WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

MALMÖ UNIVERSITY 25–26 JANUARY 2016
The Guest Professorship in memory of Willy Brandt at Malmö University aims to strengthen research and international networks in the broad field of migration studies. Since its establishment in 2000, 25 well renowned scholars have held the position. Now, 15 years later, in order to celebrate this anniversary and their contributions, we organize this academic symposium that will highlight the range and depth of current research within our field.

The overall aim of this symposium is to present and discuss current issues in the wide field of international migration and ethnic relations by presenting a balanced program with panels and paper presentations. However, in order to benefit those who cannot be present during this encounter between some of the most prominent researchers of the field of migration studies, we are also planning to publish an edited volume based on a selection of the symposium papers, of which the preliminary title would be “Current Themes in Migration Research: Where Do We Go from Here?”
Malmö University was founded in 1998 and is a young, modern and international university. It is located in the city of Malmö, the third largest city in Sweden, in the transnational Öresund region with a total population of 3.5 million people. Located in the centre of the city, the university has played an important role in the transformation of Malmö from an industrial town to a centre of learning.

About a third of our first year students have an international background and our goal is to create a truly international study environment. We see a heterogeneous group of students and staff as a major asset. The activities of Malmö University are centred on the major challenges in our society today and we strive to become a university open to the world around us. Hence, our research is often multidisciplinary and is frequently pursued in collaboration with partners from outside the university. Malmö University conducts research and provides education in areas central to a sustainable community development, both locally, regionally and globally. Research and education at the university focus on challenges related to democracy and participation, the sustainable use of resources and the promotion of personal health.
The Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM)

MIM, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, was established in January 2007 as a research institute at Malmö University. It aims to strengthen Malmö University’s migration research profile, expanding its international network and building bridges to the world outside academia. We achieve this by attracting national and international external research funding and having regular non-prestigious intellectual encounters.

MIM welcomes international scholars who choose to locate or undertake parts of their research projects in Sweden. The Willy Brandt Guest Professorship is a fully financed research position at MIM that hosts prominent researchers from all over the world.

MIM is directed by professor Pieter Bevelander and consists of a nucleus of senior and junior researchers, the guest professor and a wide network of affiliated researchers.
The Guest Professorship in Memory of Willy Brandt is a donation to Malmö University financed by the City of Malmö. The Guest Professorship was donated to the IMER Department when Malmö University was inaugurated on 31 August 1998. Since 1 January 2007 it has been located at MIM.

The purpose of the Professorship is to strengthen research at Malmö University in the field of international migration and ethnic relations. As migration studies has a strong international focus, the City of Malmö sought, via the Guest Professorship, to reinforce contacts with international experts in order to ensure that they would become an integral part of research and teaching in the field of IMER. To this end, an internationally oriented Guest Professorship creates a constant exchange of knowledge and ideas and enhances Malmö University’s academic strength. The gift from the City of Malmö also includes a Research Fellow (forskarassistent) and a PhD Candidate (doktorand) post. In order to emphasise the importance and status of the scientific investment in a Guest Professorship with its associated posts, the City of Malmö obtained the family’s permission to name a Guest Professorship after him. As a consequence of the Second World War Willy Brandt was forced to seek refuge in Sweden and developed strong ties with both Norway and Sweden. He served as West Germany’s Chancellor from 1969–1974.
15 YEARS OF WILLY BRANDT GUEST PROFESSORS
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute</td>
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<td>John Rex (deceased), University of Warwick</td>
<td>Ellie Vasta, Macquarie University</td>
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<td>Thomas Faist, University of Bielefeld</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Jock Collins, University of Technology Sydney</td>
<td>Grete Brochmann, University of Oslo</td>
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<td>Thomas Faist, University of Bielefeld</td>
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<td>Don DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University</td>
<td>Marco Matiniello, University of Liege</td>
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<td>Nikos Papastergiadis, University of Melbourne</td>
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<td>Nina Glick Schiller, University of Manchester</td>
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<td>David Ingleby, University of Amsterdam</td>
<td>Yasemin Soysal, University of Essex</td>
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<td>Cas Mudde, University of Antwerp</td>
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<td>Yasemin Soysal, University of Essex</td>
<td>Carlo Ruzza, University of Trento</td>
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<td>Peggy Levitt, Wellesley College</td>
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<td>Garbi Schmidt, Roskilde University</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Giuseppe Sciortino, University of Trento</td>
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Symposium venue

Niagara
Malmö University, Sweden
Nordenskiöldsgatan 1
Room: NI:C0E11 (entrance floor)


Internet access

Username and password is provided on your symposium badge.

