



**26th AEMI CONFERENCE
EUROPEAN MIGRANT DIASPORAS AND CULTURAL
IDENTITIES**

ABSTRACTS

ELEONORA ANGELLA

University of Naples l'Orientale
Italy

Biography

Eleonora Angella graduated in History and Civilization at University of Pisa in 2014. She is now PHD student in International Studies at the University of Naples «l'Orientale», where she is carrying out a research on the lives and activities of the Italian community within the multiethnic Egyptian society between the Nineteenth and the Twentieth century. Her main research interests are historiography, gender history, history of the Italian feminism in the liberal age, Migration studies and Mediterranean studies.

Abstract

The making of a feminist paradigm: an italian woman in Egypt at the outset of the 20th century.

I would like to address the main issue of this year's conference by analyzing, as a case study, the periodical articles of Clelia Golfarelli, a Florentine teacher who lived in Cairo, Egypt, at the beginning of the 20th century. By so doing, I aim to understand the influence of her relationship with the indigenous population (especially female) on the formation of her identity. What kind of contacts had she with the Egyptian men and women? What did she think about them? How did her conception of emancipation relate to the emerging Islamic emancipatory movement? Golfarelli's progressive acquaintance with the Egyptian feminism gave her the opportunity to deepen her own moderate conception of "emancipation" and her ideas about the role of women in society. Its influence on her was so profound that, as she described the Egyptian feminist movement to the Italian public, she proposed it as an appropriate paradigm for the Italian context.

By focusing on the differences between Golfarelli's conception of gender relationships before and after her stay in Egypt, I would like to verify how the encounter with other individuals and cultures determine one's own identity. At the same time, I aim to show that the notions of Western/Eastern, local/foreign, native/European are inadequate to represent situations like the one of the Italian migrants in Egypt.

Following the recent economic and sociopolitical unrest in the Middle-East, there has been an increased attention on the relations between Europe and the Northern Africa. The historical background of such relations constitutes an important contribution for their full understanding. Within this larger context, focusing on the relations between Italy and Egypt is of particular interest, for the Italian immigration to Egypt, although numerically lower with regard to other coeval phenomena of immigration, has been highly consequential from a cultural and political viewpoint.

EDURNE AROSTEGUI

University of the Basque Country

Biography

Edurne Arostegui is a graduate student at the University of the Basque Country since 2012. She received her Bachelor's Degree in History and Music at the University of California Berkeley in 2009, and her Master's in History at the UPV/EHU in 2014. Born and raised in Northern California, as the daughter of Spanish-Basque immigrants, she became interested in her past, choosing a reverse migration of sorts to Bilbao. There she began researching Basque migration to the United States under the guidance of Professor Óscar Álvarez Gila, focusing her attention to the creation of Basque-American identity within American society through the analysis of stereotypes and imagery in Western American Literature.

Abstract

The Construction of Basque-American Identity through the analysis of literary sources

Basque immigration to the United States began at the end of the nineteenth century with the California Gold Rush, but continued with the demand for shepherds in the West. This small community of Basques dispersed themselves in the area, creating a contact zone with local communities, while also retaining their Basque identity. The paper presented outlines research in progress on the stereotypes and imagery of Basques in Western American literature of the twentieth century, focusing on the work of Harry Sinclair Drago and Robert Laxalt, among other authors. The stereotypes presented in these novels not only give insight into the reception of these immigrants but were also transformed into markers of a new hybrid Basque-American identity. This investigation is part of a larger subject dealing with the formation of this identity through the analysis of history using literary sources.

In order to trace the origins and construction of Basque-American identity, stereotypes are located, deconstructed and contextualized through their recognition by the wider American public through the lens of migration history. The goal is to see when conformity becomes an apparent goal and when Basque imagery presented in novels

becomes engrained into stereotypes that then become markers of Basque representation and pride. The emphasis is on the creation of a hybrid identity and the implications of such representation in terms of recognition by receptive communities.

Keywords: Basque migration, Identity, Western novels, Stereotypes, American Society

INESE AUZIŅA SMITH

Latvian Documentation Centre and Archive (UK) and Latvian National Council
Great Britain

Biography

Inese Auziņa Smith was born in Rīga, Latvia, in 1943 and spent 1944 to 1949 in DP camps in Germany, thereafter emigrating to Australia and then to the USA in 1958. She studied at Ohio State University (BA, 1965). After receiving her MLS (1966) from the University of Michigan, she was a university librarian in the USA, Fiji and the UK, before becoming Lecturer in Information Science (1981–2010, now Visiting Fellow) at Loughborough University (UK). She is an elected member of the Latvian National Council in Great Britain since 1986 and Head of its Section on Cultural Documentation. She is the founder/curator of the Latvian Documentation Centre (LDC, est. 1988) and the Latvian Archive (est. 2002) in the UK. Inese has carried out research on Latvian exile libraries and publishing, as well as librarianship in Latvia, and is the author of many journal articles and a number of books. She was the editor of *Latvieši Lielbritānijā (Latvians in Great Britain)* – vol.1 published 1995, and is preparing vols. 2–4. Since retiring from teaching, Inese has devoted her time to developing the LDC archive, while cooperating with memory institutions in Latvia. She was awarded the Order of Three Stars for her services to Latvian culture in May 2001.

Abstract

Documenting the history and cultural identity of the Latvian diaspora in Brazil

Latvians in Brazil have a history which differs from that of Latvians in most other countries. It reaches back to the 1890s, when promises of land and opportunity brought thousands of immigrants from Latvia. The next wave came after the 1905 revolution and these settled in the newly founded town of Nova Odessa. Then in 1922 and 1923 about 2000 Baptists came and developed the colony of "Vārpa" and established the group holding of "Palma" in the jungle region of northeastern São Paulo state. The fourth wave came at the end of World War II, when approximately 200,000 Latvians fled from the Soviet army advancing a second time and ended up in displaced persons (DP) camps in the Western occupation zones of Germany. By 1950, most of them had emigrated to the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia and South America, with about 1000 settling in Brazil, mainly in São Paulo. Since 1992 the Latvian diaspora in Brazil has received an injection of new blood after the breakup of the Soviet Union and the renewal of independence of Latvia. It is estimated that now there are 10,000 to 25,000 people of Latvian descent in Brazil, settled mostly in two southern states, i.e., São Paulo and Santa Catarina.

The paper will outline the development of Latvian society in Brazil, how each of the five waves of new immigrants coped with settling in a land that was so different environmentally and culturally from their homeland. It will also discuss the current renaissance of Latvian consciousness and the formation in 2015 of a Latvian library and archive in Nova Odessa.

CENK BERKANT

Mugla University
Turkey

Biography

Cenk Berkant was born in Izmir, Turkey, graduated from Art History Department at the Aegean University in the same city. In 2005, he completed the M. A. program in Western and Contemporary Art at the Aegean University, with a thesis entitled "A French architect in Izmir: Raymond Charles Pears (1854-1929)". Later, he won the doctorate fellowship of University of Padua where he received his PhD degree in Art History with a thesis entitled "L'Impero Ottomano e l'Italia, le relazioni in architettura: il caso di Smirne" [Ottoman Empire and Italy, the relations in architecture: the case of Izmir]. After his PhD, he took part in post-doctoral research at History of Architecture Department of the University of Rome Tor Vergata. Currently, he works as an assistant professor at the Art History Department of Mugla University, Turkey.

Abstract

The Italian community of Izmir (Turkey) and its characteristic buildings in the city

The Aegean Islands and Izmir were important places for the Genoese and Venetian commercial colonies in the middle ages. Since the 18th century, Izmir's port had been one of the most important sites for trade between Western economies and Ottoman Empire. Rapid development and the great opportunities in Izmir, especially in the second half of the 19th century, attracted Italian immigrants as well. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the city had a cosmopolitan character and was inhabited by communities of various nationalities. At the time, Izmir was Ottoman Empire's second most populous city after Istanbul, counting more than 250,000 inhabitants. The descendants of the ex-Italian Maritime Republics and the new Italian immigrants constituted Izmir's Italian Community. In this paper I would like to introduce Italian characteristic buildings in Izmir as the Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1904) of Italian neo-medieval style by Luigi Rossetti and the Italian Girls School (1906) of neo-renaissance style by Stefano Molli.

FREJA GRY BØRSTING

The Danish Immigration Museum
Denmark

Biography

Freja Gry Børsting holds an M.A. in comparative literature and cultural representation from the University of Copenhagen.

She has worked as a curator at the Danish Immigration Museum for 6 years.

Her main responsibilities are the changing exhibits, the Museum's educational program, and public relations.

Abstract

Letting go of the reins. Audience involvement at The Danish Immigration Museum

As of its opening in 2012 The Danish Immigration Museum in Farum, Denmark, has worked actively to engage the public in the Museum's every day work with the representation of the history of the last 500 years of immigration to Denmark.

By both popular and political demand the Museum has gradually intensified this work and since 2015 has made co-creation as well as the audience-as-curator practice (as defined by Brown, Novak-Leonard, and Gilbride) a regular part of collection, exhibit and event planning.

This has led to such questions as which types of interaction is relevant for what the Museum aims to purvey and the Museum's wish to be an open museum with relevance for all citizen groups etc.?, Which criteria should the co-creation meet? And how should the results of the interaction with the public be tied in with the permanent exhibition?

The presentation will cover the thoughts behind the Museum's engagement of citizens both locally and nationally, as well as present the process of the Museum's (ongoing) moving from classical museum representation (by the hand of curators) through rethinking the Museum's professionalism and to reaching a more unmediated and unedited museum representation in which the Museum can move more effortlessly within the audience involvement spectrum.

It will show both the struggles with community engagement as well as the rewards; how the Museum benefits from community interaction – not only due to the more input, knowledge, and exposure to mention a few, but also due to how the interaction helps broaden the scope of the institution.

