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Presidência do Governo
Secretário Regional da Presidência
Direção Regional das Comunidades

Comunidades



Comunidades

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16ª Conferência Internacional Metropolis nos Açores: as ilhas na centralidade da discussão

Atualmente, falar de migrações significa compreender o fenómeno da mobilidade humana de cerca de 3,1% da população mundial, segundo dados da Organização Internacional das Migrações. O impacto dos fluxos migratórios vai, contudo, mais longe do que os próprios números. As migrações ocupam grande parte da agenda pública e política do discurso mundial, uma vez que este é um fenómeno interdisciplinar que exige a criação e adaptação constantes de políticas sociais adequadas aos desafios e necessidades das populações.

Qualquer sociedade que trilhe os caminhos da modernidade ou em direção a ela não poderá descurar a complexidade inerente às movimentações dos seres humanos no planeta, devendo criar condições, a todos os níveis, para uma boa aplicabilidade de normas (políticas, sociais, económicas, entre outras) que permitam, acima de tudo, o respeito pelo ser humano, independentemente da sua condição e estatuto.

A criação de uma cultura de paz e justiça numa sociedade passa, numa primeira instância, pela forma como são administradas as políticas dirigidas, de forma igualitária, aos seus residentes quer tenham nascido no país onde vivem quer ao mesmo tenham chegado em resultado do abandono da terra natal. Aliás, são estes residentes, independentemente da sua raça, etnia, cultura ou género, que promovem o desenvolvimento e a inovação da sociedade em que estão inseridos.

Historicamente, Portugal foi um país de emigrantes. Nas últimas décadas,

as tendências migratórias alteraram-se radicalmente, com a entrada de milhares de imigrantes. Estudos recentes apontam, porém, para um retorno ao passado com o aumento da emigração portuguesa face à imigração.

O arquipélago dos Açores, desde o seu descobrimento, tem vivido diferentes épocas, caracterizadas por fenómenos singulares, que se traduzem no seu povoamento irregular pelas nove ilhas, nas significativas oscilações económicas, bem como na emigração acentuada ao longo dos anos.

Brasil, Estados Unidos da América, Bermudas, Havai e Canadá foram os principais destinos dos emigrantes açorianos. Oficialmente, sabe-se que, entre 1960 e 2009, saíram dos Açores cerca de 182 mil ilhéus para os Estados Unidos da América, Canadá e Bermudas, não esquecendo outros locais como alguns países da Europa, América Latina e Austrália.

Gradualmente, a emigração açoriana decresceu. A título exemplificativo, em 1969 saíram 13.125 habitantes, contra 130 açorianos, na sua maioria, com destino às Bermudas em 2009.

Seguindo a tendência nacional, o fenómeno imigratório nos Açores destacou-se a partir de 1998, ano em que ocorreu o sismo na ilha do Faial. A reconstrução dos estragos feitos pelo sismo, o crescente aumento da construção de novas unidades hoteleiras e desenvolvimento de respetivas atividades turísticas, o aumento da qualidade de vida ou mesmo o espírito de “aventura”, foram causas para que os Açores passassem de uma Região de emigração para uma de atracção.

Aqui, no meio do Atlântico, de onde partiram aos milhares em busca de uma nova oportunidade na vida, hoje vive-se uma convergência multicultural, baseada em novas

redes sociais, profissionais e culturais. Os Açores estão a ganhar uma pluralidade cultural sem precedentes, o que contribui para o crescimento das ilhas no seu todo. Este é, sem dúvida, um processo retroativo cujos dividendos nos enriquecem diariamente sobremaneira.

Foram, sem dúvida, as idiosincrasias das migrações dos Açores que suscitaram, no meio académico, político e social, a curiosidade pelas nossas especificidades, com consciência de que estas são transversais a outras tantas ilhas que, pela sua condição geográfica, comungam dos mesmos fenómenos e de semelhantes desafios. Do conjunto de similitudes, recordamos que as migrações insulares determinam, pelo mundo fora, a configuração populacional de outros locais, nomeadamente dos espaços continentais. E o nosso arquipélago é um exemplo bem visível das repercussões que as migrações dos Açores e para os Açores tiveram.

Foi neste sentido que a Região Autónoma dos Açores se apresentou ao mundo como um local de dualidade migratória, sendo um espaço propício a uma reflexão profunda dos maiores desafios migratórios da contemporaneidade.

De 12 a 16 de Setembro de 2011, a cidade de Ponta Delgada foi palco de uma das maiores conferências do mundo: a 16ª conferência internacional Metropolis, subordinada ao tema “Migration Futures: perspectives on global changes”.

O projeto internacional Metropolis consiste num conjunto de atividades coordenadas, levadas a cabo por um grupo de instituições de investigação, organizações políticas e organizações não-governamentais, que partilham uma visão de fortalecimento da política migratória através da investigação académica aplicada.

Durante uma semana, mais de sete centenas de políticos, académicos,

investigadores de cerca de 70 países dos cinco continentes, debruçaram-se sobre o fenómeno das migrações, em diversas perspetivas. Temas como: Globalization and migration in the South; International Mobility in Integrated Economic Spaces; Migration in the context of islands; The effects of large-scale emigration on homelands; Maintaining relations within the Diasporas; The fostering of transnational identities through Internet and social networking website; Ageing and migration e Living in Multicultural Cities: interethnic relations and daily life foram alvo de uma profunda discussão.

Numa organização internacional, liderada pelo Governo dos Açores, em parceria com as Universidades dos Açores e de Lisboa, com o Alto Comissariado para a Imigração e Diálogo Intercultural, com a Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento, bem como com instituições internacionais do Canadá e da Holanda, esta conferência serviu de ponto de partida para a procura de respostas concretas que possam, de alguma forma, orientar os líderes mundiais na compreensão dos impactos do fenómeno migratório nas sociedades atuais.

Fruto da relevância dos trabalhos apresentados na 16ª Conferência Internacional Metropolis, este número da revista Comunidades, organizada pela Direção Regional das Comunidades do Governo dos Açores, dá voz às comunicações de um grupo de prestigiados conferencistas cujos ensinamentos e intervenção, na arena internacional, importa partilhar e divulgar.

Graça Castanho
Diretora Regional das Comunidades
Governo dos Açores

The 16th International Metropolis Conference in the Azores: Islands in the Center of the Debate

Currently, speaking about migrations means understanding the phenomenon of human mobility, which according to data from the International Organization for Migration, affects 3.1% of the world's population. Yet, the impact of migratory flows extends beyond the numbers themselves. In world discourse, migrations occupy a great portion of the public and political agenda, since this interdisciplinary phenomenon demands constant development and revision of social policies, to rise to the challenges faced by the migrating populations as well as to meet their needs.

Any society coursing through the pathways of modernity, or towards it, cannot overlook the complexity inherent to human mobility on the planet, and should develop conditions on all levels to allow for an adequate application of norms (political, social, and economic, among others), which will allow respect for the human being above all, independently of his/her condition and position.

Establishing a culture of peace and justice in a society depends, first of all, on the implementation of policies geared, in an equalitarian manner, to its members, whether they were born in the country where they are living or having arrived there as a result of emigration processes. It is important to remind that these members, regardless of their race, ethnic origin, culture or gender, are the ones who promote the development and renewal of the society in which they live.

Historically, Portugal was a country of emigrants. With the arrival of thousands of

immigrants in the last decades, migratory trends have been radically altered. Yet, recent studies indicate that the past is being revisited, with increased Portuguese emigration vis-à-vis immigration.

Since its discovery, the Azores Archipelago has lived through different periods, defined by unique phenomena, which translated into irregular settlement of the nine islands, significant economic variations, and growing emigration over the years.

Brazil, the United States of America, Bermuda, Hawaii, and Canada were the main destinations of Azorean emigrants. Officially, it is known that between 1960 and 2009 182,000 islanders left the Azores for the United States of America, Canada, Bermuda and, let us not forget, other locations, such as some European and Latin American countries, as well as Australia.

Gradually, Azorean emigration decreased. As an example, in 1969 13,125 inhabitants left the Azores, in stark contrast with the 130 Azoreans, who departed in 2009, heading for Bermuda mainly.

Following the national trend, the immigration phenomenon in the Azores stands out after 1998, the year of the earthquake in Faial. The reconstruction after the damage resulting from the quake, a progressive increase in construction of new hotels and in the development of related touristic activities, enhanced quality of life – or even the spirit of “adventure” – all caused the Azores to move from its position as a Region of emigration and to become a place of attraction.

Here, in the middle of the Atlantic, where thousands left in search of new life opportunities, today we live in an environment of multicultural convergence, based on new social, professional and

cultural networks. The Azores are gaining unprecedented cultural pluralism, which contributes to the growth of the islands as a whole. This, no doubt, is a retroactive process, whose dividends are exceptionally enriching to us daily.

Doubtlessly, the idiosyncrasies of migrations in the Azores evoked curiosity about our specificities in scholarly, political and social circles, with awareness that they are transversal to several other islands, which share the same phenomena and similar challenges as a result of their geography. The collection of similarities reminds us that island migrations determine, worldwide, the population composition of other locations, namely, of continental areas. Our archipelago is an outstanding example of the repercussions that resulted from migrations from and to the Azores.

It was in this sense that, to the world, the Autonomous Region of the Azores appeared to be a place of migratory duality, a propitious space for profound reflection about the greatest migratory challenges of contemporaneity.

From 12 to 16 September 2011, the city of Ponta Delgada was the stage for one of the largest conferences in the world: The 16th International Metropolis Conference, under the theme “Migration Futures: Perspectives on Global Changes.”

The International Metropolis Project comprises a set of coordinated activities conducted by a group of research centers, political organizations and non-governmental organizations, with a shared vision of strengthening migratory policies through applied academic research.

For one week, more than seven hundred politicians, scholars, and researchers from about 70 countries, representing the five

continents, addressed the phenomenon of migration from diverse perspectives. Topics such as: Globalization and Migration in the South, International Mobility in Integrated Economic Spaces; Migration in the Context of Islands; The Effects of Large-scale Emigration on Homelands; Maintaining Relations within the Diasporas; The Fostering of Transnational Identities through Internet and Social Networking Website; Ageing and Migration eLiving in Multicultural Cities: Interethnic Relations and Daily Life were discussed in-depth.

In an international organization led by the Government of the Azores, in partnership with the Universities of the Azores and Lisbon, the High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue, the Portuguese-American Foundation for Development, as well as with international organizations from Canada and the Netherlands, this conference served as a point of departure to the search for concrete directions, which could, somehow, guide world leaders in understanding the impacts of the phenomenon of migration in current societies.

As a result of the relevance of the papers presented at the 16th International Metropolis Conference, this issue of the magazine *Comunidades*, organized by the Regional Department for the Communities, gives voice to the presentations of a group of outstanding speakers, whose thoughts, knowledge and actions, in the international arena, need to be shared and disseminated.

Graça Castanho

*Director of the Regional Department for the
Communities*

Government of the Azores

A Direção Regional das Comunidades (DRC) tem vindo a desenvolver e a promover, quer nos Açores quer em território nacional, um leque de atividades e iniciativas junto das comunidades emigrantes, imigrantes e regressadas que visam a integração, a educação e cidadania, a preservação do património cultural, a aproximação dos açor descendentes às ilhas de origem, bem como a promoção dos Açores.

Nesta edição da revista **Comunidades** daremos conta das iniciativas desenvolvidas a partir de Agosto de 2011.

Realizou-se de 31 de Agosto a 4 de Setembro, na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, a **XIV Assembleia Geral do Conselho Mundial das Casas dos Açores**, onde se juntaram os representantes das Casas dos Açores do Norte, Lisboa e Algarve (Portugal); Winipeg, Ontario e Quebec (Canadá); Hilmar, California e Nova Inglaterra (Estados Unidos); e Rio Grande do Sul; Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina e São Paulo (Brasil). Pela primeira vez participou nas reuniões a Associação Los Azorenses, a qual, perante candidatura aceite por unanimidade, passou a integrar o Conselho Mundial na qualidade de Casa dos Açores do Uruguai - Los Azorenses. De acordo com a tradição deste Conselho, foi distinguido um produto regional, tendo sido atribuído à Associação de Artesãos de S. Miguel o Selo de Qualidade ao Bordado micalense, a matiz em dois tons de azul.

Durante uma semana (12 a 16 de Setembro), os Açores estiveram no centro mundial da reflexão e debate acerca do futuro das migrações, com a realização da **16ª Conferência Internacional Metropolis**, organização da DRC em parceria com as

Universidades dos Açores e Lisboa. Sob o tema “O Futuro das Migrações: Perspectivas em mudanças globais”, este fórum reuniu, entre workshops e sessões plenárias, a participação de mais de 700 especialistas, oriundos de cerca de 70 países para debater e unir pesquisas, políticas e práticas sobre as migrações e a diversidade. Estiveram presentes, entre muitos palestrantes, o Diretor Geral da Organização Internacional das Migrações, William Lacy Swing, a Diretora da Divisão de População das Nações Unidas, Hania Zlotnik e o Primeiro-ministro de Cabo Verde, José Maria das Neves.

A ação da DRC tem vindo a crescer na área da intervenção social. A DRC organizou, de 29 de setembro a 5 de outubro, em parceria com a Azores Express, nos EUA e com a Sata Express, no Canadá, a **XIX Edição do Programa Saudades dos Açores**, destinado a cidadãos nascidos nos Açores e que se encontram emigrados no Brasil, Canadá e EUA e que não dispunham de meios que lhes permitissem realizar esta viagem. Em 2011 o programa contou com a presença de 18 participantes, nascidos nas ilhas Graciosa, Terceira, Faial e São Miguel. O sucesso deste projeto deve-se em muito à Rede Internacional de Organizações de Serviço Social que, na diáspora, realiza as inscrições dos candidatos.

No âmbito das Comemorações dos 500 anos de Dighton Rock, a Direção Regional das Comunidades, organizou, no mês de setembro, a **Celebração da Presença Açoriana na América do Norte** que juntou centenas de açorianos, açordescendentes e comunidade americana, como escolas e Universidades, senadores e órgãos de comunicação social. Com um programa repleto de atividades, ficou a certeza de que a realização deste evento contribuiu para

a visibilidade da comunidade açoriana nos Estados Unidos da América.

No âmbito do ensino da língua portuguesa às comunidades de origem açoriana na diáspora, a DRC lançou nos EUA e Canadá o projeto **Ao Colo da Língua Portuguesa**, que tem como objetivo incentivar as famílias açorianas à prática do idioma luso junto dos mais novos, através da leitura, interiorização e da aprendizagem do vocabulário e das estruturas gramaticais básicas da língua e cultura lusa. Desde então, a DRC já enviou centenas de conjuntos de livros infanto-juvenis e material de divulgação dos Açores a famílias com crianças até cinco anos de idade e a instituições detentoras de berçários/creches, infantários e jardins educativos para as comunidades açorianas radicadas pelo mundo.

Para celebrar o Dia de Ação de Graças, a DRC, em parceria com o Gabinete do Xerife de Bristol County, a Associação ARRISCA e a Instituição Novo Dia, realizou no dia 20 de novembro o almoço de **Thanksgiving nos Açores**, na EBI Roberto Ivens, em Ponta Delgada. Este convívio juntou emigrantes regressados e família mais próxima, instituições de S. Miguel, entidades governamentais e representantes dos Estados Unidos da América e Canadá, de forma a proporcionar a vivência de tradições experienciadas nas comunidades que os receberam. Durante o almoço, a Diretora Regional procedeu à entrega de certificados de reconhecimento da Presidência do Governo dos Açores, em homenagem às pessoas que regressaram e que contribuíram para o desenvolvimento dos Açores e que se evidenciaram como bons modelos de integração nas ilhas de origem.

A DRC realizou, nos dias 10 e 11 de

novembro, em Cambridge, Massachusetts, com o apoio de outras organizações nas comunidades, o **Simpósio Internacional sobre Direitos Humanos e Qualidade de Vida nas Comunidades Falantes de Português nos Estados Unidos da América e Canadá**. O evento contou com a presença do orador principal convidado Craig Mello, vencedor do prémio Nobel de Fisiologia ou Medicina em 2006, e com a participação de mais de 100 especialistas e estudiosos para discutir temáticas como a saúde, deportação, educação, apoio comunitário e liderança. Durante o evento celebrou-se um protocolo com associações dos EUA, Canadá e Açores que trabalham com as comunidades, em sede de uma Rede Internacional de Organizações de Serviço Social. Procedeu-se ainda à entrega de certificados de reconhecimento da Presidência do Governo dos Açores às organizações que desenvolvem o seu trabalho em prol dos mais carenciados.

Ainda durante o mês de novembro, foram celebrados **dois protocolos**: 1) com a **Universidade de George Washington**, em DC, cujo propósito visa apoiar o ensino do Português, constituindo-se como conteúdos obrigatórios das aulas e cursos os Açores, a açorianidade, a diáspora açoriana, a sua posição estratégica entre a Europa e o Continente Americano e o papel das ilhas na história mundial e no mundo lusófono e 2) com o **Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade dos Açores**, que irá estudar o fenómeno da deportação dos EUA, Canadá e Bermuda para as ilhas nas seguintes vertentes: políticas de imigração dos países hospedeiros; perfis dos deportados; representações sociais da deportação e dos deportados; e políticas de intervenção e integração.

Num ambiente de muita alegria, o **Dia Internacional dos Migrantes** foi festejado a 18 de Dezembro, na Madalena do Pico, com o objectivo de promover a interculturalidade e sensibilizar a sociedade para os direitos, liberdades e garantias dos migrantes. Este convívio de vivências e partilha de experiências juntou 400 pessoas, incluindo imigrantes de diversas nacionalidades e emigrantes que, após residirem em diferentes destinos, optaram por regressar e/ou viver nos Açores.

A Direção Regional das Comunidades começou o ano de 2012 investindo em áreas relevantes para as populações que serve.

A Diretora Regional das Comunidades, Graça Castanho, iniciou o mês de Janeiro, com uma visita de trabalho aos EUA, encontrando-se com vários organismos ligados às comunidades açorianas, a fim de as sensibilizar para a necessidade de se naturalizarem e de o fazerem através das associações que integram a Rede Internacional de Serviço Social. Foi distribuído o material de divulgação do **Programa LEGAL** (*Legalization Effort of the Government of the Azores and Logistics*), que pretende alertar os emigrantes açorianos, radicados nos Estados Unidos e Canadá, para o problema da deportação. À **Rede Alargada de voluntariado**, caberá fazer a divulgação do citado Programa nos espaços de convergência e convívio de açorianos, quer nos EUA quer no Canadá.

Na tentativa de levar as comunidades açorianas a outros destinos do mundo e de dar a conhecer as ações que desenvolvemos, a DRC deu início a duas novas colaborações: a presença na revista de bordo da SATA

Azorean Spirit com o título *Gente Notável - O Céu é o Limite para o Povo Açoriano* e, no jornal **O Emigrante/Mundo Português**, com a página intitulada *Comunidades Açorianas no Mundo*.

De forma a possibilitar que as gerações mais novas dos açorianos e lusodescendentes, residentes nas comunidades e nos Açores, tenham o direito à formação e à educação, a DRC lançou dois programas: a **II Edição da Bolsa de Estudo Dias de Melo**, a decorrer durante o ano letivo de 2012/2013, destinada a estudantes universitários açorianos ou de ascendência açoriana, com residência nos EUA e Canadá; e o concurso **“Açores: Passado e Presente”**, destinado a estudantes do secundário e do ensino profissional dos Açores e das Comunidades Açorianas, com o objetivo de incentivá-los para um conhecimento mais aprofundado sobre a temática das migrações no contexto insular.

No âmbito do **Prémio de Jornalismo Comunidades**, lançado no ano de 2011, foram apurados os três vencedores: Waldson Menezes (Brasil), na categoria “Comunidades Açorianas”, com o trabalho *Das Ilhas Açorianas ao Espírito Santo: 199 anos de Colonização*; Begona Sáez (Espanha), na categoria “Açores Imigrante”, com o título *Apaixonados pelos Açores*; e por último Alexandre Soares (Portugal), na categoria “Açores Emigrante”, com o trabalho *Na pista dos baleeiros açorianos de Moby Dick*. Esta foi uma iniciativa que suscitou grande interesse junto de jornalistas regionais, nacionais e internacionais, daí a Direção Regional das Comunidades ter lançado mais uma edição do Prémio para o corrente ano.

Foi assinado em Massachusetts um protocolo, com vista à criação de material online para o ensino do Português, no âmbito do **Programa Universal Design for Learning and the Teaching of the Portuguese Language Worldwide**, o qual conta com a adesão de diversos parceiros como o Center for Applied Special Technology (CAST), o Portuguese Language Institute da Lesley University, a Universidade dos Açores, e outros estabelecimentos de ensino estrangeiros e dos Açores.

Os Açores fizeram-se representar no desfile carnavalesco em Florianópolis, Ilha de Santa Catarina, através do Grémio Recreativo da Escola de Samba Consulado Brasil, sob o tema “**Atlantis: Açoriano é ser do mar**” em homenagem ao povoamento de Santa Catarina bem como para a divulgação da arte e cultura das gentes das ilhas. No cortejo desfilaram cerca de 4000 figurantes que se apresentaram com vestes açorianas, retratando a história do arquipélago dos Açores, a emigração açoriana, a colonização açoriana e as referências culturais que marcaram o Estado de Santa Catarina, a partir do séc. XVIII.

Com o objetivo de conhecer novos destinos de acolhimento onde se encontram radicados os açorianos/as e açordescendentes, pelo mundo fora, nos nossos dias, a Direção Regional das Comunidades lançou, de 3 a 30 de março, em parceria com a Acorespro, um passatempo no facebook, “**Açorianos no Mundo: Onde Estamos?/Azoreans in the World: Where are we?**”, destinado aos emigrantes açorianos e açor-descendentes residentes fora do território português. Rodolfo Vieira foi o vencedor deste passatempo, com uma foto tirada na cidade

de Chicago, EUA, local onde se encontra a residir para concluir o Doutoramento em Music Performance e Music Technology na Northwestern University.

Iniciativa de grande relevância foi a **Conferência Internacional sobre a Herança Judaica nos Açores**, que se realizou de 5 a 6 de março na ilha de São Miguel, com o objetivo de resgatar a herança cultural das comunidades judaicas sefarditas que partiram destas ilhas para outros destinos do mundo. Durante a conferência foi apresentado publicamente o **Roteiro Comunidades-Herança Judaica nos Açores**, elaborado pela Professora Fátima Sequeira Dias, a ser distribuído por diversos espaços, nomeadamente turísticos e autarquias. A conferência contou com a presença dos seguintes oradores: Joseph Levi, Professor na George Washington University; Miguel do Espírito Santo, Presidente do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul; António Pita, Presidente da Rede de Judiarias Portuguesas; e Carolino Tapadejo, representante de várias organizações judaicas em Portugal.

A Direção Regional das Comunidades organizou, em parceria com a Casa dos Açores de São Paulo, a exposição denominada **Açores Divino Açores**, de 11 a 22 de abril, num dos maiores centros comerciais de São Paulo - Shopping Anália Franco.

Neste centro comercial, que recebe diariamente entre 45 a 50 mil pessoas, esteve montado um palco por onde passaram vários grupos musicais das diversas comunidades açorianas do Brasil, bem como dos Açores, para além de um espaço dedicado ao turismo, artesanato e divulgação de potencialidades de investimento nos Açores.

A II Edição do Programa “De mãos dadas com os Açores” aconteceu de 16 a 23 de maio, na ilha de São Miguel, no âmbito dos projetos de estreitamento dos laços existentes entre os Açores e a comunidade açoriana na Diáspora.

Este projeto, cujo público-alvo são os cidadãos de origem açoriana, portadores de deficiência, que se encontram radicados nos EUA e Canadá, tem o objetivo de proporcionar aos seus participantes uma visita aos Açores, possibilitando-lhes o conhecimento da realidade açoriana atual e o reencontro com familiares e amigos.

O programa reuniu dez participantes e seus familiares, com proveniência dos EUA e Canadá que, no decorrer da sua estada nos Açores, participaram num programa de caráter lúdico e cultural que incluiu a visita a vários concelhos. Num gesto solidário e em jeito de confraternização, foram recebidos igualmente por algumas instituições de solidariedade social.

O V Congresso Internacional sobre as Festas do Divino Espírito Santo, que se realizou na ilha Terceira, de 31 de maio a 3 de junho de 2012, tem como objetivos refletir e aprofundar conhecimentos sobre o Culto do Divino Espírito Santo nos Açores e unir em torno da maior manifestação religiosa dos Açores o povo açoriano espalhado pelo mundo.

Foi recentemente lançado o **Programa de Sensibilização de Leis de Imigração para viajantes com destino aos Estados Unidos da América e Canadá**, com o objetivo de informar os viajantes sobre as regras e critérios a cumprir de acordo com as leis de imigração daqueles países, antes da partida e durante permanência dos mesmos. O Programa conta com a parceria de várias entidades, nomeadamente o Consulado dos Estados Unidos da América em Ponta Delgada, Embaixada do Canadá em Lisboa, SATA e as diversas agências de viagem na Região.



The Regional Directorate for the Communities (DRC) has been developing and promoting, in the Azores and Portugal as a whole, a range of activities and initiatives in the communities of emigrants, immigrants and returned emigrants, with the goals of advancing integration, education and citizenship, preserving their cultural heritage, fostering rapprochement between Azorean descendants and the islands of their ancestors, as well as promoting the Azores.

In this edition of *Communities*, an account of the initiatives that were developed starting in August 2011 will be given.

From 31 August to 4 September, Rio de Janeiro was the site of the **14th General Assembly of the Casas dos Açores World Council**, gathering representatives from Portugal: North, Lisbon and Algarve Casas dos Açores; Canada: Winipeg, Ontario and Quebec Casas dos Açores; the United States: Hilmar, California, and New England Casas dos Açores; and Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina and São Paulo Casas dos Açores. The *Los Azorenos* Association, whose candidacy was unanimously accepted, became part of the World Council as the Uruguai Casa dos Açores – Los Azorenos and participated in the meetings for the first time. In accordance with the Council tradition, an Azorean regional product received recognition. The Seal of Quality was awarded to the *Associação de Artesãos de São Miguel* for the *Micaelense* hue embroidery in two shades of blue.