Meals

Those who have registered for lunch will upon registration be supplied with vouchers for the restaurant on the ground floor of the Malmö University Niagara building, where lunch will be served from 12:45 on both days.

Those who have registered for the Symposium Dinner on Monday, January 25th, and wish to be guided to the dinner venue can show up at 19:15 at the ground floor of the Niagara building.

Should you want to find your own way to the venue, Malmö Rådhus, the map on the back cover of the program indicates its location.
MONDAY
JANUARY 25TH

09:30–10:30  COFFEE AND REGISTRATION

10:30–11:00  WELCOME TO MALMÖ
Kent Andersson, Mayor, City of Malmö

WELCOME TO MALMÖ UNIVERSITY
Kerstin Tham, Vice-Chancellor, Malmö University

WELCOME TO MIM
Pieter Bevelander, director at MIM, Malmö University

OPENING ADDRESS
Erica Righard and Ingrid Jerve Ramsøy, Malmö University

11:00–12:30  PANEL I
NATION, IDENTITY AND BELONGING
Chair: Bo Petersson, Malmö University

Voting Rights for Migrants. Residence and Citizenship in National and Local Elections. Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute, Florence, Italy

The Migrant Stranger. Reflections Upon the National Imaginary. Ellie Vasta, Macquarie University, Australia

Promising Directions of Future Migration Research. Three Suggestions. Ewa Morawska, University of Essex, UK

12:30–14:00  LUNCH

14:00–15:30  PANEL II
REFUGE, ASYLUM, AND IMMIGRATION POLICY

Chair: Pieter Bevelander, Malmö University

The Contingent Nature of Host Society Hospitality Towards Migrants. How Social Theorists Have Been Telling Us That Over and Over Again and What We Should Do Now. Raymond Taras, Tulane University, USA

De-Europeanization of Turkish Asylum and Migration Policies. Unfolding of the Syrian Refugee Crisis. Ayhan Kaya, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Unsettling Australian Immigration Policy. Jock Collins, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

15:30–16:00  COFFEE BREAK

16:00–17:30  PANEL III
THE RESEARCH POLICY NEXUS

Chair: Ingrid Jerve Ramsøy, Malmö University

Mobility, Networking and Innovation. Are We Facing a Paradigm Shift in Migration Research? Sandro Cattacin, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Scholarship, the Law and Immigration Policy. Don J. DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University, Canada

The Politics of Migration Research. Can We Escape the Trap of Our Trade? Garbi Schmidt, Roskilde University, Denmark

19:30–  DINNER AT MALMÖ RÅDHUS
(ADDRESS: STORTORGET)
09:00–10:30  **PANEL IV**  
**INTEGRATION POLICY AND THE WELFARE STATE**  
Chair: Per Mouritsen, Aarhus University  
*Citizenship, Welfare and Social Cohesion. Is There a Civic Turn in Norwegian Integration Policy?* Grete Brochmann, University of Oslo, Norway  
*An immigration policy for a self-interested country? Understanding the public support for Canadian immigration and multiculturalism policies.* Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia, Canada  
*Women Migrants and Welfare Regimes.* Giuseppe Sciortino, University of Trento, Italy

10:30–11:00  **COFFEE BREAK**

11:00–12:30  **PANEL VI**  
**FUTURE TENDENCIES IN MIGRATION RESEARCH**  
Chair: Maja Povrzanović Frykman, Malmö University  
*Scenarios of the Future. The Ageing–Migration Nexus.* Russell King, University of Sussex, UK  
*Looking a Further Generation Down. How do Multiracial People Identify Their Children, and What Does This Tell Us?* Miri Song, University of Kent, UK  
*The Socio-Natural Question: Climate Change, Migration and Growing Inequalities.* Thomas Faist, University of Bielefeld, Germany