MARIA GIOVANNA CASSA

University Milano Bicocca
Italy

Biography

Maria Giovanna Cassa was born in 1979 lives in Brescia. Since 2002 she worked as a social worker with adults in urban marginal zones and mental health services. Deaf language translator from 2002 until now. In 2005 founder (president until the 2012) of Caffè e Kinkilibàonlus, Association promoting social and local development and cultural knowledge on migration and neighbourhoods, and since 2010 collaborates with CRONOS group Calvagesedella Riviera (BS) on ethnoclinic and cultural mediation. Since 2009 founder and member of Interazioni Association doing action-research, formation in volunteering sector and local community development. In 2013 receives the Master Degree in Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in the University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy with a thesis on urban anthropology about the inhabitants of a popular building sited in San Polo, Brescia. Since 2014 phd student in Social and Cultural Anthropology in the University of Milano Bicocca, Italy with a research on Italian migration to Morocco. Feel free to cut if it's too long, or to contact me if you need any other informations.

Abstract

Nord-Sud mobility, negotiating a sense of belonging in Italian families living outwith Europe

The paper discusses the first findings of a research conducted in Morocco with Italian migrants today. It will present ethnographical case studies highlighting the negotiating processes of building families and a sense of belonging with, and in-between, the Italian and Moroccan institutions network and law. With Sayad, anthropology views *migrations* as a phenomenon that claims to connect multiple sites and cultural systems: emigration and immigration are two parts of an unique *total social fact*, the many aspects of the countries involved (social, religious, political organization, ideas about the future) are to be considered as spaces where imaginaries and identities are continuously negotiated and rebuilt. Using this theoretical framework the practices, working towards a sense of family, will be analyzed in relation to both Italian and Moroccan context. Family choices are deeply connected to all the aspects described above. The paper will particularly focus on how the bureaucratic system and institutions affect peoples' everyday practices. The choice of where to buy or rent a house, the names given to children, bureaucratic procedures and paperwork relating to claiming (or not claiming) the rights of citizenship are not, from an anthropological perspective, just context data. They can also be seen as a Foucaultian *dispositive* that people can bypass and dialogue with creating spaces of agency in the interstice of the law.

This focus should not only improve the understanding of the contexts involved in the migration but also work towards highlighting the emergence of a new "European transnational space of mobility" and a generation dealing with multiple emplacements.

Nord/sud migration allows us shift the gaze into the mirror (Sayad) to look for an Italian migration culture through history and today.

ANTRA CELMINA

Latvians Abroad – Museum and Research Centre
Latvia

Biography

AntraCelmiņa is a genealogist specializing in Latvian genealogy and board member of the Latvians Abroad – Museum and Research Centre. Born in Canada to a family of Latvian Second World War refugees, understanding the past and how it related to the present and the future has always been of paramount importance. Pursuing post-secondary education in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Antra is a graduate of Carleton University's European Studies program (2007) and Algonquin College's Applied Museum Studies program (2012). Antra has been writing on Latvian genealogy in English for six and a half years, and moved to Latvia two years ago to further her work as a genealogist. Her instructional manual on Latvian genealogy research, *Getting Started with Latvian Research*, will be published later this year.

As a board member of the Latvians Abroad – Museum and Research Centre, Antra has worked on projects relating to Canadian and American Latvians, including the summer 2015 exhibition on Latvians in Canada at the Latvian National Library, and the forthcoming bilingual website on the early 20th century Latvian community of Lincoln County, Wisconsin, USA.

Abstract

Genealogy as a Method for the Restoration of Identity and Diaspora-Homeland Ties after the Iron Curtain: The Latvian Example

The occupation of Latvia by the Soviet Union during the Second World War resulted in thousands of Latvian refugees fleeing to the West, first to Displaced Persons Camps in Germany, Denmark and other Western European countries, and then emigrating further to new homes in Canada, the United States, Australia and other countries. The Iron Curtain cut off most communication between the refugees and their family and friends back in Latvia, with full ties only being restored some fifty years later.

In the interim, while many Latvians in the diaspora maintained their cultural identities, establishing Latvian schools, newspapers and other organizations, others wished to put the trauma of war behind them, assimilating into their new countries and passing on very little about their pre-war lives to their children and grandchildren. Now with the passing of these older generations, descendants of these refugees are seeking to reconnect with their lost Latvian identity and heritage, and in the absence of family stories, turn to the documentary evidence that remains as a method to find meaning in their family history and what brought them to where they are today.

Since Latvian independence was regained, the combined power of extensive archival material and social media has fuelled opportunities for diaspora Latvians to learn about their family history, travel to Latvia and connect with long-lost cousins. Understanding the past, not only on an abstract level but on a personal level is what helps individuals understand who they are, and in these examples, learn what being Latvian means to them in a modern global world.

JAVIER COLODRÓN VALBUENA

University of Santiago de Compostela

Biography

Javier ColodrónValbuena (Palencia, 1986). BA in History from the University of Valladolid (2012) and MA in Contemporary History from the University of Santiago de Compostela. PhD at USC in Historia Contemporánea, focusing on anarchist movement and immigration process in Cuba. Advisor: Dra Pilar Cagiao Vila.

Javier Colodrón is also member of the USC research team HISTAMERICA and takes part in the research project EM2014/013 financed by Xunta de Galicia. His research interests are migratory movements between Europe and Latin America and their socio-political influences. He had presented papers at several national and international conferences and his following works have recently been published: "El discurso anarquista en la Cuba colonial: de la ortodoxia al "anarconacionalismo"" En Calvo González, P. *Discursos e ideoloxías de derechas e izquirdas en América Latina y Europa*. Santiago de Compostela: USC, 2015; "El anarquismo cubano decimonónico: de la fábrica a las trincheras", En Canedo-Argüelles, T. *América, cruce de miradas*. Madrid: AEA y Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, 2016.

Abstract

Galicians: the baton of Cuban anarchism (1880-1898)

During the nineteenth century, the population policy in Cuba was changing in parallel to the economic, social, cultural and political transformations on the island. With a stable model of capitalist production, the 1880s means the beginning of a massive arrival of immigrants to the ports of the Antillean country. Those displaced people, mostly workers, had been in contact with the internationalist trends that dominated the European labour movement at the end of the century. Consequently, an important qualitative contribution was made to the insular labour organization.

Spain, especially Galicia, was the main exporter of workforce toward Cuba during that period. Since the sixties, the anarchism ideas had been spreading through the peninsula thanks to the diffusion of the First International emissaries sent by Bakunin. Under those principles, the Spanish workers began to create working-class organizations in order to guide their fight for emancipation. Spanish immigrants successfully reproduced this associative model in Cuba. Taking advantage of the existing societies on the island –Socorros Mutuos, regional societies, casinos...- the internationalists created an union structure inspired by the Iberian anarchist federations. Although the labour movement in Galicia was not known for its anarchist no combative character, the Galicians led the new libertarians organizations. The aim of this paper is to examine the characteristics of this kind of societies in Cuba, establishing also parallels with their Spanish counterparts. Additionally, the role played by the Galician community within the aforementioned entities will be analysed. Thus, this paper can be consider as an opportunity to show a new research line within the migratory studies, with special attention to a new emigrant profile: the Galician anarchist.

JEAN-BARTHELEMI DEBOST

Musée national de l'histoire de l'immigration (Paris)
France

Biography

Post graduate in contemporary African history at the University of Paris I Sorbonne in 1984 (Image of the Black in the French popular press from 1880 to 1890), Jean Barthélemy Debost is an associate member of the scientific interest group "Heritage Institutions and intercultural practices" (2010-2015).

He has coordinated for 10 years (1990- 2000) a youth image education system on the territories under the urban policy (popular neighborhood where the social and urban hardship are pronounced) in Île-de-France carried by the Ministry of culture and the Ministry of social Affairs: "A Summer at the movies – Cinéville".

Jean Barthélemy Debost then joined the Seine-Saint-Denis county (northern suburbs of Paris) to participate in the creation of the Cultural Heritage Department.

Since 2013, he leads the department of Network and Partnerships of the National Museum of Immigration History. In this establishment created in 2007, this unique department, for a cultural institution of this nature, develops partnership actions between the Museum, local authorities, associations on the themes of history, memory and heritage of immigration.

Abstract

How the Musée national de l'histoire de l'immigration respond to migrations crisis in Europe?

In France, the migration crisis took place at the same time than the terrorists attacks of January and November 2015 in Paris and Saint Denis. If these events seems to have no connection, they gave the pace of the daily life of the museum.

Just after January, we have been solicited by associations or local authorities, to answer questions as «How can we reinforce the transmission of the values of the Republic?», «Should we redefine the concept of laicity as it was defined in 1905?». And it last until now.

September the 2nd: the Aylan's photo goes through the world. On September the 12th: the museum houses round tables, street artists demonstration, movie festival, focused on: changing the perception of migration. We received 3000 visitors.

On November the 10th 2015, the museum opened its new exhibition «Frontières». It's idea raised in 2011 in the context of the «Arabian Spring» when the migratory flow was knocking on the French-Italian border. In 2015 «Frontières» suddenly met the urge of nowadays European migratory crisis.

The way we respond or we were asked to respond questioned our mission: as a museum of history, do we have to answer at immediate situations.

MARIA LUISA DI MARTINO

University of Deusto (Bilbao)

Biography

Ph.D. Candidate in “Human Rights: ethical, social and political challenges in a changing world” at University of Deusto (Bilbao-Spain). Research topics: international migration and identity, gender perspective in migration, immigrants’ integration into labour market and skilled migration.

Since April 2015 Research Assistant at University of Deusto. Expert in development studies, intercultural philosophy approach, interseccional and gender mainstreaming.

I have been working in the social sector, trade union, as responsible for international relations and project advisor. I was also involved in international organizations as the United Nations Development Programme (Dominican Republic) and at European level in the Youth Committee of the European Trade Union Confederation in the last 10 years.

Abstract

Migrant Women’s Career Paths in the Basque Country: a reconstruction of Identity

This paper aims to explore the post-migration career paths and personal experience of skilled migrant women in the context of the Basque Country.

The main aims of this study are to explore the highly skilled migrant women’s positions in the labour market of the Basque Country, and to understand how their process of identity (re)construction is held, exploring their personal and professional trajectories from origin to the host country, identifying their main strengths in their migration experience, as well as the dynamics to get over the obstacles or difficulties that they have found.

This paper is structured in two parts. In the first part, I will introduce briefly the theoretical framework: a) the social constructionism, which includes aspects of symbolic interactionism, in order to define women’s “identity” as a unity between internal and external dimensions of the person; and b) the gender perspective, according to the feminist critical theory.

