



Nordfriesland  
Museum  
NISSENHAUS

AEMI  
Association of European  
Migration Institutions



## “At Home or Alienated”

27th AEMI CONFERENCE

Husum, 5.-7. October 2017





“At Home or Alienated” –  
Migrants and receiving countries between  
integration and parallel-society, between ‘culture of  
welcome’ and xenophobia

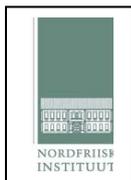
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The **Association of European Migration Institutions** (AEMI) is a network of forty organizations representing twenty European countries and working on the history of human migrations in the broadest sense, and on the literature produced on this topic, founded in Germany in 1991.

The annual conference of the AEMI aims to present the full range of the research, the exhibitions and the other scientific activities of its members and give them and invited speakers an international forum.



The *Nordfriisk Instituut* in Bredstedt, NF., is the central scientific institution in North Frisia for the preservation and promotion of and research on the Frisian language, culture and history. It is the central meeting point for all those who are interested in North Frisian topics and to whom Frisian interests are of greater importance. The institute runs a library, a record office and various magazines and books are published by the *Nordfriisk Instituut*. With its Emigration Archive it is member of AEMI since 1995.



The **Nordfriesland Museum NISSENHAUS** in Husum, NF., is one of the most traditional museums on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein. It has its roots in the trust set up by Ludwig Nissen (1855-1924), who emigrated from Husum to New York and became prosperous as a diamond importer. Since 1937 the museum shows the cultural development and traditions on the North Sea coast. These themes are enhanced by various art and history exhibitions.

# Program

Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup>

18.00 – 20.00 Informal meeting at the Nordfriesland Museum NISSENHAUS, Herzog-Adolf Straße 25, 25813 Husum, place of venue at all conference days.

Thursday 5<sup>th</sup>

08:45 – 09:15 **Welcome**



**Dr. Uwe Haupenthal,**

Director of the Nordfriesland Museum NISSENHAUS in Husum and manager of the combined museums in Husum since 2011, director of the Richard-Haizmann-Museum in Niebüll since 1991, born 1956, studied History of art in Frankfurt/M. and Bonn, 1986 PhD with a thesis to the art of the sculptor Wilhelm Loth.



**Hans Storhaug,**

Chairman of the Association of European Migration Institutions, Curator of migration at MUST – Museum of Stavanger, Editor of the AEMI Journal, from 1987-2017 Director of the Norwegian Emigration Center, 1981 Master's Degree in History from the University of Bergen.



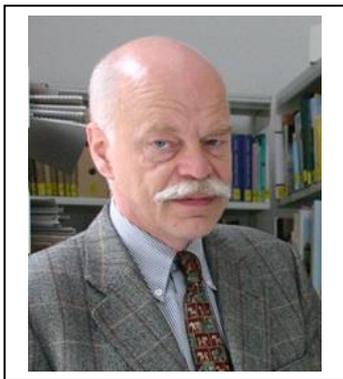
**Dr. Paul-Heinz Pauseback,**

Head of the Emigration Archive of the Nordfriisk Instituut, guest docent at the Department of History of the Christian Albrechts University in Kiel, curator of the “Ludwig Nissen exhibition” in the Nordfriesland Museum NISSENHAUS, born 1961 in Husum, 1994 PhD with a thesis about emigration from North Frisia to the United States from the Christian Albrechts University.

09:15 – 09:45 **Opening lecture**

Thomas Steensen,

**What is a Frisian and how to become one – an inclusive approach to minority affiliation.**



**Prof. Dr. Thomas Steensen,**

Director of the Nordfriisk Instituut in Bredstedt since 1987, since 1999 Professor of Frisistik at the University of Flensburg, guest docent at the History Department of the Christian Albrechts University in Kiel, born 1951, PhD 1985 from the History Department of the Christian Albrechts University in Kiel.

**10:00 – 11.00 Part I, Session 1: European Emigration to the United States I**  
**Chair: Marie-Charlotte Le Bailly, Red Star Line Museum, Antwerp**



**Dr. Marie-Charlotte Le Bailly,**

studied history and obtained her doctorate at the University of Leiden in 2001. She has published a great deal about Dutch history in the period of ca. 1400-1800. Since 2012, she has been associated with the Red Star Line Museum as a researcher and she manages the digital collections. In 2016 she curated the exhibition “Cruise Away. Around the world with the Red Star Line”.Red Star Line Museum, Antwerp.

10:00 – 10:15

Maria Jarlsdotter Enckell,

**Going West North-West to the Pacific North 1817-1867.**



**Maria Jarlsdotter Enckell,**

Honorary member and Researcher at the Åland Islands Emigrant Institute; member of Finland’s Swedish speaking minority; WW II refugee in Sweden; educated in Finland, Sweden, with degrees granted: Switzerland: Dpl: & USA: MFA; Employment: Finland, Switzerland, Italy, USA.

**Summary:**

Under the Loupe: the Questioned Ethnicity of 844 Documented Finnish Seamen, Engaged in Russian American Company Service, sailing yearly as clockwork past the North Frisian Islands to and from Kronstadt.

Present day’s international mega politics and history pertaining to the 1800s tend to bring up questions such as: who has the authority to shape any which part of it? Ethnicity, nationality, language and the hard politics of it: who identifies what, who directs what, where, how and when? Emigrant, immigrant, tourist or visitor: who can and will define mobile labor on long-term-labor contracts, and who has the authority to do so? In present day’s cyberspace-ruled world, where large chunks of history as well as populations can, has, and will be snapped up by anyone politically powerful and ruthless enough to grab and claim what’s desired, as theirs why then did any such questions cause such a scandal at an international conference held 2010 in Alaska?

**Issue:** Why have the above referred to 844 documented Finnish seamen and their massive contributions been systematically removed from Alaska’s Russian Era History - the efforts of these Finlanders, including some Germans, Baltic Germans, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, sailing 34 ships flying the Russian American Company flag, making 34 round-the-world journeys via Cape Horn and Cape Good Hope during the years 1845-1867 just to uphold the vital lifeline connecting Imperial Russia’s St. Petersburg’s Russian American Company’s head office to its Russian North American domains. These ships hauled passengers, migrating

labor, goods, mail etc. on the route: Kronstadt via the North Frisian Islands to Hamburg, the English Channel, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and Sitka. From there to Ajan, Bering Island, Petropavlovsk back to Sitka. On the return these ships carried a cargo of immensely valuable furs, sailing via Honolulu, Shanghai, Simon's Bay, St. Helena, London/Copenhagen back to Kronstadt. By 1853 this particular seafaring enterprise is said to have caught much attention, even irritating as well as challenging British held supremacy at sea, tantalizing their greed. To what extent was this one among the many underlying reasons for the outbreak of the Crimean War during which a great part of the large Finnish merchant fleet was systematically destroyed, mainly by the British?

10:15 – 10:30

Patrick Fitzgerald,

**Paddy's Big Apple: a review of Irish migration to and through New York City.**



**Dr. Patrick Fitzgerald,**

Lecturer and Development Officer at the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies, Ulster American Folk Park, Omagh, Northern Ireland and an Honorary Research Fellow in History at Queen's University Belfast.

**Summary:**

Already by the 1840s New York State was considered the most Irish in the Union. Although Irish migration reached its peak in this decade as the Great Famine ravished Ireland, migrants from the emerald Isle had been disembarking on the Hudson River for more than a century. This presentation will seek to review the evidence concerning the development of New York as the primary port of entry for US bound Irish migrants and a major metropolis offering Irish migrants a new home. A key broker representing the interests of the Irish Catholic community in the mid-nineteenth century city was Archbishop John Joseph Hughes, whose boyhood home is now an exhibit building in the Ulster American Folk Park near Omagh, Northern Ireland. The presentation will direct particular attention to the first Catholic Archbishop of the archdiocese of New York, serving between 1842 and his death in 1864.