12:30–14:00  **LUNCH**

14:00–15:30  **PANEL VII**  
**ART AND GLOBAL CONNECTIONS**  
Chair: Erica Righard, Malmö University  
*Immigrants, Ethnicized Minorities and the Arts. A Transatlantic Perspective.* Marco Martiniello, Université de Liège, Belgium  
*Cultural Hybridity and the Cosmopolitan Scene in Contemporary Art.* Nikos Papastergiadis, University of Melbourne, Australia  
*Comparing Internal and International Mobility of Chinese Higher Education Students: What do We Learn?* Yasemin Soysal, University of Essex, UK

15:30–16:00  **COFFEE BREAK**

16:00–17:30  **PANEL DEBATE**  
**THE CURRENT REFUGEE SITUATION – INTERNATIONAL REACTIONS TO THE SWEDISH–DANISH BORDER CONTROLS**  
Chair: TBA  
Garbi Schmidt, Roskilde University, Denmark  
Thomas Faist, University of Bielefeld, Germany  
Ayhan Kaya, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

17:30–17:40  **WRAPPING-UP:**  
**MIGRATION RESEARCH – WAYS AHEAD**  
Pieter Bevelander, Malmö University, Sweden
Academic Presentations

ABSTRACTS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY AUTHOR
Voting Rights for Migrants: Residence and Citizenship in National and Local Elections

Jean-Thomas Arrighi and Rainer Bauböck, European University Institute, Italy

In contemporary democracies, the franchise in national elections has been largely separated from territorial residence by extending it to voters residing permanently abroad, but not from citizenship status, which remains a fundamental requirement in all but a few countries, with New Zealand, Chile and Ecuador as the most significant exceptions that confirm the rule. Conversely, the local franchise has been separated from national citizenship requirements in a significant number of (mostly European and South American) states but remains – with only few exceptions – reserved for those who reside in the municipality. These observations can be condensed into a testable hypothesis: The national franchise is separable from territorial residence but not from national citizenship; the local franchise is separable from national citizenship but not from territorial residence. Stated differently, voting rights are increasingly differentiated according to the criteria of residence and citizenship, and there is an interaction between the vertical differentiation of voting rights in multilevel polities and the horizontal differentiation of the franchise in contexts of international migration.

Separability refers to a potential decoupling and does not imply that there is actual separation in a majority of cases. If our hypothesis is correct, there should be, however, few cases of a national franchise for noncitizens and of a local franchise for non-resident citizens (these are the two non-separability claims) and significant numbers of cases of a non-resident citizen franchise in national elections and non-citizen franchise in local elections (these are the two separability claims).

In the first part of the paper we discuss findings from a European and American survey of voting rights and focus on exceptions to the two non-separability claims and examples for resistance against actual separation. Our aim is to show that the exceptions confirm the rule and that resistance against separation can be explained contextually rather than by some inherent features of the democratic franchise in national and local elections.

In the second part of the paper, we try to make sense of these observations from the perspective of democratic theory. Some traditional theories, reflected in constitutional court decisions in Germany and Austria, assume that each independent state must have a single demos consisting of identical persons at all levels of a multilevel democratic state. This assumption is not compatible with enfranchising non-citizens at the local level while excluding them at the national one. Normative theories of democracy have similarly proposed principles that ought to apply in the same way at national and local levels of democracy. While liberal theorists have defended different principles, most agree that all permanent residents have a right to be included in the demos because they are equally subjected to the laws, which makes it puzzling why noncitizen immigrants have to apply for naturalisation in order to be enfranchised in national elections, while being automatically included in the local demos in a sizable group of democratic states. Moreover, the principle of including all subjected to the laws makes it difficult to justify the global trend towards extending the franchise to non-resident citizens. We propose
an alternative democratic theory that distinguishes between a birthright-based national citizenship and a residence-based local citizenship and can provide support to the observed differentiation of the franchise.

Citizenship, Welfare And Social Cohesion: Is There a Civic Turn in Norwegian integration Policy?

Grete Brochmann, University of Oslo, Norway

Norway has – in line with other advanced welfare states – had a need to find mechanisms to balance between economic sustainability, social justice and social cohesion, in a context with increasing immigration.