Moreover, I will explain the creation of the criteria for the selection of highly skilled migrant women and situation of skilled migration in the context of the Basque Country. In which sectors they are working? Did they suffer temporary disempowerment or inadequacy between educational level and job position? How they achieve to match educational level and job position? Which are the mechanisms and dynamics that allowed them to go forwards, or settle down in the Basque Country?

In the second part, I will discuss the methodological strategy and the qualitative method of the life stories; the selection criteria of key informers; and I will present the relevant results from the analysis of some life stories. Finally, I will confirm some key elements presented in previous researches, and analyse some relevant aspects emerged from their narratives for the debate, such as a resilience value, their personal struggle for recognition and gender equality.

SIMONE EICK

German Emigration Center Bremerhaven
Germany

Biography

2003 – 2005 head of science during the development of the museum German Emigration Center at Andreas Heller Architects & Designer in Hamburg. Since 2006 director of the museum in Bremerhaven. Frequent research trips to the USA and publications about the German migration and its presentation in museums. In 2012 the museum opened a new permanent exhibit about 300 years of immigration history to Germany. In over 20 special exhibits the German Emigration Center has shown different aspects about German communities in the USA, Argentina and Australia. Also there were exhibits about the German-Russian and German-Turkish communities in Germany.

Abstract

Becoming a Palatine: The „ poor protestant refugees” from Germany and their different identities in London and New York 1709 – 1760

In 1709, the following rumor circulated in the German southwest: the British Queen was giving away land in the British colonies in North America. The rumor was even printed in a book, a promotional publication for the British colony, Carolina.

Over 13,000 Germans from over 40 Southwest German principalities followed the rumor. They came to London via Rotterdam. The Britons called them the „poor protestant refugees” even though most of them were settler migrants. To give these „refugees” a protestant identity was important for the British who were tired of the religious conflicts in their own country. The Catholics were send back to Germany. Soon the Germans called themselves victims of the French which sounded good for the British who were fighting for centuries now with the French. Finally they called the Germans „the Palatines” even though most of them were not but nobody wanted to list all of these 40 territories the Germans came from. So the Germans called themselves Palatines in letter and petitions. Only a few of the "Palatines" succeeded in reaching the British colonies in North America. After they were given work instead of land some of them left in search of the land they considered promised to them. They moved to the vicinity of an Iroquois settlement and found the land they had been dreaming of for years. But in 1721 they lost the land when the British claimed it was theirs. Some moved further north, some to Pennsylvania. They founded communities which stayed „German” for many generations. This last identity was not given to them by others: finally they choosed their own identity.

JOSÉ MANUEL ESTÉVEZ SAÁ

University of ACoruña / Amergin

Biography

Prof. José Manuel Estévez Saá, Ph.D (English), LL.M.Eur (Law), M.Phil (Politics & Sociology), is Senior-Tenured Lecturer at the University of A Coruña and The Amergin University Institute of Research in Irish Studies. He has enjoyed teaching positions at the University of Santiago de Compostela and at the University of Seville. He has been Visiting Professor at the University of California (UCSB) and at the City University of New York (CCNY). His fields of research are Anglo-American and European Studies, Contemporary Literature, Foreign Policy and International Relations, and Cultural Studies, on which he has published books, editions and coeditions such as *Cultura de Supervivencia vs. Cultura de Progreso* (2002), *Sociedades y Culturas: Nuevas formas de aproximación literaria y cultural* (2004), *Popular Culture and Popular Literature: Expressions and Approaches in Irish, Anglo-American and Other (Con)Texts* (2005). He is Principal Investigator (PI) of R+D Projects of the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, and the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation.

Abstract

Cartographies of Contemporary Migrations and Transcultural Identities in Twenty-First Century English and American Literature

This contribution intends to present the research carried out by a group of scholars from different Spanish and foreign universities who are working on the topic of the representation of contemporary migrations in literature. After briefly referring to a previous research project entitled *New Typologies of European (E/Im) Migration and their Representation in Twenty-First-Century Literature in English* (Ref. FFI2012-38790), I shall expose our latest project, whose main purpose is to revise the map of contemporary migrations through recent literature in English, paying attention to texts that depict new migration flows across Europe, as well as from Europe to North America; fictions that reflect the latest transfers from the American Continent to Europe; narratives that recreate the migratory movements from Latin America to the United States; and recent literature focusing on those migratory synergies from the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia to Europe and North America. We identify and analyse how contemporary Anglophone writers from all over the world are using their fictions to register the newest migratory flows ushered in by the 21st century, often anticipating the work of sociologists, historians and leaders. From a theoretical perspective, the project intends to build a bridge between, on the one hand, theorists who vindicate the possibilities of interculturalism and multiculturalism ("The Cattle-Modood debate" 2016); and, on the other, the transcultural postulates foregrounded by scholars such as Arianna Dagnino (2015). As we reveal, transculturalism deploys human exchanges from a more realistic, balanced and ethical perspective, taking into account the chances of success, but also the difficulties, silences and misunderstandings inherent in contemporary cultural relations. We, therefore, vindicate the interest of transculturalism for the analysis of the cartographies of contemporary migrations represented in recent literature in English, and prove the usefulness of notions such as transcultural writer and reader, transculturation, translingualism, transpatriate, or transcultural novel.

MARGARITA ESTÉVEZ SAÁ

University of Santiago de Compostela

Biography

Margarita Estévez Saá is Senior Lecturer in English and American Literature at the University of Santiago de Compostela. Her research interests include the work of James Joyce and, more recently, contemporary Irish fiction by women. She has already published essays in which she studied the topic of immigration in recent Irish fiction, such as “Antidotes to Celtic Tiger Ireland in Contemporary Irish Fiction: Anne Haverty’s *The Free and the Easy* and ÉillísNíDhuibne’s *Fox, Swallow, Scarecrow*” (Netbiblo, 2010) and “Immigration in Celtic Tiger and post-Celtic Tiger Novels” (Manchester University Press, 2013). She has also read contemporary novels in English from a transcultural perspective in a couple of articles that have appeared in different journals with the titles “Transnationalism and Transculturality in Twenty-First-Century Irish Novels” (*Nordic Irish Studies*, 2015) “Trauma and Transculturalism in Contemporary Fictional Memories of the 9/11 Terrorist Attacks” (*Critique*, 2016).

Abstract

Contemporary Migrations and the Republic of Ireland: A Literary Record

Ireland has been traditionally referred to as Galicia’s sister country by outstanding intellectuals since the first decades of the twentieth century. The allegedly common Celtic heritage, resembling nationalist and linguistic vindications, similar green landscape, and a shared history of emigration are some of the features that have linked both communities.

Notwithstanding, paying attention to the recent history of Ireland, we discover how in the last decades the question of migration in the two countries has undergone a very different path since, while Galicia continues to witness the exodus of its population, the Emerald Isle has evolved from being a nation of emigrants to becoming the recipient of foreigners. More interestingly, not only economic migrants or political exiles are arriving massively to the island, but also tourists and expatriates.

The present paper demonstrates how the most outstanding contemporary Irish writers are recording the wide canvas of immigrants who are radically changing the human landscape of the island, as well as neatly describing the social, cultural and economic context that has favoured their arrival and settlement in Ireland.

Among others, we shall refer to texts such as Chris Binchy’s *Open-Handed* (2008), Marsha Mehran’s *Rosewater and Soda Bread: A Novel* (2009), Peter Cunningham’s *Capital Sins* (2010), Hugo Hamilton’s *Hand in Fire* (2010), Elizabeth Wassell’s *Sustenance* (2011), Anne Enright’s *The Green Road* (2015), or Edna O’Brien’s *The Little Red Chairs* (2016).

Particular attention will be paid to the contrast between the writers’ attitude in relation to the topic when depicting the years of economic welfare and the more recent display of the problems of immigration in Ireland after the financial collapse of 2008.

PADDY FITZGERALD

Mellon Centre for Migration Studies, Ulster American Folk Park, Omagh
Northern Ireland

Abstract

Irish and Basque Diasporas: A Comparative Analysis

This presentation will begin by considering some of the ways in which we might deconstruct the concept of Irish Diasporic cultural identity. What might be thought of as a well-defined and unitary identity will, in fact, be shown to have been quite heterogeneous throughout the early modern and modern periods. Thereafter the bulk of the presentation will seek to enhance analytical focus by considering the evolving Irish Diaspora (1600 to present) within a comparative frame of reference alongside the Basque equivalent. In addition to some general features such as spatial distribution and chronological development, the presenter will address three specific dimensions of cultural identity – namely music and song, food and drink and sport.

MARÍA FOUZ MORENO

University of Oviedo
Spain

Biography

Maria Fouz Moreno has a degree in Teaching Musical Education by the University of Santiago de Compostela and she also holds a degree in History and Musical Sciences by the University of Oviedo. She has a Master in Musical Patrimony by the universities of Oviedo, Granada and International of Andalucía.

She is currently a PhD student in the doctoral program “Música en la España de los Siglos XIX y XX” (Music in the 19th and 20th centuries Spain) by the University of Oviedo, and she is writing the doctoral dissertation “El compositor Isidro Maiztegui en el cine y la música española: migraciones, modernización e identidad” under the supervisión of the Professor Julio R. OgasJofre. She is part of the Research Group in Contemporary Music from Spain and Latin America "Diapente XXI" GIMCEL. She has been awarded a Severo Ochoa Scholarship from the Principado de Asturias for her formation as researcher and teacher.

Abstract

Galician Music, Emigration and Otherness: the Presence of Galicia in the Musical Production of Argentinian Composers from mid-twentieth Century

Galician Music, Emigration and Otherness: the Presence of Galicia in the Musical Production of Argentinian Composers from mid-twentieth Century.

The spirit of the Galician emigration and its desolation facing Spain's situation after the Civil War meet in the Argentinian territory to maintain the tradition of the distant land. Music plays an important role in this rescue of the roots, resulting in an interesting revival of Galician music outside the borders of the Iberian Peninsula within the field of academic creation.