10:30 – 10:45

Wolfgang Grams,

**“Ei söppohß juh ahr än emmigrent” - Als die Deutschen Ausländer waren. Learning from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century German American Migration Experience.**



**Dr. Wolfgang Grams,**

founder (1996) and owner of the privately run institute *Routes to the Roots, Research and Travel*, which carries out historical biographical research, designs databases, exhibits and cultural projects with focus on the migration experience and conducts field trips and excursions, teaches in German American Studies and in Cultural Tourism, conducts workshops, seminars and lectures in these fields; PhD in 1990 at Oldenburg University.

Summary:

The today's discussion on migration to Germany and Europe is in wide parts characterized by: a missing European cooperation; political attitudes and actions that range from humanitarian help to national racist attitudes; in Germany: a conflict between a very liberal tradition to guarantee asylum and the absence of concepts and instruments to handle migration - along with consequent issues from the national social security system to people's mentalities and perception of migrants. In all aspects, the discussion is lacking a historic perspective. It is therefore helpful to look back, learn and link the discussion to a time when Germans themselves were foreigners and have become both subjects and objects of the migration experience. Comparisons between a classic 19<sup>th</sup> century country of immigration and Europe today are limited, but American history is still a reservoir of experience, concepts, attitudes and solutions.

Three examples structure the paper:

- A political cartoon in PUCK, New York 1883, illustrating 200 years of German presence in America (1683 – 1883: „Der 200. Geburtstag von Uncle Sams gesundestem Jungen“). That leads to the debates on citizenship, cultural dominance in a „melting pot“ and integration during the time of „new migration“ to the US.
- The term „Wirtschaftsflüchtling“. Which bundles motives that both Germans to America and migrants and refugees to Europe share in their „pursuit of happiness“. The term is however not common and would not create resentments to describe German immigration to America. But it is widely used to discredit today's migrant's motivations as non-acceptable.
- A summary of the authors case study on an early German community in Cincinnati's „Over the Rhine“ neighbourhood (1838) where integration started with separation.

The author has addressed the subject frequently and as early as 1992 in a paper for the Society for German American Studies (Lawrence, KS) when Germany faced heavy xenophobic attacks against foreigner's homes in the city of Rostock and in a text for an exhibit (1999) which was later adopted in German school books for social studies. In this respect the paper is also a review to changing attitudes and dimensions of an academic subject in political discussions.

10:45 – 11:00 Discussion

11:00 – 11:15 Break

**11:15 – 12:15 Part I, Session 2: European Emigration to the United States II**  
**Chair: Maddalena Tirabassi, Centro Altreitalie, Turin, Vice Chair AEMI**



**Prof. Dr. Maddalena Tirabassi,**

Director of Centro Altreitalie, Turin, Vice-Chair AEMI; Fulbright at the University of Minnesota where she specializes in women's studies and migration history; editor of the journal *Altreitalie*. She is in the advisory Board of the MEI (National Italian Museum on Emigration, Foreign Affaire Ministry). She was Professor of Anglo-American literature at the University of Teramo, from 2001 to 2006.

11:15 – 11:30

Michalina Petelska,

**A scientific melting pot. Polish immigrants and scientists in New York in the 19th and the first half of 20th century.**



**Dr. Michalina Petelska,**

University of Gdansk, in cooperation with The Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences; 2014 PhD; 2014 – 2016 A member of the team which prepared the first permanent exhibition at the Emigration Museum in Gdynia; Associate of Polsk-Skandinavisk Forskningsinstitut in Copenhagen.

Summary:

Among Poles arriving to New York were not only people looking for job and better life but also academics and scientists. The aim of the paper is to show this aspect of mobility of Europeans in the turn of centuries. It is also worth to discuss how it was connected with massive migration waves and how were the academic and structural contacts established.

11:30 – 11:45

Imanol Galdos Irazabal,

**Boise: A Model of a Welcoming City.**



**Dr. Imanol Galdos Irazabal,**

Assistant Manager in the department of culture of the city council of Donostia (San Sebastian), Director of the European “Beste Hitzak-Other Words” program; 2015 Doctoral thesis from the University of the Basque Country and Boise State University; 2013 Degree in law from the University of the Basque Country.

### Summary:

I just had a month's stay in Boise. I am immersed in the elaboration of my doctoral thesis in which I am analyzing the governance model of that city from the Basque perspective. In fact the research is a comparative analysis of two very different models, Boise and Donostia, in which I analyze, among other aspects, the public-private interaction. Thanks to the invitation made by the City of Boise, I was fortunate to be able to work for one month at the Boise City Hall. In this context, I have held innumerable interviews and meetings with representatives of civil society in the city. Part of my work has focused on soliciting the opinions of the many and diverse communities that inhabit Boise: the Bosnian, Somali, Basque, Congolese, Brazilian, Syrian, Iraqi or Argentinean communities. All this coincides with one of the most complicated and exciting moments that American society is experiencing in its contemporary era. The polarized debate in the country on emigration policies is at the center of the political and social agenda. In this context, Boise appears as one of the great references of the inclusive policies in the reception of refugees and emigrants. A policy dating back to the seventies of the last century but basically under the leadership of the current mayor, has become one of its hallmarks. The paper that I present at the AEMI conference will focus on explaining the Boise model as a model of reception and integration. A city, geographically isolated, different in its social, economic, cultural and political characteristics to the State to which it belongs and that is without doubt one of the cities of more future in the North American country. Attractive, open and diverse. Its future has united it with an unequivocal commitment to racial diversity. The welcome policy that takes place in Boise is rooted in a long tradition, as it says before. Far from improvisation, today is based on a public-private interaction that is ensuring its effectiveness. The economic and human resources of the city council itself, a clear reflection of its political will, works closely with organizations and structures such as the Idaho Office For Refugees and the Refugee Collaborative of Boise within the framework of established plans. Refugee Community Plan (2015, August). In this context, and as a demonstration of the clarity of the bet, it should be noted the Resolution unanimously approved in the City Council in a session held on January 31, 2017 and reaffirming the character of a welcoming city.

I therefore, will focus on explaining a successful model of reception and integration of multiple communities of emigrants who are playing a crucial role in shaping one of the cities of the future in the United States. The interest of this conference is maximum taking into account the special, delicate and historical moment that is taking place in the North American country.

11:45 – 12:00

Christina A. Ziegler-McPherson,

**Cautionary Lessons from the Americanization movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.**



**Dr. Christina A. Ziegler-McPherson,** historian of American immigration policy and assimilation theory; Ph.D. in United States history from the University of California, Santa Barbara; is writing a social history of the German immigrant community in New York City, that analyzes the maturation, decline, and ultimate assimilation of the city's German community.

### Summary:

Between the 1890s-1920s, a wide variety of policy actors in federal, state, and local government and in private charity and philanthropy in the United States were involved in a far-reaching movement to design social welfare policies to assimilate or “Americanize” the millions of European immigrants arriving in the country. These activists and bureaucrats communicated with one another through private correspondence, professional journals such as the *Survey Graphic*, and progressive publications such as *The Nation* and *McClure’s*, but “Americanization” meant different things to different people, and the movement attracted progressives, conservative nationalists, and eugenicists. The high point of these activists’ political influence was during World War I, when the Wilson administration initiated its own policy, but the restrictive immigration policy adopted by the federal government in the 1920s caused the movement to collapse.

Since the early 2000s, politicians, bureaucrats, immigration activists, and philanthropists in several American states have been active in developing a wide range of policies designed to integrate immigrants. But most of these policy makers are operating in a vacuum of historical knowledge of theory and practice of what was tried 100 years before.

This paper will compare policy elements of the Americanization movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to contemporary social welfare policies to integrate immigrants to show how and when history can be used as a tool for policy development and evaluation. It will focus on the Americanization programs in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and California in the 1900s-1920s, and the “New Americans” initiatives developed by Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Washington, Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey in the early 2000s. It will argue that the most important use of historical knowledge in policy making is not reinventing old tools to fit new situations, but using history as a guide to recognizing crucial differences in context.

12:00 – 12:15 Discussion

12.15 – 13:30 Lunch at the MS Nordertor in the Husum harbor.