For a week (12-16 September), the Azores were in the center of world reflection and debate about the future of migrations, hosting the **16th International**

Metropolis Conference, organized by the Regional Directorate for the Communities, in partnership with the Universities of the Azores and Lisbon. With the theme, “Migration Futures: Perspectives on Global Changes” the conference brought together over 700 specialists from 70 countries, who participated in workshops and plenary sessions, to debate and consolidate research, policies and practices on migration and diversity. International Organization for Migration (IOM) president William Lacy Swing, United Nations Population Division Director Hania Zlotnik and Cape Verdean Prime Minister José Maria das Neves were among the numerous speakers.

The Regional Directorate has been increasing its activities in the area of social intervention. In partnership with Azores Express in the USA and SATA Express in Canada, the Directorate organized the **19th Edition of the Saudades dos Açores Program**, which took place 29 September to 5 October, for Azorean-born citizens who emigrated to Brazil, Canada and the USA and did not have the financial means to make this trip. In 2011 the program was graced with the presence of 18 participants born in Graciosa, Terceira, Faial and São Miguel islands. Much of the success of the project is due to the *Rede Internacional de Organizações de Serviço Social* (International Network of Social Services Organizations) which enrolls program candidates in the Diaspora.

In September, within the purview of the celebrations of the 500 Years of Dighton Rock, the Regional Directorate organized a **Celebration of Azorean Presence in North America** that brought together hundreds of Azoreans, Azorean descendants and the American community: schools and universities, senators and the media. A program filled with activities, assured that

this event contributed to the visibility of the Azorean Community in the United States of America.

The Directorate launched the project **Ao Colo da Língua Portuguesa** in the USA and Canada, an integral part of its goal of teaching the Portuguese language to the communities of Azorean origin in the Diaspora, with the objective of motivating Azorean families to practice using Portuguese with their young, to enable reading, internalization and learning the vocabulary and basic grammatical structures of the Portuguese language and culture. The Directorate has since sent hundreds of sets of children's books and promotional materials about the Azores to families with children up to five years of age, as well as to organizations that run nurseries, daycare centers and kindergartens serving the Azorean communities throughout the world.

To celebrate Thanksgiving Day, in collaboration with the Bristol County Sheriff's Office and the ARRISCA and *Novo Dia* associations, the Directorate held a **Thanksgiving in the Azores** lunch on November 20, at Roberto Ivens Middle School in Ponta Delgada. This social event brought together returned emigrants and their closest relatives, São Miguel organizations, government entities and representatives of the United States of America and Canada, affording the emigrants an opportunity to live the traditions that were part of their experience in the communities that received them. During the lunch, the Regional Director distributed certificates of acknowledgement from the Presidency of the Government of the Azores, honoring the emigrants who returned and contributed to the development of the Azores, distinguishing themselves as good models of integration in their islands of

origin.

With the support of other organizations in the communities, the Directorate held the **International Symposium on Human Rights and Quality of Life in Portuguese-Speaking Communities in the United States of America and Canada**, on November 10 and 11, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The event counted with the presence of main speaker, Craig Mello, winner of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine and the participation of over 100 specialists and scholars, who discussed topics such as health, deportation, education, community support and leadership. During the event, a protocol was signed with organizations in the USA, Canada and the Azores that work with the communities in the context of the International Network of Social Services Organizations. Certificates of acknowledgement from the Presidency of the Government of the Azores were also distributed to the organizations that developed their work on behalf of the neediest individuals.

Still in the month of November, **two protocols** were signed: 1) with **George Washington University** in DC, for the purpose of supporting the inclusion of Portuguese courses in the curriculum, and requiring class and course content on the Azores: azorianity, the Azorean Diaspora, the strategic location of the Azores between Europe and North America, as well as the role of the islands in world history and in the Portuguese-speaking world, and 2) with the **University of the Azores Center for Social Studies**, to investigate the phenomenon of deportation from the USA, Canada and Bermuda to the islands, covering the following aspects: immigration policies in the receiving countries, profiles of the deportees, social representations of deportation and the

deportees and policies of intervention and integration.

In a climate of much joy, on 18 December, **International Migrants Day** was celebrated in the town of Madalena, Pico Island, with the goal of promoting thinking at the intercultural level and raising societal awareness of migrant rights, freedoms and guarantees. This event, which enabled interaction around practical knowledge and sharing experiences, brought together 400 people, including emigrants who resided in various locations but opted to return to and/or live in the Azores.

The Regional Directorate for the Communities began 2012 investing in areas of relevance to the populations it serves.

The Regional Director for the Communities, Graça Castanho, started the month of January with a business visit to the USA, meeting with various organizations connected with the Azorean communities, in order to raise their awareness of the need to become naturalized American or Canadian citizens, and to do so through the associations that are part of the International Network of Social Service Organizations. Informational material on the **LEGAL Program** (Legalization Effort of the Government of the Azores and Logistics) was distributed, seeking to make Azorean immigrants in the United States and Canada aware of the problem of deportation. The **Rede Alargada de voluntariado** (Extended Volunteer Network) is responsible for divulging information about the program in the spaces of Azorean convergence and togetherness, both in the USA and in Canada.

In an attempt to take the Azorean communities to other destinations

throughout the world and make known the activities that were developed, the Directorate started two new collaborative ventures: a section in the SATA magazine *Azorean Spirit*, entitled “Remarkable People – The Sky is the Limit for the Azorean People” and a page in the newspaper *O Emigrante/Mundo Português*, which is entitled “Azorean Communities in the World.”

In order to enable younger generations of Azoreans and Portuguese descendants residing in the communities and in the Azores to have the right of access to training and education, the Directorate launched two programs: the **2nd Edition of the Dias de Melo Scholarship**, to take place during the 2012/2013 school year, is earmarked for Azorean college students who reside in the USA and Canada and the contest “**Azores: Past and Present**,” earmarked for students in secondary education and technical/vocational schools in the Azores and the Azorean Communities, has the goal of motivating them to deepen their knowledge of migration topics in the context of the islands.

In the scope of the **Prémio de Jornalismo Comunidades**, launched in 2011, three winners were selected: Waldson Menezes (Brazil), in the category “Azorean Communities,” with the report *Das Ilhas Açorianas ao Espírito Santo: 199 anos de Colonização*, Begona Sáez (Spain), in the category “Azorean Immigrant,” with *Apaixonados pelos Açores* and, lastly, Alexandre Soares (Portugal), in the category “Azorean Emigrant,” with the report *Na pista dos baleeiros açorianos de Moby Dick*. This initiative provoked a great deal of interest from Azorean, Portuguese and international journalists; therefore, another edition of the prize was launched in 2012.

A protocol was signed in Massachusetts, with the goal of creating materials to teach Portuguese online, within the scope of the program **Universal Design for Learning and the Teaching of the Portuguese Language Worldwide**, which counts on the membership of several partner organizations, such as the Center for Applied Special Technology (CAST), Lesley University's Portuguese Language Institute, the University of the Azores and other teaching organizations in the Azores and abroad.

The Azores were represented in the Florianopolis Carnival Parade in Santa Catarina Island, through the *Grémio Recreativo da Escola de Samba Consulado Brasil*, with the theme "**Atlantis: Açoriano é ser do mar**," honoring the settlement of Santa Catarina as well as promoting the culture and art of the populations of the islands. Nearly 4,000 people participated in the parade, dressed in traditional Azorean costumes, portraying the history of the Archipelago of the Azores, Azorean emigration, Azorean colonization and the distinctive cultural references that were typical of the State of Santa Catarina, beginning in the 18th century.

In order to promote better knowledge of the new destinations around the world where Azoreans and Azorean descendants are establishing themselves nowadays, from March 3 to March 30, the Regional Directorate, in partnership with Acorespro, launched a hobby on Facebook: "**Açorianos no Mundo: Onde Estamos?/Azoreans in the World: Where are we?**" for Azorean emigrants and Azorean descendants living outside Portuguese territory. Rodolfo Vieira was the winner, with a photo taken in Chicago, USA, where he currently lives and is working towards a doctorate in Music

Performance and Music Technology at Northwestern University.

The *International Conference on the Jewish Heritage in the Azores*, an initiative of great relevance, was held March 5-6 in São Miguel Island, with the objective of reclaiming the cultural heritage of the Sephardic Jewish communities that left the Azores for other destinations. During the conference, the **Roteiro Comunidades-Herança Judaica nos Açores**, prepared by Professor Fátima Sequeira Dias to be distributed to diverse touristic and government spaces, was presented publicly. The conference counted with the presence of the following speakers: George Washington University Professor Joseph Levi, Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul President Miguel do Espírito Santo, Rede de Judiarias Portuguesas President António Pita and Carolino Tapadejo, representing various Jewish organizations in Portugal.

In partnership with the São Paulo Casa dos Açores, the Regional Directorate organized an exhibit entitled **Açores Divino Açores**, from 11-12 April, in one of the largest shopping centers in São Paulo – Shopping Anália Franco – which accommodates 45 to 50 thousand people on a daily basis. A stage was set up in the shopping center, for performances by various musical groups from the diverse Azorean communities of Brazil and the Azores. In another space organized for tourism and crafts, potential investment opportunities in the Azores were promoted.

The 2nd Edition of the "**De mãos dadas com os Açores**" Program was held May 16-23 in São Miguel Island, within the purview of projects for the purpose of strengthening the already existing ties

between the Azores and the community of Azoreans in the Diaspora. This project, whose target audience is the disabled citizens of Azorean origin living in the USA and Canada, provides participants with a trip to the Azores, allowing them to become acquainted with the Azorean reality and to be reunited with their families and friends. The program brought together ten participants and their relatives, from the United States and Canada. During their stay in the Azores, the group participated in an entertaining cultural program, including a visit to several districts.

The objectives of the **V Congresso Internacional sobre as Festas do Divino Espírito Santo**, held in Terceira Island May 31 to June 3, 2012, are to reflect and deepen

knowledge of the worship of the Holy Spirit in the Azores and unite the Azorean people around the world in a common experience of the greatest of the Azorean religious manifestations.

The **Programa de Sensibilização de Leis de Imigração para viajantes com destino aos Estados Unidos da América e Canadá**, was recently launched, for the purpose of educating travelers about the rules and criteria that must be met, in accordance with the immigration laws of the two countries, before departure and while staying in those countries. The program was developed in partnership with several organizations, namely the US Consulate in Ponta Delgada, the Canadian Embassy in Lisbon, SATA and the various travel agencies in the Azores Region.



Biografia



Carlos Manuel Martins do Vale César nasceu a 30 de outubro de 1956, em Ponta Delgada, nos Açores.

A sua inclinação para a atividade política radica numa tradição familiar.

Ainda muito jovem foi membro da Cooperativa Cultural “SEXTANTE”, da ilha de São Miguel, que se destacou em ações cívicas de oposição ao regime ditatorial de Salazar e Marcelo Caetano.

A 26 de abril de 1974, um dia depois da “Revolução dos Cravos”, que restituiu a liberdade ao povo português, fundou a Associação de Estudantes do Liceu Antero de Quental, e, um mês mais tarde, a Juventude Socialista nos Açores.

Foi membro do primeiro Secretariado eleito da Secção de Ponta Delgada do Partido Socialista e da delegação dos Açores ao I Congresso Nacional do PS na legalidade e ao I Congresso Nacional da Juventude Socialista.

Em 1975 ingressou na Faculdade de Direito

de Lisboa, tendo sido eleito para a Direção da Associação de Estudantes e para os órgãos de gestão daquela instituição universitária. Até 1980 foi também coordenador nacional da JS para o ensino superior.

Ao longo de todos esses anos, foi sempre dirigente nacional da JS, membro da sua Comissão Nacional, e, mais tarde, do seu Secretariado Nacional Executivo.

Foi adjunto do Secretário de Estado da Administração Pública do II Governo Constitucional.

De regresso aos Açores, ingressa, como deputado, na Assembleia Regional, em janeiro de 1981.

De 1983 a 1985, foi líder do PS nos Açores.

Entre dezembro de 1988 e dezembro de 1989, é deputado na Assembleia da República, para que fora eleito em julho de 1987.

A 30 de outubro de 1994 é eleito presidente do PS/Açores, com 92% dos votos expressos em escrutínio secreto, no Congresso Regional.

Nas eleições regionais de 13 de outubro de 1996, como candidato dos socialistas açorianos à Presidência do Governo Regional, anula uma diferença de mais de 20% que separava o PS do PSD, vencendo com 46% dos votos expressos. A 9 de novembro de 1996, tomou posse como Presidente do VII Governo Regional dos Açores.

Nas eleições legislativas regionais de 15 de outubro de 2000 volta a vencer - desta vez com 49,2% dos votos expressos, elegendo 30 dos 52 deputados que compõem o parlamento - tendo tomado posse a 15 de novembro para um novo mandato de quatro anos.

A 17 de outubro de 2004, voltou a liderar o PS numa vitória eleitoral para a Assembleia Legislativa Regional dos Açores, reforçando a maioria absoluta do PS.

Nas eleições de 19 de outubro de 2008 obteve nova maioria de mandatos no

Parlamento, conquistando 30 dos 57 lugares em disputa.

Assumiu a presidência rotativa da Conferência dos Presidentes das Regiões Ultraperiféricas da União Europeia em 2004/2005 e 2011/2012.

É membro do Bureau Político da Assembleia das Regiões da Europa, organismo no qual preside, desde 2007, ao Programa Eurodisseia, bem como, desde 2010, ao Observatório da Mobilidade Profissional, e é membro titular permanente do Comité das Regiões da União Europeia e do Congresso dos Poderes Regionais e Locais do Conselho da Europa.

Em maio de 2010, foi eleito, por unanimidade, Presidente da Comissão das Ilhas da Conferência das Regiões Periféricas Marítimas da União Europeia, cargo para que foi reeleito, também por unanimidade, em maio de 2011, e que exerceu até setembro do mesmo ano.

Foi, entre 2004 e 2011, membro do Bureau Político da Conferência das Regiões Periféricas Marítimas da Europa e é membro titular da Conferência dos Presidentes das Regiões com Poderes Legislativos da União Europeia.

É membro do Conselho Superior de Defesa Nacional de Portugal.

É um dos 19 Conselheiros de Estado de Portugal.

É membro do Conselho Superior de Segurança Interna.

É membro do Conselho Superior de Proteção Civil.

É Presidente do Governo da Região Autónoma dos Açores desde outubro de 1996, reeleito sucessivamente em sufrágio popular direto.

Carlos César destacou-se sempre pela defesa da vocação marítima e atlântica portuguesa, e da relação bilateral privilegiada com o continente americano e em particular com os Estados Unidos da América.

Discurso

PRESIDENTE DO GOVERNO NA SESSÃO DE ABERTURA DA XVI CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL METROPOLIS

“My first words are naturally to salute all of you, and in particular those who have travelled the longest, and to welcome you to the Azores, which are – if I may dare to say so – the right place and the natural scenery to host the sixteenth International Metropolis Conference.

It is for me a great pleasure and a sincere honor, as President of the Azorean Government, to host such a distinct and impressive group of policy makers, researchers, members of different international organizations and governments, from so many different countries, especially this being the first time that this conference is held in an Archipelago – thus making the Azores a part of Metropolis’ history and the main stage for the debates about human mobility that will follow in the next couple of days.

Como muitos de entre vós saberão, a escolha dos Açores como palco para a organização desta Conferência, apesar de não ter sido isenta de risco, não foi também casual.

A História dos Açores é, desde a sua origem, marcada por fluxos migratórios cíclicos e significativos, associados à sua condição insular e à posição geográfica peculiar simultaneamente de isolamento e de ponto de cruzamento natural entre a Europa e a América.

Mas se é verdade que, do povoamento quatrocentista aos dias de hoje, estas ilhas constituíram-se, em fases diferentes,

ora como lugar de partida, ora como de acolhimento, ligando as duas margens do Atlântico, esse processo foi sempre mais intenso e impressivo do que a pequenez territorial do nosso arquipélago poderia fazer supor, rasgando, através do elo humano, o isolamento a que a geografia nos parecia ter destinado.

As nossas comunidades no exterior, tal como, mais recentemente, os imigrantes que acolhemos e que se tornaram parte, por vontade própria, da construção da nossa sociedade, constituem um capital imprescindível na definição e afirmação dos Açores que fomos e que somos.

A realização desta Conferência na nossa Região representa, também, para o meu Governo – tal como para todos os açorianos – motivo de orgulho pelo reconhecimento que pressupõe das boas práticas que temos promovido, ao longo de mais de três décadas de Autonomia, no que se refere a políticas públicas na área das migrações, mantendo uma forte ligação afetiva, institucional e política com a nossa diáspora, espalhada maioritariamente pelas Américas, fomentando o relacionamento das nossas comunidades emigradas com as suas raízes e, nos tempos mais recentes, envolvendo e integrando os imigrantes que aqui vivem.

A origem da emigração açoriana remonta quase aos primórdios do povoamento, de acordo com o que apontam os investigadores, mas o seu carácter sistemático reporta-se ao século XVII – as ilhas eram um lugar inóspito, desprotegido, ameaçadas pelas dificuldades da terra e do clima, pela aspereza das condições de vida e o sonho era, naturalmente, o da legítima procura de melhores condições de desenvolvimento familiar e pessoal, como acontece hoje por toda a parte e como faz parte da natureza do

homem e da mulher.

O Brasil foi o primeiro destino a receber uma movimentação de carácter emigratório reconhecida oficialmente como tal, quando, em 1748, lá se fixaram cerca de seis mil açorianos. A essa movimentação juntaram-se outras, já de maior dimensão, em finais do século XIX, e início e metade do século XX, para os Estados de São Paulo e do Rio de Janeiro. A minha avó, por exemplo, nasceu no Brasil, para onde os seus pais tinham emigrado.

Prova de que os açorianos sempre olharam mais para os destinos emigratórios a ocidente do que a oriente é o facto de os Estados Unidos da América surgirem cronologicamente como segundo destino efetivo e preferencial em meados do século XIX. A baleação na Costa Este dos EUA serviu de âncora para o movimento de famílias inteiras, constituindo aquele que ainda hoje é o mais importante destino da emigração açoriana e que, conjuntamente com o Canadá, acolhe cerca de um milhão de açorianos e de descendentes de açorianos, isto é, quatro vezes a nossa população residente. Quase todos nós, que vivemos nestas ilhas, temos familiares e amigos próximos nas Américas.

Em alguns casos, os açorianos foram também ajudar a povoar outros arquipélagos, como aconteceu com o Havai, ou, aproveitando o apelo financeiro e a proximidade geográfica com os destinos mais tradicionais, residir e trabalhar nas Bermudas. Neste caso concreto, 1849 marca o início da emigração dos Açores para este arquipélago do Atlântico Norte, que é ainda um ponto de atração para trabalhadores sazonais oriundos da nossa Região.

Em 1953, acontece um grande período de saída de naturais dos Açores para o

Canadá, graças à assinatura de acordos bilaterais entre Portugal e aquele estado da América do Norte que facilitaram os fluxos migratórios para um país que é, na sua atualidade, uma nação resultado de uma bem-sucedida incorporação de emigrantes.

Estas diversas vagas migratórias afastaram, no decurso dos últimos 60 anos, cerca de 200 mil açorianos da sua terra natal, fruto de atrasos estruturais do nosso arquipélago e da falta de perspectivas de um futuro melhor para o seu povo – ou seja, quase tantas pessoas quantas as que vivem hoje nas nossas nove ilhas ao longo de seiscentos quilómetros no oceano. Os Açores – que já careciam de condições mínimas para o seu processo de desenvolvimento, que viviam sob um regime centralizado em Lisboa e sem autonomia de decisão –, viam assim também reduzido o necessário capital humano para alavancar o seu progresso e conferir escala e dimensão à sua economia.

Felizmente, essa realidade mudou e os tempos atuais são diferentes.

Os Açores de agora são um espaço de afirmação da periferia e da fronteira da Europa, de projeção estratégica para as duas margens do Atlântico, e têm feito um percurso, particularmente nos últimos anos, de convergência para os indicadores económicos e sociais médios da União Europeia que integra.

Para nós, as comunidades emigrantes açorianas não são apenas consequência da nossa História e vestígios do ADN açoriano. Elas são parte da nossa História e extensões da nossa condição contemporânea.

Também por isso, as nossas comunidades espalhadas pelo mundo mantêm fortes laços comunicacionais e culturais com os Açores, sem descurar os seus deveres e direitos enquanto cidadãos de outros países. Na

verdade, como tenho dito quando visito essas comunidades, ser-se bom açoriano não é ser-se menos americano, menos canadiano ou menos brasileiro nos Estados Unidos, no Canadá ou no Brasil; pelo contrário, a defesa da herança cultural e da afirmação das comunidades tem mais valor e aceitação quando exercitadas por comunidades conscientes dos seus deveres cívicos nos países de acolhimento e adoção.

São inúmeros os projetos, referenciados na temática da emigração, que temos desenvolvido ao longo dos anos, da iniciativa ou com o apoio do departamento governamental criado para o efeito. São projetos que executamos em parceria com as autoridades dos países e regiões de acolhimento, com organizações várias de índole social e associativa e com os cidadãos destinatários.

Assume grande relevo a rede mundial de Casas dos Açores, que se estende às duas costas dos Estados Unidos, Canadá, Brasil, ao continente português e em breve ao Uruguai, onde já existe uma associação promotora. As Casas dos Açores são, na sua origem, instituições de agregação e de propagação da herança cultural às gerações mais jovens de açor-descendentes, mas assumem hoje, e cada vez mais, também, uma vertente fundamental de projeção dos Açores junto dos países de acolhimento e de promoção dos nossos interesses estratégicos e comerciais, reforçando a componente institucional da sua ação. Ao capital afetivo junta-se, assim, o capital estratégico que constitui mais de um milhão de açorianos residentes no exterior.

Apesar de uma forte tradição emigratória, os Açores conheceram, na última década, a inversão dessa tendência, passando a ser também uma região de imigração.

É certo que essa alteração de fluxo está relacionada com diversos fatores exógenos, de onde se contam fenómenos naturais e o incremento generalizado das migrações internacionais no início do século XXI. Porém, não deixa de ser positivamente estimulante que o nosso desenvolvimento seja hoje foco de atração para outros, facto que nos coloca face aos desafios inerentes à condição de local de acolhimento.

A integração dos imigrantes nas sociedades de acolhimento é sempre um processo complexo e multifacetado. A integração na sociedade açoriana é, contudo, para nós, fator determinante para o bem-estar de cada imigrante e de cada cidadão que resida nas nossas ilhas, pelo que tem sido preocupação do Governo dos Açores fazer com que aqueles que escolheram este arquipélago para trabalhar, residir e ou fixar a sua família, tenham, dentro do quadro legal, instituído uma integração plena, natural e harmoniosa.

A nossa experiência emigratória, aliada ao facto de os açorianos que aqui vivem perceberem que habitamos num espaço de partidas e chegadas, é, sem dúvida, uma mais-valia para, de forma quase intuitiva, sabermos receber e saudar novos concidadãos. Trabalhar o conhecimento das expectativas das comunidades emigradas para prestar mais e melhor apoio aos imigrados nos Açores constituiu um desafio às nossas responsabilidades de região de acolhimento que, estou convencido, temos sabido superar.

Reunir numa mesma entidade operativa quem tem a sensibilidade da integração e da identidade cultural dos emigrantes açorianos além-mar e o sentido da necessidade de inserir, sem ruturas sociais, os estrangeiros que escolheram os Açores para viver, foi, sem dúvida, uma aposta inovadora a nível

nacional, dando provas concretas da sua operacionalidade.

No entanto, temos consciência de que tal situação só é possível se existir uma estreita proximidade entre os intervenientes no processo de integração, nomeadamente imigrantes, governos, instituições e comunidades locais. É nesta convergência de diferentes atores, identificados pelas suas competências e responsabilidades, que nos empenhamos e realizamos a solidariedade e a coesão social.

Como julgo ter deixado evidente, este é, pois, o momento e um local adequado para discutirmos o futuro das migrações face às mudanças globais.

A constante mobilidade associada à reestruturação em curso das estruturas económicas, as novas centralidades políticas e sociais e as instabilidades locais e regionais em determinados pontos do globo, bem como os fenómenos extremos derivados das alterações climáticas irão obrigar os decisores políticos a prestarem cada vez maior atenção à problemática das migrações, buscando soluções adaptadas aos novos desafios.

Nesta conferência, considerando os painéis temáticos e os seus conferencistas, bem como os cerca de 75 workshops previstos, verifica-se claramente a importância das migrações não só na esfera do debate político, como a montante e a jusante na reflexão científica e na projeção mediática.

Faço, por tudo isso, votos para que a história deste arquipélago e as particularidades da vivência nestas ilhas, para além de vos proporcionarem momentos marcantes, inspirem o ambiente de ponderação e de partilha que deve envolver um evento deste género e grandeza.

CARLOS MANUEL MARTINS DO VALE CÉSAR

Biography



Carlos Manuel Martins do Vale César was born in Ponta Delgada, in the Azores on October 30, 1956.

His inclination towards politics comes from a family tradition.

At a very early age he was a member of the Cultural Cooperative “SEXTANTE,” located on the island of São Miguel, which was famous for its active civil opposition to the dictatorship of Salazar and Marcelo Caetano.

On April 26 1974, a day after the “Carnation Revolution,” which restored freedom to the Portuguese people, he founded the Students’ Association of the Antero de Quental Secondary School and the Socialist Youth (JS) in the Azores a month later.

He was a member of the first elected Secretariat of the Ponta Delgada section of the Socialist Party and of the Azores

Delegation for the 1st National Congress of PS and the National Congress of the Socialist Youth.

In 1975, he began his studies at the Faculty of Law of the University of Lisbon, having been elected for the Board of the Students’ Association and for the management bodies of that university institute. He was also the national coordinator of the JS for higher education until 1980.

Throughout these years, he was always the national leader of JS, member of its National Commission and, later on, of its National Executive Secretariat.

He was Deputy Secretary of State for Public Administration of the II Constitutional Government.

On his return to the Azores, he became member of the Regional Assembly in January 1981.

From 1983 to 1985, he was the leader of the Socialist Party (PS) in the Azores.

Between December 1988 and December 1989, he was a member of the Assembly of the Republic, for which he had been elected in 1987.

On October 30, 1994 he was elected chairman of the Azorean Socialist Party (PS/Açores) at the National Congress with 92% of the votes cast by secret ballot.

In the regional elections of October 13, 1996 while being candidate of the Azorean socialists for the Presidency of the Government, he eliminated a difference of over 20% which separated PS from PSD (Social Democrat Party), winning the election with 46% of the votes. He was sworn in as President of the VII Regional Government of the Azores on November 9, 1996.

He won again the regional legislative

election of October 15, 2000 by 49.5% of the votes, electing 30 of the 52 parliament members. He was sworn in on November 15 for a new four-year term.

