

# METROPOLIS WORLD BULLETIN

July 2002

Volume 2

Metropolis Moving Forward

Combatting Racism and Discrimination

Partner Updates, Events and Reports

Diversity and Identity Seminar

Political Participation Research Network

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Metropolis Canada's 11 Research Priorities

# WORDS OF WELCOME

Howard Duncan  
Executive Head, Metropolis Project,  
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

THIS issue of the Metropolis World Bulletin comes after an especially busy period that has witnessed the continued growth of the Metropolis Project, new program developments, and considerable excitement around the annual conferences. It also follows the retirement of the co-founder of the Metropolis Project, Meyer Burstein, from the public service of Canada and therefore from his position as Executive Head of the Project at Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Meyer will continue, with Rinus Penninx, as co-chair of the International Project until the conference in Oslo (September 2002), and will then assume the position of Chair Emeritus along with co-founder Demetrios Papademetriou. The International Steering Committee will announce Meyer's successor following its meeting in Oslo. I would like to voice my appreciation on behalf of the International Steering Committee and the entire Metropolis network for Meyer's ingenuity, dogged determination, and skilful management of the Project from its inception in 1996 to today. The fact that Metropolis is now the world's largest policy-research network on migration and integration is ample testament to his success. Meyer will be greatly missed by all of us.

Metropolis has grown in geographic extent, in its range of subject matters, and in its capacity to contribute to the debates on migration, integration, and diversity. A significant step forward came with the announcement of a research program funded by the *Population, Migration, and Environment Foundation* (BMU). The Foundation agreed to provide the Metropolis Project with an annual fund to support pilot studies of transoceanic *ex ante* comparisons in two fields, "Effects of urban policies on immigrant integration" and "Possibilities and limits of influen-

cing migration flows". A call for letters of intent was followed in June by a request for proposals from a gratifyingly large number of applicants. We expect that these pilot studies will lead to full international comparative research projects supported by national research councils, foundations, and other institutions. The results of this work will be discussed and analysed by the international policy community at Metropolis conferences and seminars. We regard this as a major step towards meeting the hopes expressed at our first conference in Milan (1996) that the Metropolis Project would develop a strong capacity for international collaborative research of direct use to the world's policymakers in this field.

In geographic terms, we were able to welcome to the International Steering Committee the cities of Rotterdam and Vienna and the *Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network* (APMRN), which has membership from countries in the Asia-Pacific region. All are important additions. Our capacity to engage municipal policymakers will most certainly be enhanced with the representation from these two European cities, one of which, Rotterdam, has hosted an annual conference and the other of which, Vienna, we are pleased to announce, will host the conference in 2003.

We are all looking forward to the Seventh International Metropolis Conference in Oslo, September 9-13. With over 80 workshops and plenary sessions on important issues such as the implications for migration policy of the September 11 attacks, the continuing discussions of international collaboration on managing migration, the theoretical support for multiculturalism as a means for ensuring successful integration, cities as the locus of integration, gender-based persecution, and migration health, this will be a highly valuable and stimulating event for policymaker, researcher, and practitioner alike. ■

# MOVING FORWARD

ORGANISATIONS are continually in a situation of choice – the choice to revisit directions, to confirm established mandates and ways of operating, to make modest adjustments, or to effect major changes. Refusing to re-assess can sow the seeds of stagnation, and re-assessment for no purpose can result in aimless wandering. Metropolis has constantly striven for improvements in our planning and activities to strengthen our network and its value to those with whom we work.

Our purpose has long been to stimulate research of value and applicability to policymaking on migration and its effects on our societies – research that will help us to manage migration for best advantage for both the host society and the migrants who have come to have a new life there. Since we began in 1996, we have made notable progress. Our network has grown numerically and geographically to the point that we are said to be the world's largest network in this field of work. We have taken on a greater range of issues, thereby attracting ever more new members and participants in our events. We have begun to provide funds for researchers through the *Population, Migration, and Environment Foundation* (BMU) program which began this year and we have created a venue for peer-reviewed publications of both research and policy papers, the *Journal of*

*International Migration and Integration*. Our capacity to strengthen decision-making has grown with each of these developments.

Expanding our network and substantive scope gives us a greater ability to mobilise people around the issue of migration. Attendance at our conferences, which continues to grow, is good evidence of this. We are gratified by the continued interest shown by current and prospective members in hosting these events, now well into the future. The question that we ought to ask is whether to use this extraordinary network capacity in a more active fashion? We work now largely by making our network and our infrastructure – the International Steering Committee and the International Secretariat – available to the researchers, policymakers, and members of civil society who share our interests. In this way, we are responsive to those in our network who have a responsibility to lead the policy and research agenda. We provide a reputable, capable, and politically neutral forum to those who wish to take advantage. However, we have been reluctant to take the lead ourselves, to take it upon ourselves to call decision-makers together around a particular issue to engage in serious discussion with the many and diverse experts affiliated with us. Given our capacity, this may well be the next natural step for Metropolis to take.