The realization of this musical reality introduces two lines of investigation and reflection from the perspective of otherness and the building of the nation. The first focuses on the reading and representation that Galician musical historiography makes of the "other music", that is to say, that carried out at the overseas Galicia. Here you can see how, with a few exceptions, the academic history of Galician music is written only in relation to the one which is composed within its territory, despite the long migratory tradition that Galicia brings in its history. In this case we will focus on those "other" Galician musical demonstrations by descendants of Galician composers such as J.J. Castro and Roberto Caamaño.

The second line of work focuses on the analysis of cultural and musical circumstances leading a composer born outside Galicia to take as part of his own identity that "other" music bequeathed by his ancestors. In this sense, this study starts from observing the cultural and creative process that leads the musician to take Galician music as a constituent part of his idiosyncrasy, which constitutes otherness within the scope of the River Plate academic music. A case of particular importance is that of Isidro Maiztegui that being a direct descendant of emigrants, decided to integrate the Galician music in his creations after establishing a direct contact with the native culture.

MARÍA GONZÁLEZ BLANCO

University of Santiago de Compostela

Biography

Ph.D. student in the department of Theory of Education, History of Education and Social Pedagogy at the University of Santiago de Compostela, working under the supervision of Prof. Vicente Peña Saavedra and Prof. M^a Esther Olveira Olveira. Her previous studies were a B.A. in Music Education (2007), a Bachelor's degree in Pedagogy (2012) and a Master's Degree in Education, Cultural Diversity and Community Development (2015) at the University of Santiago de Compostela.

Abstract

New migrations from Galicia to Germany: educational profiles and social networks

This research is part of the work titled *Approaching the emigration process of Galician young adults in Germany at present: educational profile, employment and expectations*. That I did last year under the direction of professor Vicente Peña Saavedra as the Final Project for my Master Degree in Education, Cultural Diversity and Community Development at the University of Santiago de Compostela.

One of the aims of this study was to research the educational profile and the employment of Galician young adults emigrated to Germany. Nevertheless, in this conference we will focus on the main results with respect to the self-perception, the social relationships and the expectations of this demographic group.

The methodology that I used was a qualitative method of a sample of 34 Galician young adults that have emigrated to Germany, between the ages of 22 and 41, with existing social network profiles. The main methods I used were semi-structured interviews and on-line questionnaires that I disseminated through the Internet.

In relation to the results, we can confirm that this group was well received in Germany. Most of them take part in different celebrations and activities in the cities and towns where they live.

Finally, the conclusions that we obtained facilitate a first approach towards a better knowledge of this recent migratory phenomenon, and they represent a first step in the continuance of my research about this new social reality.

ELISA GOSSO

University of Turin
Italy

Biography

Elisa Gosso is Ph.D. candidate in Anthropological Sciences at the University of Turin. Her research project focuses on Waldensian migrations, transnational post-migratory Waldensian communities and return visits. She did ethnographic multi-sited fieldworks in Germany, United States and South America (Argentina and Uruguay) and she recently published some papers and book contributions on the subject.

She graduated in 2009 in Social Anthropology with a research on Alpine Anthropology in the Piedmontese Waldensian Valleys. On the subject she published some essays for the Waldensian Society for Studies. Her previous researches affect the history of the Waldensian migration to South America. She recently presented papers on her Ph.D. research topic at the 2013 and 2015 AEMI Conference in Karlstad (Sweden) and Turin (Italy), at the 2015 TRANSMIG (IMISCOE) Conference at the University of Malmö (Sweden) and at the 2015 Museo delle Religioni "Raffaele Pettazzoni" Conference in Velletri, Rome (Italy). Her last publications concern transnational studies, anthropology of food (religion and food) and anthropology of consciousness (deepening particularly in the religious mysticism and in the notion of identity).

Abstract

"Iglesias de trasplante": Protestant migration to South America between autonomy and attachment to the Mother Church. The case of the Waldensians

The term *iglesias del trasplante*, "transplanted churches", was used in the 1970s by Valdo Villalpando, Christiane Lalive d'Épinay and Epps Dwain, in order to define European Protestant churches whose members migrated to Argentina and established ethnic units based on their religious belonging. This paper focuses on one of these cases: the migration of Waldensian people from Piedmont, Italy, to Uruguay and Argentina and the creation of a South-American Waldensian Church.

The first and most substantial wave of Waldensian migration to South America was part of the great stream of European emigration from the second half of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century (and only stopped after World War II). The emigrated community always counted on the Mother Church as a mediator in order to face the process of adaptation to the new society. At the same time, its aspiration to self-determination led to a long process of separation which culminated in 1962 with the establishment of the autonomous *Iglesia Evangélica Valdense del Río de la Plata*. Today, the South-American Waldensian Church swings between two attitudes: on one hand, she faces the problems of its everyday life in South America and, on the other hand, she reveals nostalgia for the motherland, trying to build bridges between the *rioplatense* community and the Italian one. Based on historical-anthropological and ethnographic researches, this paper aims to critically analyse the role of the Mother Church in the process of migration and integration of the Waldensian community in Uruguay and Argentina, and to investigate the transnational connections that exist today between the emigrants' descendants and the Italian sister congregation.

SAHRA-JOSEPHINE HJORTH

Aalborg University & The Danish Immigration Museum
Denmark

Biography

PhD Fellow Sahra-Josephine Hjorth is researching the implications of ICT usage on decision-making before, during and after migration as well as ICT and belonging. She specifically focuses on 'first-movers' and descendants of Romanian and Turkish heritage in her research. Miss Hjorth's research is conducted in collaboration with the Danish Immigration Museum and Aalborg University. She is particularly fascinated with online and offline spaces of belonging and is the co-founder of the eLearning platform CanopyLAB. CanopyLAB is a conversation-based, activism-driven eLearning platform designed specifically for the global youth, which casts cultural institutions and NGOs in the role of facilitators and content providers online.

Abstract

Social media usage among Romanian labour migrants in Denmark: Exploring types of usage and implications

In this paper I make a contribution to the emerging literature on immigrants and ICT usage. First and foremost, I argue that Romanian labour migrant's usage of ICT and social media in particular continues to transform what information is available to them prior to migrating to Denmark and after immigrating. I set out to demonstrate how an online forum and the union have become powerful tools in a fight against social dumping and exploitative employers in the agricultural sector. ICT helps many of the Romanian migrants activate entirely new networks which do not consist of strong or weak ties; but rather digital migrant networks composed of strangers who never meet, yet still make use of each other's social capital in order to obtain better work conditions, compensation in cases of exploitation and information about the rights they have on the Danish labour market. Finally, I question whether Danish employers are, in fact, interested in offering equal rights and equal pay.

Key words: Immigration, ICT, social media, labour migrants, labour market, digital migrant network, social capital, strong and weak ties, social dumping, exploitation.

SARA INGROSSO

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich
Germany

Biography

Doctoral Candidate, Doctoral Study Program, Graduate School Language & Literature – Class of Language, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich.

Thesis: Erwerb des Deutschen und Mehrsprachigkeit im aktuellen Migrationskontext. Sprachbiographische Erzählungen junger Italiener/innen in Deutschland (Acquisition of German and Multilingualism in the Current Migration Context: Language Biographies and Narratives of Young Italians in Germany).

Advisors: Prof. Dr. Thomas Krefeld, Prof. Dr. Claudia Maria Riehl.

10.2015 – present: Doctoral Study Program, Graduate School Language & Literature – Class of Language, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany.

Presentations at Conferences: 02.2016: XII Doctoral Colloquium in Linguistics LIMES at the Department of Romance Languages at the Universität Kassel, Germany.

Scholarships: 04.2016 – present. Scholarship, FAZIT Stiftung

Abstract

Italian Newcomers to Germany and Cultural Identity

After the massive migration of foreign workers from the 1950s to the early 1970s changed Germany, a new form of post-modern migration (Pichler: 2002) has taken place from the early 2000s from Southern European Countries to Germany. However, a high number of immigrants from Italy remains uncounted. These increasing arrivals (2014-2015 the number of Italians living in Munich increased by 1,362 units and amounts to 27,340 people¹) mean an unequivocal change in the sociological extent of the research horizon, primarily because of changes in the target and original socio-cultural society over the last decades, which influenced the profiles of newcomers. Most of the immigrants are well-educated and acquired a university degree before leaving their home country. The present contribution shows the first results of a pilot study from 2014, the basis of the current PhD research proposal. Starting from a sociohistorical remark to describe these new immigration forms and their diversity, due to the heterogeneity of the professional contexts in which newcomers are included, this paper will demonstrate their identity perceptions as “italiani all'estero.” In this paper, the investigation focuses on the contemporary first generation of Italian immigrants to analyse their language and identity attitude in the new migration context. This leads to the central question, in which way the identity attitude towards the target society is perceived and to what extent it influences their perceived inclusion. To demonstrate this, a semi-structured interview has been carried out with 21 Italian people between 21 and 46 who left their home country and moved to Munich between 1999 and 2013. After that, all verbal contents have been transcribed through GAT (discourse analysis) conventions and measured. Their subject-centred perspective is therefore favoured: this means that the collected biographical data build the basis for the investigation.

CRISTINA LÓPEZ MORENO

Sheffield Hallam University
Great Britain

Biography

Cristina López is a graduate of Filología Inglesa from Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain. She completed her MPhil with University of Liverpool in 2001 and has been working for Sheffield Hallam University since 1999, where she is currently a Senior Lecturer in Spanish Studies and Course Leader for the language degrees. Previous to that, she taught Spanish at the University of Liverpool and Cirencester College, both in the UK.

Cristina's research interests focus on the effects of the 2008 economic crisis on unemployment and on population movements in Spain. Another of her research areas is student migration and its impact on graduate employability skills. She is the author of *España Contemporánea*, a textbook on modern Spain which is widely used in higher education in many countries. She has also written a Spanish language textbook, *Unaño en España* and in addition, she has presented her research on a number of UK and international academic events.

Abstract

Spanish post-2008 migration outflows: media narrative versus statistical "reality"

The aim of this study is to discuss the post-2008 emigration trends of Spain-born population in the context of a Spanish media discourse. The high unemployment levels experienced in Spain since the emergence of the recent economic crisis have triggered significant migration outflows which have been widely and negatively reported upon by the media. Emigration is almost uniformly portrayed as a widespread phenomenon. When analysing the relevant statistical data, however, a different picture emerges. The vast majority of the emigrating contingent is actually not Spanish natives; but foreign immigrants who have gained Spanish nationality and now either return to their home countries or emigrate to a third country. Evidence shows, therefore, that the media greatly overestimates the incidence of the emigrating phenomenon in terms of the native population. The trend as represented by the available statistical sources is, indeed, minimal; however, official statistics are problematic as they rely on migrants' registration with the relevant foreign consulates.