On October 17, 2004 he won again the elections for the Regional Legislative Assembly of the Azores by absolute majority.

He won the majority of the parliament mandates, electing 30 of the 57 seats in the elections of October 19, 2008.

He is a member of the State Council, the National Defence Council, the Internal Security Council and of the Civil Protection Council.

From October 2003 to September 2004, he was the president of the Conference of Presidents of the Outermost Regions of the European Union.

From 2008 to 2010, he was vice-president of the Bureau of the Committee of the Regions on behalf of the Portuguese Delegation.

Carlos César was unanimously elected President of the Islands Committee of the European Union Peripheral Maritime

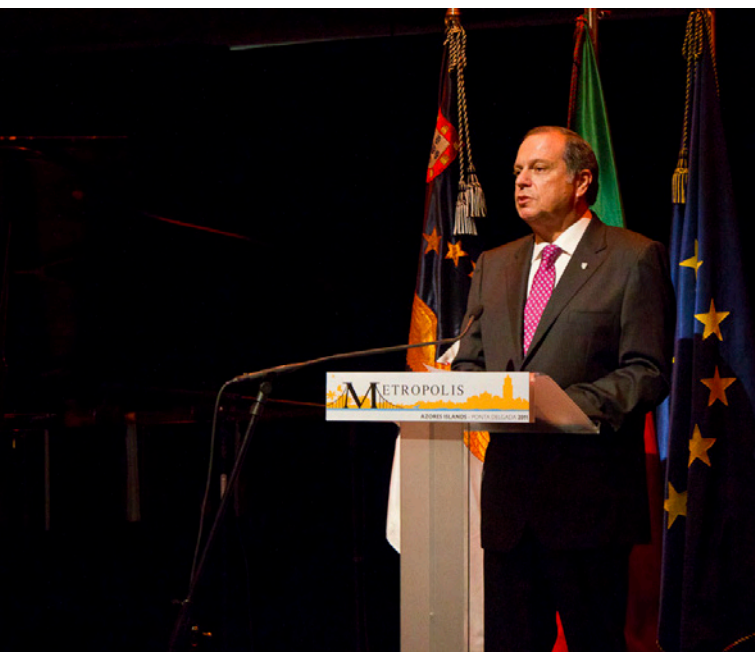
Regions Conference in May 2010, position for which he was reelected, also by unanimity, in May 2011.

He is a member of the Political Bureau of the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe and a permanent member of the Regional Committee of the European Union, the Congress of Regional and Local Authorities and of the Assembly of European Regions, among other international entities.

He has been awarded with the following distinctions, among many others: Personality of the Decade” of 90 by the newspaper Expresso das Nove; “Politician of the Year” in 2001 by the magazine Saber Açores; Medal of Merit of Rio Grande awarded by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil; Francisco Dias Velho Merit Medal awarded by the Municipal Prefecture of Florianópolis in the State of Santa Catarina in Brazil and the “Açorianidade 2003” trophy awarded by the Centre of Azorean Studies of the Federal University of Santa Catarina in Brazil and received the Medal of Merit from the World Council of Azorean Houses (September 2010).



Speech



THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE OPENING SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH INTERNATIONAL METROPOLIS CONFERENCE

“My first words are naturally to salute all of you, and in particular those who have travelled the farthest, and to welcome you to the Azores, which is – if I may dare say so – the right place and the natural scenery to host the sixteenth International Metropolis Conference.

It is for me a great pleasure and a sincere honour, as President of the Government of the Azores, to host such a distinct and impressive group of policy makers, researchers, members of different international organizations and governments, from so many different countries, especially this being the first time that this conference is held in an Archipelago – thus making the Azores a part of the history of Metropolis

and the main stage for the debates about human mobility that will follow in the next couple of days.

As many of you are already aware, the fact that the Azores was chosen to be the stage for the organization of this Conference was not only casual but also risk free. The History of the Azores is from its inception marked with meaningful cyclical migratory fluxes given its insular condition and peculiar geographical location as well as of being simultaneously isolated but the natural cross road between Europe and America.

But if it is true that from the first settlements, which took place during the fifteenth century, to the present day, these islands were constituted in different phases, either as a point of departure or a point of arrival, thus linking both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. This process has always been more intensive and impressive than the size of the territory of our Archipelago as human bondage broke the isolation that seems to have been imposed on us by geography.

In a similar fashion to those immigrants who in the latter years chose to live in the Azores and partook in the construction of our society, our Azorean communities living abroad are also very important for the definition and affirmation of the Azores of the past and the Azores of today.

The fact that this Conference is held in our Region also represents to my Government – as it does to the Azorean population – a matter of pride for the recognition of the presumption of the good practices that we have been promoting, throughout the three decades of our Autonomy, regarding public policies in the area of migration, keeping a strong emotional, institutional and political bond with our diaspora, mainly spread throughout

the Americas, fomenting the relationship between our emigrants and their roots and, more recently, by involving and integrating the immigrants who live here.

In accordance with the researchers, the origin of the emigration of the Azores goes as far back as the early settlements. However, it only became systematic during the seventeenth century – the islands were an inhospitable, unprotected space filled with difficulties on land and a harsh climate, without proper living conditions. And there was the desire to look for a better personal and family life as it also happens today everywhere in accordance with human nature.

Brazil was the first destination that had to deal with an emigration movement, as it was officially recognised in 1748, when six thousand Azoreans left the islands to live in that country. At the end of the nineteenth century, and at the beginning and middle of the twentieth century, larger migration movements took place to the States of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. My own grandmother was born in Brazil because her parents had emigrated to that country.

The proof that the Azoreans have always looked more for emigration destinations in the West than in the East is the fact that the United States of America was chronologically the second most effective and preferential destination during the middle of the nineteenth century. Whale hunting on the East Coast of the U.S.A. was the calling that moved entire families, thus it is to this day the most important destination together with Canada of the Azorean diaspora, where approximately one million Azoreans and descendants of Azoreans live, meaning four times the number of those who live in the Azores. Almost all of us, who live in these

islands, have relatives and close friends in the Americas.

In some cases, the Azoreans also left the islands to populate other archipelagos. This was the case with Hawaii. They also followed the financial appeal and the geographical closeness of more traditional destinations, meaning that they went to work and live in the Bermudas. The emigration of the Azoreans to this Archipelago in the North Atlantic started in 1849, and it still attracts seasonal workers from our Region.

In 1953, many Azoreans left the islands and went to Canada because of the signing of the bilateral agreements between Portugal and that North American country, which facilitated the emigration fluxes to a country that is a nation that successfully accepted emigrants from other parts of the world.

During the last 60 years, approximately two hundred thousand Azoreans left their homeland in these various migration movements, given the delay in the construction of infrastructures in the archipelago and the lack of perspectives for a better future – meaning the same number of people as those who presently live in the nine islands that are spread out over six hundred kilometers of the ocean. The Azores – that lacked minimum facilities to develop, that lived under a regime centralized in Lisbon, and without autonomy or power of decision – also witnessed the reduction of its human capital, which was essential to leverage its progress and to give dimension to its economy.

Fortunately, time has changed this reality.

Presently the Azores is the space that defines the periphery and the border of Europe, of strategical projection for the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean, and, especially during the last few years, it has followed

a path of convergence for the average economical and social indicators of the European Union, of which it is a member.

In our opinion, the Azorean emigrant communities are not only a consequence of our History and the vestiges of the Azorean DNA, but also part of our History and the extension of our contemporary condition.

For these reasons, our communities living abroad and spread out over the world, keep strong communication and cultural ties with the Azores, without losing their rights and duties whilst they are also citizens of other countries. In fact, as I have previously said when I visit our communities: “to be a good Azorean does not mean that one is less of an American, Canadian or Brazilian, in the United States, Canada or Brazil”. Actually, the defense of one’s cultural heritage and the affirmation of the communities are better accepted when they are carried out by communities that are aware of their civil duties in their adopted countries.

During the last few years, we have developed many projects with the theme of emigration, either by the initiative or with the support of the government department that has been created for this purpose. These projects are carried out in partnership with the authorities of the hosting regions or countries, with various types of social organizations or associations and with the citizens that are targeted by these projects.

One must highlight the importance of the network of Casas dos Açores that spread out from the Eastern and the Western Coasts of the United States of America, Canada, Brazil, Mainland Portugal and soon in Uruguay, where there already is a promoting association. Originally, the Casas dos Açores were institutions for aggregation and spreading of the cultural heritage

to the younger generations of Azorean descendants. However, presently they are also fundamental for the projection of the Azores in the host countries and promote our commercial and strategic interests, thus reinforcing the institutional component of their activities. Thus the strategic capital is joined with the affective capital that adds up to more than one million of Azoreans living abroad.

Although the Azores has always had a strong emigration tradition, during the last decade this situation has been reversed as it is now also a region of immigration.

In fact, the alteration in the flux is related to various exogenous factors, which include natural phenomena and the generalised increase in international emigration in the beginning of the twenty first century. Nonetheless, it is also positively stimulating that our development is now the focus of attention of other communities. This is the fact that makes us face the inherent challenges of a host destination.

The integration of the immigrants into the hosting societies is always a complex and multifaceted process. In our opinion, the integration into the Azorean society is a determinant factor for the welfare of each immigrant and each citizen residing in our islands. In this context, the Government of the Azores has been concerned with those that have chosen this Archipelago to work, reside or live with their families, within the instituted legal proceedings, to achieve a full, natural and harmonious integration.

Our experience in emigration and the fact that the Azoreans who live here understand that we live within a space of arrivals and departures, is, without a doubt, an added asset, by which, in an almost intuitive manner, we receive and

greet new citizens. A challenge to our responsibilities as an hosting region is to work on the knowledge of the expectations of the emigrating communities in order to give more support to those who come to the Azores and I am sure that we have been able to do so.

To bring together into one single operative entity those who are sensitive to integration and the cultural identity of the Azorean emigrants overseas and the sense of the need to insert, without any social ruptures, the foreigners that chose the Azores to live, undoubtedly was an innovating decision at national level, proving that it can be successful.

However, we are also aware that this situation is only possible if there is a focused proximity between the intervenients in the integration process, namely immigrants, governments, institutions and local communities. We focus in the convergence of the different players, identified by their skills and responsibilities to achieve solidarity and social cohesion.

I think that I have made it clear that this is the moment and the place to discuss the future of emigration given the global changes.

Constant mobility linked to the current re-structuring of the economic system, the new political and social centralisation and local and regional instability across the globe, as well as the extreme phenomena of the changes in the weather will make the politicians pay more attention to the problems of emigration, looking for solutions to adapt to the new challenges.

At this conference, given the theme boards, speakers and the projected 75 workshops, it clarifies the importance of emigration not only in public debate but also for both scientific reflection and media projection.

Therefore, I wish that the history of this archipelago and the particular way of life of the local population besides leaving an impression on you, will also inspire reflection and sharing that characterizes this type of major event.



Biografia



André Jorge Dionísio Bradford nasceu em Ponta Delgada, a 30 de novembro de 1970.

Licenciado em Comunicação Social e Cultural pela Faculdade de Ciências Humanas do Instituto de Estudos Políticos da Universidade Católica, frequentou o Mestrado em Teoria e Ciência Política e o 2º ano do curso de Direito na mesma universidade.

Integra o Gabinete do Presidente do Governo desde 2001, primeiro como assessor para a Cooperação Externa, depois na qualidade de assessor para os Assuntos Políticos.

A sua atividade no Executivo iniciou-se em 2000, na função de assessor de imprensa do secretário do Ambiente, destacando-se, na sua carreira de jornalista, o exercício de funções no *Diário de Notícias* (Lisboa) e no *Açoriano Oriental* (Ponta Delgada), onde desempenhou o cargo de adjunto do diretor editorial da Açormedia. Colaborou, também, na condição de colunista e comentador político, com vários órgãos de Comunicação Social.

Exerce, desde 2006, o cargo de coordenador da Comissão Permanente do PS/Açores e foi eleito deputado ao Parlamento Regional em 2004 e 2008.

MANUTENÇÃO DAS RELAÇÕES COM AS DIÁSPORAS

A minha participação na Conferência Metrópolis e no painel Manutenção das Relações com as Diásporas, conjuntamente com peritos de reconhecida carreira e valia, não é qualquer mérito individual específico mas unicamente porque represento, do ponto de vista institucional, uma Região que se define também como território de migrações praticamente desde o início da sua existência, e que, como tal, sempre teve de lidar emocional e politicamente com os impactos das chegadas e das partidas, assim como com o facto de existir para além das suas exíguas fronteiras geográficas, através de uma diáspora que se conta hoje em milhões de açor-descendentes espalhados por muitas e diferentes paragens.

Proponho-vos, por isso, uma reflexão que, sendo necessariamente breve, está estruturada do particular para o geral, do afetivo para o institucional, dos casos para os princípios. Decidi fazê-lo desta forma, muito provavelmente ao arrepio dos cânones mais tradicionais, porque julgo essencial, para a compreensão do caso açoriano, que se perceba desde logo que há um alicerce afetivo determinante na forma como os Açores se relacionam com as questões migratórias, decisivo para a proeminência política que a Região sempre concedeu à ligação com a sua diáspora desde que, a partir de 1976, com a consagração constitucional da Autonomia Político-Administrativa, passou a dispor de órgãos próprios de Governo.

Neste contexto, e sem querer abusar da vossa benevolência, permitam-me que continue afastado do registo científico e de rigor que é exigido em parte a quem participa neste fórum, para vos falar da minha família,

uma família que resulta do cruzamento de um imigrante de origem escocesa (supõe-se), que se fixou no Novo Mundo, com uma filha de açorianos de S. Jorge, nascida na Califórnia, que cultivava pomares de citrinos e que regressou aos Açores na década de 30 do século passado, para me dificultar a vida, de cada vez que tenho de soletrar o meu sobrenome ou explicar por que razão é que um português açoriano com sotaque de S. Miguel tem um sobrenome inglês.

Posso também, socorrendo-me da obra *Land, As Far As the Eye Can See – Portuguese in the Old West*, de Donald Warrin, falar-vos de Manuel Brazil, açoriano que ajudou o xerife Pat Garret a capturar Billy The Kid, ou de David José Martins, conhecido como David Canabarro, neto de terceirenses que se fixaram em Porto Alegre, no Brasil, que foi um dos heróis da Revolução Farroupilha, contemporâneo de Garibaldi, ou ainda de Peter Francisco, também ele herói revolucionário, nascido no Porto Judeu, na Terceira, que lutou ao lado de Washington e que tem ainda hoje honras de feriado nos Estados Unidos.

E podia ainda dar-vos exemplos mais recentes, da música pop ao cinema, da ciência ao desporto, de nomes que nos habituamos a reconhecer como canadianos ou americanos, mas que são adaptações do português dos Açores e que trazem consigo uma história migrante ligada à nossa Região.

Dos primeiros açorianos no Faroeste com a exploração de ouro, o comércio de peles ou a exploração mineira, aos açorianos na baleação na costa Leste; no Brasil, com a formação das primeiras cidades piscatórias nos Estados de Santa Catarina e Rio Grande do Sul, chegando até ao Uruguai para fundar a cidade de San Carlos, ou alcançando o Pacífico, para ajudarem a povoar o Havai

- o povo açoriano tem bem presente o esforço dos que partiram e o sentimento da distância, experienciado também por aqueles que ficam.

Estima-se que só nos últimos 60 anos tenham emigrado mais de 200 mil açorianos, principalmente para o Canadá e para os Estados Unidos da América, fixando-se, respetivamente nas províncias do Ontário, Quebeque, British Columbia, Manitoba e Alberta, e nos estados de Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Havai e Califórnia.



Se contarmos as segunda e terceira gerações, o número de açorianos ou açor-descendentes a viver fora do arquipélago ultrapassa facilmente o milhão - o que demonstra claramente a grandeza deste fenómeno proporcionalmente aos cerca de 245 mil que constituem a população residente atual.

Nos diversos locais em que se fixaram, os açorianos constituíram negócios, empenharam-se na defesa das suas comunidades, criaram instituições de apoio social e de preservação das memórias e costumes e contribuíram para a vida pública, através da participação cívica e política. Isso é detetável quer nas histórias dos primeiros emigrantes, quer na caracterização atual das

nossas comunidades no exterior.

É por isso que não podemos falar dos Açores sem falar da sua diáspora. O seu papel e a sua estreita ligação à terra-mãe expandem as fronteiras do arquipélago a um universo geográfico, social e político muito maior do que as ilhas e o mar entre elas – acrescentando dimensão e peso a Portugal como um todo, particularmente no seu papel na geopolítica do Atlântico.

E é exatamente porque reconhece esse facto como parte e essência dos Açores de sempre e do sentir de todos açorianos que o Governo dos Açores tem, nas últimas três décadas, procurado corresponder às responsabilidades que uma região de origem deve ter para com os seus concidadãos a residirem no exterior, no que é simultaneamente um imperativo de afetividade e uma obrigação política. A nossa diáspora é, pois, como se fosse a nossa décima ilha, por sinal e por larga margem, a maior, a mais populosa, a mais vasta e a mais longínqua.

Esse relacionamento faz-se prioritariamente através de um departamento específico, na dependência direta da Presidência do Governo, para a emigração e comunidades açorianas - a Direção Regional das Comunidades –, que desempenha um papel fulcral no estudo, coordenação, apoio técnico e execução das políticas públicas relacionadas com as comunidades de emigrantes de origem açoriana, correspondendo, assim, a uma aspiração generalizada de proximidades e a um sentido de missão por parte do Governo dos Açores em definir medidas e políticas programáticas especificamente vocacionadas para o acompanhamento e a valorização do papel da nossa diáspora.

As instituições da diáspora açoriana,

nas suas múltiplas áreas de atuação e intervenção, têm sido os principais interlocutores e os veículos primordiais do Governo Regional na implementação desta lógica de atuação política.

Estas organizações, que atuam em áreas tão importantes e necessárias à plena integração como o apoio social, o ensino, a cultura, a economia ou a investigação, são fundamentais para assegurar a transmissão de valores, contribuindo para uma sistemática e persistente preservação da nossa identidade cultural longe do nosso espaço insular, mas podem ser também (e começam a sê-lo) agentes de outro tipo de esforço de projeção dos interesses da Região, como veremos mais adiante.

Presentemente, só no continente americano – e para vos dar o exemplo mais evidente -, existem mais de mil associações açorianas de diversas áreas, espalhadas pelo território dos Estados Unidos e do Canadá.

A criação destas organizações reforça a nossa autonomia e a nossa identidade, bem como a nossa presença no mundo. É por isso que o Governo dos Açores se tem empenhado em criar sinergias que intensifiquem, para além da conservação da cultura, dos costumes e da língua materna - vocação original da grande maioria das instituições de imigrantes - a vertente de promoção dos Açores de hoje e das suas potencialidades, acoplando ao tradicional elo afetivo um mais moderno elemento de representação de interesses.

Neste âmbito, as Casas dos Açores no Brasil, Estados Unidos, Canadá e Portugal Continental, mais de uma dezena no total, constituem-se como pilares fundamentais quer da relação do Governo dos Açores com as comunidades, quer da defesa dos interesses da região junto dos países de

acolhimento, numa função de *proto-consulados* destas ilhas.

(Permitam-me um parêntesis muito breve para explicar o porquê do prefixo “proto”. Constitucionalmente, os Açores, enquanto Região Autónoma de um Estado que se define como unitário, têm a sua ação externa limitada às grandes orientações da República e não têm, como se pode perceber facilmente, prerrogativas de representação externa própria. Contudo, a dimensão, o dinamismo e a credibilidade das nossas comunidades no âmbito da diáspora portuguesa na América do Norte são de tal ordem de evidência que não será abusivo considerar-se que há uma tendência de facto para se reconhecer aos Açores e às instituições com eles relacionadas um estatuto de relevância própria.)

Tendo surgido inicialmente de forma quase aleatória e com objetivos variáveis de caso para caso, mas genericamente circunscritos à comunidade local e à celebração da memória da terra de origem, as Casas dos Açores são hoje mais atuantes, mais qualificadas, e mais conscientes do seu papel de instâncias de representação.

É também por isso que temos, mais recentemente, insistido na definição de uma Agenda Comum das Casas dos Açores no mundo, que harmonize a atuação destas organizações e estabeleça uma atuação conjunta na formação de vontade e disponibilidade junto dos países de acolhimento em relação às matérias relacionadas com os Açores, em particular no que diz respeito às trocas comerciais e ao incremento do investimento externo na Região.

Paralelamente, temos vindo a desenvolver, de forma gradual, um processo de institucionalização das relações políticas entre a Região e os órgãos de governo

estadual com os estados norte-americanos onde residem as maiores comunidades de emigrantes açorianos, como acontece nos casos da Califórnia, de Massachusetts e de Rhode Island, com quem estabelecemos acordos de parceria e cooperação, em setores de interesse comum.

Do mesmo modo, e porque tentamos corresponder à diversidade da diáspora açoriana no mundo, mantemos uma política ativa de apoio público às suas iniciativas.

Assim:

- Temos diversos protocolos assinados com mais de cem instituições do Brasil, Bermuda, Canadá, Estados Unidos da América e Uruguai, nas áreas da cultura, economia, educação e apoio social.
- Criamos uma linha regulamentada de apoios anuais destinada a ajudar a financiar projetos relevantes, particularmente nos campos da preservação da língua e da cultura - só nestes últimos anos, apoiámos mais de dois mil projetos de âmbito cultural, dinamizados não só por instituições e indivíduos das comunidades açorianas, mas também por aqueles oriundos dos Açores, que vão ao encontro dessas comunidades.
- Conscientes de que a formação é um instrumento fundamental na transmissão da identidade cultural açoriana, bem como na promoção dos Açores, formamos mais de dois mil dirigentes associativos, em cursos próprios nos Açores, para que possam desenvolver qualificadamente as suas funções de transmissores da realidade açoriana.
- E, porque sabemos que o processo de emigração nem sempre é sinónimo de sucesso, temos tido também, e desde sempre, uma ponderação redobrada

no que se refere ao apoio social, em parceria com instituições comunitárias e internacionais.

Este modelo de relacionamento com a diáspora açoriana, que tem tido inegáveis virtudes, apresenta hoje também alguns desafios a que temos de responder com determinação.

Além de ser imperativo prosseguirmos com a gradual reorganização da lógica de atuação das Casas dos Açores, no sentido da sua adaptação aos Açores do presente, coloca-se hoje, de forma muito evidente, também uma questão geracional que exige uma atenção especial.

Não se trata apenas de ser preciso continuar a alimentar o interesse, o gosto e a disposição das gerações mais jovens de açor-descendentes em relação às instituições e atividades das comunidades açorianas. Trata-se, sobretudo, de encontrar a linguagem adequada para o fazer eficientemente, já que estamos agora a falar de jovens nascidos e criados nos países de acolhimento, sem memória dos Açores e, naturalmente, sem nenhuma razão para se aterem aos modos tradicionais de celebração da sua herança cultural.

Ainda que procuremos fomentar uma maior proximidade entre os jovens das

comunidades e os Açores contemporâneos, quer por via dos programas de intercâmbio e de estágios que o Governo dos Açores disponibiliza, quer através de incentivos específicos para determinadas áreas de atividade mais diretamente relacionadas com as apetências dos jovens, há também que, em cooperação estreita com as instituições da diáspora, encontrar mecanismos efetivos de envolver as novas gerações na vida diária das organizações, valorizando os seus contributos, demonstrando abertura para acolher as suas sugestões e aceitando que se faça diferente, que se quebrem certas tradições em nome da continuação do sucesso deste modelo de relacionamento.

Ser-se açoriano no exterior não significará, como não tem significado ao longo dos tempos, sempre a mesma coisa, mas implicará sempre o mesmo sentido essencial. Não é uma questão de língua, de gastronomia, de hábitos de consumo, ou uma operação de soma nula entre a memória e a vivência atual. É uma questão de alma e a alma responde a impulsos, não precisa de razões. O nosso compromisso é o de sermos o alento da alma daqueles que, independentemente do sítio onde vivam, querem ser açorianos!



Biography



André Jorge Dionísio Bradford was born in Ponta Delgada on 30 November 1970.

He graduated in Social and Cultural Communication from the College of Human Sciences of the Political Studies Institute from the Catholic University. He attended the Masters in Political Theory and Science and the 2nd year of the Law degree at the same university.

He integrates the Office of the President of the Government since 2001, first as adviser for External Cooperation, then as adviser for Political Affairs and currently as the Regional Secretary of the Presidency.

His activity in the Executive began in 2000, as adviser for the press of the secretary for the Environment. In his journalist's career, he stood out in *Diário de Notícias* newspaper (Lisbon) and in *Açoriano Oriental* newspaper (Ponta Delgada), where he fulfilled the office of assistant of the publishing director of Açor-media. He also contributed to the condition of columnist and political commentator with several organs of the Press.

He practices, since 2006, the office of coordinator of the Permanent Commission of the Socialist Party /Azores and he was elected member to the Regional Parliament in 2004 and 2008.

MAINTAINING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE DIASPORAS

My participation in the Metropolis Conference and the panel Maintaining Relationships with the Diasporas, together with experts who have well known careers, is not any kind of specific individual merit but only because I represent, from an institutional point of view, a Region that is also defined as a migration territory basically from its inception and, as such, has always had to deal with the emotional and political impact of arrivals and departures, as well as beyond its small geographical frontiers, via a diaspora that today includes millions of Azorean descendants spread throughout many different countries and cultures.

Therefore, I propose a reflection that although it needs to be brief, is structured from the particular to the general, from affection to institutional, of the cases to the principles. I decided to do it in this manner, probably against the more traditional canons, because I believe that it is essential for the understanding of the case of the Azores, that one understands right from the beginning that there is an affectionate basis that determines the way by which the Azores relates to migration issues, which is decisive for the political prominence that the Region has always given to its connection with diaspora, given the fact that from 1976, with the constitutional consecration of the Political-Administrative Autonomy, the Azores have their own Governmental institutions.

Within this context, and without abusing your benevolence, allow me to stay away from the scientific data and the rigor that is partly demanded from those who participate in this forum, and let me tell you about

my own family, which came about from the crossing of a Scottish immigrant (we think so), moved to the New World with the daughter of an Azorean from the island of São Jorge. She had been born in California and had worked in a citrus orchard. She returned to the Azores during the decade of the thirties of the past century, only to make my life difficult whenever I need to spell my surname or when I have to explain the reason why an Azorean Portuguese, who speaks with the accent of the island of Sao Miguel, has an English surname.

