immediately, when I saw it, I thought, 'This is a modern-day lynching like Tim.'" Lynching is a charged, nebulous word (**Elliott C. M., 3 June, 2020**). It evokes terrifying specters of the nation's past, but talk to those most connected to the crimes and those who study America's lynching legacy, and they'll say many African Americans don't consider it history because it's happening now.<sup>2</sup> It was a lynching. It was a lynching on Feb. 23, 2020. It was a lynching in Brunswick, Ga. It was a lynching in the United States of America. It was a lynching in the 21st century (**Njuafac K. .F. September 2020**).

Ahmaud Arbery, known mostly by the nickname Maud, was out jogging. He was an athlete who had hoped to play professional football in the National Football League. He was just 25 years old. He was still pursuing the American Dream. But he was born black. It was a lynching in the 21st century. Maud was out running. He ran daily. This day he ran through a white neighborhood. When he ran by three men, they were moved. They were moved in a terrible way. One was named Gregory McMichael. Another was named Travis McMichael. The third was named William Bryan. I can't say exactly why they were so moved but they got their guns. The three men were white. The young man jogging was black. The men got in two trucks. They followed and chased Maud down. They shot Maud three times. They killed him in the bright of day in the streets of Brunswick. There was no rope. There was no tree. There were no mass crowd watching. There was no cutting off of body parts. There was no public celebration. But it was a lynching. From Feb. 23, 2020, to May 7, 2020, nothing was done but protect those who lynched Maud. Then the attorney for one of the three apparently uploaded on Google a video of the lynching. The lawyer expected the video to protect his client. He may have calculated wrong. The video is so graphic. It shows two trucks following Maud as he jogged (**Elliott C. M., 3 June, 2020**). Then they headed him off. He tried to avoid them. They closed in. One of the two men in the front truck jumped out to get Maud. One had a 357 magnum. The other had a shotgun. There was a struggle. One shot rang out. A second shot rang out. A third shot rang out. Maud was dead in the streets of Brunswick. It was all recorded on cellphone video by the third man in the second truck.

The video had been in the possession of law enforcement from Feb. 23, the date of the lynching. Prosecutors saw no reason to take any action. The three men apparently claimed they thought Maud had been trying to steal in the neighborhood. But they did not call 911 or any law enforcement. They claimed they were trying to make a citizen arrest. But Maud is dead, lynched in the streets of Brunswick. It was a lynching in the 21st century. The video went viral. There were protests immediately. Within 48 hours after the video went viral, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrested two of the men. They were charged with murder and assault. The mother and her attorney had been trying to get the video since the very beginning. Law enforcement refused to release it at every turn. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation has been involved from early on. Law enforcement was doing what law enforcement did during more than 4,000 lynchings, which is nothing except to protect the lynchers. It was a lynching in the 21st century. Why does it take a graphic video going viral to make law enforcement move when a black man is lynched in the 21st century? Why is such a video in the possession of law enforcement from the very first day of the lynching not enough? Why aren't the brutal circumstances of the lynching not enough? Why is it so often members of law enforcement are doing the lynching? In this case, one of the killers was a retired investigator from the Brunswick District Attorney's office. He had been a policeman before he became an investigator. He was retired but in reality, he was still the law taking matters into his own deadly hands. It was a lynching in the 21st century. We black men are still being hunted down in the 21st century (Njuafac K. F. September 2015).

We are still being lynched in the 21st century. Nothing is being done about such lynchings even in the 21st century. Or is it the 21st century? Maybe it is still 20th or 19th or 18th centuries. Perhaps we just think it is the 21st century. When will black men be free from lynching in the 21st century? Two men are arrested, but if history is a guide, they probably will not be convicted. It was a lynching in the 21st century. In the throes of the worst pandemic in the last 100 years, we are still forced to still struggle with life-and-death issues from the centuries-old pandemic of white supremacy (Wave 3 News, 2020). "The black body is oversaturated with violence. The wallet phantasmatically becomes a gun," said Yancy, who doesn't jog in white neighborhoods or walk with his cell phone out. Like many killings, Floyd's fits the mold of a lynching, he said. A white man, acting on fear, impulsively and extra judicially exacted gratuitous violence on a man he deemed a criminal, he said. "Why did George Floyd deserve to have a knee on his neck for that amount of time?" Yancy asked. "You don't have to do anything to be found guilty. It's just enough that you're black. ... Lynching as a form of anti-black violence continues, but all of the multiple ways in which the lynching takes place have shifted. "Timothy Coggins was always dancing, especially if Frankie Beverly was playing, his family