Another focus of the media's attention is the educational or academic level of the emigrating contingent. A narrative of a country experiencing brain drain, where the brightest and most talented are forced to leave in order to realise their professional potential, is regularly put forward by the Spanish media. However, evidence shows that although Spanish migrants are generally well-qualified, they often lack the work-based experience, foreign language proficiency and employability skills needed to function effectively in the modern, globalised work environment. Additionally, migration tends to be short-term as migrants generally do not plan to settle abroad indefinitely. In this context, I will challenge the media's portrayal of emigration as negative for Spain and argue that it provides migrants with an opportunity to gain a global skill-set and become more employable on their return to Spain.

MARÍA JESÚS LORENZO MODIA

Universty of ACoruña

Biography

María Jesús Lorenzo Modia is Full Professor of English Literature at Universidade da Coruña, Spain, and Dean of the Faculty of Philology. Her main research interests are modern and contemporary literature by women, translation, reception and cultural studies. She has directed various research projects on the cultural relationships between Galicia and the English speaking world and edited several collections of essays on language and literature. She has published on a wide range of topics in academic journals, and has contributed chapters to several international books, such as “The Reception of George Eliot in Spain” (*The Reception of George Eliot in Europe*, Bloomsbury/Continuum, 2016) and edited *Ex-sistere: Women’s Mobility in Contemporary Irish, Welsh and Galician Literatures* (CSP, 2016).

Abstract

Migration in Belfast during the Troubles and its Literary Representation.

The present paper is part of the research project “Ex-sistere” on Galician and Irish women’s mobility and migration.¹ The author discusses here the main conclusions of her contributions to the book *Ex-sistere* (2016): M. J. Lorenzo-Modia “On Not Leaving Belfast in Trouble: MedbhMcGuckian as a Symbol of Irish Resistance”.² During the Troubles exile to the Republic, the United Kingdom or other countries was a constant feature in the lives of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland. Self-imposed or forced expatriation was felt as the only way out of an unbearable situation for the people, including teachers, intellectuals, artists and writers. However, others, specifically the poet MedbhMcGuckian decided to stay, conceiving of this position both as a private decision and as that of the bard who cannot live far from the people and the land who make her poems possible. Mobility—or rather the lack of it—is explored as a symbol of resistance.

¹ “Ex-sistere: la movilidad de las mujeres en las literaturas gallega e irlandesa contemporáneas”, funded by the Spanish Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad FFI2012-35872.

² *Ex-sistere: Women’s Mobility in Contemporary Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Galician Writers*. Ed. M^a Jesús Lorenzo Modia. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Press, 2016.

TINA MAGAZZINI

University of Deusto, Human Rights Institute / University of Sussex, School of Global Studies

Biography

Tina Magazzini is a Marie Curie Junior Researcher in the “Human Rights: Ethical, Social and Political Challenges” program at the University of Deusto and Research Associate at the University of Sussex. She graduated in Political Science from the University of Florence and holds a Master’s degree in International Relations from the City College of New York. Her research interests are in the fields of migration and integration policies, Roma identity politics, social inequalities, discrimination, group rights and cultural rights. She is a member of the European Academic Network on Romany Studies, IPSA, APSA, ECPR, IMISCOE, as well as of the UACES CRN ‘Romanis in Europe’. Previously to moving to Bilbao she worked with a number of NGOs, think tanks and the European Commission in the areas of community development, Roma inclusion, indigenous and minority rights in Italy, the US, Guatemala, Belgium and Hungary. Her current research investigates the theoretical and conceptual strengths and weaknesses of diversity management policies that target the Roma population in Western Europe. She conducted semi-structured interviews with policymakers in Italy and Spain, and took advantage of the Integrim MCN Film School to conduct photo and video elicitation exercises revolving around the concepts of stereotype and discrimination.

Abstract

Policing Roma Integration between Diversity Recognition and Deconstruction of the Mainstream

Roma international mobility has strongly contributed to the Europeanization of the “Roma issue”. It was largely the political response of governments to the arrival of foreign (albeit European) Roma in their territories that convinced EU institutions to adopt a common framework for Roma integration. However, the formal recognition of a “Roma people” as a transnational minority, as well the adoption of Roma ethnicity as an organizing principle for the redistributive policies pursued by the European Union is anything but free of incoherencies. Such mobility reawakens and shifts the policy debate on the relation between socio-economic redistribution and identity recognition. This dilemma is mostly reflected in the questions of whether, why, and how the welfare-based public action towards “ethnic migrants” falls into the previous work with “ethnic nationals”, or, conversely, whether it has to do with policies addressing other immigrants. This paper draws on fieldwork conducted in Italy and Spain— both countries of recent immigration— with interviews to the policy-makers responsible in each country for the conception and design of the National Strategies for Roma Integration (requested by the European Commission in 2011 with Communication 173). By looking at both the policy framework and at the underlying ideas about integration held by the policy-makers in charge of these measures, I attempt to assess how pre-conceived ideas about different understandings of integration inform the policies in place.

Keywords: Roma integration policies, EU migration policies, cultural diversity, Spain, Italy

RAQUEL MARTÍNEZ BUJÁN

University of A Coruña (ESOMI)

Biography

Raquel Martínez-Buján is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Sociology at the Universidade da Coruña (Spain) and develops her research work with ESOMI Team (International Research Team on Sociology of Migration). Her main areas of expertise are social policy and employment, sociology of care and the family and dynamics of Latin-American migration. Specifically, her major research projects have focused on the analysis of female migratory flows and care needs within families. This line of research has been developed within the context of social policy, addressing the impact of public social protection programmes on the emergence of an irregular and ethnicity-based care labour market. Finally, her research also targets the study of international Latin American migratory flows and their insertion in the labour market.

Abstract

Mobility Strategies and Gender in a Context of Economic Crisis in Galicia.

This paper explores which have been the mobility strategies of immigrants residing in Galicia during the global financial crisis. In particular, the analysis focuses on identifying migration and return patterns and on establishing the relationship between such displacements and the changes experienced by the Galician labour market during the Great Recession. In this regard, we argue that in Galicia there is a specific migration typology that differs from the one found in Spain as a whole. The complex migration networks that this region has weaved on a historic level with Latin American and European countries have resulted in a heterogeneity in migration flows where economic migrants and descendants of emigrated and returned Galicians live together. From the data gathered by the Residential Variations Statistics, the Municipal Register of Inhabitants and the Labour Force Survey, this migration heterogeneity is characterised and the unequal impact of the economic crisis according to gender and geographical area of origin is studied.

SOLANGE MASLOWSKI

Center For Comparative Law
Faculty of Law- Charles University in Prague
Czech Republic

Biography

SolangeMaslowski is a senior French researcher at the Center for Comparative Law of the Faculty of law of Charles University in Prague. She holds a Ph.D. in European Law from the University of Toulouse 1 (France) and from the Faculty of Law of Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic). During her doctoral studies, she worked on the field of the harmonization of law, focusing on the reprisal of the *acquiscommunautaire* by the Czech Republic. She is now researching the field of the right of Union citizens and of their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. She is leading one Czech research project on Selective issues deriving from the transposition and implementation of Directive 2004/38/EC in five Member states (France, Germany, England, Poland, Czech Republic, and Romania).

Abstract

Freedom of movement of persons in the outermost regions of the EU: the case of Reunion island

The outermost regions of the EU are territories that are fully part of the EU but are situated outside of continental Europe. The European Union possesses nine outermost regions (six French, two Portuguese and one Spanish). The *acquiscommunautaire* do apply to these specific regions, which belong to the Member States of the EU. Nevertheless these regions benefit from special derogations or benefits because of their insularity, economic and social situations, and remoteness from continental Europe. EU law on the freedom of movement of persons also applies outside of the European continent, in these regions, which act as external borders of the EU with the wider world. However, these territories are not part of the Schengen area and specific regulations are therefore applied to the entry of third-country nationals.

The aim of the presentation is to present the specific situation of the outermost regions of the EU through one concrete example: Reunion Island, a French overseas department. The first part of the presentation will describe which part of the *acquiscommunautaire* is applicable to outermost regions. Then it will quote and justify specific derogations to the principle of the EU law's application. The second part will deal with the freedom of movement of Union citizens in Reunion Island. It will address the conditions of entry into and residence on Reunion Island first by Union citizens from the continental EU and then by outermost Union citizens from Mayotte Island. Finally, the presentation will discuss the assets and potential of outermost regions.

REBEKA MESARIĆ ŽABČIĆ

Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies Zagreb
Croatia

Biography

Senior Research Associate, was employed at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb and is largely engaged in research related to Croatian immigrants. Coordinated by the International Project: "Migration and Intercultural Relations - Challenge for European Schools Today" Comenius 2-3 inservice Training Course from 2002 to 2005. Meanwhile in Brussels was the main evaluator of the whole international project. From 2005 to 2008 the fellow from the Institute coordinated by the international project "Learning Migration". In the 2002 was on the scientific research grant from the Research Council (National Research Council) in Oslo at the University of Stavanger in Norway. She is a member of Croatian geographical Society from Zagreb, the Croatian Heritage Foundation, Croatian - Burgenland - Croatian society (HGH) , the Austrian Cultural Forum ", Alliance for Responsible Plural and United World" from Paris, EDRN 's (European Diaspora Research Network), Croatian World Parliament and AIESEE 's (Association Internationale d' Etudes du Sud-Est Europeen). At the Faculty of Science in Zagreb earning a Ph.D. degree 2005. She has participated in many international and national scientific conferences and has published a many scientific papers. Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Republic of Croatia ended in the 2008. Represented Croatia at the Global Forum on Migration in Manila 2008, and also in Athens 2009.