Since the early 1970s, when the modern immigration era instigated, Norwegian authorities have applied a combination of policy instruments to accommodate the various challenges implied by the mixed inflows of newcomers; access control, extension of rights and social engineering.

The Norwegian welfare model has very basically premised the way in which immigration has been handled. To uphold the “institutional equilibrium”, whereby features of the well-regulated labour market and the comprehensive welfare state mutually reinforce each other, equal treatment of legal residents has been a necessity. Thus extension of economic/social rights to newcomers has been institutionally embedded. On top of the “systemic interests”, ideological factors and values have induced additional policy features related to immigrants: multicultural accommodation and targeted integration measures in different spheres of society.

In this paper I will analyze how Norwegian public policy towards immigrants has changed since the 1970s, main emphasis being placed on the ideological features. The Norwegian specificities will be discussed partly in contrast to the neighbouring countries, Sweden and Denmark, and theoretically the paper will relate to the so-called “civic turn”-debate.

Mobility, Networking and Innovation. Are We Facing a Paradigm Shift in Migration Research?

Sandro Cattacin, University of Geneva, Switzerland

In the article, I draw those for trends that dominate in scientific papers on migration policy in the recent years, i.e.: the transition from the migration to the mobility perspective, the change from the perspective of individual affiliation to a nation-state to the multiple and urban citizenships, the transformation of xenophobia into an innovation perspective and finally the transition from asylum policy to cooperative arrangement in the field of development. These four trends are reflected in this article as trends indicating paradigmatic changes in migration policies.
Unsettling Australian Immigration Policy

Jock Collins, UTS Business School and University of Technology Sydney, Australia

For most of the past seven decades Australia has been a settler immigration nation with immigration policy geared to add migrant labour who brought their families to settle permanently in Australia. Since the end of the last century however the focus has shifted to favour temporary migration: last year the 190,000 permanent immigrants who arrived in Australia were outnumbered significantly by 700,000 temporary immigrants. In this sense there has been an unsettling of Australian immigration policy. Yet this dramatic change in Australian immigration history occurred with very little public debate or reaction. This can be explained mainly by the fact that nearly all the oxygen of the public and political discourse on Australian immigration was devoted to the few thousand unauthorised maritime arrivals – boat people – seeking asylum in Australia. Xenophobic and un-humanitarian responses to the humanitarian cohort of Australia’s immigration intake are also unsettling. This paper provides an overview of both unsettling trends and reflects on the theoretical and policy implications.

Scholarship, the Law and Immigration Policy

Don J. DeVoretz, Simon Fraser University, Canada

A paradigm shift in the process of blending academic research into the immigration policy process has occurred in North America over the last 3–5 years. Traditionally academic immigration research was largely indifferent to host country immigration policy concerns. However twenty years ago public funds for research academics to study immigration became deriguer in North America (Metropolis Project), parts of Europe (MIM in Sweden and IZA in Germany), Israel and Australia. These well-funded institutes funded academics on the basis of the policy relevance of their topics. Under this migration policy research paradigm independent and peer reviewed research was produced by senior academics and their students to inform policy makers who were in turn charged to make immigration policy decisions hopefully based on the available scientific data. A perfect example of this model was IZA’s (Germany) sponsorship of research on the economic impact of immigrant citizenship ascension on immigrant economic outcomes. This fundamental research was conducted in North American and European contexts largely funded by the Volkswagen foundation, which allowed an independence from public funds. Given that this extensive research overwhelming reported that a 3-5 waiting period for citizenship ascension maximized economic gains to immigrants who ascended to citizenship no country, especially Germany and the United States incorporated this outcome in revisions of their respective citizenship acts. In fact, over a wide range of issues European,
North American and Australian academics were repeatedly asked to provide expert testimony to various political committees on the size, composition and integration issues of the particular country at hand. The transfer of knowledge into the political arena produced little if any dramatic changes in immigrant receiving immigration and integration policy. A cynic could easily draw the conclusion that this publically funded academic immigrant policy research effort provided a raison d’etre for a pre-conceived immigration policy.