says. "Our family has endured both of these cases. I see Ahmaud Arbery as a modern-day lynching," she said. "I can go hunt this human down because I have white privilege ... I can kill this black man, the country doesn't care about him, his life isn't worth as much as mine and we can get away with it. That's what we saw in our case." Bill Moore Sr. and brother-in-law Frankie Gebhardt killed Timothy Coggins for socializing with Gebhardt's "old lady," a white woman, according to testimony in Gebhardt's trial. In 2018, Gebhardt was found guilty of murder and sentenced to life in prison plus 30 years. Moore pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter and concealing a death, and got 20. Though justice arrived, the Coggins family spent 35 years wondering what happened to Timothy, said Heather Coggins, who was six years old at the time. The local paper barely covered it in 1983. Fear and mistrust dictated many of her life decisions. She learned to "maneuver as uneventfully as possible," she said, avoiding police and white communities. 1983 newspaper story on #Timothy Coggins' murder offers more detail on what would become a 34-year-old cold case...until last week (Pic.twitter.com/zRAquv5zuz; Elliott C. McLaughlin, October 19, 2017 ) When she first met a CNN reporter about her uncle's case in 2017, she waited to enter a cafe because a circling truck drew her suspicions. She went inside after she was satisfied it posed no threat. "Why wouldn't we fear the media or the law enforcement in terms of nobody is protecting us? Nobody wants to hear our story," she said. The philosopher Yancy is comfortable with the term, lynching, for hate-driven killings, he said. He doesn't appreciate being told otherwise. "Whose reality is this? It's the reality of black people in America," he said. "The freedom of naming our reality is a form of empowerment. Who gets to define our reality? We do." (Pic.twitter.com/zRAquv5zuz, Elliott C. McLaughlin, October 19, 2017).

The photo below shows video of a girl in 2015 dragging from inside JCPS school bus. There's a perception that lynch mobs were motivated by mindless violence. But they were primarily driven by fear. White supremacists were afraid of losing their dominance and being replaced by blacks in positions of power throughout the South. "It's a weapon of terror to say to the people you're attacking that you don't belong in the mainstream of our society, and we want you to stay back," says Gibson Stroupe, co-author of "Passionate for Justice: Ida B. Wells as Prophet for Our Time," a biography of the most famous anti-lynching crusader. The lynching memorial in Montgomery, Alabama, was created in part to honor thousands of lynching victims who had been lost to history. "You shouldn't have political rights, make demands on white people, and shouldn't have the same rights in courts. "One of the biggest fears of the lynching era revolved around sex -- white paranoia about black men doing to white women what white men had been doing to black women for years. White supremacists were obsessed with being replaced on a biological level and fixated on the notion

of black men raping white women and creating a "mongrel race." ( **Carol Anderson, 2019** ). The white supremacists marching in Charlottesville in 2017 chanted, "You will not replace us, "and "Jews will not replace us." The Texas man suspected in the EL Paso shooting posted a document online saying he was "defending my country from cultural and ethnic replacement. "Conservative talk show host Rush Limbaugh was recently criticized for saying Central America immigrants would "dilute and eventually eliminate or erase" what's distinct about American culture. And the white supremacists of the lynching era were actually starting to be replaced -- at least briefly -- on a political level. A dizzying set of reforms, called Reconstruction, briefly transformed the South after the Civil War. Newly freed slaves gained the right to vote, own property, and get elected to offices once reserved for white men. (**Africans flee to South America on dangerous journey to US - News..., www.norwichbulletin.com > news > 20190716**).