Abstract

European migrations and cultural identities: Croatian community in Germany

Croatian emigrants and their descendants gather in Germany in a range of cultural, sporting, professional and artistic clubs/societies and create the Croatian community through taking care of Croatian cultural identity. Concern about the collective identity reinforces the need for people to work within the community on a regional and local level where the Croatian community lives and operates. On the other hand, there is the need to connect and co-ordinate through wider networks of co-operation, which go beyond state borders. These needs are particularly strong and important among the Croatian emigrant population. The Croatian community in Germany is exposed to two simultaneous changes. On one side, there are the global aspirations and programs of the Croatian community which do not guarantee its survival or future. On the other hand are the aspirations of the community to create and strengthen its identity: both socio-cultural and national. Such identities are great strongholds of the Croatian community in relation to others and vehicles that help secure its future existence. This work talks about an innovative and creative Croatian community in Germany which in its challenges finds opportunities to permanently preserve ties with their homeland as well as the successful expansion of Croatia's name in the world. The paper includes several stories about well-connected Croatian communities outside of Croatia's borders consisting of descendants of Croatian immigrants and contemporary Croatian migrants - well-established in various industries. They bring a new spirit into the old Croatian community and build bridges between the modern Croatian homeland and Germany where they currently live and work, with the aim of preserving Croatian cultural identity. In addition, the work brings the interesting fates of ordinary, yet unique people who had the strength and courage to go to meet new challenges and cultures.

Key words: Croatian community, Croatia, Germany, identity, migration

FEDERICA MORETTI

University of Turin
Italy

Biography

I am Federica Moretti, a recently graduate student in Anthropology at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), where I decided to continue the studies after graduating at the University of Turin (Italy) and being a visiting Erasmus student at the University of Bremen (Germany).

My past research, presented in the 2015 AEMI conference, discussed the notion of imaginaries from an anthropological angle focusing on the experiences of young Italian students living in Belgium. Nowadays, after concluding the master in September 2015, I moved to Switzerland to engage in a one-year-governmental project on the Italian emigration to the Helvetic Confederation. The paper addresses some of the issues emerged throughout the current work I am engaged in.

Bachelor of Arts, Cross-cultural communication, University of Turin (2013)

Master of Science, Social and Cultural Anthropology, KatholiekeUniversiteit Leuven (2015)

Abstract

New regulations, old feelings: houses, returns, disappointment

The Italians living in Switzerland are nowadays spread throughout three – and almost four generations.

The first incomers arrived indeed in the late Fifties and, after the initial undeniable difficulties faced with the Swiss population and authorities, the support generated by the network of Italian associations, trade Unions, the representatives of the Italian authorities in the Helvetic territory and the Church allowed for an improvement in their socio-economic conditions and the settlement of many.

Nevertheless, the tensions between staying – in Switzerland – and coming back – to Italy – created significant emotional controversies, especially among the first and second generations of Italians. The main outcomes resulted in different articulations of shared educational difficulties, for the children, and a sentimental anchoring to Italy through the ownership of material goods (a house), for the adults. Then, when these difficulties seemed to be outdone, a recent bilateral agreement between Switzerland and Italy is causing a new emotional distress. Normative decisions are indeed bringing back to surface an old – yet never outdated – cognitive tension: staying or going back? In this scenario, the role of specific institutional actors is brought back to the fore to support – as in the past – the Italian community.

Through an historical-ethnographic investigation, the paper endeavors to offer a progressive picture of the Italians living in Bienne, a Swiss city in the Bern Canton, and it aims at uncovering the dynamics animating these cognitive-normative tensions.

MARÍA XESÚS NOGUEIRA

University of Santiago de Compostela

Biography

María Xesús Nogueira is a Senior Lecturer of Galician Literature at the University of Santiago de Compostela. One of her research fields is contemporary Galician poetry, with a special attention to the perspective of gender. She is currently a member of the research group *Eco-fictions: Emergent Discourses on Woman and Nature in Galicia and Ireland*, funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. Nogueira is the author of several monographies on Galician literature as well as of numerous articles on poetry and gender published in specialized journals. She is currently the President of the Galician Association of Critics and is also the Director of the Research Centre CIPPCE at the University of Santiago.

Abstract

Ex-sistere. Literary and Visual Representations of Galician and Irish Women's Diasporas.

The present paper is part of the research project “Ex-sistere” on Galician and Irish women’s mobility and migration. The authors discuss here the main conclusions of their respective contributions to the book *Ex-sistere*, edited by M.J. Lorenzo-Modia (2016): M. Palacios’ “Stand Still: Photographs of Irish Migrating Women” and M. X. Nogueira’s “Naming the Foreign: External Toponymy in Galician Poetry Written by Women (2000-2014)”.

M. Palacios discusses a number of descriptions by Irish women writers of photographs of migrating women. Like Galicia, Ireland has experienced several periods of massive emigration in the last two centuries, but the role of women in these flows of migration remains under-examined, especially from a comparative perspective that includes literary and visual representations. This analysis is indebted to current debates on gender-oriented studies of migration and examines the emotional impact of migration by drawing on recent proposals in Trauma Studies. Apart from considering the sociological value of photographs as records of both personal and collective experience, this paper delves into two of the most relevant questions which, according to Susan Sontag (1977), were introduced by photography and are of crucial importance for the study of these personal documents: what is worth observing and what are we entitled to observe?

On her part, M.X. Nogueira analyses the increase in the use of foreign place names in Galician women- authored poetry since the year 2000 and concludes that the use of this foreign toponymy usually contributes to the construction of split or at least highly complex subjects. Nogueira traces the biographical, migratory references of some of these foreign place-names but also highlights their political dimension as they grant visibility to peripheral spaces and conflictive ones.

DIETMAR OSSES

LWL Industrial Museum – Westphalian State Museum of Industrial Heritage and Culture in Bochum
Germany

Biography

Dietmar Osses is director of the LWL Industrial Museum – Westphalian State Museum of Industrial Heritage and Culture in Bochum, Germany.

After a degree in history and German literature at the Ruhr-University Bochum he worked as researcher and curator for several museums and exhibition projects in Germany. He works as associated lecturer at Ruhr University Bochum and the University of Münster. In his work he concentrates on social history, industrial heritage and culture and especially on the history of migration and cultural diversity. Since 2010 he leads the working group “Migration” of the German Museums Association.

Abstract

Rise and fall of German immigrant communities in the USA 1848 – 1918

From the early beginning of immigration to the USA immigrants from Germany played an important role. Up to 1918 more than 5 million Germans immigrated in the USA. In the middle of the 19th century especially farmers and craftsmen from states in south-west and north-west Germany went to America. Poverty, peonage, limitations of the inheritance law and religious restrictions were the most common reasons for leaving the German homeland.

The struggles of the beginning industrialization and the mechanization of the textile industry gave strong impulses for the emigration to the US. In a special kind of chain migration, for a long period people from various regions in Germany migrated to special states, counties and cities of the US and established a tradition of migration. Even after living conditions in Germany improved, the chain of migration kept running and improved the building of German communities in the US.

After the fail and beating down of the German democratic revolution in 1849, a small group of political refugees immigrated in the USA. Very soon they developed as ethnic leaders in the German communities: As political activists they established newspapers and magazines and they took over leading roles in political associations, parties, trade unions and institutions. At the end of the 19th century, in many states and cities of the US German immigrants of the 1st and 2nd generation played leading roles in economy, industry, administration and society.

The beginning of the First World War 1914 and the entry of the United States into war in April 1917 developed as a turning point. Political propaganda and public opinion turned from the ideal of German “Kultur” into the opposite. Self assimilation, restrictions and persecutions led to a fast decline of importance and influence of German immigrants in the USA.

The contribution shows the formation of German communities in the US and different strategies of German Americans to deal with the situation after the turning point 1917.

LAURA OSO

University of ACoruña-ESOMI

Biography:

Laura Oso is a University Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Sociology of the University of Coruña. She is the coordinator of ESOMI (Spanish initials for International Migration Sociology Research Team) since 2011. She is Doctor in Sociology by the Université de Paris I-Panthéon Sorbonne (2002) and by the University of A Coruña (1997). Her research has essentially been focused on the study of gender and migration issues and, particularly, on the integration of female immigrants into the labour market (domestic service, sexual work, ethnic entrepreneurship). Other studies are also remarkable among her research lines, such as the Spanish emigration in France (female domestic workers and female caretakers, second generation) and the analysis of migrations from the perspective of intergenerational strategies and trajectories for social mobility. She equally works on the gender nexus linking gender, migration and development.

Abstract

Mobility Strategies and Gender in a Context of Economic Crisis in Galicia.

This paper explores which have been the mobility strategies of immigrants residing in Galicia during the global financial crisis. In particular, the analysis focuses on identifying migration and return patterns and on establishing the relationship between such displacements and the changes experienced by the Galician labour market during the Great Recession. In this regard, we argue that in Galicia there is a specific migration typology that differs from the one found in Spain as a whole. The complex migration networks that this region has weaved on a historic level with Latin American and European countries have resulted in a heterogeneity in migration flows where economic migrants and descendants of emigrated and returned Galicians live together. From the data gathered by the Residential Variations Statistics, the Municipal Register of Inhabitants and the Labour Force Survey, this migration heterogeneity is characterised and the unequal impact of the economic crisis according to gender and geographical area of origin is studied.

MANUELA PALACIOS

University of Santiago de Compostela

Biography

Manuela Palacios is Senior Lecturer of English Literature at the University of Santiago de Compostela in Spain. She has directed four research projects on contemporary Irish and Galician literature that have been funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and has edited and co-edited several books in relation to this topic: *Pluriversos* (2003), *Palabras extremas* (2008), *Writing Bonds* (2009), *Creation, Publishing and Criticism* (2010), *To the Winds Our Sails* (2010), *Forked Tongues* (2012), and *Six Galician Poets* (2016). Her other publications include translations of European and Arabic poetry and fiction, a monograph on Virginia Woolf's pictorial imagery, Shakespeare's *Richard III* and articles on ecocriticism.

Abstract

Ex-sistere. Literary and Visual Representations of Galician and Irish Women's Diasporas.

The present paper is part of the research project "Ex-sistere" on Galician and Irish women's mobility and migration. The authors discuss here the main conclusions of their respective contributions to the book *Ex-sistere*, edited by M.J. Lorenzo-Modia (2016): M. Palacios' "Stand Still: Photographs of Irish Migrating Women" and M. X. Nogueira's "Naming the Foreign: External Toponymy in Galician Poetry Written by Women (2000-2014)".