I can also quote the work *Land, As Far As the Eye Can See – Portuguese in the Old West*, by Donald Warrin, and talk to you about Manuel Brazil, the Azorean who helped sheriff Pat Garret to capture Billy The Kid, or about David José Martins, known as David Canabarro, the grandchild of people from the island of Terceira who had moved to Porto Alegre, Brazil, and became one of the heroes of the Farrroupilha Revolution. He was a contemporary of Garibaldi, or even still about Peter Francisco, who was also a revolutionary hero. He was born at Porto Judeu, on the island of Terceira, and he fought with Washington. In the United States there is a public holiday celebrated in his honour.

I could also talk about more recent events, of pop music and cinema, science and sports, of names that we can easily recognize as Canadian or American, but that are adaptations of the Azorean Portuguese and that include a migration story linked to our Region.

From the first Azoreans who went to the Far West looking for gold, skin trading or mining, the Azoreans who participated in whale hunting in the East Coast and in Brazil with the first establishment of fishing

villages in the States of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul to Uruguay to start the settlement of the city of San Carlos or reaching the Pacific Ocean to help populate Hawaii – the Azorean people remember well the efforts made by those who have departed and the feeling of longing that was also felt by those who stayed behind

It is believed that only in the last 60 years approximately two hundred thousand Azoreans left for Canada and the United States of America. They settled, respectively, in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta, and also in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Hawaii and California.

If one takes into account the second and third generations, the number of Azoreans or Azorean-descendants living abroad will easily reach the figure of over one million – thus clearly reflecting the greatness of this phenomenon in direct proportion to the approximately 245 thousand who presently live in the Azores.

At the various locations that they settled, the Azoreans created businesses, fought in defense of their communities, created institutions for social support and the preservation of their memories and customs, thus contributing towards public life via their civil and political participation. This is easily seen not only in the stories of the first emigrants but also in the present characterization of our communities living abroad.

These are the reasons why one cannot speak about the Azores without mentioning its diaspora. Its role and straight link to the motherland expanded the frontiers of the archipelago to a geographical, social and political universe that is much bigger than the islands and the sea that lies in between

them – thus adding dimension and weight to Portugal as a whole, particularly in the role that it plays in the geo-politics of the Atlantic Ocean.

And it is because the Regional Government of the Azores recognizes this fact as a part and essence of the Azores and the feelings of the whole Azorean population, during the last three decades it has tried to correspond to the responsibilities that a region of origin should have towards its citizens who reside abroad, in what is simultaneously an imperative of affection and a political obligation. Therefore, our diaspora is like having a tenth island, which is in fact the biggest island, the most populated, the vastest and the farthest.

This relationship is primarily carried out by a specific department, directly dependent to the Presidency of the Government, for Emigration and the Azorean Communities – the Regional Office of the Communities – which plays a very important role in the study, coordination, technical support and the execution of the public policies that are related to the communities of emigrants of Azorean origin – thus answering the generalised aspiration of proximity and a sense of mission by the Government of the Azores in defining measures and practical policies that are specifically aimed to a follow up and the enrichment of the role of our diaspora.

The institutions of the Azorean diaspora, in their multiple areas of action and intervention, have been the main speakers and the prime vehicles of the Regional Government to implement the actions for this political logic.

These organizations, which act in very important and necessary areas for full integration with social support, learning,

culture, economy and research, are basic to guarantee the transmission of values, thus contributing towards the systematic and persistent preservation of our cultural identity away from the insular space. They can also be (and have started to be) the agents of another type of projection effort for the interests of the Region, as we shall see later on.



Presently, and only in the American Continent – in order to give you the most evident example – there are more than one thousand Azorean associations in various areas, spread throughout the United States and Canada.

The creation of these organizations reinforces our autonomy and our identity as well as our presence in the world. This is the reason why the Government of the Azores has worked towards the creation of synergies to intensify not only the preservation of our culture, customs and mother tongue - the original vocation of most of the institutions for emigrants – but also the aspect that promotes the Azores of today and its potential together with an affectionate link, which is a more modern element for the

representation of interests.

Within this scope, the Casas dos Açores in Brazil, United States, Canada and Mainland Portugal, more than a dozen in total, are the basic pillars for the relationship of the Government of the Azores with its communities and for the defence of the interests of the region next to the hosting countries, functioning as a *proto-consular* of these islands. (Allow me a brief parenthesis to explain the reason why I used the prefix “proto”. Constitutionally the Azores, as an Autonomous Region of a State that defines itself as unitarian, has its external sphere of action limited to the bigger orientations of the Republic and it does not have, as can easily be understood, any prerogatives for external self-representation. Nonetheless, the dimension, dynamism and the credibility of our communities within the context of the Portuguese diaspora in North America are so evident that it cannot be taken as abusive to consider that there is a real tendency to recognise the Azores and its institutions a statute of self-relevance).

Initially the Casas dos Azores appeared almost at random and with different objectives as per each specific case, albeit generically circumscribed to the local community and to the celebration of the memories of the homeland. Presently, they develop more actions, are more qualified and more aware of the role they play as representatives of the Region.

This is also why, more recently, we have insisted on the definition of a Common Agenda for the Casas dos Açores all over the world, which can balance these organizations and establishes actions to create will and availability in the hosting countries regarding issues related to the Azores, particularly in trade and for the increase of external

investments in the Region.

At the same time, we have also been gradually developing a process to institutionalize the political relations between the Region and the state governments of the Northern American States where the largest Azorean communities have settled, such as California, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with whom we have established partnerships and cooperation agreements, in sectors that serve both our interests.

In a similar fashion, and because we try to respond to the diversity of the Azorean diaspora in the world, we keep an active public support policy to its initiatives, namely:

- We have signed various protocols with over one hundred institutions in Brazil, Bermuda, Canada, United States of America and Uruguay, in the areas of culture, economy, education and social support.
- We have created an annual, regulated, support line to financially aid relevant projects particularly in the area of preservation of the language and culture – during the last few years, we have supported more than two thousand cultural projects, which have been motivated not only by institutions and individuals of the Azorean communities but also by local residents who assist those communities.
- As we are aware that furthering one’s education is fundamental in the transmission of the Azorean cultural identity and the promotion of the Azores, we have trained more than two thousand association managers, who attended proper courses in the Azores, in order to skilfully develop their tasks as

the voices of the Azorean reality.

- And, because we know that the emigration process is not always synonymous with success, we have, as we always have done, deeply pondered about social support in partnership with international institutions and those of the communities.

This model of the relationship with the Azorean diaspora, which has had undeniable virtues, presently also reveals some challenges to which we must respond with determination. Besides having to continue with the gradual reorganization of the logic of the actions of the Casas dos Açores, in order to adapt them to the Azores of today, it is also obviously a generational issue that requires special attention.

This is not only about the continuation of feeding the interest, the pleasure and the disposition of the younger generations of Azorean-descendants regarding the institutions and the activities of the Azorean communities. It is mainly about finding the proper language to do so efficiently, because now we are talking about teenagers who were born and raised in their host countries, without a memory of the Azores, and naturally without a reason to follow the traditions and the celebrations of their

cultural inheritance.

Although we try to get the teenagers of the communities closer to present day Azores with student exchange programmes or training courses promoted by the Government of the Azores via specific incentives for certain areas of activity that are directly related to the desires of the teenagers, one must also maintain a close cooperation with the institutions of the diaspora, find effective mechanisms to involve the younger generations in the daily life of the organizations, motivating their contribution, keeping an open mind to their suggestions and accepting a different manner of doing things, that some traditions are left behind in order to maintain the success of this relationship model.

To be Azorean abroad does not mean, as it never did throughout time, to always be the same thing, but it always implies the same essential sense. It is not a matter of language, gastronomy, habits or a zero addition between memory and present life style. It is a matter of soul, and the soul responds to impulses, it does not require reason. Our commitment is to be the comfort of the souls of those who, independently from the location where they live, want to be Azoreans!



Biography



Andrés Rozental was Mexico's Ambassador to the United Kingdom from 1995 to 1997. He was a career diplomat for more than 35 years, having served his country as Deputy Foreign Minister (1988-1994), Ambassador to Sweden (1983-88), Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in Geneva (1982-83), as well as in various responsibilities within the Mexican Foreign Ministry and abroad. Since 1994, he holds the lifetime rank of Eminent Ambassador of México.

Currently, Ambassador Rozental holds non-executive Board positions in several important multinational corporations in Brazil, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and México, as well as being active in a number of non-governmental organizations and projects

relating to global governance, migration policy, climate change, Latin American politics and democracy promotion. He is currently a Senior Nonresident Fellow at the Brookings Institution, a Senior Advisor to Chatham House in London, a Board member of the Woodrow Wilson Center's Mexico Institute and a Trustee of the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, D.C. He serves as a Governor of Canada's International Research Development Centre (IDRC) since 2008 and has been a member of CIGI's International Advisory Board since 2002, and of its Operating Board since late 2010.

He was the Founding President of the Mexican Council on Foreign Relations, established in 2001.

Ambassador Rozental obtained his professional degree in international relations from the Universidad de las Américas in México and his Master's in International Economics from the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of four books on Mexican foreign policy and of numerous articles on international affairs. He has been a foreign policy advisor to Presidents Vicente Fox and Felipe Calderón of Mexico.

*Andrés Rozental chaired the panel entitled "International mobility in integrated economic spaces". Since the ideas presented are well expressed in an article written by Elizabeth Collett at the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, Rozental, after getting the author's permission, suggested us to include the text in *Comunidades* magazine. We thank both for their contribution.*

FALTERING MOVEMENT: EXPLAINING EUROPE'S SCHENGEN STRUGGLE

By Elizabeth Collett
Migration Policy Institute
November 2, 2011

Six months ago, a chain reaction of external events and internal politics led to the brief, but significant, suspension of Schengen cooperation between France and Italy. Images of guards searching trains at the small station of Ventimiglia reminded European citizens of an EU achievement they rarely notice, yet value deeply: the ability to move across Europe without undergoing passport checks and vehicle searches.

The four-hour, high-speed train service from Paris to Cologne — unfettered by border guards — symbolizes the distance Europe has travelled in its 60-year history. Politicians are proud of the unique multilateral cooperation that Schengen represents, yet it seemed for a short while as if they might be willing to let the system collapse over 22,000 residence permits offered by the Italian government to unauthorized Tunisian migrants fleeing unrest during the Arab Spring.

Looking Out for Number One: Pressure on Schengen

Many considered the revolutions in North Africa exceptional enough to offer sufficient explanation for the current situation in itself. Chronologically, the events had a domino effect. The arrival of the migrants to Italian shores (mainly to the small island of Lampedusa) sparked a call from the Italian government for pan-

European support to help manage the inflow, specifically through financial and technical support and the relocation of refugees to other EU Member States.

North-West European states were largely unsympathetic for a variety of reasons: Some, including Germany and Sweden, which deal with more asylum applications than Italy annually, felt the numbers were not high enough to catalyze an EU response. Others felt that Italy was not justified in asking for support because the country had so closely collaborated with former Libyan ruler Muammar Gaddafi to prevent migrant inflows from the Southern Mediterranean. Still more reacted on principle: While financial and technical support largely via Frontex may be reasonable, the relocation of refugees, and particularly asylum seekers, within Europe remains a contentious issue.

After several pleas and a number of hyperbolic statements from (primarily) Lega Nord representatives of the Italian government, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi took matters into his own hands and offered the Tunisian migrants residence permits — papers allowing them to move freely throughout Europe. Alarmed by this unilateral action, and recognizing that many Tunisians have familial and social ties in France, the French government moved to close its Southern borders with Italy and reinstated checks on trains.

While some, including the European Commission, focused on the legal legitimacy of each Member State's actions — including the legality of the actual residence permits — the political fallout was unavoidable. Seeking reconciliation, both heads of state met and drafted a joint letter to European Commission President José Manuel Barroso. Most of the requests contained therein were

mild, and many had already been proposed and discussed within the EU institutions. However, one clause requested that Schengen rules be adjusted to allow states to close borders in “exceptional circumstances.” The European Commission agreed in principle, though emphasized that they themselves would be the only ones capable of overseeing such adjustments.

Member States have since confirmed their unanimous support for Schengen, not least at the June 2011 European Summit where EU heads of state reiterated their commitment to Schengen as “one of the most tangible and successful achievements of European integration.” However, they also outlined the development of a “mechanism” to respond to exceptional pressures — a series of measures of support that could ultimately lead to the reintroduction of internal border controls. A proposal for such a mechanism has since been published by the European Commission and is currently under discussion.

Crisis averted? During the French-Italian spat, the Danish government re-established customs checks along its German and Swedish borders, ostensibly to address transborder crime. The stand has been short-lived. Amidst doubts as to the legality of the move and strong criticism from neighboring states, particularly Germany, the new Danish government (a center-left government has been formed since the elections in October 2011) has announced it will remove border controls once more. This second unilateral move highlights that whilst, overall, Schengen principles are holding in place, they are still under pressure.

A number of underlying factors suggest that the events of the past several months are a symptom rather than cause of tension

surrounding Schengen cooperation, and the European Commission should expect further challenges in the future.

A Brief History of Schengen

It is interesting to note that, while the European Commission is now the central bastion of Schengen cooperation, the first meetings to discuss developing freedom of movement were done outside of the bounds of the EU framework. Five countries came together in 1985 to negotiate and sign the founding agreement in the small town of Schengen, Luxembourg, close to the tri-border with France and Germany.

It took a further ten years for this cooperation to become operational, and an additional two years before it was brought within the fold of the European Union through the Amsterdam Treaty. In the meantime, additional countries joined the initiative, including the European Economic Area (EEA) states of Switzerland, Norway, and Lichtenstein. Thus, the fact that Member States are battling with the European Commission on the terms of the treaty is in itself a departure from the original government-led spirit of Schengen.

What is Schengen cooperation?

Schengen cooperation has resulted in the removal of internal border controls between 25 EU/EEA Member States. At the current moment, all EU Member States participate with the exception of the UK and Ireland (who have opted out), and Romania, Bulgaria, and Cyprus (who have yet to join). In addition, EEA states Norway, Lichtenstein, and Switzerland also participate. The removal of internal borders has also sparked a raft of policies to strengthen the common external borders of

the Schengen area, known as “compensating measures.”

Schengen cooperation should not be confused with the right of free movement, through which EU citizens have the right to live and work in other Member States (with the exception of those still restricted by ‘transitional measures’ allowing limits on free movement for citizens of new accession countries, currently Romania and Bulgaria).

However, the ability to live and reside in other EU countries is greatly facilitated by Schengen cooperation (allowing citizens to live in one country commute to work in another), while tourists from outside of the European Union can take advantage of a single visa that allows travel to all countries within the Schengen space. Schengen cooperation has never been a smooth ride, as concerns over fellow countries’ abilities to manage external borders and ports of entry have led to halts and postponements. Take Germany’s concern about the quality of Austrian border controls in 1995, for example, or the 8-month delay of expansion to Central European states in 2007 due to delays in implementing new common information systems. Most recently, the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the Schengen area has been postponed — perhaps indefinitely — over worries about high levels of corruption and transnational crime. Separately, the planned upgrade of the common Schengen Information System to include additional biometric data is both over budget and overdue.

And reintroduction of internal border controls is not without precedent. Member States may close internal borders for up to 30 days when there is a serious threat to public policy or national security, and this tack has been used when large sporting

or political events were feared to spark unrest. Indeed, on more than one occasion, border controls have been reintroduced over concerns related to immigration and asylum. Thus, the key element of the French-Italian request is not to introduce a new concept into the Schengen agreement per se, but expand – and possibly blur – the terms through which controls may be reintroduced.

Continuing Challenges for Schengen Cooperation

A confluence of trends — some long-standing, others newly emergent — can be identified with respect to the continued pressure on the Schengen system.

External Border Pressures and Uneven Burdens

The Schengen space is ultimately dependent upon the existence of a strong external border and a shared responsibility for that border among all Member States. Borders are only as strong as their weakest link, as amply demonstrated by the situation on the Greek-Turkish border in 2010 when record numbers of unauthorized migrants from the Middle East and North Africa crossed into the Schengen space.

A great deal of trust between countries is required and has slowly been built up, reliant upon the idea that countries with external borders will hold up to the challenge of securing them and those without will offer support when required. This trust has come under pressure during moments of enlargement and crisis, but has ultimately been maintained.

While the need for high levels of trust for external border cooperation had been foreseen from the beginning, the disproportionate pressure placed on some countries regarding border management –

real in the case of countries such as Malta and Cyprus, less dramatic (but still felt) in the case of Italy –was less anticipated.

The political perception that these countries have been “burdened” by external border management, and that Northern countries have avoided taking their fair share of responsibility, is enduring and has yet to be sustainably resolved. Northern states, such as France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the UK, note that they deal with more spontaneous asylum applications than their Southern partners and believe offering financial and technical support is sufficient. Southern states, however, would like to establish deeper cooperation that would include a system for the relocation of refugees and possibly asylum seekers across the European Union.

This lack of unity is eroding essential trust between Member States and highlights how equity is necessary for the Schengen system to keep working effectively. In the absence of an equitable and sustainable compromise, this trust will continue to erode until one external-border country is unable to live up to its obligations to police borders further. The Italian action can, in some ways, be read as a warning shot to EU partners.

But what solutions exist? The proposal from the European Commission concerning Schengen rules includes the possibility to reintroduce internal border controls should one Member State exhibit a “persistent deficiency to manage a section of the EU’s external border,” though only after all other avenues of action have been exhausted. Clearly aimed at Greece amid concerns as to the lack of infrastructure that exists to manage that country’s external borders, this proposal essentially provides for the temporary expulsion of a Member State from

the Schengen space in an effort to reduce the concerns of larger Northern states regarding the border management capacity of their Southern partners.

In the long term, however, any mechanism for reintroducing border controls will have to be accompanied by a substantive set of burden-sharing measures capable of satisfying both Southern and Northern states. But beyond financial and technical support and a stronger role for the European Union’s border management agency, Frontex, states have struggled to collectively articulate what this might mean. Broad solutions such as the fully harmonized completion of the Common European Asylum System, for example, have become ever more elusive in the absence of high levels of trust, yet shorter-term, patchwork responses fail to restore that trust.

National Politics on the EU Stage

Arguably, much of the debate over the past six months has not been a challenge to EU cooperation, but rather a reflection of increasingly tense national political debates on immigration across Europe. Italy and France were in no small part reacting to national political pressure (Lega Nord in Italy, the National Front in France) to be tough on immigration from third countries, while Denmark was responding to calls from the People’s Party to be tougher at the border.

In the particular area of immigration, asylum, and the movement of people, the level of solidarity necessary for EU cooperation requires a certain amount of national interest to be set aside. Populist pressure, marginal but in many cases critical, means that EU Member States are finding it harder and harder to collaborate on these issues. In reality, immigration policy

in Europe never strays too far from the constraints of domestic politics. However, drawing the line between legitimate national policy concerns and playing electoral politics with EU policy is also becoming harder, polarizing the EU debate.

But tinkering with Schengen may not be a vote-winning policy for national politicians. During the October national elections in Denmark, the popularity of the People's Party declined significantly, and the new socialist government has announced that the policy of re-establishing internal border controls will be abandoned. Similarly, when the Italian government decided to renew the six-month visa for Tunisians still residing in Italy in October, neither the Italian or French politicians made any noise about it. This may, in small part, suggest that any political advantage to looking tough with respect to Schengen is short-lived and, if carried too far, may ultimately be self-defeating.

Clash Between Free Movement and Immigration Rules

Over the past couple of years, there have been several indications that, in the absence of completely harmonized third country immigration policies (i.e., policies towards non-European immigrants), conflicts between internal systems of free movement and national policy are gradually eroding trust between EU Member States.

The French-Italian dispute highlighted one essential fact: Immigration policy decisions adopted by a single Member State may have unwanted spill-over effects for other (particularly neighboring) Member States.

This is not the first occasion where such unilateral policy decisions have affected EU cooperation on immigration. The 2006 Spanish decision to regularize around 600,000 unauthorized migrants upset the

French government, as they believed many of those offered legal status would then travel to France. Real or imagined, this concern sparked a debate on regularization at the EU level. The result was a “mutual information mechanism” whereby governments were asked to inform fellow states of impending amnesties, and later a political statement in the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum of 2008.

While the Spanish-French dispute did not escalate into Schengen brinkmanship, the resulting debate highlighted how trust between Member States is predicated on an unspoken set of parameters — the common belief that the group of states all hold roughly the same philosophies and priorities — within which governments will make national choices. The aforementioned EU immigration pact, which was promulgated under the French EU Presidency in 2008, was an effort to articulate these priorities. Thus, action outside of these boundaries will spark political debate and potentially counteraction within the European Union.

Unfortunately, a resolution to this tension — either by harmonizing immigration and asylum laws completely or dismantling Schengen entirely — is unlikely. Instead, the European Commission will have to continue to make compromise decisions and find ways to circumvent and manage these conflicts. However, any new mechanism will need to make clearer that national immigration policy decisions in a single Member State should not be capable of triggering the reintroduction of borders, regardless of how unconventional their actions might seem to their neighbors.

What Next for Schengen?

The current political high tide has subsided,

yet the watermarks are still visible. Few believe that the proposed adjustment of Schengen rules will resolve the tensions in the long term. Rather, any modifications made will likely paper over the cracks of the current crisis.

Continued Schengen cooperation is predicated on three separate factors: trust, equity, and low political salience, all of which are at a premium in the current EU political climate. It is important to remember that, at the European Summit in June, ministers publicly and unanimously reaffirmed their support for the Schengen space. While they may have concerns, no politician wishes to be at the helm of such a significant backslide from free to fettered movement. Irresponsible public statements and a demonstrated lack of leadership are not just damaging to the Schengen system itself, but also to relationships between Member States and future collaboration in related policy fields.

However, continued cooperation will be more and more difficult to maintain in the absence of common consensus on Europe's future immigration dynamic, particularly as Member States are likely to continue to refer to domestic politics when negotiating at the EU level. In this context, a common immigration policy will be pursued on a prophylactic basis, preventing what are perceived to be the worst excesses of nonconforming Member States, from border management to policies addressing regularization, and perhaps even citizenship and family reunification laws.

It may be that the European Union is entering a new era of more fragile and less certain cooperation in the area of immigration, and that "saving" Schengen might come at the expense of some of the more ambitious plans held by those seeking a more comprehensive common immigration policy.

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Biography

Ayumi Takenaka is an associate professor of sociology at Bryn Mawr College (USA) and at the Center for the Study of Social Stratification and Inequality, Tohoku University (Japan). She is primarily interested in investigating the relationship between immigration, social mobility, and identities. Her current projects include: (1) the global mobility of skill and the role of policies and businesses; (2) social mobility of immigrants in Japan in comparative perspective; and (3) the re-migration of immigrants from Japan and Western Europe to the U.S.



JAPAN'S AGEING AND IMMIGRATION "PROBLEMS"*

Japan is struggling to cope with ageing and immigration problems. With one of the lowest birth rates and the highest life expectancy in the world, Japan is ageing faster than any other nation. Its population is declining on a scale unprecedented in the developed world and may further shrink by 30% to 90 million by 2050 (Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare 2011). The country has the world's highest proportion of over-65s and the lowest ratio of children under 15. In 2001, the United Nations warned that to sustain the current proportion of the working-age population, Japan would need to bring in over 500 million immigrants in the next 50 years (UN 2001). This presents an immigration problem. For a country that regards, and likes to regard, itself as ethnically and culturally homogeneous, accepting large-scale immigration is a big challenge.

While many industrial countries resort to immigration to solve their demographic woes, either willingly or unwillingly, Japan is cautious, if not outright reluctant, to do so. Although the volume of immigration to Japan has grown over the past decades, at 2 million or just 1.7% of the population (including 400,000 multi-generational Korean residents), the level of immigration remains exceptionally low among industrial countries. The dilemma Japan faces, thus, is the gravity of the demographic problem combined with reluctance to resort to immigration (or the demographic problem may be grave because of lack of significant immigration). How does Japan cope with the dilemma? And how are we to deal with the dilemma in general? Is

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immigration a viable solution to population ageing at all? As a forerunner in population ageing, Japan and the choices it makes are likely to provide a lesson for the rest of the ageing world in tackling the same challenges.

The demographic “crisis” has fueled debates over immigration around the world and certainly so in Japan. In this context, the country has taken two actions. One is the introduction of a foreign trainee program in elderly care, an area with acute labor shortages in an ageing society. In 2008, Japan began to invite nurses and caregivers from Indonesia and later from the Philippines as part of the Economic Partnership Agreement made respectively with these countries. The aim of the program is not to fill labor shortages, according to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in charge of the program; it is, in principle, a “training program” justified in the context of economic expansion and integration between the countries. Under this program, 793 Indonesians and 438 Filipinos have entered Japan on 3 to 4-year contracts. At the end of their contracts trainees must pass Japan’s notoriously difficult national examination to stay in the country. So far, only 19 (out of 817 exam takers) passed the exam (due mostly to linguistic barriers), and most returned to their countries after 3 years.

The other measure Japan has taken is to encourage highly skilled immigrants. The Ministry of Justice (2009), an authority on immigration policy, states: “Amid the serious decline in the population..., it is necessary to actively promote acceptance of highly-qualified human resources in order ... to achieve a sustainable economic growth” (P. 69). The resources Japan tries to bring in include foreign workers with expertise and capabilities in sciences and technologies, as well as international students pursuing higher

education in Japan. To entice them and encourage them to stay in the country, Japan has resolved on a highly selective immigration policy, moving toward a skilled-based point system similar to one adopted in many other industrial countries. Moreover, to increase the number of foreign students and encourage them to stay, various programs have been implemented, such as “the 300,000 Foreign Student Plan,” “Global 30,” and “the Asia Gateway Initiative.” All these measures, once again, are not meant to make up for the country’s declining population. “Replacement migration” is not considered an option; even though the current immigration debate in Japan is inexorably linked to its demographic problem, immigration is treated only as a means to revitalize its ageing society.

The above measures reflect Japan’s firm stance that while it encourages skilled migrants, it accepts only skilled migrants. The reality, however, is quite different. Highly skilled migrants, at least the kind of migrants the country wishes to attract, are not entering Japan in significant numbers. The number of newly admitted skilled migrants declined from over 120,000 in 2005 to less than 60,000 in 2009 (Ministry of Justice 2011). A majority of these “skilled” migrants are so-called “entertainers,” many of whom work in bars and hostesses. Nor are many skilled migrants staying long in Japan. In particular, the highly talented with extraordinary abilities and globally compatible skills are less likely to stay and tend to see Japan as a mere stepping-stone to move on elsewhere, according to interviews I have conducted with immigrants in Japan since 2008. Among foreign students, doctoral students are also less likely than masters and undergraduate students to stay upon completing their studies in Japan (JASSO 2011). Consequently, the kinds

of foreigners who come and stay in Japan in growing numbers are mostly unskilled workers who are allowed to enter through familial and ethnic ties. In 2009, only 17% of foreign migrant workers in Japan engaged in professional and skilled jobs (Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare 2010).