Two African-Americans were elected to the Senate in the late 19th century, and over 600 served in state legislatures and as judges and sheriffs. Random racial terror was one of the ways white supremacists seized power. An anti-lynching protest in 1946. The fear that blacks felt during the lynching era is being shared by many nonwhites today. White supremacists often went after people who were political leaders in a community: ministers, union organizers and people with wealth and property who could inspire others to demand their civil and economic rights, according to a report from the Equal Justice Initiative, a nonprofit group behind the recent opening of the National Memorial for Peace and Justice, which is dedicated to the victims of lynching. "Each lynching sent messages to blacks: Do not register to vote. Do not apply for a white man's job, according to one essay on the Jim Crow era (**Karlos K. Hill, 2021**). When elected leaders suppress votes, engage in partisan gerrymandering or decimate unions, they are doing what white supremacists did during the lynching era: trying to keep nonwhites in a subordinate position, Anderson says. "Most of the lynchings were about black people who didn't know 'their place,' " Anderson says. "They didn't get off the sidewalk when a white person was walking toward them. They looked directly at a white person instead of (at) their feet. They didn't show the proper level of deference -- 'place' was absolutely essential." Dylann Roof, the white supremacist who murdered nine people in 2015 in a Charleston, South Carolina church, said he did it because blacks are prone to violence and white people were "being murdered daily in the streets. "This is a common theme of white supremacy -- reducing nonwhites to a subhuman level through language. It's why critics point out the dangers of commentators and politicians referring to an "invasion" by Central American immigrants.<sup>3</sup> It's why people criticized

President Trump for calling some Mexican immigrants "rapists." USA Today recently published a story examining the language Trump uses to describe immigrants -- terms like "predator," "killer," and "animal" -- at his rallies. The white supremacists of the lynching era used similar language to describe blacks. But they also went after other victims: Latinos were lynched, as were Chinese laborers and Jews. Black men were a fixation, though. They were described as brutes, animalistic, rapists. One writer described the typical black man as "a monstrous beast, crazed with lust. "An estimated 4,700 people were murdered by lynching between 1882 and 1968, **according to the NAACP. (Africans flee to South America on dangerous journey to US - NEWS...www.citynews1130.com > 2019/07/16 > africans-flee-to-south)**.

The tragic shooting deaths of 17-year old Trayvon Martin in 2012 and 18-year old Michael Brown in 2014 reawakened the nation to the epidemic of killings of unarmed blacks by private citizens and law enforcement officers. Sadly, the shooting of unarmed blacks seemingly continues unabated despite the numerous nationwide street protests, town hall meetings, and pledges from politicians and law enforcement agencies to address this systemic problem. According to the Washington Post, "Although black men make up only 6 percent of the U.S. population, they account for 40 percent of the unarmed men shot to death by police in 2015. What is more, the Post's analysis documents that black men were seven times more likely than white men to die by police gunfire while unarmed. Whereas in 2012, Trayvon Martin was literally the poster child for unjustified killings of unarmed blacks, today there are a litany of black victims (Eric Garner, Walter Scott, Tamir Rice to name a few) that can fill that role (**Karlos K. Hill, 2021**). Given the frequency and oftentimes callousness of these killings, black activists as well as black people have begun to refer to them as modern day lynchings. Framing police killings of unarmed blacks as lynchings is decidedly an attempt to draw attention to a phenomenon that might otherwise be overlooked in our sound bite/hashtag driven news cycle. Yet, more fundamentally, labeling police killings of unarmed blacks as lynchings is an effort to imbue them with significance as well as historicize contemporary violence against black Americans. With that being said, some Americans bristle at police being associated with racist lynchings and still some assert that it is disrespectful to the memories of lynch victims to equate what they suffered with contemporary police killings. So the question becomes, are these commentators right? More broadly, what are the implications of embracing or rejecting police killings of unarmed blacks as lynchings? And why does this discussion matter? To be sure, police killings of unarmed black men are not lynchings, at least not in a technical sense. Nonetheless, there are deeper truths at

stake in referring to the killings of unarmed black men as lynchings. In what follows, I will identify those deeper truths and resonances that black activists and the public are channeling when they invoke the phrase modern day lynching to describe police killings of unarmed black people. During the late nineteenth and early/mid twentieth centuries, approximately 5,000 Americans were lynched. Of the 5,000 or so documented lynchings, 70 percent of lynch victims were black. And so while white Americans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, Chinese Americans were all victims of lynchings, black Americans, by far, were the primary targets of lynch mobs (**Njuafac K. F. September 2015**).