## **13:30 – 14:45 Part II, Session 1: European research centers and contemporary migration**

**Chair: Cathrine Kyø Hermansen, The Danish Immigration Museum**



**Cathrine Kyø Hermansen,**  
Director of the Danish Immigration Museum;  
the museum provides visitors with an insight into the people who, in the course of history, have come to Denmark. The Museum is located centrally in Farum Cultural Centre side by side by cultural institutions such as a cinema, a gallery, a library and a music school.

13:30 – 13:45

Špela Kastelic,

**Social impact of migration studies: The case of Slovenian Migration Institute.**



**Špela Kastelic, MA,**  
Slovenian Migration Institute, Ljubljana; Bachelor degree in Cultural Studies from the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana; MA in Popular Culture Anthropology in 2015. In 2015 and 2016 she spent six months as a field assistant and legal advisor for the UNHCR and the Legal-information Center at the Slovenian-Croatian border.

Summary:

The Slovenian Migration Institute is the only research institute in Slovenia entirely dedicated to migration studies. It consists of 11 researchers with a PhD degree, two with MA degree and two administrative associates. Apart from academic research projects, the Institute's team also carries out several national, as well as international educational and applied projects. With its projects, the SMI aims to present the need for more efficient integration policies, the necessity to educate and train experts and broader publics in matters of migration, disseminate useful information and help with dialogue between project users, stakeholders and authorities. When addressing integration, some of the ongoing SMI projects, such as "Only (with) others are we", PREDIS and Out-Side-In, specifically target the field of education. Their focus is on training educators on various inclusion issues, providing them with aid and strategies to improve participation of immigrant and refugee children in education and to strengthen class climate into a more forward thinking and intercultural environment. With their other projects (DRIM, Posting of Workers, Urban Diversity), the SMI researchers and their partners aim at empowering migrant workers in and outside of Slovenia. They seek to encourage migrants' social and economic integration, their fair access to employment and the assurance of their occupational safety, health and decent working conditions, by bridging dialogue between

the needs of the most vulnerable groups with government authorities and other competent bodies.

However, despite many inspiring accomplishments, the SMI team's efforts are at times still met with prejudice, stereotypes, hate speech, xenophobia and discriminatory legislation. This paper will present both the achievements and challenges of the Institute when it addresses the integration of refugees and immigrants through its academic and applied activities.

13:45 – 14:00

Brian Lambkin,

**The Development of a ‘National’ Diaspora Centre in Ireland.**



**Dr. Brian Lambkin,**

founding Director of the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster-American Folk Park, Omagh, Northern Ireland and past Chairman of the Association of European Migration Institutions 2002–11. Formerly he was Principal of Lagan College, Belfast.

Summary:

At the AEMI Conference in 2013, at the Swedish Migration Centre in Karlstadt, Sweden, I presented an overview of the project to develop a ‘National’ Diaspora Centre in Ireland. At the 2015 Conference, at Altretalie in Turin, Italy, I reported on how the Irish government had abandoned its plans for such a centre, and how the entrepreneur Neville Isdell was proceeding with his own project to open *Epic Ireland* in Dublin in May 2016. This paper will reflect on the impact of *Epic Ireland* during its first year of operation as the ‘Irish Emigration Museum’, and consider the implications for migration institutions in Ireland, north and south, and in Britain, especially in the light of Brexit.

14:00 – 14:15

Vinzenz Kratzer,

**History of state migration research in Germany.**



**Vinzenz Kratzer, M.A.**

born 1985, PhD candidate at the European University in Frankfurt/Oder; studied Political Science and European Studies (M.A.) in Bremen, Frankfurt/Oder and Poznań (Poland). His thesis deals with state migration research in Germany. It focusses on the topics, methods and results of knowledge production by the German state on migration, in order to get new insights into the complex interplay between policy making and scientific knowledge production.

### Summary:

In commemoration of a recent anniversary, the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge) has issued a special publication dealing with the history of the institution and the development of migration research in Germany. My paper uses this publication as a starting point, focusing on the relationship between migration research and migration policy making in Germany on the basis of government documents, expert interviews and secondary literature. Specifically, I try to describe and explain changing patterns in migration policy in Germany in the last fifty years. In more general terms, I try to develop insights into the nature of scientific knowledge produced by states.

On a theoretical level, some models of the connection between knowledge and power will be discussed. Following Weber and Foucault, two levels of knowledge production can be discerned in migration policy making: firstly, immediate administrative knowledge, which is necessary for typical measures of bio-politics (census data, data on housing, education, employment and income situation, just to name a few). Secondly, on a more abstract level, there is another type of symbolic knowledge, which is used for legitimizing the policy in general, and confining the field of policy making. One example for this type of knowledge can be found in the political claim that Germany is not a country of immigration, upheld against all empiric evidence until the 1990ies.

As a result of the analysis, the framework proves useful to discern and describe several phases of migration policy making, namely refugee/expellee phase (1950ies), guest worker phase (1960ies/70ies), 'lost decade' (1980ies/1990ies) and migrant background phase (since 2005). Especially the level of abstract knowledge seems to add explanatory power to the analysis of the interplay between political power and knowledge.

14:15 – 14:30 Discussion

14:30 – 14:45 Break

**14:45 – 16:15 Part II, Session 2: Past and present migratory issues**

**Chair: Adam Walaszek, Jagiellonian University, Krakow**



**Prof. Dr. Adam Walaszek,**  
Institute of American Studies and Polish Diaspora,  
Jagiellonian University, Krakow; Vice Chairman of the  
Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences; Interfaculty  
interdisciplinary Commissions; Commission for the  
Studies on Polish Diaspora.

14:45 – 15:00

Dieter Bacher, Anne Unterwurzacher,

**Similarities and differences. Challenges and possibilities of linking research of past and present migration phenomena and their context as a chance for „evidence-based policy“.**



**Dieter Bacher, Mag. phil.;**  
studied history and Slavic studies (Russian) at the University  
of Graz.; currently working on a PhD dissertation about  
foreign intelligence services in Austria during the early Cold  
War; participated in several research projects on forced  
labour in Austria, DPs and migration in post-war Austria and  
intelligence services in post-war Austria during the Cold War.



**Dr. Anne Unterwurzacher,**  
studied sociology in Vienna and finished her doctoral  
thesis on the educational inequality of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation  
immigrant youth; lecturer at University of Vienna for  
several years; senior postdoc-researcher at the Center for  
Migration Research in St. Pölten/Lower Austria; together  
with Sylvia Hahn she serves as speaker of the Austrian  
Network of Migration History (member of AEMI).

Summary:

The forced migration movement towards Western European Countries at the end of summer 2015 is just the last episode in a history of forced migration in Europe. The number of people on the move and the images of these movements encouraged many commentators to search for historical parallels and (supposedly) similar precedents. In Austria, mainly two historical cases were used for comparisons: the (transit-)reception of Hungarian refugees in 1956 and the refugee movement from former Yugoslavia in the

1990s. In this debate we find different – sometimes opposing – answers about „lessons learned“ from the past, which primarily shows a more or less selective reading of the past, often deprived of its specifically historical context.

Besides the public interest in historical comparisons many researchers are also arguing for linking past and present in migration research. Nevertheless, research attempts combining multiple disciplines are still scarce in Europe, other than for example in the USA. The „Research Cluster Migration“ of the FTI-strategy in Lower Austria stands for an interdisciplinary approach in migration research. It combines six individual research projects on various topics and on various time periods. In discussing the individual projects and working out concepts and further projects together, the cluster wants to avoid fragmentation of migration research in favour of discussion and interdisciplinary research. In this paper, the authors will reflect some of the first experiences and results of this research cluster. The presentation will include topics like how the different disciplines can complement each other, what the challenges, problems and chances of this combination are, what profitable interchanges occur during the progress. Thus, an idea of how and to what extent this interdisciplinary work can really help to find solutions for actual challenges, if it can really claim to lead to „lessons learned“.