Given the very low level of immigration, one wonders how serious Japan really is about “actively encouraging skilled migrants” in the context of population ageing and decline. Perhaps the government’s intent is to alleviate the demographic problem by bringing in “temporary” migrants—e.g., bring in foreign nurses and caregivers, but only to make sure that they will go home after a number of years. Likewise, skilled migrants are encouraged, perhaps because they are unlikely to come or stay in Japan for long, as one policy maker interviewed put it. Another official explicitly told me during an interview that “Japan should accept immigration only on a temporary and rotating basis so as to keep the nation culturally homogeneous and socially stable.” As the BBC (May 17, 2011) put it, Japan may indeed “pick robots over immigrants” and certainly “...keeps a high wall for foreign labor” (New York Times January 4, 2011).

Regardless of its intent, Japan clearly is faced with a series of contradictions. The government rigorously tries to restrict and control immigration in areas that need immigrants most. This, in turn, reinforces the notion that immigrants are unwelcome, discouraging “desirable” immigrants to come and stay in Japan. As a result, immigration contributes little to solving the country’s demographic problem or to revitalizing the economy of the ageing society.

As the most rapidly ageing society, Japan aspires to serve as a model for the rest of the

world in coping with similar demographic challenges. The way Japan has handled the matter so far may not provide an answer as to how immigration may help alleviate population ageing. Yet, it may offer a lesson on how to deal with population ageing without resorting to large-scale immigration. It is indeed remarkable how Japan has kept its immigration level so low and sustained itself, thus far, demographically and economically.

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Biography



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INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY IN INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SPACES: UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS ABOUT NAFTA'S IMPACT ON IMMIGRATION.

Introduction

In 1994, the United States, Canada and Mexico ratified the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA.) Despite calls by many analysts and some constituencies in the U.S. and, of course, most constituencies in Mexico, the Agreement did not include provisions to liberalize migration primarily out of fears within the U.S. Administration that the U.S. Congress might block its ratification if it included any openings to migration. In turn, Mexico pulled access to the most relevant segments of its petroleum sector off the negotiating table, thus allowing each country to “protect” an area of intense domestic political interest.

NAFTA's only foray into “migration” (really, “mobility”) is Chapter 15, which institutionalizes the rules of entry for businesspersons, investors and five dozen or so narrowly defined classes of professionals in the three countries. The number of professions can be changed if the technical working groups that have been meeting regularly since the agreement's ratification agree to recommend to do so—but no such agreements has been reached since NAFTA came into effect, and there appears to be little appetite for creating further openings.

Looking at NAFTA through the lens of migration is thus fundamentally misdirected. NAFTA is first and foremost a trade and investment pact. The Agreement came on the heels of, and was largely modeled on, the 1988 free trade agreement (FTA) between Canada and the U.S. that liberalized cross-border trade and investment. The U.S. objectives regarding the NAFTA were identical to those of the Canada/US FTA: creating a safe, stable and predictable

investment environment and, over time, removing barriers on the movement of goods and services among the three countries.

With regard to the Agreement's limited mobility provisions, NAFTA codified the long-standing disparate treatment of Canadians and Mexicans seeking to enter the United States. Canada and the U.S. have offered each other's citizens entry to each other's territory since the 1850's, a reflection of the two countries' common ethnic and cultural origins, similar levels of economic development, and deep economic interdependence. Mexico, on the other hand, has had different roots, has been always much less developed than the U.S., and has had a deeply entrenched history of mostly illegal immigration by poorly-skilled—if hard working and “essential”—workers in the United States. These differences are reflected in visa refusal rates of Mexicans seeking to enter the U.S. that have typically exceeded 30 percent of applications. (Denials are almost entirely due to concerns that the applicant would likely fail to return to Mexico when required—the so-called “intending immigrant” test).

Unequal Treatment

The TN (Treaty NAFTA) visa was created by NAFTA for the temporary employment of professionals under a one-year-at-a-time framework. The visa is renewable for an unlimited number of years as long as the applicant can demonstrate that (s)he does not intend to “become an immigrant” in the U.S., a requirement that becomes more and more difficult to meet after a few renewals. The total number of TN visas available to Mexicans was capped at 5,500 in any single year until 2004, when the ten year transitional period for most NAFTA provisions expired. Post 2004, the typical ratio of TN visa holders entering the U.S. every year has been between and seven

and ten Canadians to one Mexican.

Additional factors contribute to the large disparity between the number of Canadian and Mexican TN visa holders entering the United States. Mexican applicants must fulfill more requirements compared to Canadians in order to obtain a U.S. TN visa, including providing more paperwork and undergoing a full vetting process (not required for Mexicans seeking to enter Canada until very recently). As a result, many U.S. immigration attorneys advise Mexican TN visa applicants and their prospective employers to make the extra effort (and pay the additional fees required) to obtain the H-1B visa, which virtually guarantees one a six-year residence.

Other reasons for the large difference in the number of Canadian and Mexican TN entries into the U.S. are that Mexican professional networks in the U.S. are much smaller and less-well developed than those of Canadians; that the labor market integration between Canada and Mexico, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other, has occurred largely in different labor market segments (the top half in the case of Canadians, and the bottom half in the case of Mexicans); and, finally, that there is no evidence that the Mexican government has widely publicized the availability of the TN visa or has engaged the issue of removing some or all of the Agreement's unequal provisions at the highest political levels. This relative “passivity” reflects concerns that the TN visa would accelerate the already substantial emigration of talented Mexican professionals to the United States.

NAFTA's Effect on Immigration

The impact *NAFTA* has had on migration/mobility flows between the countries is difficult to disentangle from other factors that affect the movement of people between the signatory countries, such as the health

of one's and the world economy, social and cultural ties, and each country's bilateral economic relationship with the other. That said, the impact has been modest.

In the case of Canada-U.S. migration/mobility, for example, the most important factor has been the enormous economic interdependence between two countries that share very similar values, political systems, and living standards. That interdependence, aided by such agreements as the Auto Pact of the 1960s, the Canada/U.S. FTA, the NAFTA, and many other formal and informal arrangements has grown into one of the most robust economic relationships between two advanced industrial democracies in the world. Accordingly, migration/mobility between the two nations, whether permanent or temporary, has been viewed largely as mutually beneficial.

Few of these factors apply in the migration relationship between Mexico and the U.S. The difficult nature of that relationship was reflected in the fact that both U.S. and Mexican government officials echoed each other in promoting and seeking ratification of the NAFTA in their claims that, by promoting economic growth in Mexico through increased trade and investment, the Agreement would help create jobs in Mexico and thus reduce the pressure for unauthorized immigration across the U.S.' southern border. This has not been the case for reasons that implicate both the United States and Mexico but go beyond the focus of this brief essay.

In some circles, NAFTA's inability to change the economic circumstances of most Mexicans sufficiently, and the economic displacement of many Mexican subsistence farmers since the agreement went into effect (due to the Agreement's agricultural provisions), are cited as evidence of its "failure." And some even single out these factors as reasons for the soaring number of unauthorized immigrants to the U.S.

since 1994, which now hovers around eleven million, about 60 percent (or about seven million) of whom are Mexicans. These charges, however, ignore the goals that NAFTA has achieved: bilateral trade that grew from about \$60 billion in 1993 to about \$360 billion in 2010; an increase in U.S. net foreign direct investment (FDI) in Mexico from about \$17 billion to nearly \$100 billion since NAFTA went into effect; a strongly expanding middle class; and Mexico seeking its place among "emerging" economies.

Conclusion

The fairest conclusion one can draw from the NAFTA experience is that migration between Mexico and the U.S. is affected by much larger trends and forces in the regional and world economies than could be explained or shaped definitively by NAFTA alone. Trade agreements can neither cause nor neutralize the forces that propel people to migrate—at least not in the near-to-mid-term and not in the near absence of sustained efforts to change the economic and social realities that fuel migration.

To borrow loosely from Winston Churchill's ruminations about the promise of a united Europe, greater "integration" among neighbors is a "living thing" that grows and constantly adapts. Regional trade agreements can make important contributions to greater integration by setting the stage for further cooperation on migration and other deeply divisive issues. Such cooperation will be central to what will ultimately distinguish policies that stand a chance to succeed from those destined to repeat past failures.

(Content builds on Demetrios Papademetriou, "NAFTA's Exaggerated Promise for Immigration," Americas Quarterly, 2 (3): 40-47, 2008.)

Biography



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FACEBOOK SERVING AS A TRANSNATIONAL BRIDGE FOR CONNECTING THE TRINIDADIAN DIASPORA COMMUNITY

Dwaine Plaza

“I love Facebook! It keeps me contacted to my “old” life and friends in Trinidad. It helps me feel connected and less isolated from my old life. I keep in touch with friends and relive our memories of high school and just share our stories being transplants or how much we miss living home. Facebook also creates a buffer so that when I do visit Trinidad I have ties that I can count on to take me around. Additionally, we share issues and news stories and open thread discussions and share nuances of being Trinidadians - it creates solidarity and helps us maintain it”. (Angela, a sixty-six year old, Trinidadian-Canadian, living in Toronto).

In 2000, there was an estimated 451 million Internet users worldwide, which represented 7.4% of the world’s population. By 2011 the number of Internet users had jumped to an estimated two billion or approximately 25% of the world’s population. The growth in Internet use from 2000-2011 has been especially dramatic in certain parts of the world. In Latin America and the Caribbean there has been an enormous increase in the number of Internet users to 1037% since 2000. Facebook was initially built for college students at Harvard in 2004 since then it has been opened up to the general public. Facebook has become a global social media website whose members are from the United States, Europe, South

America, the Caribbean, Asia, Africa and many other nations. Facebook has grown to more than 500 million users in 170 countries over the world. In 2011, Facebook reported that approximately 70 percent of its users are located outside of the United States.



Caribbean people have a long history of surviving economic adversity by moving to neighboring countries where jobs are more abundant. The contemporary Caribbean diaspora living in Britain, Canada and the United States is a product of a “culture of migration” that developed as a survival strategy in the context of a long secular decline in sugar production and plantation agriculture starting in the early 1800s. Since the 1960’s a Caribbean international

“diaspora” developed in some major cities in the Eastern United States (New York, Boston, Baltimore) in the United Kingdom (London, Manchester, Birmingham) and in Canada (Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg) emerged. The formation of large Caribbean-origin migrant communities in these cities and the resources that such immigrant communities provided to new migrants strengthened and transformed the Caribbean culture of migration. Caribbean migrants began to see themselves as both “here” and “there” in the Caribbean although they were living abroad. “Home” began to be viewed not just as the place where one was born or just where one lived, but more generally anywhere friends, relatives and members of the cultural community were to be found. In effect, what began as a Caribbean culture of migration expanded over time to become a Caribbean transnational cultural Diasporic community. Thus, the culture of migration was retained as one key element in this geographically spread out transnational community. Despite being separated by great distances the transnational Caribbean community has continued to stay in regular communication with family, fictive kin and friends spread out throughout the world. Caribbeans have continued to utilize the latest technologies to stay in touch. This has evolved from letter writing, to telephone calls, emails and most recently social media platforms (like Facebook, Twitter, or Skype) all via the Internet.

This study explored how Facebook is being used as a tool by the Caribbean-origin Diaspora to maintain transnational linkages with family, fictive kin and friends. Based on the results of an online survey of (n=100) Trinidadian-origin Diaspora participants, focus groups (n=3) and interviews with

(N=20) Trinidadian-origin Facebook users. This paper explores how Facebook is acting as a transnational bridge for the Trinidadian Diaspora in 2011. By facilitating this real time and inexpensive connection Facebook acts as a tool to facilitate reminiscences about the nostalgic past and as a mechanism to maintain and solidify linkages of obligation and caring to family, kin and fictive kin in the international Diaspora. Facebook allows Trinidadians living abroad who are experiencing cultural mourning or alienation to rekindle a sense of mattering and belonging and thus improve their self-esteem.

Based on the results of the 2011 online survey we found that almost half of the respondents created their Facebook page in 2008 or 2010. Most of the respondents accessed Facebook from their home or work. Most felt that Facebook was a unique social media web site because it allowed them the possibility of keeping track of old friends and acquaintances; keeping track of the developments within one's own family and kin network; or giving the respondent the ability to connect with anyone from their nostalgic past.

Women in our study were far more engaged in online transnational activity compared to men. Women were more likely than men to report reading daily newspapers produced in Trinidad. Facebook allowed individuals to follow events leading up to the annual carnival and other cultural events. It also allowed individuals to follow activities going on at previously attended high schools. The social media platform also facilitated the cultural practice of gossiping and emailing friends from Trinidad. Trinidadian men on the other hand were significantly more likely to report that they were using Facebook to help them know the latest music being

produced in Trinidad and they were more likely to listen to live stream radio through the internet. These trends suggest that Trinidadian origin women and men are both deeply involved in transnational activity and Facebook is clearly one social media platform used to participate in that activity.

The research showed that the length of time living away from Trinidad tends to increase the desire for a nostalgic reconnections to back "home". There is evidence that the length of time away also influences the degree of cultural mourning or alienation that Trinidadian's living in the international Diaspora experience. Those Trinidadians who have been away for more than 11 years seem to read online newspapers, listen to live stream radio from Trinidad, or more closely follow Carnival cultural events than groups who are more recent migrants (less than 10 years). This older migrant group also tends to send and receive text messages from family, kin and friends in Trinidad on a more regular basis. By maintaining a connection with those family and kin in the international diaspora this older cohort of migrants seems to be attempting to rekindle a sense of mattering and belonging and thus improve their self-esteem living in the international Diaspora.

Experiencing racism in the international Diaspora caused many of the respondents to reminisce and reach back to memories, images and people from their place of birth as a coping mechanism. It is interesting to note from the data that emailing, gossiping or being in contact with Trinidadian friends seems to be working as a tool for improving self-esteem in the Diaspora community. Listening to live stream radio and being in touch with annual carnival cultural events may also be seen as activities which help

respondents who are experiencing feelings of cultural mourning or alienation.

For many Caribbean men and women living in the international Diaspora their ethnicity and cultural identity seems to be fluid, situational and volitional. It is based on a dynamic process in which boundaries, identities and cultures are negotiated, defined and produced through social interactions inside and outside the dominant community. Facebook has come to fit directly into the transnational orientation for Caribbeans in the Diaspora because it provides them with a voice to express who they are, where they have come from and what their cultural values are.

Facebook and other social media platforms also have given Trinidadians a feeling of “agency” that helps them to avoid feelings of “object loss” and alienation in host cultures. This acquisition of agency is particularly important for Caribbean immigrants who have been traditionally powerless to have a voice in the global public sphere. Undoubtedly, the cyber space world of the Internet and the use of social media platforms have given Caribbean origin immigrants a secure and safe place where the in-group discourse can include issues that might not be uttered in other public spaces. Facebook seems to provide real time

connections to family, fictive kin and friends. As a consequence this acts as a therapeutic, social and psychological means for Caribbean people to be able to alleviate their sense of loneliness, and rekindle a sense of mattering and belonging.

Facebook and social media in general are here to stay. As a communication platform Facebook has the potential to change the way the Caribbean diaspora stays in touch with friends, family and kin. It provides a bridge to keep dispersed individuals in the loop about things happening in their family, in the region and worldwide. Facebook is working as a tool for all Caribbean people in the Diaspora to help alleviate feelings of alienation and marginality in host cultures. Facebook is being used to solidify linkages of obligation and provides immediate transnational caring to family and kin. It also helps to encourage a sense of mattering and belonging to those participating in an online virtual “family.” Government policy makers both in the Western host countries and regional Caribbean need to embrace social media platforms as effective inexpensive tools to help organize and harness the Diaspora’s energy and resources which will ultimately benefit those individuals still living in the Caribbean.



Biography

Elaine Levine is a native of Atlanta, Georgia who has lived and worked in Mexico City since the late 1960s. She is a researcher/professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico's Center for Research on North America (CISAN). She holds a B.A. in Economics from Goucher College and a Ph. D. in Economics from the UNAM. She teaches regularly in the UNAM's graduate program in Political and Social Sciences and was a visiting professor at the University of Salamanca in Spain in 2009. Her research centers on Mexico-US migration and the socioeconomic status of Mexicans and other Latinos in the US. She has published extensively on these topics and related issues.



THE EFFECTS OF LARGE-SCALE EMIGRATION ON MEXICO

By Elaine Levine

For everyone alive in Mexico today there has always been a North of the Border. Migration between México and the US began over 160 years ago when Mexico lost approximately half of its territory to the US. However the flow of migrants has increased significantly over the past three decades. Mexico is a country where a huge metropolis (Mexico City) and the colonial splendor of several cities coexist with widespread rural misery and urban squalor. Thirty seven percent of the population lives in localities of less than 15,000 inhabitants while approximately 20 million inhabitants, 18% of the entire population of 112 million, are concentrated in and around Mexico City.

According to the World Bank, migration from Mexico to the United States constitutes the world's top migration corridor. Mexico has the largest number of out migrants in the world today and over 95% of Mexico's emigrants go to the US. Mexico is the world's third remittance receiving country. However in contrast to India, China and the Philippines, the vast majority of Mexico's emigrants are low skilled workers with limited earning capacity. Surprisingly though, in absolute terms Mexico is an important provider of skilled labor to the US. In 2006 Mexico ranked 2nd in the number of skilled immigrants working in the US (462 thousand). Nevertheless that figure constitutes less than 5% of the total number of Mexicans in the US. Furthermore, it is not easy to determine the exact number of Mexicans currently living in the US. Undercounting may be considerable and there is still a significant amount of circular migration, in spite of stricter border controls since 9/11/2001 which have led many migrants to remain in the US for longer periods of time or even indefinitely. Pew Hispanic Center calculations based on US Census Bureau data placed the number at

about 12.4 million in 2010.

Approximately 11% of Mexico's population now resides in the US and if we were to count all of the almost 32 (31.8) million persons of Mexican ancestry living in the US that figure is equivalent to 28.3% of Mexico's current population. All states and almost all of the municipalities in each state have at least some emigration. Over 70% of those leaving Mexico in any given year are between 15 and 39 years old. Approximately 9% of the physicians trained in Mexico have emigrated which is also the case for over 15% of the college educated population. Recently many entrepreneurs and local politicians in the northern states have moved their families to the US to escape from the increasing violence related to drug trafficking and organized crime in Mexico.

Nevertheless the overwhelming majority of Mexico's emigrants are poor and poorly educated, having completed at most 9 years of schooling. All they need to get to the US is enough physical stamina to make the trip. For most the reasons for migrating may vary from earning money to buy a stove or washing machine for their wife or mother, to having some money set aside in order to get married or earning enough to build a house or establish a small business in their hometown. Other motivations may be to pay off debts, unexpected family emergencies or special occasions. For some young men the immediate goal may be simply to buy an expensive truck or a van as a symbol of status and success.

Remittances from migrants, which reached a peak of 26 billion dollars in 2007, fluctuate between 2 and 3% of Mexico's GDP and represent the country's second source of foreign exchange after oil exports. The percent of households receiving remittances may be as high as 10% in some states and as low as 2% in others. As remittances declined significantly in 2008, some families actually sent money back to their relatives in the US who had lost their

jobs because of the economic crisis, so that they could stay there for a while longer to look for other employment.

In many cases remittances may constitute an important component of family or household income, as much as 30, 40 or even 50% or more. For some households the money sent home by an absent son or husband may be all the monetary income they have. Approximately 80% of the remittances received are spent on food and housing. Remittances may make the difference between going to bed hungry or not, having a cement floor instead of a dirt floor, and sleeping on a cot instead of on the floor. Sometimes remittances are spent on religious festivals or for a daughter's fifteenth birthday celebration. Money sent home may mean children will have video games to play with but will not see their father for months at a time or even years in some cases.

Children left behind tend to experience sensations of abandonment and may become estranged from absent parents. When a parent or parents are absent for considerable periods of time their paternal authority tends to erode in spite of the fact that they may regularly send money for their children's upkeep. Female migration has increased significantly over the past decade or so. Many women go to join their husbands in the US. However more and more single women and single mothers are going to the US on their own to find a means of supporting themselves and their children and often to escape from abusive family situations in Mexico.

Many migrants who have been away longer and have relocated their families to the US will often construct houses in their hometowns with the expectation of retiring there one day or for when the family might come to Mexico for vacation. These houses usually stand out from, the rest of the dwellings in the area and also are generally unoccupied for long periods of time.

Such houses are often referred to in the villages as “casas solas” or solitary houses. For those who are permanent residents of the US, and can therefore travel back and forth freely, the patron saint’s day in their hometown is a time when many make return visits and occupy their houses for a few weeks.

Male absence is not necessarily empowering and liberating for the women left behind. Some women do gain autonomy and are empowered by managing household affairs on their own but most are dominated by traditional social structures and surveillance by in laws. Younger women in particular often reside with their husband’s parents in his absence and remittances are often sent to the migrant’s mother rather than his wife. When both spouses migrate men are usually more willing to help out with certain household and child care responsibilities in the US but usually revert to typically *macho* behavior and dominance upon returning to Mexico.

Women and children often assume the agricultural labors previously performed by now absent men. Sometimes if no one is able to work the land, agricultural plots are either sold or abandoned. Small scale agriculture is no longer viable for most and educational and employment opportunities are scarce throughout most of Mexico’s small villages and towns. In many places there are no schools beyond 6th grade. Gangs and criminal activity are becoming more widespread for lack of other alternatives. Adolescents whose parents have sent them back to Mexico to keep them away from the influence of Latino gangs in the US often establish or connect with already existing gangs in their home communities.

In some remote areas people may be quickly incorporated into the digital age as a means of communicating with loved ones far away. The way younger people dress may change. Means of transportation may change for some.

Eating habits have also changed significantly in some places. Tastes acquired in the US for more processed foods and especially junk foods often have a negative impact on health. In general women’s and children’s psychological and emotional health has been greatly affected by family members’ migration. One issue that has been widely commented on is the propagation of AIDS among women in rural areas. Another issue not so widely discussed is the fact that many women suffer from ailments commonly related to stress and anxiety because of the constant worries related to having their husbands far away, wondering if they will reach their destination safely, if they will find work, if and when they will send money home, whether or not they might establish a permanent relationship with someone in the US, and if and when they will have earned enough money to return to Mexico, which usually ends up taking longer than originally expected. Some men eventually send for their wives and children to join them in the US while others may form new relationships and new families.

In spite of all the dangers involved in crossing the US-Mexico border without proper documents people are still willing to risk their lives for the mirage of the American Dream. In many villages and towns, from very early on, children don’t daydream about doing, being or becoming something in Mexico. They imagine themselves going to *el norte* to make their dreams come true. When a father or mother migrates it does not mean that their children will not have to do the same when they grow up. In all likelihood they will go too; it just makes it a little easier for them to do so. When older brothers go younger ones usually follow. For Mexico emigration is not a planned and articulated development strategy; it is simply an individual and family survival strategy that perpetuates itself.



Governo dos Açores

Presidência do Governo
Secretário Regional da Presidência
Direção Regional das Comunidades



Bolsa de Estudo Dias de Melo

- Jovens emigrantes dos Açores ou descendentes de emigrantes açorianos
- No ensino superior pela primeira vez
- Candidaturas até 30 de setembro



Biography



Gilberta Pavão Nunes Rocha, Professor in the University of Azores, holds a doctorate in Social Sciences. She has published works in areas such as Demographic Dynamics, Migrations and the Ageing of the Population, both in the country and abroad. She also has studies about Family and Gender. She is the Director of the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Azores (CES-UA), Coordinator of Master's Degree on Social Sciences and member of the General Council, all in the University. She is a member of several scientific associations. From 2002 to 2010, she was on the Governing bodies of the Portuguese Association of Sociology and today she is on the Consultative Council of the Association. Since 2001, she has been the President of the Scientific Council of the Portuguese Association of Demography.

MOBILITY AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION IN THE AZORES

Depending on their intensity and configuration, outward migrations can contribute to population depletion and aging; the latter has acquired particular significance in recent years. In the case of the Azores, outward migrations explain, at least in part, certain structural imbalances that nowadays are found in some of the islands (Rocha, 1991, 2008; Rocha and Ferreira, 2008). On the other hand, in the majority of cases, inward migrations tend to contribute to the opposite circumstances; that is, to demographic growth and rejuvenation, compensating for some territorial inequalities; this has not always occurred in the Azorean Archipelago.

Starting with an overview of Azorean mobility, we notice that fluctuations in the number of emigrants occurred in 4 quite distinct periods, framed in their own economic, social and political contexts:

In the past century, a first high emigration period lasted until the mid 1920s; despite annual oscillations, we find noticeably large numbers of emigrants throughout this period: between 2,000 and 8,000 individuals. It should be emphasized that in some of the years, the intensity of outward migration was significantly higher. This was especially true in the first two decades of the 20th century, when Gross Emigration Rates grew from 12% to 20%.

A second period of low emigration lasted until the mid 1950s, when the numbers rarely exceeded 400 individuals, with the Gross Emigration Rates falling below 2% during the 1930s and 1940s.

A third period of high emigration occurred between 1950 and 1981, reaching particularly significant levels between 1965 and 1975, when the number of emigrants was

greater than 10,000 individuals per year and Gross Emigration Rates exceeded 20%, rising to nearly 30% during the 1970s.

A fourth period of decline began after the 1970s and, since the 1990s, has registered very low numbers, around 300 to 400 emigrants per year, with Gross Emigration Rates between 1% and 2%.

If emigration is an old phenomenon of Azorean society, earlier than the beginning of the current census period, the inward migration of foreign nationals is a much more recent fact, a reality not specific to the archipelago alone but noticeable in the entire country. Undeniably, the foreign population residing in the Azores during the Era of Autonomy, beginning in 1976, increased during the early 1980s – when the number of foreign residents rose from under 1,000 to around 4,000 individuals. Only in the current century did a new, gradual increase result in numbers in excess of 4,000. However, these stock numbers represent somewhat different circumstances, and it can be said that only after 2000 did the Azores begin to be an immigration territory, to attract a foreign population that intended to settle in the Region, in search of better living and working conditions, motivated by economic, professional and leisure related factors (Rocha et al., 2009).