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## Special Issue of the Journal of International Migration and Integration

Scheduled for distribution in the Fall of 2002, JIMI is pleased to announce a special issue on Immigrant Diversity and Political Participation in Select North American and European Cities. Guest edited by Drs. Anver Saloojee and Anja van Heelsum, this issue will explore important themes including the way in which newcomer immigrant communities experience and engage in civic participation.

To pre-order a copy of this special issue, please contact JIMI's editorial office at [jimi@ualberta.ca](mailto:jimi@ualberta.ca) or by telephone at +1(780)492-0635.



## Eighth International Metropolis Conference

Vienna 2003

RATHER than formulating an agenda from a problem-driven perspective, this conference will focus on the potential that a welcoming approach to immigration can bring to both source and host countries. It is hoped that this perspective can lead to research and policy that can promote economic and societal prosperity for migrants and their communities both old and new.

The workshop themes will explore issues relating to the relationship between migration and development; the role that source country governments can play to ensure that out-migration benefits their societies and that foreign nationals are protected wherever they migrate; the benefits of regular migration policies on the international asylum system; issues relating to an ageing population and its effects on migration policy; the issue of the regional dispersion of immigrants to relieve excess urban concentration and its potential benefits; migration and black market economies; the movement towards an international or general migration agreement; and, the continued problem of the political far right and its favourite target, immigration.

*Calls for workshop proposals will be announced on the website: [www.international.metropolis.net](http://www.international.metropolis.net)* ■

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It is amply apparent that migration issues are of major and growing significance, are affecting daily political discourse and the fortunes of politicians and their parties. The issues concern both international flows of people and the treatment of newcomers in their new societies. Consider just these examples, each of which will be addressed at the conference in Oslo and other Metropolis venues:

- Immigration and impending demographic deficits
- Extending societal membership to immigrants and refugees
- Managing the challenges now faced by the international asylum system
- The international trafficking and smuggling of people
- The link between migration and economic, social, and human development
- The effects of emigration on source country economies and societies
- The continued concentration of populations in large urban centres
- Managing the reality of religious pluralism in liberal democracies

During the past few years, while Metropolis has come to embrace a broader range of issues, most notably with respect to the nature of the international movement of people, it retains its core work on how societies can best integrate immigrants, to manage for mutual benefit the social challenges that large-scale immigration brings and the opportunities it affords for our cultures and our economies. The current hardening of attitudes towards migration and the reception of refugees shows the continued need for our work. Indeed, it suggests that we begin to take on a role of leadership. ■

# COMMENTARY



**The Honourable António Vitorino**  
Commissioner, Justice and Home Affairs  
European Commission

THE integration of migrants, both economic and humanitarian, is a major challenge for our societies. Indeed, the success of our immigration policy will depend on the success of our integration policies. We must build a contract of values between our societies and the ethnic communities they take in. This is an issue that affects us all.

We must welcome immigrants and respect the diversity of their cultures, their religions and their traditions. At the same time, immigrants themselves must accept our traditional values as set out in the European Charter of Fundamental Rights: respect for democracy, freedom, human rights, equality between men and women, and religious freedom. Those values can under no circumstances be called into question. The watchwords are "diversity in unity".

In the interest of strengthening integration policies, the Commission has also proposed in its Communication to the Council and European Parliament on Immigration in November 2000 that discussion take place regarding a concept of civic citizenship that could be developed for nationals from third countries. It would include a set of rights and responsibilities (for example, equality of social, economic and political treatment) in areas such as working conditions and voting rights in municipal elections. It would be based on the European Community Treaty and the Charter of Fundamental Rights, mentioned above.

With regard to partnerships with countries of origin, the Commission will continue to support and develop a dialogue with third countries on the impact of emigration on countries and better management of migration flows to European Union countries. The Seville European Council reinforced this process. Given the new trends in migratory movements under the impact of globalisation, what is needed is a dynamic and multidimensional policy that will enhance the value of the cultural duality of immigrants (for example, financial support for immigrants' projects in their country of origin, return assistance).

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## Francophone Network

METROPOLIS is currently in the initial phases of developing an International Francophone Network. To date, there has been much interest on the part of academics and civil servants in Quebec and the rest of Canada, France, Belgium and Switzerland in developing a forum for communication on a range of issues specific to the francophone community. Interested parties will be meeting at the Oslo Conference in September 2002 in order to explore common fields of interest, potential policy research issues, and to discuss the creation of an online virtual network.