15:00 – 15:15

Dietmar Osses,

**Segregation, assimilation or integration? Migration and football in Germany 1900 – 2015.**



**Dr. Dietmar Osses,**

director of the “Hannover Colliery”, Bochum, LWL Industrial Museum – Westphalian State Museum for Industrial Heritage and Culture; associated lecturer at the Ruhr-University Bochum and the University of Münster; concentrates especially on the history of migration and cultural diversity; head of the working group “migration” of the German Museums Association.

Summary:

Football – in Germany this means more than sports. Especially in the Ruhr, the former industrial heart in the west of Germany, football is an essential element of social life. To know the top teams, to support a team from the neighborhood or home city and even to play football is almost obligatory – for women as well as for men. Since the early 1920s football is a mass phenomenon in Germany and since a couple of years it develops to a globalized business. To become a football star – this is dream of thousands of young boys and girls. Training and talent seem to be the only requirements. Due to this concept, football and other sports appear to be an ideal field for integration of migrants. Doing the same sport, following the same rules – this can be the first step to come together, to bridge prejudice, to build up connections.

Playing football in a team – is this the silver bullet to integration? Looking in the history of football and migration in the Ruhr we can discover football as a field of competition in belonging and identity in past and in present. From the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when football came to Germany as an immigrant itself up to nowadays, where teams of Turkish

immigrants play in one league with traditional Germany teams as well as multi-divers teams and teams of refugees, questions of segregation, assimilation or integration, of identities and belonging were circled around on the green playing field.

The paper presents examples from mass sports to the first league, from the 1920s to nowadays and discusses different strategies and effects of assimilation, integration and segregation of migrants in Westphalia and the Ruhr in the west of Germany.

15:15 – 15:30

Rafał Raczyński,

**The perception of immigrants from EU countries in British society in the context of Brexit.**



**Prof. Dr. Rafał Raczyński,**

research officer in Emigration Museum in Gdynia and assistant professor at the Pomeranian University in Słupsk; doctor of social sciences in the field of political science with a specialization in international relations. His scientific interests include issues of migration, diasporas as well as functioning of small countries, in particular the Republic of Iceland. Editor-in-Chief of *Polski Przegląd Migracyjny / The Polish Migration Review*.

Summary:

Migration was one of the three most important issues raised in the referendum debate on the future of the United Kingdom in the European Union. It happened so mainly for two reasons. Firstly, in recent years, migration issues have gained in the UK the status of one of the most essential socio-political problems polarizing the public eye and strongly influencing the politics. Secondly, this subject, due to the EU principle of free movement of persons, was directly related to the issue of the United Kingdom membership in the European Union. For many Britons, membership in the EU was associated primarily with the influx of immigrants and the lack of control over their own borders. At the same time in the social perception - in spite of the facts – dominated the image of immigration as a phenomenon contributing to deepening of social problems, such as an increase in unemployment, benefit frauds or rise in the level of crime, etc. A significant part of the British political elite rather than counteract and neutralize these negative stereotypes on immigration from EU countries, by reference to facts and promotion of fair image of immigration (that is showing also the benefits stemming from the phenomenon in question) chose the strategy of building political capital through a largely declarative, but responding to social expectations, policy of "control" and "restriction" of the influx of foreigners.

The speech aims to show how the social perception of immigrants from the European Union countries in British society departed and still does depart from scientifically confirmed facts concerning positive contribution of the immigrants to the broadly understood socioeconomic development of the UK and how it affected Britons' decision on Brexit. The analysis will examine the determinants of the negative image of immigrants in the public discourse, with particular emphasis on the role of the media and political elites.

15:30 – 15:45

Agnieszka Kulesa,

**Anti-racism and anti-discrimination approaches in migration policies of the Central European states: the state of play and challenges for the future.**



**Agnieszka Kulesa,**

policy analyst, PhD candidate at the Warsaw School of Economics, migration researcher at the Centre for French Culture and Francophone Studies, University of Warsaw; in 2010–2014 she worked for the Ministry of Interior of Poland, Migration Policy Department; in London (2014–2016) she worked for an NGO in an integration project directed to the Polish community.

**Summary:**

The Centre for French Culture and Francophone Studies of the University of Warsaw is an interdisciplinary research entity that deals with such issues as collective memory, national and international security, and migration. Migration policies are therefore one of main research areas of the Centre. The proposed paper describes possible effects on the “new, emerging Europe” of the absence of anti-racism and anti-discrimination approach in state migration policies of the Central European members of the European Union (namely Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary). Migration policy—in its broader sense—should cover three main dimensions: (1) the regulation of immigration flows; (2) the management of ethnic relations and the integration of minorities living in the host society; and (3) anti-racism and anti-discrimination policies. States develop migration strategies in order to systematize these aspects of migration policy and structure their policy objectives. The paper analyses main strategy documents relating to migration policy of the afore-mentioned EU states. It can be argued that the European integration was—together with the political transformation after the collapse of the Soviet Union—the major process that drove the development of migration policies of the analyzed states. Anti-racism and anti-discrimination policies have never been central in this process, partly due to low numbers of foreigners living in these states, and partly due to the fact that the process of Europeanization of migration policy was focused predominantly on security issues, like for example border control, leaving some crucial questions (integration, anti-racism etc.) unanswered. The acquisition of rules governing migration policy in was a top-down process, in which the elites made decisions and were involved in policy making, and the society was not interested in the issue. In effect, there was no deep internalization of migration policies in these states.

15:45 – 16:00 Discussion

16:00 – 16:15 Break

## 16: 15 – 17:45 Part II, Session 3: Contemporary migratory issues

Chair: Emilia García López, Consello da Cultura Galega, Santiago de Compostela,



**Emilia García López,**

Consello da Cultura Galega, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, from 2006 she is the Head of Foreign Affairs of the Council for Galician Culture, member of the board of AEMI, last year's host of the AEMI conference.

16:15 – 16:30

María González Blanco, Vicente Peña Saavedra,

**Possibilities and limits of the statistical sources for the study of educational and cultural profiles of Spaniards in current emigration.**



**María González Blanco,**

PhD student in the doctoral program of Education in the department of Pedagogy and Didactics at the University of Santiago de Compostela. She has a degree in Teaching Musical Education, a degree in Pedagogy and a Master in Education, Cultural Diversity and Community Development by the same university. She is part of the research group “Terceira Xeración (TeXe)”.



**Prof. Dr. Vicente Peña Saavedra,**

Senior Lecturer of History of Education at the University of Santiago de Compostela. His research interests focused on Educational and Cultural perspectives of the emigration, on the Popular Education in the rural Galicia and in the Heritage School and the educational museography.

**Summary:**

Since the outbreak of the crisis, the socioeconomic situation has led to various changes in the migratory flows in Spain. Several authors cite the resurgence of emigration in a country that had attracted many immigrants who decided to return to their countries of origin or to re-migrate to another country owing to the current economic situation. This phenomenon has resulted in the new flow of migrants being composed mainly of both native Spaniards who

decide to emigrate in search of employment opportunities elsewhere and immigrants, many of whom acquired Spanish nationality, rendering it difficult to differentiate between both groups when analyzing emigration. Another problem related to the group of people having emigrated is the quantification of migratory movements in statistical sources, both in the country of origin and in the destination countries, which prevents us from determining the real volume of the migratory flow and its particular characteristics not registered in the statistics (i.e., educational profile, causes for emigration, reasons for choosing the destination country or integration in the new host society).

This paper focuses on presenting a representative overview of the official sources for emigration registration in Spain, a review of the existing literature and a brief outline of the research we are conducting on this issue.

16:30 – 16:45

Laurence Prempain,

**Evolution of the perception of German Jewish refugees in France: from “Victims” to “Undesirable” (1933-1938).**



**Dr. Laurence Prempain,**

Living in Helsinki (Finland), she is a French associate researcher (LARHRA), University Lyon 2, France and Mémorha (Mémoire en Rhône-Alpes, France), specialised in Polish and Polish Jewish immigration in France during the interwar period and the Second World War. Her research has mainly a gendered and a microhistorical approach for studying the Holocaust, student’s migration in the interwar, and women migration through marriage in 1945.