Taking into account a recent study about the return of Azorean emigrants (Rocha et al., 2011) – which we believe encompasses the significant majority of those who returned and were in the Azores during 2007 and 2008, when the study was conducted – one finds that this phenomenon was particularly significant in the 1980s and during the first half of the 1990s, given that nearly 80% of the Azorean emigrants who currently reside in the Azores had arrived as of 1999.

Yet, outgoing migratory flows to other countries do not encompass all the outward mobility that took place in the archipelago, either to mainland Portugal or to other areas of the Portuguese territory, such as the Madeira Archipelago and, in earlier periods, to the Portuguese colonies. Although, these are difficult to quantify, given a Regional perspective in which inter-island migrations were overlooked, we know of their preponderance during some periods of the 20th century (Rocha 1991; Rocha and Ferreira, 2010).

According to the information from the 1981, 1991 and 2001 census, in recent years we find that, as a rule, outgoing flows exceeded incoming ones, a position that seems to have been reversed between 1999 and 2001, though the numbers were quite small (around 300 individuals), approaching those already noted for emigration. However, total mobility in the last intercensus period, 2001 to 2011, was negative, although not significantly so, amounting to 444 individuals.

From a long-term perspective, we can say that until recently outgoing flows staunchly only by adverse international contexts were characteristic of the Azorean territory; this changed just at the end of the last century and beginning of the current one, when the incoming flow of foreign nationals prevailed, although more recent total mobility numbers are negative once again.

Regarding the population, we identified 4 great periods as well: the first is from 1864 to 1920, when a relative stability is noticeable, despite intercensus variations and mainly decline between 1900 and 1920. A second period of strong population growth occurred between 1920 and 1960, while a third period of noticeable decline elapsed between 1920 and 1970. Relative stability occurred again

during a fourth period, between 1981 and 2011. In any case, despite the slight increase recorded in the last two decades, in 2011 the demographic volume registered in the Azores was still below the value noted for the last two decades of the 19th century.

Thus, in a long-term perspective, we find an almost reverse trend between the changes in the population and those in emigration, while the periods of demographic growth basically correspond, in the first case during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, to a drastic reduction in emigration, to which, in more recent years, is also added immigration and the return of emigrants.

The inequality between islands reflects the differentiation that results from territorial dimensions: São Miguel is distinguished from other islands by its larger surface area, which is more than 30% of the entire territory, followed by Pico and Terceira, with values of 19% and 17%, respectively. In São Jorge, with a value of just 10%, a larger difference is apparent, while for the remaining islands significantly smaller values are recorded, as is the case especially in Corvo, with only 0.7%, and in Graciosa with 2.6%.

Yet, territory size is not the only geographical aspect to consider. The greater or lesser centrality of the islands vis-à-vis the outside world during historical periods, their proximity to one another, and their respective terrains are prominent, among other characteristics. In effect, the archipelago has a greater concentration of islands in the central group, where Faial and Pico are quite close to each other and not too far from São Jorge, which is equally close to Terceira and Graciosa. Very different circumstances are found in the western and eastern island groups, especially in the latter, where the distance between São Miguel and Santa

Maria islands is greater than that between the islands of Flores and Corvo.

In terms of the changes in the population of each of these islands during this long period, those in São Miguel and Terceira, whose periodicities somewhat resembled global trends, are particularly noticeable, though in the first the global stability that had been in place as of 1981 was replaced by growth. Indeed, during the entire period between 1864 and 2011, population growth was observed only in those two islands: around 31% in the first, and 22.5% in the second. If we were to rule out Santa Maria, where the decline was around 5%, the remaining islands would lose nearly half of their population, a trend especially noticeable in Flores, where the population decreased around 64%. A direct connection between territory size and population variation is not always present, however. Although this is a fact in São Miguel and Terceira, the same cannot be said of Santa Maria; given the small surface area and low demographic density of this island, here the trend differs from what is observed in the larger, more densely populated ones. The pattern of change in the various intercensus periods indicates that after the population increase of the 1930s and 1940s, which generalized to all the islands, confirming what we had already observed about the archipelago as a whole, not all islands regained the population volume of previous periods, specifically, the levels they had attained during the 19th century.

Contrary to what was observed for the population as a whole, which in the past century showed decline in most of the islands during the 1990s (São Miguel, Terceira, and Corvo were exceptions), the adult population increased in all the islands. The rhythms were distinct, higher in the

islands previously referred; to which, however, we cannot stop associating the type of mobility that was typical of this last period: declining emigration, return of emigrants and immigration.

Despite the attractiveness of the larger islands, the impact of immigration on the total population is important in the smaller islands. Its contribution to the demographic and also to the economic and social structure depends not only on the continuity or renovation of the immigration flows, but also on immigrant characteristics, not so much at the level of age and by gender, as in educational and professional terms (Rocha et al., 2009).

If, in regards to emigrants, no information is available per island, the same is not true about returned emigrants (Rocha et al., 2011), as the great majority of the respondents is located in São Miguel and Terceira islands, 24% in each, an amount that is significantly beneath the relative importance that these islands have in the regional context, a fact of special relevance in the case of São Miguel. In this context the importance of Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Flores islands should be highlighted; their population is older and they attract an older population, mainly of individuals over 55.

Territories with distinct surface areas and population densities, differentiated in geographical dispersion and proximity, the Azores Islands, with some individuality, fit into economic relationships and national and international policies; they are shaped, therefore, by a history – local as well as national and international – which determines or influences the inward or outward migrations of their populations. The repercussions of mobility go beyond the short or medium term, as is always the case

with demographic phenomena. Although in some islands they mitigate the existence of unbalanced population structures, in others they emphasize them, but these repercussions have not substantially altered the strong tendency for population concentration on the more densely populated islands with larger surface areas, which simultaneously have the younger populations. The interference of mobility is not recent; it has been going on at least throughout the past 150 years, being decisive for the existence of periods of growth, as well as for the decline of the population.

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Biography

THE 16TH INTERNATIONAL METROPOLIS CONFERENCE

The 16th International Metropolis Conference was a ground-breaking event in the history of Metropolis being the first to be held in a society considered to be an immigrant sending, not a receiving, society. With many presentations reflecting a sending society perspective, this conference, Metropolis' 16th annual event, brought a new perspective on the discussions and speakers from countries little heard from during past events, particularly from developing countries. Although it is not realistic to bring a comprehensive unity to the discussions that spanned eight plenary sessions and over 80 workshops and roundtables, there were some themes that I will describe here that distinguished this conference from its predecessors.

There are in the international migration and integration discussions conflicting forces, those that suggest increased and more open immigration to the West and those that speak to greater restrictions than are now in place. Many at the conference spoke to the wisdom of resisting the temptations of closing our societies, of retreating into ourselves in acts of self-protection against the economic problems that beset many developed nations, acts of preserving for our nationals the fewer jobs that our economies offered during the recession of 2008-2010 and will offer in the future should a rapid repeat of the recession occur. Protectionism means many things including restricted immigration, tighter integration regimes, and restricted access to citizenship. Governments facing economic decline are expected by their publics to protect their interests first, and this may well take the form of trying to preserve access to jobs and to such



Howard Duncan received his Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1981 from the University of Western Ontario where he studied the history and philosophy of science. He was a post-doctoral fellow there and subsequently taught philosophy at the University of Ottawa and the University of Western Ontario.

In 1987, Dr. Duncan entered the field of consulting in strategic planning, policy development and program evaluation. In 1989 he joined the Department of Health and Welfare in Ottawa where he worked in program evaluation, strategic planning, and policy. His final year at Health Canada was spent managing the department's extramural policy-research program.

In 1997, Howard joined the Metropolis Project as its International Project Director, and became its Executive Head in 2002. He has concentrated on increasing the geographic reach of Metropolis, enlarging the range of the issues it confronts, and increasing its benefits to the international migration policy community by creating opportunities for direct and frank exchanges between researchers, practitioners, and policy makers.

public goods as the rights of citizenship for those who are already members of the society. This expectation places enormous pressure on elected officials to adopt protectionist policies, and it is the brave leader who will set his or her sights on the long-term interests of the society, particularly if these might appear to fly in the face of short-term public interests.

There are, however, powerful trends that would support a more open policy agenda including with regard to immigration, integration, and citizenship. Chief among these are trends that point univocally towards demographic stagnation in virtually all developed countries and the concomitant rapid ageing of most developed societies. Population ageing has been discussed for many years, mostly with regard to anticipated challenges to maintaining public pensions and managing health care costs. Less often noted, however, are the challenges to domestic labour forces, both with regard to their sizes and their characteristics. Consider only this one fact about the world's population today: of the world's total population under the age of 15 years, 90% live in developing countries. These young people represent much of the world's future workforce; they and their children represent nearly all of the world's future workforce two generations from now. The implications for the size of the domestic labour forces of the developed countries in the world are obvious. But the situation is in fact worse than simply the numbers of these workers in domestic labour forces in the West represents. Most countries in the West have witnessed a dramatic decline in their manufacturing sectors with this sort of production shifting to the developed world. This change in the character of developed economies places a premium on innovation, entrepreneurship, risk-taking, and investment.

These are characteristics of a population and a workforce that, quite simply, we tend not to associate with ageing. Countries in the West may not only face shortages of labour, they will also face an innovation deficit, an entrepreneurial deficit, and an investment and other risk-taking deficit. One obvious recourse is towards increased migration from those countries who have many young people, indeed will have a surplus of young people relative to their capacity to absorb them in their domestic labour markets. Many of these young people will have higher education and expectations of jobs befitting their qualifications. Immigration will be to the mutual advantage of those countries needing young talent and those having a surplus of it.



The pressures supporting protectionism in the West have come at exactly the time that the West might be advised to become more open to immigration. Further complicating the story are the many aspects of globalization

that see a growing cosmopolitanism amongst immigrants who are increasingly mobile, have dual or multiple citizenships, are members of active diasporas and transnational communities, and who might therefore appear not to have good prospects for integration, who might in fact appear to be opportunists, even threatening social stability or national security. Diaspora or transnational relations have been enhanced by communications technologies, most recently social networking websites through which a large and rapidly growing number of immigrants are maintaining ever stronger ties with their homeland communities, friends, and family members and with their homeland cultures. Many governments of sending societies are particularly active in maintaining relations with their émigré populations, the government of the Azores being a noteworthy and highly successful case in point. For some in immigrant receiving societies, this can appear to weaken

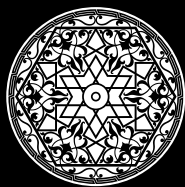
the ties to the host society that integration is to form and citizenship to consolidate. Transnational enclaves are perhaps the most powerful expression of these particular forces of globalization, and they have become an oft-cited symbol of what are purported to be the parallel lives that immigrants can lead, the failure of integration that host societies want.

The challenge to Western governments is to see the importance of the long term and the potential that current demographic trends have to reduce their proportion of the world's population, GDP, and geo-political influence. In a word, the prosperity and quality of life of Western societies are at stake in these demographic trends, and one of the few viable if partial solutions is immigration. Bold leadership is needed, but leadership grounded in empirical realities of the sort brought to light at the 16th International Metropolis conference.

Howard Duncan
Executive Head
Metropolis



HERANÇA JUDAICA NOS AÇORES



Direção Regional das Comunidades



ROTEIRO
DAS COMUNIDADES

Biography



Jose Carlos Teixeira is an associate Professor at the University of British Columbia-Okanagan (Canada). Teixeira’s research interests are in housing for immigrants and refugees, urban and social geography, with an emphasis on migration processes, community formation, urban neighborhood change, ethnic entrepreneurship, and the social structure of North American cities.

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He is the author/co-author of five books: Carlos Teixeira (1999). *Portugueses em Toronto: Uma Comunidade em Mudança*. Acores: Direção Regional das Comunidades.

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**“THERE GOES THE ‘HOOD”:
THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF
GENTRIFICATION IN TORONTO’S
‘LITTLE PORTUGAL’—THE “10th
AZOREAN ISLAND”**

Carlos Teixeira, University of British Columbia – Okanagan, Canada

Introduction

Toronto, the largest and most multicultural city in Canada, has been the country’s major “port of entry” for Portuguese immigrants in general, and for those coming from the Azores islands in particular, for the last five decades. Portuguese immigration to Toronto began in the early 1950s and attained its peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In 2001, according to the Canadian Census, 357,690 Portuguese were living in Canada. Of this total, the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area is home to the largest concentration of Portuguese (171,545) in the country (Statistics Canada, 2001). The majority in this group are first generation immigrants (born in Portugal) who live in the city of Toronto, most often in the downtown core of the community known as “Little Portugal.” Residents of the latter have created an institutionally complete community that is also one of the most visible ethnic neighbourhoods in Toronto that today contains most of the community’s social, cultural, commercial, and religious institutions (Teixeira, 2006).

Today, however, Little Portugal is a neighbourhood in transition. This transition has resulted from three major changes:

- (1) The movement of a large number of Portuguese to the suburbs;

(2) An in-movement of immigrants and refugees from the Portuguese diaspora (Brazil and Portugal's former African colonies);

(3) An in-movement of an increasing number of the urban professional class who see an opportunity to obtain relatively low-cost housing with potential for renovation in close proximity to the city's downtown core.

These characteristics serve to explain why Little Portugal has today become an area of emerging gentrification.

This study explores issues related to neighbourhood change in Toronto's Little Portugal with a particular focus on Portuguese seniors — the aging first generation immigrant population that built the community but who are today facing pressures for displacement. It addresses the following research questions: What are the main positive and negative impacts of gentrification on Little Portugal? Does gentrification mean the displacement of lower income households, including the aging first generation Portuguese, or are there viable strategies of resistance? This study draws upon the responses of 33 first- and second-generation participants who have routes in Portugal (20 informal interviews and 13 participants from focus groups).

Gentrification

The process of “gentrification” plays a critical role in the migratory process, as the Portuguese (and other immigrant groups) are displaced from their older settlement areas in Canadian inner cities. Gentrification has been defined as “the loss of affordable older inner-city housing through their renovation and upgrade by middle- and upper-income households” (Meligrana and Skaburskis, 2005, p. 1571). In the Canadian context, most of the opportunities for gentrification –

and thus its potential to displace low-income households – are found within low-income inner-city neighbourhoods (often ethnic/immigrant neighbourhoods) with a high proportion of older dwellings (Meligrana and Skaburskis, 2005, p. 1571).

Little Portugal in Transition

All of the Portuguese informants in this study agreed that Little Portugal is a neighbourhood in transition. However, there was no agreement among respondents on the degree of change and/or on the main “forces” at play in the neighbourhood. As is evident from the comments of respondents, the “forces” currently shaping the neighbourhood are diverse and complex. The major trends are summarized in the following sections.

Seniors on the Move: Why Are First-Generation Portuguese Moving Out?

With regard to the question “Who moves out of Little Portugal?”, respondents identified three main groups who were leaving the area for both voluntary and forced reasons. The first group moving out are Portuguese in their 40s or 50s, who are currently homeowners in Little Portugal. This is a group with some assets and financial stability whose members aspire to move to the suburbs in order to improve their housing conditions. The second group moving out of Little Portugal is well-off Portuguese seniors whose mortgages are paid, and who are moving in order to join their children already established in the suburbs. The third group moving out of Little Portugal is that of Portuguese seniors who are retired on fixed incomes. This group faces a “constrained” housing market because its members do not own a dwelling and cannot afford high rents, or else who own their own home but cannot

keep up with the high maintenance costs of their dwellings, including increasing property taxes. For this group, the solution is an involuntary move out of Little Portugal.

Opinions in the Portuguese community are quite divided vis-à-vis the pros and cons of Portuguese seniors moving away from Little Portugal to the suburbs. Some argue that the move to the suburbs only leads to isolation for these seniors:

This old generation spent a lot of years in Little Portugal and they were used to do almost everything in Portuguese [businesses, services...]. In the suburbs is different....they will be more isolated. Some return back after a few years in the suburbs.

Many Portuguese seniors are wary of the move to the suburbs, and prefer the security of their traditional home in Little Portugal. However, steady increases in housing property taxes, and the problems associated with home maintenance, have become sources of preoccupation for Portuguese seniors. Those on fixed incomes, and many with their children already living in the suburbs, find themselves becoming increasingly dependent on others. Thus, many in this group feel they must move, but not by choice.

The Gentrifiers: Why is Little Portugal Attractive?

Portuguese respondents agree that Little Portugal has, in the last two decades or so, been “invaded” by different groups of people interested in buying housing in Toronto’s downtown. One of the most important of these groups are urban professional Canadians (“white collar” workers). Little Portugal’s prime location vis-à-vis Toronto’s

central business district is likely an important “pull” force on urban professionals’ decisions to move into Little Portugal as it eliminates a long commute to the suburbs. The other major “pull” factor, and probably one of the most important ones, attracting them to the neighbourhood is the nature of the existing housing stock – old Victorian-era/early twentieth-century housing – much of which is large, with historical value and often well-preserved.

Gentrification was highlighted by the respondents as one of the major causes of the noticeable changes in the neighbourhood’s housing market and, in particular, of the escalating housing prices and high rents which are affecting both Portuguese and non-Portuguese residents of Little Portugal.

Seniors Who Stay: Why They Remain

Most of the Portuguese who decided to stay in Little Portugal are first generation, born in Portugal, “blue collar” workers with low levels of education and little knowledge of the English language. This group is the least assimilated of all Portuguese, with a population that is aging fast and with an important number already retired. When the Portuguese started buying in this community in the 1950s and 1960s, housing was inexpensive. Only a small down payment was necessary to become a homeowner in Toronto. Today, partly as a result of this, the Portuguese have one of the highest levels of homeownership of all immigrant groups living in Toronto.

For some of these established homeowners, nothing would make them want to leave their houses; houses they renovated themselves and where their children were born. In fact, this group seems

to be resisting gentrification. Key to this resistance is the proximity of Little Portugal to Portuguese services, businesses, cultural, and religious institutions – which represent a source of security for this particular group of Portuguese.

The Seniors' Perspective: Benefits of Gentrification

For almost two-thirds (64.5%) of the Portuguese respondents, “increased property values” as well as the “increased social mix” of peoples (58.1%) into Little Portugal represent by far the two most positive impacts of gentrification on the neighbourhood.

Given that a significant number of Portuguese residents of Little Portugal — particularly the established first generation — are homeowners, it is not surprising that many respondents see the “increase of property values” in the area as the most positive impact of gentrification upon Little Portugal. On this issue, most respondents agreed that the Portuguese community in general, and homeowners in particular, have benefited from gentrification. Respondents also noted that the housing renovations undertaken by urban professionals had improved the quality of the existing housing stock and house prices in Little Portugal.

However, the increased property values in Little Portugal represent a mixed blessing, for with increased property prices also come increases in property taxes. This aspect of the gentrification phenomenon particularly affects Portuguese seniors, who are often retired and living on fixed incomes.

The “increased social mix” of peoples coming to Little Portugal in the last few years was highly valued by some Portuguese respondents as a positive impact of

gentrification. As one respondent observed:

It's positive... the arrival of gentrifiers into Little Portugal...it destroys the 'ghetto' that we had for decades. We are here highly concentrated and Portuguese didn't need to learn English because their lives were done in Portuguese within the Portuguese community...now our 'ghetto' is diluting/disintegrating and we are integrating ourselves more into the Canadian society.

The Seniors Perspective: The Downside of Gentrification

For Portuguese respondents, the “loss of affordable housing” (77.4%) in Little Portugal was cited as the most important negative impact of gentrification in the area, followed by “displacement through rent/price increases” (58.6%) and “unsustainable speculative property price increases” (48.4%).

By far, the “loss of affordable housing” in Little Portugal was the most important negative impact of gentrification noted by respondents. As a consequence of this relatively new phenomenon in the area, two related negative impacts of gentrification are already visible in the area: high rents and high housing prices, both of which are making this area more and more unaffordable for low income people, including both Portuguese seniors retired on fixed incomes and new immigrants arriving in Toronto. There was agreement among the Portuguese respondents that Little Portugal is still an affordable neighbourhood of Toronto in which to buy housing and/or to rent. The key question is how much longer this will be the case.

Most respondents were concerned about the future with regard to this issue.

Respondents pointed out that the majority of urban professionals – the potential gentrifiers in Little Portugal – are still living mostly on the “periphery” of Little Portugal. Thus, for most of our respondents, the (re)discovery and “invasion” in mass by urban gentrifiers into Little Portugal is just a question of time. After the gentrification of “Little Italy” (to the north) and Queen St West (to the south) – both processes almost completed - it seems Little Portugal (sandwiched between the two areas) will be next.

According to Portuguese key informants, Portuguese seniors are the segment of the Portuguese population perhaps most impacted by gentrification, followed by low income renters. In the past few years, steadily rising housing property taxes and high housing maintenance costs have been major preoccupations that may “force” some seniors to sell their property due to a lack of financial means.

Portuguese Seniors Resisting Gentrification

Some respondents (the most optimistic ones) argued that the Portuguese, particularly homeowners, are resisting the forces of gentrification in Little Portugal to a certain degree, an argument based on the fact that most first-generation Portuguese in the area own their own homes and many get extra income from renting part of them.

Respondents noted, however, that every time a Portuguese homeowner sells a house in the area, it is not bought by a Portuguese family, but instead by gentrifiers, speculators and/or by members of other immigrant groups (e.g., Asians). The number of Portuguese homeowners in the area will thus tend to decrease over time and with it some of the existing affordable rental units

(e.g., flats, basements) still available in the neighbourhood as well as the “informal” renting that has characterized the Portuguese homeowners in Little Portugal.

Accommodating the Housing Needs and Preferences of Portuguese Seniors: Housing Policy Implications

A major source of preoccupation in Little Portugal today is the aging of the community. There is agreement among our respondents that more needs to be done in order to accommodate the housing needs/preferences of Portuguese seniors:

The solution for an aging population is more incentives for them to take care of their own homes...aging in place is a good way to go. Also there is an urgent need in our community for more housing for seniors...Some of them do not need any type of assistance so far, neither physically or financially...the only problem they have is that they cannot take care of their homes anymore and the expenses to keep up a house today are very high. What they need is a place where they can spend the rest of their lives in peace...feeling at home [‘ambiente Portugues’]...It’s a group of citizens that is growing in a scary kind of way.

There is a great need for seniors’ housing like Terra Nova in here. Lots of people want to go there... now that they are seniors they want to have what they are used to around them...I find the Portuguese speaking community wants more buildings like that where there’s high concentration – not necessarily all of them, but where it’s close to Little Portugal ... because to most of the Portuguese, going to the nursing home is the last resort...

Respondents also noted that much more needs to be done by the Portuguese community to accommodate the housing needs/preferences of its increasingly aging population, and that it needs to take a more active role in building (with or without government support) affordable seniors' housing that caters to the cultural needs and preferences of an aging Portuguese population.

Conclusion

In general, all of the Portuguese respondents in this study agreed that Little Portugal is a neighbourhood in transition. From this perspective, while Portuguese seniors and Little Portugal itself may survive the forces of gentrification, in time this group will be confronted by serious housing challenges and an aging population that may, in conjunction with gentrification, ultimately mean the end of Little Portugal as we know it today. Thus, while the question of the impact of gentrification upon immigrant groups, and particularly seniors, has received little attention from scholars and policymakers to date, it is clear from this case study that this issue will demand more detailed attention in

future as Canada's Baby Boomers and first generation immigrant populations age, thus transforming, in the process, the country's residential urban and suburban housing markets.

Note:

This is a shorter, revised version of the author's chapter entitled: "Gentrification, Displacement, and Resistance: A Case Study of Portuguese Seniors in Toronto's 'Little Portugal'" published in an edited collection by D. Durst and M. MacLean (2010). *Diversity and Aging Among Seniors in Canada: Changing Faces and Graying Temples*, Calgary, Alberta: Detselig Enterprises Ltd, pp. 327–340.

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Biography



Lucinda Fonseca is a Full Professor in the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning at the University of Lisbon (IGOT-UL) and coordinator of the *MIGRARE* - *Migration, spaces and societies* research group at the Centre for Geographical Studies (CEG) at the same university <http://www.ceg.ul.pt/migrare>. She is a member of the Steering Committee of the International *Metropolis* Project. She is presently both coordinating and participating in several international research projects, such as

GEITONIES - Generating Interethnic Tolerance and Neighbourhood Integration in European Urban Spaces, funded by the European Union (FP7) and *THEMIS – Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems*, funded by the NORFACE Research Programme on Migration.

Professor Fonseca has published widely in both Portugal and abroad. Her most recent publications include *Saúde e Imigração: Utentes e Serviços na área de influencia do Centro de Saúde da Graça, 2010* (co-author); “Housing conditions and immigrant’s integration in Portugal: Challenges and policies”, in Vitorino, A. (Coord.) – *Migration: Opportunity or threat? - Housing and health in the integration of immigrants* (2009); *Cities in movement: Migrants and urban governance, 2008* (Ed.); Defining ‘family’ and bringing it together: The ins and outs of family reunification in Portugal” in: Grillo, Ralph (Ed.) - *The Family in Question Immigrant and Ethnic Minorities in Multicultural Europe* (2008), IMISCOE-AUP (co-author).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERETHNIC RELATIONS IN EUROPEAN CITIES: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS¹

Maria Lucinda Fonseca²

During the last half a century, the immigration to Europe and the diversification of the regions of immigrants’ origins together with the European integration process and the globalization of the economy led to important demographic, economic and social and cultural changes in the European nation states.

Counteracting the trend of ethnic and cultural homogenization which was the origin of the conception of the Nation-state, international migration and the growing geographic mobility of the population were visible in a soaring diversity of the EU member states in terms of language, cultural values and religious affiliation of their inhabitants. Despite the fact that a sustained trend towards cultural diversification has taken place within natives and migrant groups, along and across the lines of gender, social class and generations, for many people those cultural differences are perceived as a danger for social cohesion caused by immigration. Therefore, in recent times the accommodation of difference has been challenged and models of integration have been subjected to scrutiny. Despite concerns over parallel lives and signs of a lack of integration there is a lack of empirical data to inform these debates.

This paper is based on findings of a survey (including migrants and native population) conducted in 18 multiethnic neighbourhoods of six European cities: Lisbon, Bilbao, Thessaloniki Rotterdam,

Vienna and Warsaw, within the ambit of the GEITONIES project. Thus, this text includes contributions of all the GEITONIES partners.