M. Palacios discusses a number of descriptions by Irish women writers of photographs of migrating women. Like Galicia, Ireland has experienced several periods of massive emigration in the last two centuries, but the role of women in these flows of migration remains under-examined, especially from a comparative perspective that includes literary and visual representations. This analysis is indebted to current debates on gender-oriented studies of migration and examines the emotional impact of migration by drawing on recent proposals in Trauma Studies. Apart from considering the sociological value of photographs as records of both personal and collective experience, this paper delves into two of the most relevant questions which, according to Susan Sontag (1977), were introduced by photography and are of crucial importance for the study of these personal documents: what is worth observing and what are we entitled to observe?

On her part, M.X. Nogueira analyses the increase in the use of foreign place names in Galician women-authored poetry since the year 2000 and concludes that the use of this foreign toponymy usually contributes to the construction of split or at least highly complex subjects. Nogueira traces the biographical, migratory references of some of these foreign place-names but also highlights their political dimension as they grant visibility to peripheral spaces and conflictive ones.

PAUL-HEINZ PAUSEBACK

Emigrant Archive of the NordfriiskInstituut, Bredstedt (Germany)

Biography

Dr. Paul-Heinz Pauseback

NordfriiskInstituut, Bredstedt, North Frisia, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, department: North Frisian Emigrant Archive, chief. He was born 20 June 1961 in Husum. In 1988 he was Magister Artium at the Department of History of the Christian Albrechts University, Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein. In 1994 PhD with a thesis about emigration from North Frisia to the United States from 1867 to 1914, at the Department of History of the Christian Albrechts University. In 1994 starting the North Frisian Emigrant Archive as part of the Nordfriisk Instituut, which is the central scientific institution for the preservation of and research in the Frisian language, history and culture in North-Frisia. Meanwhile head of the Emigrant Archive of the Nordfriisk Instituut, Bredstedt, and guest docent at the Department of History of the Christian Albrechts University, Kiel

Abstract

"Looking back into the future?" – An outlook on the AEMI Conference 2017.

In this paper I like to discuss some of the interesting aspects from Turin 2015 in reference to the following "refugee crisis", then hopefully add to this some new insights from the 2016 meeting impromptu and finally bring the various aspects together in the principle of integration which as the demand of the hour as well as the main task for the next generation(s) will be the topic of the 2017 conference in North-Frisia.

Most of us will remember FerruccioPastore talking about new boundaries springing up again all over Europe. No state he added wants to be the dead-end of this new migration wave, especially the inner core of the EU in a bad sense protected by the Dublin treaties. But only a few weeks later we saw that Germany, the very center of Europe in more than one sense, became this dead-end. From September 2015 to January 2016 we had to go a long way pretty fast from a euphoric and somewhat naïve "Refugees welcome" to a "Robust culture of welcome" as Angela Merkel formulated the official expectation that the refugees are supposed to go back, when the situation in their homelands will improve. "The state is dead, the region shall live" was the optimistic outlook of I think PieroBasetti in his2015 opening remarks. But during the year thinking in terms of single national states came to the front row again nearly everywhere.

The migrants put us to the test in more than one way this last year and the weak points clearly began to show. But that is not their fault. It is the consequence of our shortcomings. So when it was pointed out in the last conference that integration is the prime task of the future we should now see that it is a process that has to begin in part with ourselves. Integration in this sense means getting united and not creating conformity. We will not require that from Europe, it would be the death of the region and we cannot require it from the migrant, it would be the end of his identity.

VICENTE PEÑA SAAVEDRA

University of Santiago de Compostela

Biography

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

His latest research projects were: «Galicia Mundi»: present and prospective of Galician associations abroad. Educational, social and cultural challenges [Xunta de Galicia, 2010-2013] and Schools of emigration [Arquivo da Emigración Galega-Consello da Cultura Galega, 2008-2016]

Abstract

New migrations from Galicia to Germany: educational profiles and social networks

This research is part of the work titled *Approaching the emigration process of Galician young adults in Germany at present: educational profile, employment and expectations*.

One of the aims of this study was to research the educational profile and the employment of Galician young adults migrated to Germany. Nevertheless, in this conference we will focus on the main results with respect to the self-perception, the social relationships and the expectations of this demographic group.

The methodology that I used was a qualitative method of a sample of 34 Galician young adults that have migrated to Germany, between the ages of 22 and 41, with existing social network profiles. The main methods I used were semi-structured interviews and on-line questionnaires that I disseminated through the Internet.

In relation to the results, we can confirm that this group was well received in Germany. Most of them take part in different celebrations and activities in the cities and towns where they live.

Finally, the conclusions that we obtained facilitate a first approach towards a better knowledge of this recent migratory phenomenon, and they represent a first step in the continuance of my research about this new social reality.

MICHALINA PETELSKA

Emigration Museum in Gdynia
Poland

Biography

Born: 16th April 1984, Gdynia (Poland)

Education: 2014 PhD

2012 – 2013 participation in the "Cultural Heritage Protection" programme of the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections and the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Gdańsk

2008 – 2014 University of Gdańsk, doctoral studies in history

2007 semester at the Danish University of Copenhagen, as a part of the Erasmus programme

2003 – 2008 University of Gdańsk, master's degree programme: History, professional specialization: Cultural heritage protection.

During her studies, a laureate of many awards and scholarships, including the Scholarship of the Minister of Science and Higher Education. PhD dissertation on Polish-Danish cultural contacts at the turn of the 19th and 20th century.

Scientific interests: the image of Poland and Poles abroad and foreigners' accounts of trips to the Polish lands; polish-jewish relations; migration on the Polish lands.

The author of more than ten scientific papers. A participant of over ten scientific conferences, including AEMI 2015. A member of the team which prepared the first permanent exhibition at the Emigration Museum in Gdynia. Currently responsible for coordinating international projects in the Museum's Research Department.

Abstract

Polish identity on the other side of the planet. The cooperation between the Emigration Museum in Gdynia and Polish diaspora based on the example of the projects conducted with Polish New Zealanders and Polish diaspora in America.

The Emigration Museum in Gdynia (Poland) was founded in 2012 and opened for visitors in 2015. In its short but dynamic history, it has already completed several international projects prepared and conducted in close cooperation with Poles around the world. The "Faces of the Polish Diaspora: People of Hamtramck" project was devoted to the people of Hamtramck (Michigan, USA) – an American town, in which in the 70s of the 20th century the Polish diaspora constituted 90% of the population. The "Two Homelands" project is conducted with Polish Children of Pahiatura in New Zealand. These are examples of activities which respond to the needs of particular groups of Polish diaspora. Particular components of the projects were completed both abroad and in Poland: in the Museum and throughout the country. The Emigration Museum in Gdynia has also engaged in activities which aim at protecting Polish cultural heritage abroad, like the digitalisation of Andrzej Bobkowski's collection from the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America (New York, USA). The characteristics of these and other activities of the Emigration Museum in Gdynia - the first and only Polish migration museum - will be a starting point for reflection on the role of (e)migration museums as a platform of cooperation and contact between the countries of origin and the emigrant communities in destination countries.

NONJA PETERS

Curtin University Sustainability Policy Institute
Australia

Biography

Director of History of Migration Experiences (HOME) Centre at Curtin University. Nonja is an historian, anthropologist, museum curator and social researcher with a special interest in the preservation of immigrants' cultural heritage, in particular Dutch maritime, military, migration and mercantile connections with Australia since 1606; the migration experience and immigrant entrepreneurship.

She is currently involved in academic and community based research in all these fields. She sits on the Board of the National Library of Australia, the Maritime Museum Advisory Committee, National Archives Advisory Committee and Associated Netherlands Societies of WA. She has been awarded the Centenary Medal and Dutch Knighthood for the preservation of immigrants' cultural heritage. Nonja has also published widely on issues relating to migration and her book *Milk and Honey but no Gold: Postwar Migration to Western Australia from 1945-1964*, was short-listed for the WA Premier's 2001 Literary Awards, the Queensland Premier's 2002 Literary (best history) Award for History and the NSW State Records John and Patricia Ward History Prize.

Nonja was formerly the Director of the Migration, Ethnicity, Refugees & Citizenship Research Unit.

Abstract

Developing a sustainable model in mutual cultural digital heritage: tools and cases.

MARIA BEATRIZ ROCHA-TRINDADE

Centro de Estudos das Migrações e das Relações Interculturais/ CEMRI
Universidade Aberta/ UAb
Portugal

Abstract

Portuguese Diaspora – Political Potential of an Extensive Social Reality

National and international mobility has characterized the history of the Portuguese population.

In each and every form and direction taken, the movement of those who cross borders to settle outside of them, temporarily or permanently, integrates a social phenomenon, with a significant constancy and volume.

The traditional concept of diaspora is recently being applied to some migration situations in contexts of a determined historic nature. It associates compulsive dispersion to the need to flee from extreme situations where survival is at risk.

This designation now portrays the settlement of people who, despite being from the same origin, began to seek a future outside national boundaries and remained away from the country for a significant amount of time, although never disconnecting from it and now integrate a wider group. Both the emotional ties and the evocation of values maintain a common sense of belonging and help build an identity of their own.

This situation offers a potentially favorable ground for a political management of the individuals and groups that integrate the whole set. It deserves an analysis using well located cases that, by direct observation enable a better understanding of the social fertility of the phenomenon.

Portugal is the example chosen to illustrate the above mentioned issues.

ANTONELLO SCIALDONE

ISFOL. Department of Labour and Welfare Studies
Italy

Biography

Senior Researcher in ISFOL Dept. of Welfare: in this role designed and coordinated a number of studies for national government and European institutions. From 2012 he's a member of UNICEF high-level group concerning *Child Poverty*. As an expert of evaluation metrics, he acted as consultant of Advisory Board for Social Impact Investment Taskforce promoted by G8 in 2014. During last decades he taught in the Universities of Siena and Perugia. From last november on he has been invited by Pontificia Università Urbaniana in Rome for seminars about migration problems reserved to academic scholars coming from Asian and African institutions. He has been selected by COFACE as main speaker for European Conference on Transnational Families ("Families beyond borders", Sofia, 5-6 nov. 2015). Author of a hundred publications in social policy themes, in 2014 he wrote two essays in migratory issues: Deprivation and adaptive capacity of migrant families during the recession, in *CARITAS MIGRANTES, Tracrisi e dirittiumani (Between crisis and human rights)*; and Passages in the dark – Female migrant workers and global care chain, *Genesis 1-2014*. His latest publication is *The net and the springboard. European guidelines on social investments, Quaderni di Economia del Lavoro-Labour Economics Papers 103-2015*.