By 2015 the immigration policy model has changed with the introduction of immigration lawyers. This should not be surprising since many social science academic fields now employ the law and the court system to bypass politicians and their associated political process. The challenge under this new academic-legal immigration policy paradigm is to show which issues best fit in this new paradigm given that most if not all immigration-legal policy initiatives require funding by third parties namely the immigrants themselves. Often this funding requires a legal foundation based on a class action suit funded by immigrants. The aim of my contribution is to outline the conditions under which this new legal-academic policy initiative can work given the author’s Supreme court experience in Canada and his less dramatic interactions with Canadian law and lawyers to resolve individual cases which would set a legal precedent to effectively change Canadian immigration policy.

The Socio-Natural Question: Climate Change, Migration and Growing Inequalities

Thomas Faist, University of Bielefeld, Germany

An Immigration Policy for a Self-interested Country?
Understanding the Public Support for Canadian Immigration and Multiculturalism Policies

Daniel Hiebert, University of British Columbia, Canada

Over the past decade, the Canadian government has fine-tuned immigration policy toward the ideal of economic efficiency. Nearly all aspects of the program became resolutely focused on ‘the bottom line’, dedicated to admitting newcomers who could make a rapid contribution to the labour market, investment, or entrepreneurship. Through these years the admission of skilled workers and other economically oriented categories has taken precedence, the private sector has increasingly been invited to take a larger role in selection, and other categories (family and humanitarian) have declined in significance. This policy has been accompanied by general public support for immigration, and a surprising resilience of multiculturalism despite the repudiation of that policy in a number of other countries, particularly in Europe. In this paper I discuss the
constellation of factors that enabled this policy evolution, and also the possible reconfiguration of those factors in the 2015 Canadian national election. I argue that a symbiotic relationship emerged between the economically-driven policy and public support, but that the vision of immigration held by the former government, and its internal contradictions, could not survive the intense scrutiny of the recent electoral campaign.

**De-europeeanization of Turkish Asylum and Migration Policies: Unfolding of the Syrian Refugee Crisis**

Ayhan Kaya, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

This paper aims to unravel the correlation between Islamization and de-secularization of the Turkish state under the AKP (Justice and Development Party) rule and de-europeanization of Turkish migration and asylum laws. The paper will also research whether there is a positive correlation between Turkey's de-europeanization and the growing political crisis in the Middle East leading to the tragedy of more than 5 million displaced people. In order to do so, the paper will make use of various perspectives and paradigms in Migration Studies, International Relations and Political Science. Methodologically, the paper will make use of legal texts, official statements by leading political figures as well as media archives, relevant statistics, and secondary literature. The speeches by political figures and the legal texts will be decoded through discourse analysis. The paper will claim that the AKP has presented Turkey as an emerging country of immigration as one of the essential elements of the New Turkey Brand. This is very obvious in the efforts of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organizing the Global Migration Forum under the auspices of the UN in Turkey in Autumn 2015 in order to present Turkey as the most courageous and generous country of immigration welcoming more than 2 million Syrian refugees. In accordance with this, a new Law on Foreigners and International Protection (Law No. 6458) was enacted and put into force in April 2014, and Turkey has opened up its borders to Syrian refugees without seeing any need to ask for international assistance in the first place. Opening the borders has not only made it easier for refugees to enter Turkish territory, but also it has made it easier for armed individuals - be it the militants of the Free Syrian Army, who were partly trained and armed by the Turkish state - or recruits for the ISIS coming from all around the world including Turkey, to freely act between the two sides of the border. President Erdoğan and the AKP's reliance on ISIS forces to weaken the newly established authonomous multicultural Rojava Cantoons backed up by the PKK (Kurdistan Workers’ Party) render power dynamics in the region even more complicated. Furthermore, it seems that having an Open Door Policy towards the Syrian refugees similar to the imperial settlement policies of the Ottoman Empire has also served to counter-balance the hegemony of the centrifugal Kurdish nationalism with a Sunni-Arab population in the Southeast of Turkey. Hence, this paper has the difficult task of bringing different international and domestic dynamics together in order to be able to explain the process of de-europeanization of Turkish migration and asylum policies in the last decade.
Scenarios of the Future: The Ageing-Migration Nexus

Russell King,
University of Sussex, UK

Following the surge of literature on the migration-development nexus, the term ‘nexus’ has proven popular to connote the two-way and co-constructed nature of two socially important large-scale phenomena. In this paper I examine what I, and others, call the ageing-migration nexus. The salience of this new nexus is based on the argument that ageing and migration are the two most socio-demographically important processes reshaping the European population currently and in the future. Whilst the steady, even rapid, ageing of the European population can be confidently predicted (the older people of the future have already been born and longevity trends are well established and are unlikely to change dramatically), future migration scenarios are less predictable, since they depend on an often volatile mix of economic, social and political factors. Nevertheless, it is difficult to imagine a future European (and global) demographic and socio-economic scenario in which migration does not play an important role.