Declaration from Washington indicated that the number of African migrants apprehended by U.S. border officials has spiked, from a total of less than a hundred in years past, to more than 600 in just the last few weeks. The group is part of a small but increasing proportion of migrants from countries other than Mexico and Central America who cross into the southern United States without authorization. While the overwhelming majority of people apprehended by the U.S. Border Patrol along the US-Mexico boundary are from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, migrants from outside those areas accounted for 4.3% of 303,916 total apprehensions in Fiscal Year 2017, and 6.8% of 593,507 total apprehensions so far in FY2019, based on government data. Beginning in late May, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (USCBP) officials in one Texas sector encountered several large groups, sometimes with more than 100 people, from African nations, including Angola, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, Nigeria, and Somalia." Over the probably the last three or four months, we've seen an increase of folks from the continent of Africa... and so this continues to be something that is awfully concerning for us," said Raul Ortiz, USCBP chief for the Del Rio sector in Texas (**Njuafac K. F. October 2017**). In FY2018, citizens from the same list of countries accounted for 67 apprehensions along the entirety of the US-Mexico border, compared to some 640 apprehensions in recent weeks, according to data provided by Ortiz to VOA on June 7 and earlier USCBP statistics. "One of the things we do know is that these folks have been traveling for some time — between four and six months, most of them ... and then for whatever reason, whether it was the cartels or a smuggling organization, have pushed them into our area of responsibility. And so we're starting to see and encounter them in and around the river country that we're patrolling," (**Ortiz Report, online**).

The number of African migrants apprehended by U.S. border officials has spiked, from a total of less than a hundred in years past, to more than 600 in just the last few weeks. The group is part of mainly Haitian along with some African migrants wait in men's and women's lines to request documents giving them temporary legal status in Mexico, outside the Siglo XXI detention center

in Tapachula, Mexico, June 12, 2019. Often relying on smugglers or "agents" to arrange their flight plans, non-Latin American migrants begin their journeys by flying into São Paulo, Brazil or Quito, Ecuador, as both countries have relatively lenient immigration laws. In fact, in 2008, Ecuador lifted visa requirements for foreigners who arrive for tourist stays, therefore providing migrants an easy access point to the Americas. If one were to make an analogy between the US-bound refugees of Latin America and the European-bound refugees, the Darién Gap would be the equivalent to the Mediterranean Sea. Unregulated and isolated, the Darién Gap is the "missing link" of the Pan-American Highway, as road building in the region remains too expensive and environmentally costly. Consequently, transportation across the Darién Gap is nearly impossible, and this inaccessibility has enabled the proliferation of drug smugglers and paramilitary groups in the region, including the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC). The combination of the Darién Gap's natural dangers, such as difficult terrain, dangerous wildlife, and isolation, with the constant threat of being kidnapped, murdered, or robbed has produced a precarious situation for those traveling through the region. Although their calls for assistance have not been heard, these forcibly displaced peoples require international assistance to effectively demand additional support from the involved governments ( ).

The total number of arrivals to the Darién Gap jumped from 3,078 in 2013 to 7,278 in 2014, a startling 236 percent increase. From the U.S. perspective, the doubling of the volume of emigrants traveling this land route is a recent phenomenon. As put by Marc Rosenblum, a deputy director at the Migration Policy Institute, "the surge reflects the difficulty of entering the U.S. by traditional paths like arriving on a visa card and overstaying. These people are willing to take this risky and complicated route." The increase in activity along this untamed route is also the consequence of the unwillingness by most affected governments to conduct mass deportations and the easing of visa and asylum requirements in some Latin American countries (**Njuafac K. F. October 2017**). The microcosm of life in the Darién Gap is the port town of Turbo, Colombia, which sits at the northern head of the Pan-American Highway. Serving as the primary jumping-off point for crossings into Panama, Turbo has become the hub for inter-American migration because of its position on the Caribbean Sea and proximity to the Darién Gap. As it is more accessible than Quito or São Paulo for the Haitians and Cubans, these demographics have increasingly migrated to the town by paying smugglers for maritime passage across the Caribbean Sea. Once within the city, many live in makeshift shelters with poor sanitary conditions, resembling a smaller-scale "Calais jungle", which is another provisional community of thousands of refugees in northern France. Despite Turbo's migrant population swelling to around 4,000 in May 2016, the Colombian government has continually failed to