Summary:

In April 1933, while Germany is dramatically falling into Nazism and refugees starting to arrive in France, Edouard Herriot (former French President of the Council) states, similarly to many French and of political or intellectual personalities that “It is necessary to defend those who suffer and, by loyalty in this human, to work on the advent of universal trust”. Camille Chautemps, the French Minister of Interior asserts in front of gathered deputies: “it will be, one more time, an honour for our Nation to remain loyal to generous traditions of hospitality of which it has always flattered itself”. But this tendency towards welcome and humanism does not last. Soon, the new waves of refugees rise little enthusiasm, quite the opposite. Five years later, in May 1938, decrees-laws are promulgated to authorize the internment of those refugees in concentration camps. During my presentation, I will underline how France evolved from a compassionate welcoming of victims in 1933 to the idea of their internment in 1938. To that purpose, I will study the evolution of both the public opinion and politicians and will scrutinize the vocabulary they all used to designate those refugees. Then, I will demonstrate which administrative decisions were established during those five years to restrict the influx of refugees. I will finish by showing that far from being passive, those men and women seeking refuge in France are taking action. Thus, I will build on the concepts of sidestep and transgression by explicitly linking them with the current European situation.

16:45 – 17:00

Cathrine Kyø Hermansen, Sahra-Josephine Hjorth, Anders Thorkilsen

**A better understanding of the past is essential to deal with contemporary migration – our research project “MiClue” and the exhibit “Migrant”.**



**Cathrine Kyø Hermansen,**  
director of the Danish Immigration Museum/Furesø  
Museums and co-founder of the Migration–Cooperation of  
Danish Museums.



**Dr. Sahra-Josephine Hjorth,**  
is a PhD Fellow in Migration and eLearning at the Danish  
Immigration Museum and Aalborg University; co-founder  
and CEO of [www.canopyLAB.com](http://www.canopyLAB.com) - a social learning  
platform.



Together with **Anders Thorkilsen**, they are the core team  
behind the exhibit “Migrant” which opened at the Danish  
Immigration Museum on September 16<sup>th</sup> 2017. It serves to  
tie together four years of research conducted by the working  
group “MiClue” which comprises the Danish Immigration  
Museum, Aalborg University and the Danish Emigration  
Archives. The exhibit “Migrant” uses a wide range of tools to  
disseminate research which is otherwise hard to interpret for  
non-academic audiences through letters, an animation film, a  
documentary, banners, audio files and interactive screens.

The exhibit encompasses migrant experiences across time and  
national borders, offering unconventional perspectives on highly contemporary and (political)  
topics such as identity, belonging, networks and citizenship.

#### Summary:

Migration is a key component of the history of Denmark and the rest of the world and has impacted our societies in terms of demographic, culture and the social and political contexts. Each migration wave to and from Denmark has been perceived as special in the communities that have received immigrants and in the communities that have seen a number of citizens leave. Despite a long history of migration, we have a lacking collective memory of Danes as migrants. Danes who left everything familiar behind to migrate to the United States,

Argentina and Australia in pursuit of prosperity and a better life. This year, Denmark also “celebrates” the 100 year anniversary of the sale of the West Indies, which has led to new debates about our colonial history. In this paper, we argue that a better understanding of the past is essential to confronting our own biases and assumptions in dealing with contemporary migration. We reflect upon whether the fundamental reasons for migrating are essentially the same.

Over a four year period the Danish Immigration Museum (greater Copenhagen), the Emigration Archives (Aalborg) and Aalborg University have worked on a research project, entitled MiClue. The project aims to investigate five defined migration flows to and from Denmark in the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries, in order to uncover similarities and differences in the migration and integration processes. The objective is to create a better basis for acting against contemporary challenges in regards to the inclusion and exclusion of new citizens in Denmark. The research culminates in an exhibit at the Danish Immigration Museum in September 2017. Through research, text, audio and modern dissemination methods, such as animation films and interactive timelines, Ms. Hermansen and Ms. Hjorth will share key lessons from arranging an exhibit that forces the audience to reflect on the motivations, life experiences and migrant experience of Danes that have moved abroad and newcomers who have migrated to Denmark.

17:00 – 17:45 Discussion

18:00

Dieter Harrsen, **Greeting**



**Dieter Harrsen,**  
Landrat/Chief executive of the district of North Frisia

Friday 6<sup>th</sup>

**09:00 – 12:30 Part III: “What is Home?”**

**09:00 – 10:00 Session 1:**

**Chair: Paul-Heinz Pauseback, Nordfriisk Instituut**



**Dr. Paul-Heinz Pauseback,**

head of the Emigration Archive of the Nordfriisk Instituut, guest docent at the Department of History of the Christian Albrechts University in Kiel, curator of the “Ludwig Nissen exhibition” in the Nordfriesland Museum NISSENHAUS.

09:00 – 09:15

Antra Celmiņa,

**Going (Back): The Meaning of Home, Belonging and Identity for Western-born Latvian Repatriates.**



**Antra Celmiņa,**

is a genealogist specializing in Latvian genealogy and board member of the Latvians Abroad – Museum and Research Centre; born in Canada to a family of Latvian Second World War refugees; a graduate of Carleton University's European Studies program and Algonquin College's Applied Museum Studies program; writing on Latvian genealogy in English for eight years, and moved to Latvia three years ago to further her work as a genealogist.

Summary:

Since the fall of the Iron Curtain just over twenty-five years ago, the Latvian diaspora has been visiting Latvia regularly – so much so, that some even choose to stay and make Latvia their home. These repatriates are of all ages – the elderly, who remember the Latvia of their youth and now spend their retirement years there, the middle generations, who grew up in the post-war boom of their parents' new countries of residence, and especially the younger generations – those who do not even remember a time when Latvia was a place occupied by a foreign power that could not be visited freely. Our focus will be on the second two categories of individuals who were born in the West.

But the move across oceans and continents is the easy part – the next part is the hardest, for the separation of fifty years means that an exile returning comes back to a land much different than they left – and for the younger generations of interest here, a world that they knew only from stories. Does expectation meet with reality? What kind of a relationship can Western-born Latvians have with the homeland of their parents or grandparents? Is Latvia home, is it

the country of their birth? Or is it both or neither? What encourages someone to leave behind all that they grew up with and embrace the uncertainty of living in a part of the world that still today has a precarious position in the geopolitics of the world? Through a series of interviews with Western-born Latvians who now live or have lived in Latvia, we will begin to explore the complexities of home, identity and belonging – and why people will take a leap of faith to discover what their history means to them.

09:15 – 09:30

Gorka Alvarez Aranburu, Benan Oregi Iñurrieta

**A home or a country? What did Basque emigrants leave behind?**



**Gorka Alvarez Aranburu**

Director for the Basque Community Abroad since January 2017, he worked in the Congress of Deputies in Madrid as assistant for the Basque Nationalist Group. During his stay in Madrid, he took responsibilities at the Basque Center in Madrid, the biggest Basque Club in the World with 2,000 members. He coordinated the largest *Euskaltegi* in Madrid (Basque language institute), for what he received the ENE Award from *Eusko Ikaskuntza* (Society of Basque Studies).



**Benan Oregi Iñurrieta**

Officer for the Basque Community Abroad, he is a well-known person in the Basque Diaspora since he has worked for two decades in this position in the Basque Government, and doing so has forged strong ties with the so-called “Eighth Province” overseas.