At the more general level, the first aspect that arose from the various analyses of the GEITONIES data concerns the (positive) impact of time on the development of interethnic relations. As such, policy initiatives on all levels should be mindful of the importance of time in the development of interethnic exchange, as an aspect of the wider process of immigrant incorporation. As far as policy interventions are concerned, the proved importance of time leads us to suggest two sets of measures:

- a. On the one hand, measures promoting or facilitating the integration of new migrants within host societies, as well as measures to guarantee equal standards for more established migrants and for the second generation.
- b. On the other, measures targeting the entire population (immigrants AND natives) in order to make the transition smoother, to reduce potential tensions, discrimination and competition and to foster social cohesion and inter-group knowledge and communication.

The results obtained from the GEITONIES data also highlight important relationships between interethnic contact and attitudes towards immigrants. We found that in terms of reducing prejudice, that contact with the 'other' matters. However, crucially, weak forms of exchange were not found to reduce negative attitudes towards immigrants across the six European cities studied. The intensity of contact between natives and migrants matters. Thus, to take social mix housing policies as a recent

example, this finding would suggest that, for this, would need to result in the creation of friendships and more intimate forms of contact, other than casual street encounters to make any kind of impact on diminishing discriminatory attitudes. Other types of contact appear to be more conducive to fostering meaningful relationships, which then impact on wider aspects of general attitudes, important for social cohesion.

The promotion of meaningful exchange is not achieved easily and at most doors can be opened to provide opportunities for building contacts. Tackling discrimination and 'myth-busting' are fundamentals in preparing for actual contact between individuals and groups from different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds. Hence, the first step is clearly related to increasing knowledge of others from different backgrounds and finding commonalities. The main challenge here is to avoid the cultural essentialism that is often inherent in cross-cultural programmes. Rather than prescribing educational programmes we suggest bridge building through the joining up of institutions, organisations and associations across space and background groups and the promotion of community led cultural initiatives.

Such an approach needs to be tiered to for cater for migrants at different stages in the process of incorporation or integration and for different generations. GEITONIES data showed that second generation migrants are also more likely to develop close social networks comprising of native contacts than the first generation. However, over time first generation migrants engage more. As such migrants' experiences, which may include more in-group patterns of socialisation, should not be interpreted as sign of a failure

or resistance to integrate. Instead, policies as well as political and public discourse should be steered toward facilitating the process by assisting both immigrants and local communities to come together in more equitable terms.

Moreover, based on the results of GEITONIES we would suggest measures specifically promoting interreligious dialogue. The involvement of religious communities in local and city wide initiatives to create opportunities for contact is important. Religious leaders may be used here to provide positive information about particular groups of migrants to increase familiarity and promote diversity.

Our analysis has also highlighted the relationship between the legal status of the migrants and the occurrence of interethnic contact. In short, the safer and more stable the immigrants' status is, the greater the frequency of interethnic contact. This seems to confirm the "contact hypothesis", one of the conditions of which refers to equal status between groups. This highlights the *necessity for states to guarantee equal rights to migrants* who are settled in their territory and to *facilitate the legal status of long-term residents*, and *speed up asylum procedures*.

Although not studied in detail, it is quite evident in our research findings that fears of the other, tensions and competition are also a reflection of the broader economic situation, whether nationally or locally. Our survey took place during a period of the global financial meltdown, which partly affected the debt and deficit crisis particularly in Southern Europe. Needless to say, feelings of insecurity, especially among deprived populations, may either foster in-group solidarity and out-group hostility, or lead to a generalized social meltdown. This can

partly explain the more pronounced negative perceptions about immigrants in the Greek case, but it may also be the case in entirely different contexts, e.g. the neighbourhood of Afrikaanderwijk in Rotterdam, a working-class area with high unemployment, partly caused by declining jobs in the port. On this basis, we should not underestimate the broader social and economic context and the need for interventions not only at the level of *social policy* (e.g. measures to support immigrants, the poor, or the unemployed, etc), but even more at the level of a far-sighted *developmental policy which will be able to create jobs*. In both cases, such measures may be specifically applied locally.

Once again, it is important to keep in mind that exchange between immigrants and natives take some time to develop. Probably, a first step in the process is to facilitate a peaceful and positive coexistence among different cultural traditions, even if interaction proves to be limited. As such, Public institutions should focus their specific efforts, not so much in getting a fast (and sometimes totally unbalanced) interaction, but in adopting all necessary accommodations in order to facilitate different ways of living together without breaking the core of values and principles of the host society.

Our analysis stressed a renewed role for city and municipal level authorities. Indeed, our analysis showed that residents who have merely intra-neighbourhood contacts are affected to a greater degree by the neighbourhood context which appears to restrict economic assimilation into mainstream society. These findings would suggest that targeted municipal or city level interventions should be developed including:

- Neighbourhood based projects that pair

residents with individuals beyond the neighbourhood rather than area based initiatives.

- As the analysis revealed those with poor language skills and low levels of educational attainment are more likely to have their social networks concentrated in the neighbourhood. Educational training and language courses at the city level might broaden people's horizons and help them to establish bridges and contacts outside of their neighbourhood of residence.

The preliminary explorative analysis of the data showed also, that, to certain extent, when the composition of the overall social network is in-group it is concentrated to a greater degree in the neighbourhood, which supports the idea that the neighbourhood is somewhat limiting. Considering the most intimate contacts of migrants we can say that while the share of interethnic contacts met as neighbours is slightly less than that of same-origin contacts, the neighbourhood appears to be a more important meeting place in Southern European cities. This would suggest that the neighbourhood still retains at least some importance, but that other places are more important, like the work place and school.

Local policies fostering a constructive interethnic coexistence should aim to influence relationships between groups with different behaviours due to values, norms, worldviews, interests and ideas. **Such policy measures have to focus on the improvement of attitudes and relations between majority and minority groups and the open and respectful exchange of views** between different individuals and groups.

Establishing communication between the municipality and the local population is not always easy. Nevertheless, one measure may include the establishment by local policy-makers **of advisory committees or means of consultation to inform their work.**

Municipal programmes and campaigns to fight discrimination and xenophobia will also have positive consequences for individual social interactions on the local level. A successful local policy would involve the **creation and establishment of informal contact between members of various groups, reducing stereotypes and prejudice between groups**, as well as increasing contact among and knowledge about other groups. **In the same vein cultural activities remain a key component of successful interethnic social interactions.** Experiencing diversity and exchange through art and other cultural activities can get help people to get rid of ethnic and racial stereotypes, as well as promoting ethnic and religious heritages, diversity and internationality. Cities should therefore support a wide variety of such events and activities. It is also important to point out the key role that sports play in promoting and making possible interaction among different ethnic groups, including natives. Access to sport activities and new initiatives in this field should be promoted from the local authorities. Official **intercultural events on the local level** are a good way of countering ethnic and racial stereotypes and promoting social cohesion.

As well as cultural activities or recreational facilities, the **promotion of commercial activities and spaces** in different areas of the city is crucial, where new shops and businesses supported or

owned by immigrants could flourish side-by-side with other traditional local enterprises.

Effective policies for ethnically diverse immigrant groups must not only take into account the level of individual interactions but the **importance of migrant associations as powerful partners of urban policy.**

Cities should officially reflect on **the role and importance of interethnic social interactions within the strategic context of a local integration and social inclusion policy for migrants.** In this context, it will be necessary to consider how important interethnic

relations are for **the overall social cohesion** of the city and of certain neighbourhoods, against a background of increasing cultural, ethnic and religious diversity.

At the urban neighbourhood level, our analysis stressed the particularities, local specificities and circumstances in specific neighbourhoods. It is therefore very important to underline that there is no general rule applicable to all cities and neighbourhoods, and to that ANY kind of intervention should contextualize and take into account the specific characteristics of a given area.

Endnotes

1 This text is based on the results of the GEITONIES project. ***GEITONIES - Generating interethnic tolerance and neighbourhood integration in European urban spaces*** (duration: 1/5/2008 – 30/4/2011). FP7 Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. **See:** <http://geitonies.fl.ul.pt/>.

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Biography



Rainer Bauböck holds a chair in social and political theory at the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the European University Institute, Florence. He taught previously at the Universities of Vienna, Innsbruck Central European University, Yale, Pompeu Fabra, Bristol, Malmö and was a fellow in Princeton and Warwick. In November 2006, he was awarded the Latsis Prize of the European Science Foundation for his work on immigration and social cohesion. His fields of research are normative political theory and comparative research on citizenship, European integration, migration, nationalism and minority rights. He is co-director of the EUDO observatory on citizenship at: <http://eudo-citizenship.eu>.

DEMOCRATIC CONCERNS ABOUT DIASPORA AND EXTERNAL CITIZENSHIP

When comparing contemporary migration to long-distance population movements in earlier eras, the relation between emigrants and their countries of origin is certainly one of the most striking changes. Although about one third of the 19th and early 20th century European migrants to the Americas did not stay for good and returned to their homelands, emigrants were generally regarded as “lost populations” by these countries while they stayed abroad. Today, more and more sending states consider their emigrants abroad as an economic, cultural and political resource. They are expected to support their homelands through remittances, as “cultural ambassadors”, as a foreign policy lobby or through absentee voting in national elections. This change of perspective is made possible by cheap air fares and new communication and information technologies. But the mobilisation of emigrant populations is not an automatic result of technological development or economic globalization. It depends strongly on political contexts and actors and differs therefore across countries of origin and destination.

The politicization of emigration shows in the new meaning the concept of “diaspora” has recently acquired. Until about 25 years ago, the word ‘diaspora’ was nearly exclusively used for Jews and Armenians. The core meaning of ‘diaspora’ referred to an ethnic or religious group that had been forcibly dispersed across many different countries but had retained a strong sense of shared identity and a desire to return to their historic homeland. Today, sending

states apply the same concept to economic migrants who are permanently settled in another country.

These new diasporas are not a natural outcome of migration processes. When estimating the size of diasporas, governments and unfortunately even some academic scholars count anyone who has one or several emigrant ancestors from a specific country. Most of these persons will also be counted as citizens in their country of settlement and will generally self-identify as members of its national community. Diaspora identities are rarely singular and exclusive and can overlap broadly with other modes of belonging. But diasporas are also political rather than demographic phenomena: they have to be created and sustained through political mobilization.

How and by whom are diasporas created? There must be, first of all, political entrepreneurs among a group of emigrant origin who consider that group as a constituency. Often these are intellectual or business elites who feel discriminated and blocked in their opportunities in the wider society or who have political and commercial ambitions in relation to their countries of origin. They have an interest in promoting diaspora identities in order to gain social status and political support within that group and can use such support to promote their careers here or there. The second set of political actors is based in countries of origin. They include not only governments who promote the economic, political and cultural interests of sending states, but also political office holders and parties who think they can gain financially and politically from emigrant populations in their competition with political opponents. Such diaspora politics may be entirely peaceful and democratic

when election candidates carry their campaigns abroad, but they can also involve collecting money and recruiting volunteers for armed struggle as the Tamil Tigers, the Irish Republican Army and the Kosovo Liberation Army have demonstrated.

The most important instrument available to sending states who want to mobilize diasporas is extending external citizenship to populations of emigrant origin. In a broad sense, we can define external citizenship as a legal status, a set of rights and obligations, and forms of active political participation of citizens residing outside their state of nationality in relation to that state. Let us consider first the legal status.

Modern citizenship status is attributed at birth based on descent from citizen parents (*ius sanguinis*) or on birth in the territory (*ius soli*). The basic purpose of citizenship laws is to secure the continuity of a people associated with a state across generations. Citizenship is acquired automatically at birth and for a whole life. Migrants who settle in another country do therefore not automatically change their citizenship. If they want to naturalize, they must apply and if they want to, or have to, renounce their previous citizenship, they must declare so. Citizenship is like a 'sticky' substance: it sticks to migrants as they cross international borders.

Moreover, all countries provide for transmission of citizenship to second generations born abroad to emigrant parents. Some sending states attach conditions to citizenship status inherited abroad, such as a need to register the citizenship of a child at a consulate, by forcing parents of different nationality to choose only one, or by limiting the child's external citizenship through a requirement of return until the

age of majority. However, a recent study for the EUDO Citizenship observatory (<http://eudo-citizenship.eu>) found that 18 out of 33 European states do not place any limit on *ius sanguinis* transmission abroad for second or later generations.



The other major reason for the steep increase in numbers of external citizens without increase in migration flows is that more receiving states have become tolerant of dual citizenship at the same time when many sending states dropped their previous policies of withdrawing citizenship upon acquisition of a foreign one through naturalisation abroad. If either the receiving state or the sending state itself is hesitant to accept dual citizenship, then the latter may create a substitute status of external quasi-citizenship for non-nationals that entails certain privileges, such as the right to return to a home country, to inherit property or to have access to the social benefits and employment. Turkey has created such a status to circumvent German opposition to dual citizenship, while India has invented a

so-called 'overseas citizenship of India' for persons of Indian origin because it cannot accept multiple nationality since this could give rise to potential claims by millions in Pakistan.

Unlimited *ius sanguinis* in combination with toleration of dual citizenship in naturalisations means that the chain of intergenerational transmission is never broken. Such expansion of external citizenship status raises serious democratic concerns. Third or fourth generation descendants of emigrants enjoy then an unconditional entitlement to 'return' to their ancestors' countries of origin. If these countries are members of the European Union, they also have the right to take up residence and employment in any of the other member states. One may welcome such big holes in the walls around 'Fortress Europe', but the question is why some immigrants should get privileged access to the EU because of their ethnic ancestry.

External citizenship involves also other kinds of rights. The most dramatic recent extension of extra-territorial rights concerns external voting. According to data collected by Michael Collyer of Sussex University, out of 183 states for which data are available, 9 have no elections and 23 others do not allow their external citizens to vote. 23 require that emigrants must travel home to cast their votes, 93 allow them to cast their votes from abroad in an electoral district of the homeland, while in 13 they elect special representatives. The respective numbers for 35 European states are: no electoral rights in 5, voting only in the homeland in 3, voting from abroad in a homeland district in 23, and special representation in 4 (among them Portugal).

Democratic concerns about external

voting are somewhat different from those about external citizenship status. In some small sending countries with large and politically mobilized diasporas there are fears that elections may be decided abroad. In the USA, Canada and several European states, there are worries that electoral campaigns by homeland candidates may import ethnic conflicts or generally impede immigrant integration. Often there may be greater possibilities for electoral fraud if voting abroad cannot be properly monitored or substantial costs for securing the integrity of the electoral process and sufficient opportunities for voting everywhere in the world.

Behind these debates about external citizenship and voting there lurks a more profound question: how should democracies exposed to substantial flows of immigration or emigration determine the *demos*? Who has a claim to be included as a citizen and to be represented in political decisions? Some traditional answers to this question have become difficult to defend. A first one is that sovereign states have a right to national self-determination of their citizens. This view ignores not only that in an interconnected world, and especially in an integrated Europe, citizenship decisions of each state

affect many others; it also denies that individual have claims to be recognized as citizens. A second view regards the *demos* as consisting of all those and only those who are fully subjected to its laws. This theory would automatically include all long-term residents in a state territory and automatically exclude all emigrants who settle abroad. The third view imagines the *demos* as an ethnic nation, the members of which are determined by descent rather than residence. The implication is the opposite one to the second view: immigrants can be legitimately excluded from access to citizenship, while emigrants and their descendants will forever remain included in the political community.

Contemporary democracies are neither clubs that select their own members as they please, nor merely societies of co-residents, nor ethnic nations. Instead, they should be seen as communities of stakeholders whose lives are connected with each other through residence or migration and whose interests in membership are linked to a common good. In this view, first and second generation emigrants as well as immigrants have claims to be included as citizens, but at least first generations must also be free to choose their membership status and the extent of their political participation.



Biography



Rainer Münz is Academic Director of Erste School of Banking and Finance (Erste Group) and Senior Fellow at the Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI). He is an expert on population change, international migration and demographic aging, their economic impact and their implications for retail banking and social security systems. He studied at Vienna University, where he earned his PhD in 1978. In 1979 he joined the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Until 1992 he was director of the Institute of Demography at the Austrian Academy of Science. Between 1992 and 2003 he was head of the Department of Demography at Humboldt University, Berlin. He was visiting professor at the Universities of Bamberg (1986), University of California at Berkeley (1986, 1989, 1997-98), Frankfurt (1988), Klagenfurt (1996, 1998), Vienna (2001-02) and Zurich (1992). He also was Senior Research Fellow at the Department of Mathematics of Finance, Technical University, Vienna (2001-2002). Currently he teaches at the University of St. Gallen.

Rainer Münz has worked as consultant for

the European Commission, the OECD and the World Bank. He served as an advisor to the Greek (2003), Dutch (2004) and Slovene (2008) EU presidencies. In 2000-01 he was member of the German commission on immigration reform (Süssmuth commission). Between 2008 and 2010 he was Member of the high level “Reflection Group Horizon 2020-2030” of the European Union (so-called EU. “Group of the Wise”).

Rainer Münz is member of several boards and advisory boards; among them: Center for Migration, Integration and Citizenship at Oxford University (COMPAS, Oxford, UK), European Policy Centre (Brussels), European Forum Alpbach, Institute for the Danube region and Central Europe (Vienna), International Metropolis Project (Ottawa – Amsterdam), International Organization for Migration (IOM, Geneva), SOT Accountants (Vienna-Graz-Munich), VBV Pension Insurance (Vienna), STUWO AG (Vienna), Vienna City Museum, World Demographic and Aging Forum (WDA, St. Gallen).

EUROPE'S FUTURE: LIVING LONGER, WORKING LONGER, BRINGING IN MORE MIGRANTS

Rainer Muenz

In the coming decades, the Europe will be confronted with fundamental changes in its population structure that will have important implications for Europe's social and economic model. This article informs about these demographic changes, their likely consequences for the size of Europe's future work force and the main strategies for coping with these consequences. It also discusses what this would mean in terms of future migration policies.

Major trends

Between the 18th and the early 20th century Europe experienced rapid population growth. As a result, Europe's share of global population had increased to 25%. At the beginning of the 20th century one of four citizens on our planet was a European. At the same time Europeans populated other world regions: North and South America in particular, but also the Northern part of Algeria, parts of Southern Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Between 1750 and 1960 Europe was the prime source region of world migration, sending some 70 million of its people – the equivalent of almost one quarter of European population growth – overseas.

Today demographic change in Europe is resulting from two almost universal trends: declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. Fertility has dropped by 50% since the early 1960s. Today, on average, women in Europe give birth to 1.5 children. Mortality has also dropped dramatically resulting in a life expectancy that reaches its highest historical levels. Today EU citizens,

on average, have a life expectancy at birth of 75 years for men and of 82 years for woman. Life expectancy continues to increase at a pace of two months per year. Since infant and child mortality already have reached very low levels, this essentially is caused by a gain in life expectancy beyond the age of 50.

As a consequence most parts of Europe will witness considerable demographic ageing. At the same time Europe enters a stage of demographic stagnation and will most likely experience some population decline during the 21st century. As a result most EU member states will have to deal with stagnating or declining working age populations and the prospect of shrinking native labour forces.

While turning grey, most European countries are also becoming more diverse as a result of international migration. For Europe as a whole, this is a relatively new phenomenon. Until the 1970s this continent registered more emigrants than immigrants. Only in the 1980s – for the first time in modern history – the migration balance became positive. As a result, demographic growth continued during the last decades despite the fact that after the end of the Baby Boom fertility had dropped to historically unprecedented low levels. Today demographic growth in Europe mainly comes from international migration.

Size and structure of Europe's future population

In 2010, the European Union had 501 million inhabitants. Some 239 million people were part of the EU-labour force: 216 million economically active and 23 million unemployed. At constant labour force participation rates this number of economically active (or unemployed) people

would decrease to 210 million in 2050 (See Fig. 1). In the absence of any international migration this decline would be even larger.

On the other hand, as a result of increasing life expectancy and the aging of the baby boomer generation, the age group 65+ will grow from 87 million today to 150 million in 2050.

For Europe, this is a shift from a society with quantitatively dominant younger cohorts to a society in which the older segment of the work force (45+) and the already retired elderly will form a new majority.

The shift becomes highly visible when looking at the balance between those actually working and the elderly. Today in the EU, there are 36 senior citizens in age group 65+ per 100 Europeans actually working and contributing to the public coffers. Until 2050 (at constant labour force participation rates) this balance would rise to 71 senior citizens per 100 people in the work force (See Fig. 1). This would constitute a dramatic old age burden for those still economically active and a significant burden for future pension systems and their financing. In the absence of net migration and assuming constant labour force participation rates, the balance would even increase to 83 senior citizens per 100 people in the work force (see Fig. 2).

Possible strategies for an ageing Europe

Without immigration and without the necessary labour market adaptations, the number of economically active EU citizens and residents would shrink by almost 64 million over the next four decades. This potential drop in the work force calls for policy answers addressing this gap.

For Europe, the most obvious strategies coping with demographic ageing and the

eventual decline of native-born work forces are the following:

- A higher retirement age,
- Higher labour force participation rates, and
- A pro-active economic migration policy.

These strategies are not mutually exclusive.

Implications for employment and the labour market

The strategies discussed above are based on sheer quantitative assumptions. The future of Europe's social and economic model, however, cannot be secured by just adding people to the work force.

Higher retirement age. Today on average Europe's male workers retire at age 61.9 and female workers at age 60.5. As a result, in the age group 55-64 less than one of two Europeans is still economically active. Taking into account the prospect of a continuously increasing life expectancy, there is room for an extension of working lives and an increase of today's actual as well as statutory pension ages. This option, however, demands a shift in attitudes both at employees' and employers' sides, the introduction of pension systems that do not favour early retirement as well as the emergence of a functioning labour market for the generation 50+. In this respect, current adult education and training programs, salary schemes, and pension systems must be reformed in order to make employment of older workers more attractive.

Scandinavian labour force participation rates of women. In most European societies it is not only the age group 55+, but women in general and

migrant women in particular who have overall employment rates well below those of native-born men. In EU27, women at prime working age (15-64 y.) have an average employment rate of 58% while men have a rate of 70.1%. The examples of Scandinavia and the Netherlands clearly show that female labour force participation rates of 70% and more are achievable.

Pro-active migration policy. Any successful pro-active migration policy would have to attract migrants with talents and skills. Competitors in this race are not only the EU member states themselves. The main competition is between the EU and traditional countries of immigration such as the US, Canada and Australia, disposing of sound historical experiences in setting up selective immigration policies and executing them within an administrative framework. These countries are also characterized by relatively open societies, integrative cultures and – first and foremost – attractive labour markets. In contrast, few European countries, however, have already developed policy instruments and administrative experience in pro-actively selecting migrants. And at EU level, the initiative to introduce a Union-wide admission system for highly skilled migrants (“Blue Card”) has – so far – not found the backing of a majority of member states.

What migration and integration policies are needed?

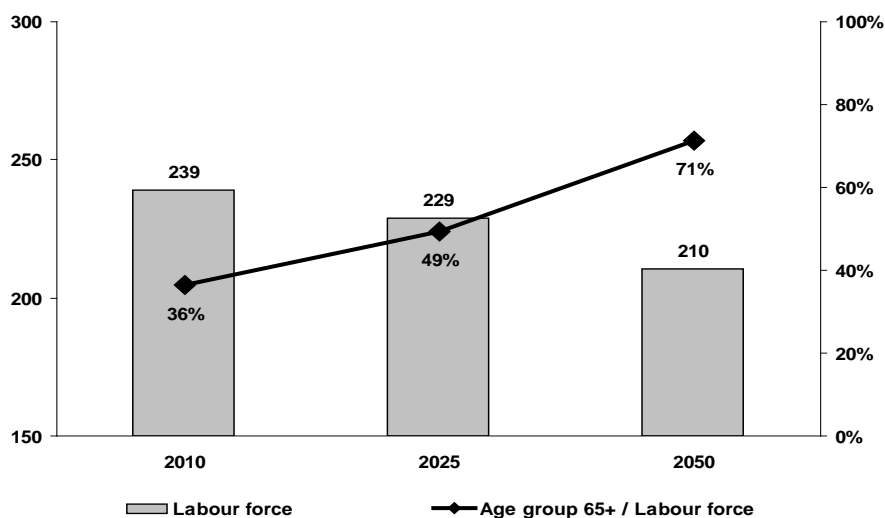
In Europe today, only a small number of the newly arriving migrants are selected according to their skills and professional experience.

The implications for the supply of skills are the following: (a) European policy makers should make the EU and its member states a more attractive destination for qualified and highly motivated immigrants and their families. (b) This would have to include admission policies that effectively select migrants according to their skills. (c) European labour markets need to absorb and allocate migrants according to these skills (including the recognition of degrees issued in third countries) as today, many immigrants are employed below their skill levels. (d) On top of that Europe’s migrant receiving countries need educational systems that are able to cope with the task of language training for newly arriving migrants, that offer vocational and other training in order to speed up migrant integration, and that are ready to absorb children with migration background.

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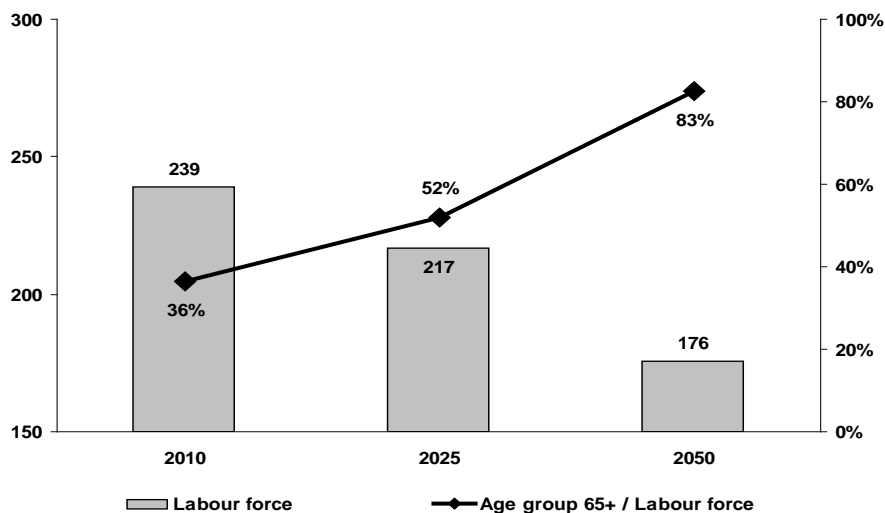
Figure 1: European Union: Projected Changes in the Labour Force, 2010, 2025, 2050 (in millions); Europop2010, Medium Variant, At Constant Labour Force Participation Rates.



Note: Age specific labour force participation rates are held constant at 2010 levels.

Demographic projection based on: Eurostat, Europop2010 projection, main variant (convergence scenario) assuming cumulated net immigration of 60 million people to EU27 (2010-2060; of which 50 million until 2050).