adequately address this rapid influx in foreign population. Intended merely to be a transit city, Turbo has watched its population swell not only due to the growing inflow of migrants, but also because of the anti-immigration measures enacted by Central American countries. Reflective of the xenophobic reactions of many European governments, countries like Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and even Panama, have closed their southern borders in order to stem the stream of migrants crossing their countries. Instead of simply reacting, it is important that these countries learn from the European mistakes and properly respond to this crisis before it spirals out of control and 462 Somali migrants were recorded in the Darién Gap between 2013 and 2015. **(Peter M., LatinNews. com and Rights Action)**. According to Archyde, "the sea that swallows migrants" in Latin American crossing especially in the Darien gap. But the sea also swallows migrants. In January of this year, a boat with Haitians was wrecked in the Bay of Pinorroa, on the Colombian side. They found three bodies, including that of a six-year-old girl, but four other migrants are still missing. Earlier, in 2019, another 21 Africans died, a one-year-old baby, among them. "The fact that it is irregular migration hides the deaths. The same thing happens in the Darién plug", says the director of Migration Colombia, Juan Francisco Espinosa. **(Arvind Dilawar, after surviving the Darien Gap, refugees describe their detainment in Mexico as the "real hell." September 24, 2019)**. The Graveyard of Migrants': Traveling through the most dangerous jungle in the Darien Gap. See the River which at times swallowed most African migrants crossing to the Northern American Countries. In late May, a group of 20 refugees entered the Darien Gap, a 66-mile lapse in the Pan-American Highway, which otherwise stretches unbroken from Argentina to Alaska. The gap occurs between Colombia and Panama, where the rugged jungle, dangerous wildlife, paramilitary groups, and crime syndicates threaten all who enter. "Cameroonians can legally enter Ecuador due to a visa-free agreement implemented in 2008," explains Brooke Kipling, a researcher with Humanizing Deportation. "This agreement between Cameroon and Ecuador gives thousands of Cameroonian refugees a legal entryway into Latin America. They fly from either Cameroon or Nigeria to Ecuador to begin the perilous journey to the Mexico-US border." According to a 2019 report from the think tank Inter-American Dialogue, citizens of Eritrea, Senegal, Ghana, Gambia, and Cameroon ranked among the top 10 nationalities immigrating to Ecuador from 2010 to 2017. While it's unclear how many continued traveling north to the United States, a 2017 report from the Department of Homeland Security depicts a dramatic rise in the apprehension of undocumented immigrants from Africa in the years following Ecuador's visa reform. According to Kipling, refugees refer to the gap as "a graveyard of migrants." "It is one of the most dangerous jungles in the world due to both the incomparable quantity of lethal plants and animals that inhabit it," says Kipling of the Darien Gap. "It is also a

common drug trafficking route. Many people are kidnapped and forced to smuggle drugs into Central America." **(Africans flee to South America on dangerous journey to US - News...www.norwichbulletin.com > news >.)**

According to John Washington in August, 2018, thousands of African refugees who had been in Tapachula for months began protesting outside the INM. They sang, chanted, and drummed while blocking building entrances and surrounding streets. The National Guard was called in to put down the demonstration, but it was also announced that human rights lawyers would be bringing the refugees' demands to federal court. Unfortunately, since then only a handful of the refugees have received permission to legally pass through Mexico. Others have tried to surreptitiously make their way north to no avail. Valentin describes the price of traveling in the shadows as robbery, rape, and even death at the hands of gangs, if not month's imprisonment by the National Guard. The Darién Gap is a lawless wilderness on the border of Colombia and Panama, teeming with everything from deadly snakes to antigovernment guerrillas. The region also sees a flow of migrants from Cuba, Africa, and Asia, whose desperation sends them on perilous journeys to the U.S. Jason Motlugh plunged in, risking robbery, kidnapping, and death to document one of the world's most harrowing treks. "Huelo chilingos," the boatman shouts over the drone of an outboard motor. I smell migrants. I turn around and see nothing but a wall of dark, unruly jungle, then I slump back into the bow of the canoe **(Why Central American Migrants Are Arriving at the U.S. Border ...https://www.cfr.org > in-brief > why..)**. Five days we've been out here, waiting for a group of foreigners to appear on this godforsaken smuggler's route in the Darién Gap, and all we have to show for it is sunburn and trench foot. Our search is starting to feel futile. As traditional pathways to the U.S. become more difficult, Cubans, Somalis, Syrians, Bangladeshis, Nepalis, and many more have been heading to South American countries and traveling north, moving overland up the Central American isthmus. The worst part of this journey is through the Gap. The entire expanse, a roadless maze that travelers usually negotiate on foot and in boats, is dominated by narco traffickers and Cuba-backed guerrillas who've been waging war on the government of Colombia since 1964. Hundreds of migrants enter each year; many never emerge, killed or abandoned by coyotes (migrant smugglers) on ghost trails. The Gap's legend as a black zone is steeped in bloodshed and tragedy. After Spanish conquistadors discovered the region in 1501, they consolidated their first mainland colony by slaughtering tens of thousands of natives, often by turning ravenous dogs loose on villages. **(Njuafac K. F. September 2020)**.