**Summary:**

In this paper we argue that what the Basque migrants left behind evolved in history from a “home” (“etxea” or farm house, the dwelling of the family or the small village or rural areas), to a land that takes the whole Basque region. The reasons for that evolution are to be found not only in the history of the land they left behind, but also in how they organized themselves as ethnic institutions. Basques (known as “vizcaínos” during the Spanish colonial era) played a key role as fortune seekers, merchants and missionaries. Their sense of a distinguished group led them to create ethnic institutions since the 17<sup>th</sup> Century on, in places such as Mexico and Peru. The different waves of migrants of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century changed their main destination to the Río de la Plata, settling in countries as Argentina and Uruguay. Those waves of migrants from rural impoverished areas that travelled after a call of a relative from America looking for prosperity and a better future, mingled with expelled migrants (exiled) who escaped from conflicts (Carlist Wars of 1837 and 1876, and the Spanish civil War from 1936 to 1939) and the compulsory military service, but also due to the inheritance system in the Basque Country that preserved the farm in favor of the “mayorazgo” or older

son/daughter. The rest of the siblings had to opt between joining a religious order, getting married with a “mayorazgo” who would inherit a property, or migrating to America. The 190 Basque associations that remain alive in 25 countries gathering 36.000 members have become strategic institutions for the public institutions of the homeland, since the Basque Autonomous Government was established in the early eighties of the XX Century. They serve as platforms for the internationalization of the Basque institutions and play a key role as facilitators of the external affairs, through their contacts, knowledge and so on. The Basque culture has been well represented in all those countries where they settled. Nowadays, new migrations and globalization in general have placed these organizations at a crossroad if they are to survive and continue being the Basque ambassadors in the World.

09:30 – 09:45

Marie-Charlotte Le Bailly,

**A Safe Home in Belgium (1950-today). Refugee children and their family history.**



**Dr. Marie-Charlotte Le Bailly,**

studied history and obtained her doctorate at the University of Leiden in 2001. She has published a great deal about Dutch history in the period of ca. 1400-1800. Since 2012, she has been associated with the Red Star Line Museum as a researcher and she manages the digital collections. In 2016 she curated the exhibition “Cruise Away. Around the world with the Red Star Line”. Red Star Line Museum, Antwerp.

Summary:

With their whole life packed in a few suitcases, millions of people sailed from Europe to America after 1800 looking for a better life. For many emigrants, the trip to the New World began in buildings of the Red Star Line in Antwerp, where they underwent medical examinations and administrative checks and their baggage was disinfected. Red Star Line ocean steamers paved the way to a new life for about two million men, women and children between 1873 and 1934. Their story, that of the shipping company which transported them and that of the city and the harbour from which they left are central elements in the main exhibition of the Red Star Line Museum in Antwerp. The era in which the exodus took place is placed in a broad social context. Migration and human mobility have always existed: millions of people all over the world left (and continue to leave) the familiar behind, looking for a new future. The Red Star Line (and its buildings) symbolizes the bridge to this new future, in the past and in the present.

This paper will focus on the project about refugees in the past and in the present the museum has taken on recently. This co-creative oral history project aims at collecting the testimonies of refugee children, who settled in Belgium from the Second World War until now (the period of living memory). The museum envisions a project with input from refugee communities. ‘Field workers’ will be trained as interviewers and intermediaries between the museum and those communities. The project also focuses on descendants of refugees, and how they process that part of their family’s history. Apart from collection building and a website this project will result in an exhibition in 2021 to commemorate the 1951 Refugee Convention. This paper will be presented by Karen Moeskops, the museum’s new director since January 2017, and Marie-Charlotte Le Bailly, who is managing the museum’s digital collections.

09:45 – 10:00 Discussion

10:00 – 10:15 Break

**10:15 – 11:15 Session 2:**

**Chair: Gorka Alvarez Aranburu, Director for the Basque Community Abroad**



**Gorka Alvarez Aranburu,**  
Director for the Basque Community Abroad

10:15 – 10:30

Nicolas Monnot, Monica Berri,

**"WHAT IS HOME?": Diachrony and synchrony, glocality, fear, humanity & memory. (Cancelled because of the sudden severe illness of Nicolas Monnot)**



**Nicolas Monnot,**  
CivicWisers & Designers Civique, Common.language  
Common.language is a collective working on terms in order to achieve the formation of a common language and mutual understanding. This is why your conference theme is of particular interest to us as well as your willingness to reflect on the terms used and the training of these.



**Monica Berri,**  
CivicWisers & Designers Civique, Common.language;  
Both were selected at the World Humanities Conference organised by UNESCO in Liège in August this year with a paper on **active memory** which they also present here.

Summary:

Is the notion of Glocality the only operative way to think in common about the current terms and realities of the positioning of nations and societies in face of global migration? We believe that the synchrony inherent in this notion, although fundamental and new in the

explanation of the incessant play between the local and the global, must be balanced by reintroducing diachrony. The notion of Glocality is indeed doubly effective: on the one hand, explaining the impact of one national locality on another by the "wrinkle effect", so that no local event can no longer remain anchored in its local context, and a fortiori any major risk provoking a departure from the populations. On the other hand, by explaining "the process of transgressing borders by the flows of information, people, capital and goods and the weaving, in the figurative sense of the word, of a network of relations extending to the scale of the planet" based on the interconnection.

However, this notion struggles to articulate its inverse: the amplification of the creation of non-numerical boundaries since today more than 10% of international borders have less than a quarter of a century of existence. This is because the synchronic approach of Glocality hides two anthropological invariants that must be questioned in their ability to do and to act: fear and humanity.

Fear, that of otherness, of difference, is at the basis of the figure of the Other-close to identity-building, nationalist, and feeds on language carried away by rhetoric. Humanity is nourished by another meaning: the sight of distress. Apart from this, the re-territorialization of the reception of migrants is done by drawing up a map of the ob-scene, of what should not be seen. This denial of the reality of the national states is transgressed today by the feeling of humanity of a civil society supporting the migrants and no longer hesitating to choose the civil disobedience vis-a-vis the public authorities.

To make real is to put an end to this process of passing from a topical, a mental territory from which the Other is reflected, to a Topos, an ever more remote territory. This process to legitimize the Do (exclude, enclose) in a Topic of the Other can be reversed by thinking it from the territory to a Topic of the Same. Here is perhaps the link of articulation with the notion of globalized local since number of communes of average sizes and of villages, internationally distributed, have already committed themselves.

Apart from this, Topic of the Same is activated by the Memory that this one is defined as historical or collective. This memory that we have in common cannot be used for nostalgic purposes but must be activated in order to be able to think in a contemporary way and not in the present time of an emergency that has become permanent. An active memory has become necessary and is perhaps the link of articulation with the notion of localized Global. To the question "What is a house?" We answer: The cradle of the same opening to the other, etymologically joining the notion of citizen.

10:30 – 10:45

Andelko Milardovic

**Global Migration, Parallel societies in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Xenophobia.**



**Prof. Dr. Andelko Milardovic,**

from the Institute for Migration and Ethnicity, Zagreb, Republic of Croatia /EU is a Croatian political scientist, sociologist and college professor. He is the founder and director of the Centre for Political Researches and more recently "Think Thank" Institute of European and globalization studies. Throughout his career he focused on the Political Philosophy, History of Political Ideas and Political Theory with strong emphasis on Contemporary Political Ideas and Ideologies.

Summary:

**Globalization** is the global economic, technological, information, political and cultural linkage of the world with the support of new information technologies. A new type of social process opacity and chaoticness with the idea of deregulation. In the literature it is linked to the second modernization and transformation of the world that began in the late 20th century. **Globalization of migration** is global process people in the moving from economic, political, professional reasons.

Modernization and globalization produce a risk society to be considered in the context of reflexive modernization. Particularly globalization of migration is one point of risk society. The failure of integration of a part of foreigners into German and French society has produced a **parallel society**. The concept of parallel society originated in the nineties of XX. century within the sociology school of Bielefeld.

The concept is exposed in the wider debate on the integration of foreigners into German and French society, the debate on multiculturalism and interculturalism.

In the context of "black protectionism", "internal war of culture" in western societies, the rise of xenophobia, hostile attitude toward foreigners is happening. In this respect, the cultural dimension of xenophobia in the context of the globalization of culture and the defense of national, cultural identities, the growth of the influence of populist parties with an anti-immigrant tendency in Germany, France and rest of Europe should be examined. In the end, it is necessary to present several important theses relating to the future of Europe with regard to foreigners, parallel societies, xenophobia and the influence of anti-immigrant parties.