Abstract

On Cossack legacy and matriarchs in exile. Linking nation-building process and rhetorics of womanhood in Ukrainian diaspora

Even if scholars miss official data, some estimates actually calculate in 7 million the amount of migrants coming from Ukraine: approximately one third of working age population. After independence this country has become the major supplier of migrant labour to Europe (increasingly gender-specific, regarding female employed in care services); and despite of the lack of interest of government due to institutional crisis and the current absence of a comprehensive policy related to diaspora, Ukraine holds after India and Mexico the third place in the world for quantity of remittances, which effectively guarantees survival opportunities for many households. But representations of migratory experience in the sending country reveal characteristics of ambiguity and stigmatization, often linked to the emergence of social problems in transnational families ("Euro-orphans", Italian syndrome etc.). This paradox can be connected with the contradictory impact of the rhetorics of Ukrainian ethnos and traditional motherhood used during last two decades by political and intellectual elites in search of a post-Soviet and antirussian identity. A number of nation-building imagery and foundational myths have been collected –and somehow invented– to support the "unsuspected country" without a historical past. In this framework, the construction of sacred images of motherhood is crucial because woman's responsibility inside the family echoes and generates the care for the whole nation. The paper aims to compare different approaches linked to these problems. Thus, a review of literature (including studies of anthropologists, historians, economists, political scientists which have studied the society, the culture and the labour market of the 'new' Ukraine) is related to analysis of transnational families and gender issues.

PERNILLE SKOVGAARD CHRISTENSEN

The Danish Emigration Archives
Denmark

Biography

PernilleSkovgaard Christensen is a PhD fellow at CoMID; Centre for Migration and Diversity at Aalborg University and at The Danish Emigration Archives in Aalborg, Denmark. Her PhD is a part of a larger research project titled *MiClue*(<http://miclue.dk/>) which examines historical and contemporary migration flows to and from Denmark with the aim of identifying differences and similarities in migration - and integration processes. The hope is that such knowledge might help improve the foundation for acting upon challenges related to the in- or exclusion of new citizens. Her project examines 'the Dane' as a migrant in relation to Danish emigration to USA and Australia and dwells on issues of ethnic safeguarding and survival, belonging and identity across generations. She has so far conducted a number of life story interviews in both countries.

Abstract

Impacts of the Church? Processes of Ethnic Safeguarding in Midwestern Danish Immigrant Communities

To this day, Danish settlements by the names such as "New Denmark", "Dannevirke", "Dannebrog", "Ringsted", "Danevang" and "Solvang" carry witness of the more than 300,000 Danes who crossed the Atlantic and settled in the American Midwest in the latter half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. To varying extent, descendants of these immigrants have continued to keep what is considered 'Danishness' alive on the American prairie through celebrating, practising and preserving their Danish heritage and through attempting to avoid the 'intrusion' of other ethnicities, by for example resisting intermarriages.

Based on a number of life story interviews with descendants of Danish immigrants, this paper aims to unfold historical and contemporary practices of ethnic safeguarding in selected Danish spaces in the USA. The presentation includes a discussion of the church's role regarding ethnic safeguarding and survival. The interviews namely indicate that a late 19th century dispute within the Danish church in America regarding differing views on the relation between religion and ethnicity, manifested itself in self-perceptions and life practices among Danish-American families, echoed across the generations and consequently impacted the acculturation processes to this very day.

RAPHAEL TSAVKKO GARCIA

Deusto University (Bilbao)

Biography

PhD candidate at Deusto University/DuestukoUnibertsitatea, Basque Country/Spain with a CAPES Foundation scholarship; MA in Communication (FaculdadeCásperLíbero, Brazil) with a FAPESP scholarship; and BA in International Relations (PUC-SP, Brazil) with a PIBIC-CEPE scholarship. I've focused my studies on the fields of migration and Diaspora, specifically dealing with the Basque Diaspora in Latin America and their use of ICT's. I'm specialized in Social Media studies and on the study of online identities having published a series of articles relevant to the field in a set of journals and academic magazines, as well as gave speeches and took part in workshops related to nationalism and minorities studies.

Abstract

Historical Background of the Basque Diaspora in Latin America: Integration and tensions

The Basque diaspora in Latin America can be divided in several different periods. First, the so-called original diaspora from the 16th to 18th century of Basques who were part of the Spanish colonial regime. The second can be traced to the 19th century, a wave of impoverished Basque migrants seeking jobs, specially in Uruguay and in Argentina, many of them wishing to return at some point to their homeland and also of refugees from the Spanish war of independence and the Carlist wars. The third wave is made of refugees from the Spanish Civil War on the 30's of the 20th century. Thousands of ideologically committed members of the Basque Nationalist Party that brought some tension to the diaspora while politicizing it. The fourth wave is again a wave of refugees, but now mostly left-wing ones, during the 70's. Members of ETA, families of political prisoners and any left-wing nationalist persecuted back home. This wave brought yet more tension to the diaspora. The idea is to analyze the different tensions and political discussions of this set of diasporic waves in Latin America focusing mainly on the tension between the different diasporic waves and the use of the internet as a tool, today, to maintain the group's identity. My focus is sociological and based on political identity and the tensions within a specific diasporic group mainly in Argentina and Uruguay. The Basque diaspora in Latin America can be seen as fully integrated with the host society, playing an important role in local economics and politics, but they also tend to organize in Basque clubs, learn the Basque language and, obviously, have internal disagreements that sometimes lead to fractures and serious ruptures.

Keywords Diaspora, Basque Diaspora, Basque Country, Abertzale, Nationalism, EuskalEtxea, Identity.

ADAM WALASZEK

Jagiellonian University, Cracow
Poland

From the May 3 Constitution Day Celebrations to the 'BartekBieda Show' – Polish and Polish Diaspora Culture in the United States 1870-1930

The paper deals with Polish American ideals on their own identity, as demonstrated in the public sphere. Initially the group leaders of different ideological orientations, tried to inculcate immigrants' sense of belonging to the Polish nation and of their patriotic duties to maintain Polish Catholicism and religiosity. This was accomplished in part through celebrations, anniversaries, the choice of theatre repertoire etc. World War I brought an end to this first period. In the 1920s and 1930s the previously promoted version of a highly patriotic and (in the case of the clerical camp) Catholic culture – simulating the status quo existing on Polish soil – was replaced by the Polish-American working-class culture. This was demonstrated in part by the extraordinary popularity of creatively transformed Polish folk music disseminated on a massive scale, and the unusual phenomenon of radio programs and radio novels broadcasted in Polish y various radio stations. The displays of patriotic and independentist culture seen before the War were replaced by discourse on the reality of Polish Diaspora families. Stage works were replaced by original texts written in America, therefore reflecting the everyday life of Polonia, living in American working-class districts. Radio shows, novels and radio series referred to and used a mixture of Polish-American dialects and the group's language. They only talked about the problems of the Polish diasporic communities in the U.S. and they presented problems of the Polish Diaspora as native American workers.

CHRIS ZISIS

Institute of Cult. Anthropology/Folklore Studies
Hamburg University
Germany

Biography

My name is Chris Zisis from Athens, Greece and since 2009 I have been living in Berlin, Germany. I hold a B.A degree in Philosophy and History of Science (National University of Athens, Greece) and in October 2012. I successfully graduated and earned my Master's Degree in the field of Museum/Heritage Studies from the postgraduate Program "European Cultural Heritage Strategies", (European University Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder, Germany). My Master-Thesis, in the discipline of Museum studies dealt with the topic of 'Migration Museums in Germany and Europe and the visual display of Greek Labor Immigration/"Gastarbeiter" in West Germany (1960-1973) in museums/exhibitions'.

Abstract

Visual and Material displays of Migration Histor(ies) in Museums/Exhibitions in Germany. Case Study: Greek 'Gastarbeiter' in Germany. Towards collaborative museum work with immigration communities.

In recent years migration, both as a historical and up to date socioeconomic phenomenon has entered the agenda of museums and heritage institutions across Europe. It has either appeared as a topic in temporary exhibitions or as a museum genre, literally experiencing a "boom". The topic of immigration particularly in Germany- officially acknowledged as an immigration country in 2005 and where currently reemerges in the public debate due to augmenting refugee flows in the EU borderlines- is being increasingly displayed in exhibitions the last ten years. Yet, there are numerous voices among researchers and activists who stress its overdue demand in contemporary German historiography. Apart from the institutionalization problems, there are numerous representational issues at stake, as well as on the very task of displaying such a multilayer phenomenon in museums/exhibitions. In my research, with the use of with the use of ethnographic-oriented and qualitative methods (interviews, ethnographic fieldwork in Greek communities in Germany, analysis of visual material) I will try to explore stereotypes and challenges on displaying such a terminal experience in the 'rigid' museum space, as well as issues of national/migration identity and notions of 'homeland' and 'belonging'. Additionally, I will strive to suggest a critical curatorial concept in exhibitions on migration histories, drawing on paradigms of collaborative museum work with immigration communities. The flux of postwar Greek labor migration in West Germany- the so called "Gastarbeiter" (1960-1973)- will be chosen as a case study, as it has not been sufficiently illustrated in exhibitions in Germany so far. The augmenting current of "New Greek Migration" in Germany due to the Debt crisis (2010) will also be taken into consideration, as it influences and converts the content of "Greek migration identity" and its sociocultural dynamics. The purpose of my research is both, to cover spherically aspects regarding migratory experiences, and to work towards an inclusive pattern of curating such exhibitions with the *protagonists'* most possible engagement, breaking the authority of monolithic curatorials and replacing migration history in the core of contemporary European historiography.

Keywords: Migration, Mobility, Museum, Critical Museology, Collaborative-participatory methods, Ethnography , national/ migration identity