From across the Rio Suchiate comes a staccato patois, not Spanish, not quite French. Distant figures on the Guatemalan bank of the river begin to board a flotilla

of wooden rafts, moored beneath a white cross tinting pink as dawn approaches. "Africanos!" murmurs one of the bicycle rickshaw drivers on the Mexican side, waiting for the fresh arrivals from Guatemala to reach shore. The 60 or travelers — all black, mostly young men, but also several women and children — disembark and gather up their backpacks and bags. Three Somali women don the distinctive headdresses of their East African homeland. All make their way hastily up the slippery incline, passing trash heaps, scurrying rats and campfires warming coffee and tortillas. "We are from Congo," explains Luc Hillegeon, 31, as he, his wife and infant son navigate the muddy path beneath the majestic ceiba trees. "We would like to go to the USA. The Rio Suchiate has long been one of the world's great migratory way stations, an illicit crossing point for generations of Central Americans seeking to enter Mexico on their way to the United States. Multitudes of Salvadorans, Hondurans, Guatemalans and others now settled in cities from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C., initially crossed into Mexico aboard those same inner tube rafts, fording the river that separates Mexico from the isthmus of Central America (Njuafac K. F. June 2021). The illegal flow of Central Americans has long been a concern for U.S. immigration authorities. A team of U.S. immigration officials is based in the Mexican city of Tapachula, a migrant hub 30 miles north of the river, helping Mexico beef up its southern border. Concepcion Gonzalez Ramirez, also known as "Mama Africa," is the manager of The Imperial, one of many budget hotels serving the migrant trade in Tapachula. "We all love Mama Africa," said Herold Nossirel, who appears to be Haitian, but says he is from Congo — a ruse that many Haitians use to avoid deportation. He speaks Spanish with a Portuguese accent, evidence of the two years he spent in Brazil, where many Haitians worked before the economy took a steep downturn. As he spoke, a group of four more migrants who appeared to be from Haiti arrived at the front door. They had missed their bus to the northern border and needed a place to stay. At first, Gonzalez looked at them with suspicion. The day before, one in the group had left without paying his bill. She chided him. He apologized profusely. She let them find a place on the floor. More than 500 people, including many families, from African countries have been detained crossing the U.S.-Mexico border, since May 30, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency said. Border Patrol agents have seen a "dramatic rise" in the number of African migrants detained at the U.S.-Mexico border over the past week, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency has said. In a statement on Wednesday, CBP said that in the six days since May 30, more than 500 people from African countries had been arrested by Border Patrol's Del Rio Sector in Texas alone (Africans flee to South America on dangerous journey to US -...www.columbian.com > news > 2019).