We are used to thinking of migrants as, prototypically, young economically active adults, but here is an intriguing demographic statistic: globally the median age of migrants (defined as people living in a country which is not their birth country) is higher than that of the rest of the world’s population. This statistic, counter-intuitive at first sight, is in fact easily explainable by two circumstances. First, and most importantly, migrants ‘age in place’ – notably the now-old migrants who migrated in the early post-war boom decades for labour migration. Second, older people also migrate – for a whole host of reasons, including retiring abroad, following their migrant children abroad, or as older independent labour migrants looking for a better life.

This paper will explore various facets of the ageing-migration nexus. It will draw on some of my own research in this field – in Italy, Spain, Albania, Latvia and the UK, mostly with co-authors – as well as reviewing the research of others in different geographic contexts. Amongst the typologies examined will be migrants who age in place, labour migrants who return-migrate upon retirement, more wealthy international retirement migrants, older migrants who follow their already-migrated children, and older labour migrants (mainly women) who move abroad to access employment, income and pensions. Throughout my analysis I will stress the flexible and fluid nature of ‘older-age’ and challenge the social construction of older migrants as vulnerable and dependent.

Immigrants, Ethnicized Minorities and the Arts: A Transatlantic Perspective

Martiniello Marco,
Université de Liège, Belgium

The aim of this article is to show the necessity to better understand the relevance of the arts in the theoretical and policy debates about immigrant incorporation and diversity in migration and post-migration cities but also in the present phase of ethnicized and racialized social and economic relations. To do so, five domains can be considered, which taken together, constitute a general framework in
which more theoretically grounded empirical research should develop: local culture, social relations and interactions, local cultural and incorporation policies, local politics and local economics. The added value of a transatlantic and translocal perspective will be discussed and illustrated with data coming from fieldwork in New York and Brussels.

**Promising Directions of Future Migration Research: Three Suggestions**

*Ewa Morawska, University of Essex, UK*

I offer one theoretical and two methodological suggestions regarding future directions of IM research. The theoretical one postulates a consideration of a new trajectory of immigrants’ integration into their host societies, namely, a path towards the acquisition of multi- or inter-cultural identities, social engagements, and cultural customs, and identifies the main macro- and micro-level conditions needed for this development. My methodological suggestions are twofold, one more narrowly focused and another more ambitious in scope. The former posits that it should be rewarding to forge an exchange with scholars who specialize in overlapping yet parallel subfields of IM research, such as refugee studies, criminal (human trafficking and, just emerging, terrorism) migration, international tourism, and lifestyle migration. The latter submits it is high time to try to move the study of International Migration out of its professional specialization niche into the mainstream agenda of the social sciences. I suggest some ideas of how we might go about it.

**Cultural Hybridity and the Cosmopolitan Scene in Contemporary Art**

*Nikos Papastergiadis, University of Melbourne, Australia*

The complexities of cultural hybridity and mobilities of artist in contemporary society has been the subject of much celebration and derision. Against the trend of this critical reception of contemporary art I will argue that this scene furnish some glimpses of a cosmopolitan imaginary. However, to grasp the outlines of this imaginary we must also clear up some confusion about the difference between a globalizing world, and the worldliness of cosmopolitanism. Globalization refers to a program of integration and unification. In a globalizing world everything ultimately becomes the same. This is a regime that assembles the diverse and disparate parts, measures their discrete value according to a standard code, and coordinates their relationship within an inter-locking network. Standardization brings efficiency and greater connectivity not just in commercial transactions, but also in the delineation of cultural values and political rights. The globe is flat and even, because all the relations between the past and future, near and far, foreign and familiar have to submit to the regime of integration. The worldliness of cosmopolitanism starts elsewhere and moves in different ways. As Axelos and other have argued since the 1950s world begins in the imaginative and creative encounters with others, and leads not smoother levels of integration, but inspires novel forms of interaction and interpretation. Art is primal example of world making activity. It keeps understanding and creativity alive through the productive encounters of
In this lecture I will explore the role of large scale exhibition as a world making activity.