Figure 2: European Union: Projected Changes in the Labour Force, 2010, 2025, 2050 (in millions); Europop2010, Variant without Migration, At Constant Labour Force Participation Rates.



Note: Age specific labour force participation rates are held constant at 2010 levels.

Demographic projection based on: Eurostat, Europop2010 projection, zero migration variant (convergence scenario).

Biography



Wei Li received her Ph.D. in geography at the University of Southern California and is currently a Full Professor at the School of Social Transformation (Asian Pacific American Studies), and School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning in the Arizona State University, USA. Her research foci are immigration and integration, and transnational connections. She is the author or [co-] editor of four scholarly books, and 70 other academic publications. She is the Chair of the US Census Bureau's Asian Advisory Committee, the North American Director for the International Society of Studying Chinese Overseas, and one of the inaugural class of the National Asia Research Associates (the National Bureau of Asian Research and Woodrow Wilson International Center for Schola.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND MULTIETHNIC SETTLEMENT

*Plenary Presentation at the 16th International Metropolis Conference
@the Azores, September 15, 2011*

Wei Li, Ph.D., Professor of Asian Pacific American Studies & Geography
Arizona State University;
National Asia Research Associate, the National Bureau of Asian Research and Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, USA
(Thanks to Wan YU @ASU for her assistance and collaborative efforts)

Regarding international migration, I am first and foremost one of the 214 million international migrants worldwide; I am also a migrant scholar, and a scholar studying migration. My paper, therefore, reflects all three perspectives. The **central arguments** I am making in this short piece are:

1. Changing immigrant settlements requires *new conceptualization*;
2. Changing demography requires *new mentality*; and
3. Changing settlement reality requires *new policies and practices*.

There have been tremendous changes in the nature of immigrant settlements in recent decades (see table). New immigrant settlement forms emerge as a result of new migration flows. Traditional models of immigrant concentration, such as ethnic enclave, can no longer adequately and fully portray such new settlements and address the issues faced by its residents of various backgrounds. Our research needs to reflect the changing reality as the terminology we use relates to and reflects upon both mentality and policy analysis.

Comparison Table

“Heterolocal” Communities (open system)	Ethnoburb (= Multiethnic suburb) (daily contact among groups; open system)	Ethnic Enclave (“exotic”; inward looking)
Small minority	‘majority minority’	Immigrant majority
Dispersed; can be large in scale	Relatively concentrated Likely large in scale	Highly concentrated; likely small in scale
Likely homogeneous socioeconomically	Heterogeneous ethnically and socioeconomically	Can be homogenous ethnically and socioeconomically
Austin, TX	Los Angeles; Silicon Valley; Toronto; Vancouver; Auckland?	New Orleans East
(Zelinsky& Lee 1998; Skop& Li 2005)	(Li 1998; 2009; Li & Park 2006; Wong 2005)	(Airriess et al. 2008; Li et al. 2010)

Relating to the differential immigrant settlement forms, the quick influx of large volumes of international migrants of various backgrounds changes urban demography, economy, and landscape; and sometimes causes tension between old-timers and newcomers. This results in the politics of, as in the case of immigration admission policies, who are being inclusive or exclusive? Who are being included or excluded? It ultimately needs a change of mentality: receiving societies need to change from being tolerant of differences to creating equality in all aspects of life and power sharing; international migrants need to culturally, economically, politically, and socially be integrated into the mainstream society of receiving countries.

Building Equal and Just Multiethnic Places – the US

The San Gabriel Valley (SGV) in Los Angeles has experienced tremendous demographic changes since the 1980s with a large influx of Asian immigrants who are wealthy, middle-class professionals, as well as

working class laborers. Many immigrants have the financial capability to choose where to live and the Civil Rights Movement legislations granted them the opportunity to live wherever they want and can afford to. Many chose the suburban location, better housing conditions and good schools in the SGV. There were racial backlashes against newcomers in such a large number and at such a fast pace. Local elected officials and community activists implemented both top-down vs. bottom-up approaches in addressing the issues and problems they face. The following quote best illustrates the changing settlement nature and reality:

“The community is a much-mixed one. This is not your traditional ethnic enclave, like you think in terms of Chinatown or Little Tokyo. This is not that at all! ... I see Monterey Park is a community of different ethnic groups, trying to get along with one another. That is my challenge. That is the challenge that we all are facing...”

– Dr. Judy Chu, 1995 (2-term US Congresswoman)

Wangjing District, Beijing, China 1990s-2010s

International migration and multiethnic places are no longer limited to developed countries. The Wangjing District in Beijing has been known as the “Koreatown” in Beijing, which involves with the suburbanization of Korean migrants. By 2007, there were 70,000 ethnic Korean residents in this district and accounted for about a quarter of Wangjing’s population. The area is also home of 500 ethnic-Korean-owned businesses, with Korean signatures everywhere. The majority Han Chinese people complain and are concerned about the changing nature of the neighbourhoods and the business signs they cannot understand, something similar to western immigrant receiving countries. Local responses to such issues were hiring Korean-speaking police officers in local beats, and even the discussion of placing trilingual signatures (Chinese, English and Korean) in order to accommodate Chinese and Korean residents and English-speaking tourists alike, and to boost the international image of the district.

Policy Implications

One key issue in immigration debate is whether immigrant institutions are agents of resistance to integration, or the integral components for integration. Immigrants’ utilizing ethnic media, newspapers, radio, TV, etc., is often seen as measurement against integration; but such immigrant institutions can serve as integral components for integration – depending on how they are being utilized, including government agencies. The issue then is how to fulfill immigrant needs with mutual understanding and respect; how can grassroots efforts help

to build trust between newcomers and ‘old-timers’; and how to make and implement effective public policies on building equal and just societies? These are issues and challenges many countries face in the world and need to learn from each other in searching for successful policies and practices to make a better world for all residents.



Biography



William Lacy Swing, Ambassador of the United States, on 18 June 2008, was elected as the Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). He assumed his post on 1 October 2008.

From May 2003 till January 2008, as UN

Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ambassador Swing successfully led all facets of the largest UN peacekeeping operation in history. Prior to his work in the DRC, Ambassador Swing served from 2001 to 2003 as the Special Representative to the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Chief of Mission for the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

During a long diplomatic career at the US Department of State, Mr. Swing was a six-time ambassador, managing some of the largest diplomatic missions and foreign development and humanitarian aid programmes in two hemispheres, with a record of strengthening bilateral relationships.

Through his diplomatic assignments in countries facing significant migration movements, he has acquired a deep understanding of the multiple factors affecting international migration.

Ambassador Swing graduated from Catawba College in North Carolina (Bachelor of Arts) and Yale University (Bachelor of Divinity), and did post-graduate studies at Tübingen University in Germany and at Harvard University. He speaks fluent French and German.

Keynote Address,

It is an honour to be invited to deliver the keynote address at this distinguished forum. I wish to thank the organizers for giving me this opportunity.

Metropolis conferences have become a must for international migration researchers and practitioners. They have a reputation for picking annual themes that have topical resonance, that capture the issues of the moment.

This year is no exception.

Introduction

We are living through times of economic, social and political turbulence.

As the search goes on for causes, explanations, and possible solutions, some are inclined to attribute, all too hastily, at least part of this societal malaise to mounting international migration and the changing composition of the nation state.

A recent Economist editorial noted that things looked promising at the end of the cold war: “Liberalisation of travel, the West’s economic boom of the 2000s and rapid growth of emerging markets—all of these contributed to a new surge of migration”.

But it went on to point out that the onset of the economic crisis reignited fears that immigration might be a drain on public services and damage the job prospects of the native population.

Even in traditional migrant countries that have, in the past, taken pride in being a “migrant society” or a “nation of migrants” there are some who are no longer sure that they want to welcome those arriving at their borders today.

There is, manifestly, widespread anti-migrant sentiment in many parts of the

world. Anti-foreigner attitudes that seemed to be on the way to extinction are now re-appearing in the form of harmful stereotypes, discrimination and even xenophobia.

The overwhelmingly positive contributions to our societies and economies by the overwhelming majority of migrants are thus, unfortunately often overshadowed, and risk being forgotten altogether.

In such circumstances international exchanges on migration policy revert all too easily to feverish argumentation on:

- whether there should or there should not be migration in the first place;
- whether benefits can be demonstrated to outweigh costs or vice-versa; and,
- whether multiculturalism has delivered the goods or not.

These issues are not without interest or significance, of course. They have kept both academic researchers and policy makers busy in the past and will no doubt continue to do so in future.

What is abundantly clear, however, is that we are living in a world sustained by economic, social and cultural inter-dependencies. And at the heart of all of them are various processes of communication and exchange. Including human mobility.

Looking at migration from this angle has the advantage of reminding us that we have probably reached the point where it is no longer reasonable or useful to look at migration simply as a product of the interplay between push and pull factors.

We must fully come to terms with the fact that it is part and parcel of the interconnected world we have created. It now has a life of its own. It is inevitable, unavoidable and for the most part desirable. We cannot afford to lose sight of this reality in times of economic uncertainty.

I wish to congratulate the organizers of Metropolis 2011 for having put together a great program.

It is a superb reminder of the extent to which migration has changed and is continuing to change the manner in which migrants themselves - and the multiple communities they belong to - live, work and interact with one another; in countries of origin and in countries of destination; in urban settings or in small islands; and taking account of both economic and social impacts.

I am particularly pleased to note that one plenary session is dedicated to migration among “countries of the South”.

Since most research resources are located in industrialized countries, it is not surprising that the focus of research attention has tended to fall disproportionately on migration issues of interest to countries of destination in the North. But there are good reasons to change this:

- There are clear indications that the global economy will be driven more and more by developing countries, with the largest growth expected in emerging economies. India and China are already poised to assume a much larger role in the global economy.
- Trade between Asia and the GCC countries is expected to increase from USD 59 billion in 2007 to between 300 and 500 billion in 2020.
- As yet, we do not quite know how this will affect global migratory movements, but some of the possibilities could be unsettling:
 - rapidly growing South-South flows of labour migrants creating the need for special purpose bilateral and multilateral systems for the exchange of skills;

- ever stronger competition for the “best and brightest” talent around the world and potential shortages in industrialized countries that have until now had the pick of the crop;
- and, quite possibly, potentially large return flows of members of migrants diasporas in developed countries.

Can we, at this particular point in time, imagine a migration landscape so totally altered that industrialized countries struggle to attract labour migrants (including the highly skilled) while the BRICs become the major poles of destination?

Or is this stretching conjecture to the point of disbelief?

The point I wish to make is that while I cannot say whether this or any alternative scenario will be played out or not, it is quite possible that we will in future face migratory circumstances significantly different from the ones obtaining today.

The conference agenda – through its very title - is very much an invitation to consider how the international community might acquire the preparedness to handle the changes to come.

I would like in response to discuss three broad policy assignments that are highly likely to require attention, whatever scenarios are played out in coming years:

1. The global supply and demand of skills

Over the last decade or so, international dialogue on migration has been dominated by one topic: migration and development.

There are good reasons for encouraging these exchanges:

- the link between migration and development offers the most promising

platform for cooperation between developing and developed countries;

- It is at the centre of the annual Global Forum;
- It will also provide the basis for discussion at the next High Level Dialogue in 2013.

At the same time we, should never lose sight that the flows of capital at the centre of the migration and development equation are generated not by ODA or FDI but by migrant workers. And, as yet, the international community is far from agreeing on how best to ensure that all these workers can move around in a humane, safe and orderly manner.

There has been, it is true, a fair amount of progress in relation to highly skilled migrants:

- They are valued as innovators and multipliers of knowledge;
- They bring a diversity of skills and viewpoints to workplaces that design and produce goods for the global market;
- They are esteemed for their entrepreneurial flair and ability; and their willingness to take risks;

They are in brief, those who belong to what Richard Florida has called the “creative class” – the drivers of change in contemporary society.

Given such strong demand for their services, it is not surprising that industrialized countries compete strongly to attract them.

A number of middle-income countries such as India, China and Malaysia have also begun to advertise their need for highly qualified migrant workers, including their own citizens who have left for study or professional experience abroad. The idea of

attracting back “home-grown, but overseas-nurtured” talent is even incorporated as a major policy objective in the 11th Chinese 5-Year Plan.

Experimentation is continuing, but there are some large questions that remain unanswered:

- Should migration programmes for the highly skilled place emphasis on temporary residence or on permanent entry? In other words should highly skilled migrants be seen as a revolving pool of talent or as a stable, long-term investment?
- Should the focus be on the management of supply or demand?
 - The first method allows potential migrants to apply on the basis of certain personal and professional characteristics that favour employability. It is then up to them to market their skills on the job market.
 - The other method requires a more or less specific identification of demand (expressed most commonly through employer sponsorships) following which targeted recruitment is effected).
- Policy coherence is a difficult challenge in the field of migration management. How can policies governing the entry and stay of highly skilled migrants be meaningfully connected to other, often broader, relevant sectors of public administration such as labour market management, human resource development or education?

Important as they are, however, these questions pale into insignificance when placed side by side with the challenge of ensuring fair recruitment practices and

working conditions for low and middle-skilled workers.

- These are the people who build skyscrapers, who clean homes, hospitals and hostels, who serve at tables in restaurants and who provide childcare services all over the world.
- While they are just as essential to the global economy, and transfer far more money, in aggregate terms, than their highly-skilled counterparts, they enjoy (or rather suffer from) a much lower level of political recognition.
- They often work in what Martin Ruhs has called “a zone of semi-legality” and are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, all the more so when they arrive as irregular migrants.

Asian countries of origin have reacted by creating the Colombo Process to develop a coordinated approach to the protection of their workers abroad, and they have sought dialogue with Gulf Countries of destination to establish lines of cooperation. The recently adopted ILO Convention of Domestic Workers provides additional reason for hope.

There is, however, a long way to make sure that all the good work on migration and development is firmly grounded on efficient, safe and secure labour migration practices.

2. Social diversity

The second policy assignment I wish to discuss is what I would call the management of social diversity. In the past there has been much debate about the advantage and disadvantages of available policy models: assimilation, integration and multiculturalism.

Each model has been, at various times in the past, praised for its usefulness or decried for its weaknesses. But all of them are a

bit the worse for wear and fresh thinking is urgently needed, beginning not with the search for solutions but with a better understanding of the issues at stake.

- Multi-ethnic societies are increasingly the norm rather than the exception;
- The very notion of individual identity itself is evolving in unexpected and complex ways. While most people would admit to having a dominant national identity, they are also likely to acknowledge multiple other affiliations on grounds as varied as gender, religion, cultural practice, professional interest and even local or regional commonalities;
- Many of these ties can be of a transnational nature, all the more so because modern networks of communication allow personal contacts to be maintained in real time whether it is across a city or across the world.
 - More than 247 billion emails are transmitted every day.
 - Almost 2 billion persons now have access to the internet (in contrast to only 390 million people 12 years ago).
 - Facebook now has more than 500 million subscribers; and
 - Twitter has some 200 million users; and both are growing exponentially.

Under these circumstances, it is no longer desirable or even possible to view the encounter between migrants and their host communities in the light of past policy models.

Consider just a sample of the issues that require re-examination:

- Once relatively homogenous and cohesive societies are giving way to

multiethnic, multicultural societies, whether by design or default. How can core values be identified and adhered to in the midst of that diversity?

- What are the social and political impacts of trans-nationalism and the growing trend towards multiple citizenships?
- Are there limits to the amount of social change that a community can absorb over a period of time?
- Is it possible for highly diverse urban communities to live in harmony with mainly mono-ethnic rural communities?
- How can we ensure the cohesion and stability of societies while protecting the rights of minorities?
- Can people be taught to live successfully with multiple identities?
- How do we educate children to grow up in the context of dynamic social change?

Policymakers will need all the help researchers can provide to develop new policy paradigms for the future.

3. Migration related consequences of natural or man-made disasters

The third policy challenge I want to highlight is one that the international community has been struggling to come to terms with in many parts of the world in recent years.

For want of a simple label, I will call it managing the mobility related consequences of natural or man-made disasters.

When an earthquake hit Haiti early in 2010, an estimated 3 million people were affected. More than 300,000 people died, an equal number were injured and at least 1 million were left homeless. The risk of a massive exodus was enormous, but was

headed off through prompt international intervention. The number of homeless has gone down considerably but at last count there were still hundreds of thousands still waiting for new accommodation.



A few months later, the worst floods in Pakistan's history devastated more than half of the country - 78 out of a total of 141 districts. An estimated 18 million people were affected and 1.7 million had their homes either destroyed or severely damaged.

Large displacement-inducing events were also recorded in Colombia and Sri Lanka.

More recently, current affairs reports have been dominated by rapidly evolving developments in North and West Africa. In both cases the international community has

had to intervene rapidly to provide protection and assistance to large numbers of migrant workers. In the best of circumstances they had fled or were fleeing conflict and were seeking repatriation, in the worst circumstances they were trapped in the middle of hostilities and were crying out to be led to safety.

This has required close coordination among humanitarian agencies and rapid deployment of a complex chain of services including registration, provision of non-food items, medical services, consular services, chartering of air and sea transport and assistance upon arrival.

I point to these emergencies because although the displacement consequences of each of them were contained, seen from close quarters each effort was an exercise in humanitarian brinkmanship, with resources scraped together virtually on a daily basis to attend to the most urgent needs.

There is every reason to believe that in years to come there will be similar and perhaps even greater challenges to respond to. And while sudden disasters tend to catch the headlines, over the longer term slow onset environmental changes are the ones most likely to require attention – when small island states are swamped by rising sea levels, or low-lying areas in delta basins are clogged with salt, or again when continental deserts encroach on pastures.

The crisis of the past and the future threats tell us that humanitarian response is not the only action that we can take. The greater need is in the areas of preparedness and disaster risk reduction. In the light of recent experiences there is a clear need for an emergency funding mechanism to enable the international community to acquire the readiness to respond rather than having to through time consuming appeal procedures.

Efforts to improve coordination among international partners should continue. And there is a particularly strong base for national capacity development to enable governments to cope more effectively with the mobility-related consequences of disasters.

In conclusion, with the opening of the new IOM Mongolia Country Office, I greatly look forward to a new strengthened level of cooperation between IOM and the Government of Mongolia.

The crisis of the past and the future threats tell us that humanitarian response is not the only action that we can take. The greater need is in the areas of preparedness and disaster risk reduction. In the light of recent experiences there is a clear need for an emergency funding mechanism to enable the international community to acquire the readiness to respond rather than having to go through time consuming appeal procedures. Efforts to improve coordination among international partners should continue. And there is a particularly strong base for national capacity development to enable governments to cope more effectively with the mobility-related consequences of disasters.

Conclusion

The international migration community - consisting in the first place of the migrants themselves, but including all also all those who have their welfare at heart – is living through a period of transition. The impacts of the global financial crisis are still being felt. At such times it is common for doubts to be expressed about the value of migrants and migration.

Let us take the broader and more realistic view: migration is part and parcel of the world we have constructed. We cannot avoid it. We must instead acknowledge its reality and come to terms with it.

I have highlighted three large policy assignments relating to:

- Effective matching of supply and demand on the global labour market
- Social diversity
- The mobility-related consequences of natural and man-made disasters.

I have raised them not to claim that I have all the answers, but rather to demonstrate the seriousness of purpose and the breadth of thinking that will be required to make migration work to the benefit of all.





AÇORES

PASSADO & PRESENTE



Governo dos Açores

Biography



ZHANG Xiaomin, MA, Drama, Movie and TV Studies, Beijing Broadcasting Institute, Now Assistant Professor at Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Focus on Visual Anthropology and inner Migration in China. Member of the Organizing committee at some international Congress and conference: 16th IUAES Congress, 2009, Metropolis Inter-Conference on 2010, May, 22-24 held in Beijing, etc.

Panel presentation “Business of the Ecological Migrants from the Source Region of the Three Rivers in Qinghai, China Qinghai Ecological Migrants” in Antalya, Turkey 2010 IUAES Inter-Congress; “The New Generation Migrant Workers in Labour Market in China ”Workshop presentation for the Special Forum on China, Third Workshop of the Co-Reach Project on “Migration, Labor Market and Ethnicity, Comparative Studies among Germany, Holand, France, UK and China” Paris, 2010 Winner of special Award for Canadian studies, 2011.

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE: A FORCE TO STIR THE CHINESE CULTURE*

Purpose of My Study

Return migration has been a hot topic. Studies have focused on returned models(Ding Yueya); Claiming the diaspora as national strategy(Elaine Ho); Chinese Canadians in Beijing(Guo Shibao), Mainland Chinese Return Migration in the view of citizenship and Hukou(Elaine Lynn-Ee Ho) and China’s Talent Plan (Wang Huiyao).

My presentation will focus on influence of the returned Oversea Chinese on creating the diversity culture in China.

I. general introduction of the increase number of returnees and organization related to services and management of Chinese Studying abroad

Chinese Students Study Abroad

From 1978 to the end of 2010, China’s total students studying abroad reaches 1.9 million, a total of 632,200 students choose to return upon graduation. From 1996-2009, 97.8% government-sponsored students studing abroad returned on schedule.

In Global Political Security issued in 2007 by CASS, report shows that China is becoming the sending country of the largest number of immigrants, while at the same time it loses the largest number of Chinese elite in the world:

“since 1978, there have been 1.06 million chinese students study abroad, but only 275,000 returned. The number of the other 785,000 stay overseas equals the total number of undergraduates of 30 Beijing universities and 30 Tsinghua Universities---two top universities in China.”

* ZHANG Xiaomin, Institute of Ethnology & Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, E-mail: zhzhrm@vip.126.com.

Although the Worry about Brain Drain still exist, more Skilled Immigrants came back for more opportunities in recent years.

Factors in the receiving countries: integration, global decrease in economy, unemployment, etc.

Factors in China:

with the coming of information era and knowledge economy era, China's industries will have to change into high-tech clustered from labor clustered one, which increase the need of international talents; steady increasing in economy offer opportunities; attracting talents programmes from all government levels, research institutions, universities and enterprises.

Reasons of Return migration:

National Medium- and Long-term Talent Development Plan (2010–2020) was jointly issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the State Council on June 6, 2010, shows the need of skilled labor force and educated talent for new growth of China's economy.

National Strategy

1000 Talents Plan (The Recruitment Program of Global Experts)

The Recruitment Program of Global Experts, which is also called the Thousand-Talent Plan, is organized by the Central Coordination Committee on the Recruitment of Talents. The program will last for five to ten years and has been carried out since the year of 2008. It aims to recruit overseas top scientists and talents back to China.

It is hoped that the recruited talents will lead the innovative industries, improve key technologies and develop the high-tech industries in State Key Labs, National Key Innovative Programs, State Key Subjects, National Enterprises, State-Owned Commercial and Financial Institutes and

High-tech Development Zones.

China's other programs on overseas talents

Started 1998, Changjiang Scholars Program, 14000 scholars awarded for making services to over 130 universities in China

Started 1997, Spring Light Program, 12000 returned on short term basis for the service

Started 1994, Hundred Person Program by Chinese Science Academy

There are also 150 returnee entrepreneurial parks set up in China and over 10000 enterprises set up by returnees.

Chinese Service Centre for Scholarly Exchange (CSCSE)

CSCSE was founded in 1989 on the initiative of Mr. Deng Xiaoping, as he thought at that time thousands of scholars would be sent abroad and return each year. It was considered very necessarily to establish a special organization providing one-stop service for the going-abroad and returning-back scholars.

China Scholarship Council (CSC)

China Scholarship Council (CSC) was established in 1996 as a non-profit institution affiliated with the Ministry of Education.

CSC is the national institution entrusted by the Chinese Government with the responsibilities of sponsoring Chinese citizens to pursue studies abroad and international students and scholars to study in China.

II. Contribution of the returnees to the economy

Example: Zhongguancun Science Park

Zhongguancun Science Park is China's first national innovation demonstration area, where there are 18,000 high-tech enterprises with a total income of two trillion Yuan RMB. According to statistics, at least two returnees found business enterprises in Zhongguancun

per working day.

The “Zhongguancun high-end leading talent Converging Program”, was launched in 2008, which has attract many Overseas talents, 15 of which have been selected “1000 Program”, 28 selected Overseas Converging Talent Program, 18 selected “high poly projects”, which is 88% of the total Beijing listed talent in entrepreneurship category.

To attract more overseas high-end talent, Zhongguancun has established 7 overseas liaison offices in the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain and other developed countries, to introduce these outstanding talent from overseas to visit Zhongguancun and to seek opportunities for their innovation and entrepreneurship. So far, the overseas liaison offices of Zhongguancun have been cooperating with more than 20 organizations of students studying abroad effectively for a long term.

Ratio of Returnees' Industry Division

"China's Talent Development Report" (2009) shows that most successful entrepreneurs of the "returnees" engage in high-tech fields:

- more than 70% in the Internet, IT and communications technology field;
- 20% "returnees" in consulting, legal services and education;
- about 5% in manufacturing industry.

III. Cases of the returnees' influence on the creation of diversity Chinese culture Information and IT technologies and enterprises bring to the huge growth of information exchange with messages, blogs, weibo (microblog) and internet. These new technologies bring about chances for self-expressions and source of news and opinions which expand participation of the public on social life.

Data of the internet users:

By the end of June 2011, internet users has reached 485 million, covering 36% of the total population. In the first half of 2011, the Weibo user in China has climbed to 195 million from 63 million, an increase rate of 208%, which covers 40% of the total internet users.

Source: CNNIC 28th Report on China's Internet Development Survey

III. Cases of the returnees' influence on the creation of diversity Chinese culture

Democracy brought by the IT technology:

An editorial in the People's Daily, echoed netizens in saying the microblogs possessed innate capability of bringing the truth to light. “The development of the microblogs has only just started. Overall, they make an indispensable contribution to fostering citizens' rights to knowledge, self-expression and supervision”.

Examples of Internet discussion: China on film and sport stars' changing nationality

Stirring of the Concept of Health with traditional Chinese Principles on life: a concept and lifestyle education for urban people to return to tradition.

Xu Wenbing, government sponsored TC doctor to study in USA in 1997-1998, returned with the new thinking about the traditional expressions of the health, wrote the best seller: health wisdom in the characters. His conversation-style programm lecturing of HuangdiNeijing, in Central People's Radio, attract many urban peoples' interest in traditional principle of health and traditional culture of China.

Conclusion

Returned Overseas Chinese brought to their homeland not only enterprises, hi-technologies, but also ideas and concepts on basis of comparison of the two different cultures, which is an important force to stir the Chinese Culture, to expecting it to be a culture of both good tradition and modern one.



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**Migration Futures:
Perspectives
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*Azores islands – Ponta Delgada
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