## CONCLUSION

However, migration and development has different aspects which can be beneficial to both the

host and departed countries if either successful regular and irregular actors think, of their original roots on earth. For different dimensions on the subject contribute to the development in countries in Africa in several ways. For example, African individual diasporas, groups and organisations already contribute to the development in their countries of origin through community oriented projects, through investment in local businesses, through the building and facilitating of valuable transnational contacts and networks with those who remain back home; and through the transfers of badly needed social remittances in the building and strengthening of the political and governance institutions can only be the way forward in a more legal orientations. The term "African American" has become a catchall to describe black Americans in the United States (Sander, C. *et al.*, 2003). But it obscures the more nuanced realities of black immigration to the United States. Black immigrants, whether they hail from Latin America, the Caribbean, and the African mainland, often come to the United States to escape poor conditions and find economic opportunity (Njuafac K. F., April 2010). As this nation struggles with immigration reform, the black immigrant community will play a prominent role in developing a socially just immigration policy. About eight percent of black immigrants are Afro-Latino, or Black Latino. Many Spanish-speaking countries have massive Afro-Latino populations, including Brazil, Columbia, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba. These Latinos are diverse not only in their history and background but also in their struggles, so their reasons for migrating to the United States are many. However, the majority make the move to seek better economic opportunities for themselves and for their families. Afro-Caribbean also immigrate to the United States to seek expanded opportunity. The term applies to people with African ancestry whose native countries are located in the Caribbean. The first wave of Afro-Caribbean voluntary migration to the U.S. began in the 1930's and has continued to this day. According to the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, this growth can be attributed to "the increasing economic hardship and disenchantment in the British West Indies and the simultaneous expansion of the U.S. economy with its relatively high wages and growing employment opportunities." (Idaho State University, websites information online). The majority of African and Asian migrants enter South America through Brazil or Bolivia, countries that in some cases they can enter without a visa. They travel by boat, bus or foot through Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala — countries that grant them temporary visas of 20 days to transit through the country — before reaching the Mexican border. Almost none speak any Spanish. They are easy targets for violent smugglers and extortion by immigration agents along the well-trodden route. 1. Read CBC's full coverage of refugees at U.S.-Canada border 2. An asylum seeker's desperate journey to Canada Most say they met migrants of their country of origin in almost

every country they crossed. By the time they reach the Mexican border, they are often travelling in groups of between five and 20 people. They cross into Mexico by raft at an informal but dangerous river crossing used to transit guns and drugs as well as people (**Whereas most Central A...See full list on cbc.ca**). Africans Flee to South America on Dangerous Journey to US [www.insider.com](http://www.insider.com) › africans-flee-to-south-america-on PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — When an armed conflict erupted in his village in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Blaise Matshieba Nduluyele fled from the carnage.

The dangerous history of clandestine migration practices is very important to recall the attention of African youths in the third decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century to visualize what happened to their brothers and sisters with those ambitions of desiring to achieve greener pastures which ended up with greener deaths in the jungle forest of LAC. In fact, parents are urging to play a key role in advising their children and making them know that your homeland is far better than elsewhere. Likewise other places can only be more favourable for habitation only through legal directives, regular, documentary and well recorded on departure and arriving for more security purposes. Therefore, the best directives is through legal diplomatic services which moderate bilateral relations between the two countries a youth target to live there as an immigrant where the diaspora obligations are remembrance of the original homeland in spite of the naturalization which may follows or double status of citizenship which does not in any way replaces your original homeland and birth place in Africa. In fact, the slogan of involving on the mechanisms of clandestine sabotage requirements to tarnish the image of your own country is a form of conspiracy against yourself because the whites at times uses those information contrarily on the new concept of human rights violation among others in their country reporting profiles (**Njuafac K. F., July 2013**). The present research works is a clear illustration of the end of 20<sup>th</sup> Century and beginning of the two decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century African youths reflections and gross ambitions of getting richer in foreign countries instead of consoling themselves into private activities which can make life easy in their own countries. In fact, huge sum of money often spent on such clandestine migration ventures could have been invested on private enterprise initiatives which can as well recruits other youths while the youth remain a manager and sole owner, proprietor of his own business. However, self-voluntary slavery of African youths reading to offer services to the same countries which.

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Many migrants sneaking into Panama have served as a warning for an impending wave of people, many from Africa, the Middle East, and other places outside the Western Hemisphere heading to the U.S. So far, Haiti and Cuban migrants make up the bulk of the migrants illegally crossing the Darien Gap to enter Panama, Bloomberg

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That is more than double the total of 211 African migrants who were detained by the Border Patrol along the entire 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) U.S.-Mexico border in the 2018 fiscal year. “We are continuing to see a rise in apprehensions of immigrants from countries not normally encountered in our area,” said Raul Ortiz, head of the U.S.

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