10:45 – 11:00

Sarah Clément

**The built heritage of migrations in Europe – different cases study in France. What about the migrations in the European year of cultural heritage in 2018 ?**



**Sarah Clément,**  
Generiques, Paris; Secretary of AEMI,

Summary:

The question of « What is home ? » could be a good approach for looking more specifically the built heritage of migrations in Europe (in a large approach, euro mediterranean one). The cultural heritage and tangible heritage are a well known approach of the heritage of migrants. With songs, testimonies, objects, archives, photos, documents, etc. the subject, the research develop a lot of collect and different projects. In this presentation-discussion, we would like to think more deeply to the built heritage in our history, society and environment. We would like to show different places which are more marked by the migrants, like, « furnished hostels », les « foyers » (housing), the nursing home and the last place of life, the cemetery. How do migrants put their traces in this

different homes ? The presentation will present theories and sites with photos and different experiences in France.

From July 2016, the regional service of inventory, the national museum of history of immigration and Generiques organised regular seminars about this subject, with professionals researchers, associations, activists, and in perspective of the European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018, it could be a good initiative to have a collective approach of this theme.

11:00 – 11:15 Discussion

11:15 – 11:30 Break

### **11:30 – 12:30 Session 3:**

**Chair: Brian Lambkin, Mellon Centre for Migration Studies, Omagh**



**Dr. Brian Lambkin,**

founding Director of the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster-American Folk Park, Omagh, Northern Ireland and past Chairman of the Association of European Migration Institutions 2002–11. Formerly he was Principal of Lagan College, Belfast.

11:30 – 11:45

Solange Maslowski

**Mahoran and Roma migrants, second-class Union citizens?**



**Dr. Solange Maslowski,**

senior French researcher at the Center for Comparative Law of the Faculty of Law of Charles University in Prague; holds a Ph.D. in European Law from the University of Toulouse 1 (France) and from the Faculty of Law of Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic). She is now researching the field of the right of Union citizens and of their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.

**Summary:**

While Union citizenship encompasses a great diversity of citizens (workers/non-workers, continental/outmost/Roma citizens), practices show that not all Union citizens benefitting from the fundamental right of freedom of movement are on the same footing. The paper's aim is to better understand the phenomena of failure of integration of Mahoran people in Réunion island. The paper will first focus on the exercise of the right of freedom of movement by determining the type of migrants (workers/non-workers), of residence's

rights (short/long term) and the access to equality of treatment (mainly social assistance). It will check also what facilitates (national and local integration policies) and what underpins their local integration (legal and practical barriers). Moreover, it will investigate the accuracy of the complaints of local population viewing Mahoran as abusers of rights (social tourism) or as a population very difficult to integrate by local people. Finally, as local discrimination towards Mahoran is very similar to that of Union citizens from Roma origin on the European continent, the paper will raise up the question of practical openness and adaptability of the right of freedom of movement of persons to specific Union citizens as Mahoran and Roma.

11:45 – 12:00

Nonja Peters,

**Place identity and belonging related to the Dutch diaspora among mixed race indigenous groups in South Africa and Namibia, Indonesia and Western Australia.**



**Prof. Dr. Nonja Peters**, Sustainability Policy Institute, Curtin University, Australia; historian, anthropologist, museum curator and social researcher with a special interest in the preservation of immigrants' cultural heritage, in particular Dutch maritime, military, migration and mercantile connections with Australia since 1606; the migration experience and immigrant entrepreneurship.

Summary:

What do the Koranna, Basters and Nama of South Africa and Namibia, Nanda and Noogar Aboriginals from Western Australia and the Mestizos of the Indonesian island of Kisar in the South Moluccas have in common? All these populations share a past with the Netherlands. A past dating back to the seventeenth century when their distant ancestors came into contact with the United East Indian Company (Vereinigde Oost Indische Compagnie - VOC).

We show the impact of this encounter and how it continues to determine their sense of place, identity and position in society, as these have been largely shaped by the racial policies developed by the colonial governments that followed the VOC traders. The project's findings are based on portraiture, archival documentation and oral history interviews with the descendants of the sailors and soldiers who shared DNA with indigenous women. The result is an intriguing and beautiful series of portraits and oral history extracts, which makes you realize how long the arm of our trade expansion in the 'Golden Age' is.

In the history of the VOC, little attention has been paid to this issue. The forgotten children of the VOC gives recognition, voice and face to these indigenous groups for the first time via the research of Photographer Geert Snoeijer, historian and anthropologist Dr. Nonja Peters, historian Dr. Bart de Graaff and linguistic Dr Aone van Engelenhoven. They interviewed and photographed more than one hundred people.

12:00 – 12:15

Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trinidade,

**New Initiatives in the Portuguese Museology Program**



**Prof. Dr. Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trinidade,**

is a Sociologist and a Full Professor at Universidade Aberta in Lisbon, Portugal. She was the founder of the Centre of Studies on Migrations and Intercultural Relations, CEMRI in Lisbon, where she works as a senior research scientist. She is currently involved in the scientific team of the future CAIS – Museu da Língua e das Migrações, in Matosinhos. In recognition for her teaching and research work, she has been awarded the French Ordre Nationale du Mérite and the Portuguese Grã-Cruz of Ordem da Instrução Pública.

**Summary:**

The migratory phenomenon, which has been increasingly covered by the countries involved, is today a focus of awareness, both at world and European levels, which translates the unquestionable interest that it draws. The mobility situation that characterizes the history of Portugal has recently hatched some cultural (both indoors and abroad, albeit spaced and scattered) initiatives that seek to create memory centers. The route leading to the creation of museums, which have migration as its central theme, has been carried out from the beginning of the present century.

Giving continuity to this achievement, several projects are currently in progress. Two of them deserve special attention. One is linked to the municipal plan of a central interior town of the country (Sabugal). The other is programmed to be inserted on situated on the North seashore (Matosinhos). This deployment in very different geographical areas, both marked by Migration (departure and return) to new destinations, allows a specific thematic treatment.

Regarding the approach of the exhibition spaces, account shall be taken of the specificity of the region of origin in relation to the priority destination chosen. Any of the designs is associated with not only the idea of historical record, but also with the didactic capacity that any museological institution encloses.

12:15 – 12:30 Discussion

12:30 – 13:45 Lunch at the “Tine Café” at the harbor.



**13:45 – 17:00 Part IV: Round Table: Reflections on AEMI Policies**

**Chair: Hans Storhaug, Chairman of AEMI**



**Hans Storhaug,**

Chairman of the Association of European Migration Institutions, Curator of migration at MUST – Museum of Stavanger, Editor of the AEMI Journal, from 1987-2017  
Director of the Norwegian Emigration Center, 1981 Master’s Degree in History from the University of Bergen.

13:50

Uwe Schmitz, **Greeting:**

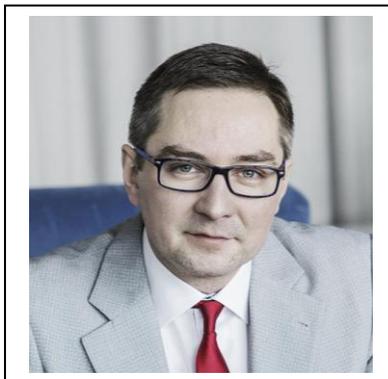


**Uwe Schmitz, Mayor of Husum**

14:00 – 14:15

Sebastian Tyrakowski,

**“Challenges of Contemporary Migrations” – an outlook on the AEMI Conference 2018 at the Emigration Museum in Gdynia, Poland.**



**Sebastian Tyrakowski,**

Deputy Director of the Emigration Museum in Gdynia, Poland; Graduate of the University of Gdansk, MA in European Integration. Highly experienced in working with local authorities, cultural sector and international relations. Spent many years in the United Kingdom, where he worked in Liverpool City Council and was directly involved in such projects as European Capital of Culture.

### Summary:

The next annual AEMI meeting will take place in Gdynia, Poland in the Emigration Museum, based in the historic building of the Marine Station, which for decades functioned as the emigration station for thousands of people.