**The Politics of Migration Research: Can We Escape the Trap of our Trade?**

*Garbi Schmidt, University of Roskilde, Denmark*

In Denmark as elsewhere, migration research is a fairly recent discipline. Migration research is not least founded in a particular historical era, where globalization has speeded up mobility across borders, but also created an increased interest within politics and the public for the consequences of migration. Questions raised predominantly relate to how migration affects nation states and national identities – however they are formulated. This article will discuss two overall questions. Firstly, how do we as migration researchers navigate in a highly politicized field – a academics, experts and communicators? Second, how can we, potentially, contribute with new and different perspectives on a heated debate – both now and in the future? The article will be based on personal experience and a general (current and historical) account of Danish migration research.

**Women Migrants and Welfare Regimes**

*Giuseppe Sciortino, University of Trento, Italy*

In recent decades, there has been a growing interest on the relationship between welfare and migration regimes. Most scholars have focused on the ways in which human mobility may create “burdens” for the welfare states: steering migration flows towards specific destinations (the so-called welfare magnet hypothesis), increasing the numbers of consumers of welfare provisions (the so-called welfare-boon-or-burden hypothesis) and curtailing the support for universalistic policies through the increase in ethnic heterogeneity (the so-called social-isolation hypothesis). Here a different path is taken. International migration provides in fact crucial resources for managing several demographic strains in the interaction between households, labor markets and the welfare state. It is argued that certain important forms of migration – particularly female migration directed to household services – can be understood only considering it in the context of strains arising from the demise of the male breadwinner model in most European welfare states. In fact, migration currently provides a way to manage the structural strains intrinsic in the growing demand for household and personal services in modern economies. Migration has already become a key element for the survival of welfare regimes of the conservative type. It is however acquiring an important role also in other forms of welfare regimes.
Looking a Further Generation Down: How Do Multiracial People Identify Their Children, And What Does This Tell Us?

Miri Song,
University of Kent, UK

As many multiethnic Western societies grow ever more diverse, I argue in this paper that we increasingly need to focus upon what happens when second generation migrants become adults, enter into relationships, and have ‘multiracial’ or ‘mixed’ children. Across European societies, a not insignificant number of second-generation individuals have, or will enter into, interracial or interethnic unions. While we have some knowledge about such unions, we know virtually nothing of the multiracial children of such unions, and what happens when they grow up and enter into relationships themselves. This paper explores how different types of multiracial people in Britain identify their children, and the ways in which they understand their choices. Looking a further generation down, analysts have yet to investigate the choices that multiracial people make, as parents, in the identification of their own children. Since multiracial people are, by definition, more than one ‘race’, how do they think about and choose the ways in which they identify their children, and how do they justify their choices? We consider factors such as the physical appearance of children, spouses’ ethnicity, and the generational locus of mixture in influencing the ways in which multiracial people identify their children. We find that the majority of parents would choose ‘mixed’ for their children, but that such a choice is far from straightforward or necessarily legitimated by others.

Comparing Internal and International Mobility of Chinese Higher Education Students: What do We Learn?

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Internationalization is a highly entrenched aspect of the current Higher Education field. Not only governments and higher education institutions have explicit internationalization strategies but also an increasing number of young people seek university education abroad. International educational mobility is often studied within the framework of supply and demand, pointing out to the asymmetries between the sending and receiving countries (e.g. Beine, Noe, and Ragot 2014). Recent sociological literature emphasizes the material and symbolic gains of study abroad, and thus the motivation of middle class families to pursue international education of their children (e.g. Findlay et al 2012). Beyond its material and cultural gains, however, international education is also associated with ideas about self-growth and self-realization, and cosmopolitan expressions of the self beyond the local. These ideas are mediated by diffuse institutional factors such as world university rankings and internationalization discourse of various educational agents, which normalize study abroad as a taken-for-granted goal in itself.