The mission of the Emigration Museum is to present the history of emigration from Poland and Polish lands across centuries with a particular focus on the last 200 years as well as on contemporary movements. Through interdisciplinary activities, the museum presents broad aspect of migrations, its circumstances and often strong emotions.

Proposed themes of the next AEMI meeting entitled “*Challenges of Contemporary Migrations*” include:

- past and present use of migration’s infrastructure, conditions and standards of people’s movements across centuries
- impact of populism on immigration policies
- EU post 2004: pros and cons of migrations in Central Eastern Europe from the perspective of both sending and receiving countries
- multicultural, intercultural and “closed door” policies. Which way forward?

Workshop for AEMI members will focus on the role of cultural institutions and municipalities in the integration of migrants.

14: 15 – 17:00

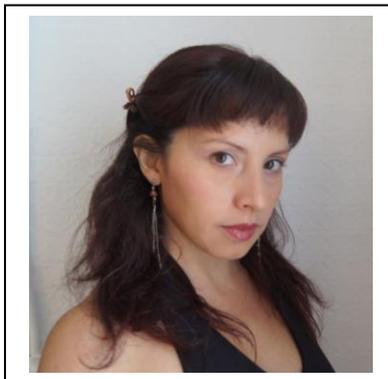
**Reflections on AEMI Policies:** Projects, Museums, Archives, Public History, Innovation, Communication, members participation, networking, ...,

15:30 – 16:00 Break

16:00 – 16:15

María Peredo Guzmán, performing a short solo called:

**“The intimate ritual of social movement: Embodiments of migracy ”**



### **María Peredo Guzmán,**

a performing artist for 17 years, and a researcher in social sciences. Her artistic and academic formation begun in Bolivia, her origin country, and after awarded DanceWeb scholarship in 2011, she moved to Brussels and has just finished an International Master in Dance Knowledge, Practice, and Cultural Heritage, named "Choreomundus ". Being an immigrant herself, and always interested in migration, migrant populations became a core part of her research and art.

20:00 – 22:00 AEMI Dinner at the  
“Ratskeller” Restaurant in Husum,  
with us will be the

“Delvetown Jazzmen”



Saturday 7<sup>th</sup>

**09:30 – 12:00 AEMI Annual General Meeting (AEMI Members)**

- Nicolas Maslowski, director of the Centre for French Culture and Francophone Studies, University of Warsaw presents his institute as a future AEMI member.



**Prof. Dr. Nicolas Maslowski**, sociologist and political scientist, director of the Centre for French Culture and Francophone Studies, University of Warsaw, Assistant Professor at Charles University, Prague, Faculty of Historical Sociology. He lectured on international relations and diplomacy at the University of Economics (Prague). In his work he deals with Central Europe, the period of communism and post-communism, international relations and historical sociology of recognition.

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch at the MS Nordertor again.

13:00 – 19:00 Excursion over “the border” to the town of Tønder/Tondern, Denmark, 60 km north of Husum. There we are the guests of the at the Ludwig Andresen Schule, Popsengade 2, a school of the German minority. Before that we make a short stop at the Nordfriisk Instituut in Bredstedt, where we meet Antje Arfsten, lector at the Instituut, who shows us what “Friisk Futuur”, the future of and in North Frisia, can mean.



**Antje Arfsten**,  
lector at the Nordfriisk Instituut

**Tønder** was granted port privileges by the Hanseatic League in 1243, making it Denmark's oldest privileged market town. In 1532 it was hit by severe floods, with water levels reaching 1.8 m in St Laurent's church, 5.3 m above sea level. In the 1550s, Tønder's port lost direct access to the sea due to dykes being built to the west of town at the direction of Duke Hans the Elder of Schleswig-Holstein-Haderslev, the son of Frederick I of Denmark.

The town center is dominated by houses from the late 17th and early 18th century, when the town experienced rapid growth as a result of its lace industry. Prior to 1864, Tønder was situated in the Duchy of Schleswig, so its history is intertwined with the contentious history of Schleswig-Holstein. In the 1920s, when the Schleswig Plebiscite incorporated Northern Schleswig into Denmark, 76.5% of Tønder's inhabitants voted to remain part of Germany and 23.5% voted to join Denmark. In the years that



followed, German political parties enjoyed a majority in the city council, and until 1945, the city was officially bilingual. After the end of the German occupation of Denmark, the political influence of the German population dwindled considerably. In spite of the



improvement in cross-border traffic, the location of the town continued to hamper industrial growth through the late 20th century, although some companies did set up businesses. Tourism has grown in importance. Today Tønder has approx. 7.500 inhabitants. (source: Wikipedia)

**Frank Lubowitz,**

our guide in Tondern is a German historian, Mag.Art., head of the archive and the as well as of the History Research Center of the German speaking minority in North Schleswig (Bund Deutscher Nordschleswiger) in Åbenrå/Apenrade.

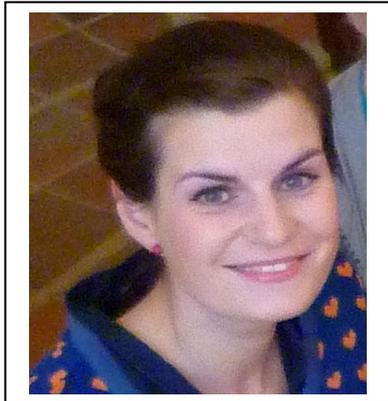
## List of participants:

(02.10.2017)

- Aranburu, Gorka Alvarez
  - Bacher, Dieter
- Blanco, María González
  - Celmiņa, Antra
  - Clément, Sarah
- Enckell, Maria Jarlsdotter
- Enckell-Schattauer, Nadine
  - Fitzgerald, Patrick
- Guzmán, María Peredo
  - Grams, Wolfgang
  - Haupenthal, Uwe
- Hjorth, Sahra-Josephine
  - Horschig, Franziska
- Iñurrieta, Benan Oregi
- Irazabal, Imanol Galdos
  - Kratzer, Vinzenz
  - Kastelic, Špela
  - Kulesa, Agnieszka
- Kyø Hermansen, Cathrine
  - Lambkin, Brian
- Le Bailly, Marie-Charlotte
  - López, Emilia García
  - Maslowski, Nicolas
  - Maslowski, Solange
  - Milardovic, Anđelko
    - Meyer, Eva
    - Osses, Dietmar
- Pauseback, Paul-Heinz
  - Petelska, Michalina
  - Peters, Nonja
  - Prempain, Laurence
  - Raczyński, Rafał
- Rocha-Trinidad, Maria Beatriz
  - Saavedra, Vicente Peña
    - Steensen, Thomas
    - Storhaug, Hans
    - Thorkilsen, Anders
  - Tirabassi, Maddalena
  - Tyrakowski, Sebastian
  - Unterwurzacher, Anne
    - Walaszek, Adam
    - Wigell, Gunilla
- Ziegler-McPherson, Christina A.

# Organization- and Conference-Committee

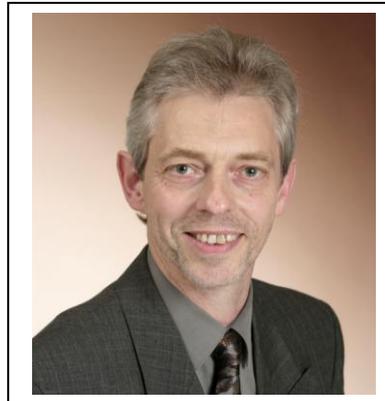
Franziska Horschig



Marlene Kunz



Paul-Heinz Pauseback



Sarah Clément

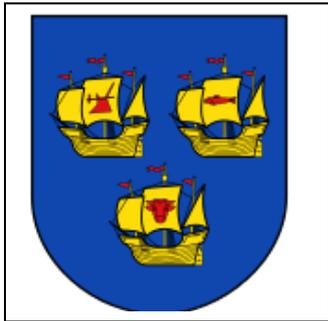


Maddalena Tirabassi

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(01.10.2017)



City of  
Husum



District of  
North Frisia



North-Eastsea  
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Federal State of  
Schleswig-Holstein