While each perspective might have something to offer, they start from an analytical premise that limits their explanatory purview. That is by focusing only on the international mobility, and omitting internal mobility, they overlook the broader processes that shape educational migratory decisions and outcomes. Such decisions are often tied up with
broader life-course aspirations and outlooks that are shaped by the increasingly standardized and transnationalized imaginaries of the individual with standardized categorical qualities (Soysal 2015).

In my contribution, I will discuss the research potential of a comparative approach that juxtaposes internal and international educational migrations. Recent theoretical formulations in international migration literature emphasizes “dissimilation,” in contrast to the more traditional “assimilation” concept, as a way of taking the origins of migrants into account (Fitzgerald 2012, Guveli et al 2014). An advancement, still the dissimilation perspective, like assimilation, starts from the assumption of differences, overlooking the broader isomorphic processes that shape similar outcomes at both origin and destination. Education field, and particularly higher education, is apt to explore these ideas, given its increasingly globalized and densely organized nature at the national level and beyond.

The Contingent Nature of Host Society Hospitality Towards Migrants: How Social Theorists Have Been Telling Us That Over and Over Again and What We Should Do Now

Raymond Taras, Tulane University, USA

Many social and critical theorists have theorized about the role of the Other in immigrant-receiving societies. Bakhtin, Bauman, Bourdieu, Foucault, Guibernau, Kristeva, Levinas and Žižek, among others have underscored the contingent nature of hospitality extended to strangers, which is caused in great measure by fear of them. The assumption made by social theorists that hospitality would never be unconditional anticipated the anti-immigrant backlash reflected today in the electoral successes of right-wing parties. These theorists’ analyses of citizen scepticism towards migrants put them at odds with current Euro-liberal discourse, which celebrates the unconditional nature of diversity. It also stands in opposition to much of research carried out by migration experts which often contains limited critical reflexivity. The commercialization of a burgeoning, complex “migration industry” may lead to the incorporation of migration research in it and weaken the credibility of the field’s findings.

Is it the case that critical reflexivity embedded in the nature of social theory generated a more realistic assessment of the limits of host society hospitality? This paper examines the works of leading social theorists concerned with the place of the stranger in a receiving society and contrasts them with assumptions made by migration experts. The focus is on changes in public perceptions of the Other when the conditions of hospitality have been transgressed. Greater attention to the acquis of social theory, combined with increased reflexivity in conducting migration studies itself, can strengthen the autonomy and legitimacy of this field and shield it from the popular backlash against the multi-faceted migration industry. The paper will include a preliminary analysis of the contingent nature of hospitality towards the hundreds of thousands of migrants who arrived in Europe beginning summer 2015.
In this paper, I will discuss my current research on the cultural affinities that exist across ethnic groups, using Simmel’s notion of the stranger as a conceptual starting point. Although there are numerous interpretations of his account of strangerhood, his explanations can be easily associated with the migrant who is both integrated and marginalised. Simmel’s notion of being both inside and outside, physically close yet socially distant, and bringing in qualities and resources from the outside provide us with an understanding of social processes that are clearly crucial to the position of the migrant. Simmel suggests that because strangers come in from the outside, they can approach their new milieu with a certain type of objectivity, best termed as objective subjectivity. Using data from the Affinities in Multicultural Australia project, I will use these ideas to help us understand migrant reflections on how they view some key Australian values such as mateship, but also on how migrants compare their own values and cultures with those of others. I will explore how migrants view Anglo-Australians and other migrant groups through the notion of ‘affinities’ or ‘values’; how they balance affinities and difference and how they construct a new worldview. I question what knowledge migrants have of their Anglo-Australian and other migrant neighbours, whether there is a blend of knowledge through proximity and distance, or whether an element of the stranger remains.
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Acknowledgements

This symposium is funded by a grant from The Crafoord Foundation (www.crafoord.se) and the Willy Brandt donation. We are grateful to the City of Malmö for hosting the Symposium Dinner.
Map over central Malmö

1. MALMÖ UNIVERSITY, NIAGARA
Nordenskiöldsgatan 1

2. CLARION HOTEL / MALMÖ LIVE
Dag Hammarskjölds torg 2

3. CITY HALL
Stortorget, gamla staden