*For more details consult the Network's webpage: [www.international.metropolis.net/reseau.htm](http://www.international.metropolis.net/reseau.htm)* ■



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There is no question that the events of September 2001 pointed to the need to strengthen security in Europe. I have already reviewed all of our proposals on immigration and asylum from that perspective to ensure that security aspects have been adequately taken into account. But strengthening the fight against terrorism must not prejudice the integrity of our immigration and asylum policies or, specifically, hinder the substantial development of our national integration policies. Immigration is a reality, and I do not think that the war against terrorism will affect the reasons why migrants come to Europe to look for work or escape persecution. Illegal immigration will not be eliminated solely by opening up channels for legal immigration; however, legal immigration can contribute in a positive manner to the development of our society. Immigration is not a miracle solution for resolving the demographic deficit, nor is it a series of unresolvable problems. It is one of

today's realities that we need to manage as best we can, for our own interests and in the interest of our immigrants' countries of origin.

Migration is unquestionably a phenomenon of today's world. We will not shirk our responsibility as wealthy nations for taking in victims of oppression or for taking part in the fight against poverty, which is often the root cause of migration and which was so well highlighted at the United Nations conference in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002.

To achieve our objectives, we naturally need advice and support from other organisations that possess considerable experience. We need to build a number of partnerships. Partnerships with countries of origin, partnerships with migrant organisations and, not least, partnerships with Member States, so that we can properly address the issues I have raised. ■

## SIXTH NATIONAL METROPOLIS CONFERENCE

**Edmonton, Canada, March 21-25, 2003**

The Prairie Centre of Excellence (PCERII) will be hosting the Sixth National Metropolis Conference in March 2003.

The conference will focus on the interrelated themes of regional dispersion, depopulation and economic development.

It is scheduled to take place March 21-25, 2003, in Edmonton, Alberta.

Please mark this date on your calendars!

PCERII invites your input on workshop and plenary topics as well as ideas for keynote speakers during the conference.

*For more information, or to send your suggestions, please contact [kmckean@ualberta.ca](mailto:kmckean@ualberta.ca), by fax at +1 (780) 492-2594, or visit the PCERII website at: <http://pcerii.metropolis.net/>*

## PARTNERS

### Germany

#### Germany's Immigration Reform

*By Rainer Münz, Professor of Demography at Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany and was member of the commission on immigration reform (or Süßmuth Commission). [Rainer.muenz@sowi.hu-berlin.de](mailto:Rainer.muenz@sowi.hu-berlin.de)*

**D**URING the last few decades Germany has received and absorbed significantly more immigrants than any other country in Europe. Today Germany has 83 million inhabitants, of which 7.3 million are foreign nationals (5.7 million foreign-born and 1.6 million German-born), about one million are naturalised Germans of foreign origin, and some 3.2 million are ethnic German immigrants. If we combine these groups, the share of Germany's foreign-born population (12 percent) is higher than the share of the foreign-born population of the United States (10 percent).

Until 2000, most politicians, as well as the general public, insisted that Germany was not a country of immigration and should not become one. In July 2000 the federal government (based on a coalition formed by Social Democrats and the Green party) decided to set up

an independent commission on immigration reform, headed by Rita Süßmuth, former Speaker of the German Parliament. In its final report, published in July 2001, the Süßmuth Commission argued that Germany will need immigrants throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century and therefore should change outdated paradigms by officially recognising its role as an immigrant receiving country.

In 2001, as a reaction to the deliberations of this federal commission on immigration reform, all major political parties made their own immigration proposals. In August 2001, Otto Schily, Germany's federal Minister of the Interior, finally published his proposed new law regulating migration, integration and asylum. This proposal included most suggestions made by the federal commission on immigration reform, albeit more restrictive than the initial proposals. The law was adopted by German Parliament in March 2002 after very controversial debates. In particular, the voting procedure in the Federal Chamber was, and remains, contested. The law was signed by Germany's President and will come into effect in January 2003. The Constitutional Court, however, will have to decide about the constitutionality of the votes cast by the state of Brandenburg in the Federal Chamber.

The new law includes provisions for:

- The admission of highly qualified persons and of new business entrepreneurs through individual evaluation and without a set quota on the number of persons admitted in this category. These persons will be entitled to permanent residency in Germany from the time of their admission.
- Starting in 2003, a new system for the recruitment of economically active immigrants based on a (Canadian-style) point system of admission.
- Candidates from future EU member states will be given priority in the selection process.
- The establishment of a new Federal Office for Migration, as well as the Asylum and Advisory Council on Migration.
- The recruitment of labour migrants for an initially limited period of up to five years.
- Upon completion of studies in Germany, foreign students will be able to work in Germany, as long as the labour-market administration approves this. In addition, foreign students who have completed their studies in Germany will be granted the right to continue residing in Germany for the purpose of finding a job.

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- New means for international labour migrants to enter the German labour market will be introduced. This is a result of the planned integration of work and residence permits. Starting in 2003, only two types of residence permits will exist: a limited permit (with the possibility of extension) and permanent residence permit.
- Access to the German labour market for refugees defined under the Geneva Convention.

In passing this law and adopting these measures, Germany becomes the first country in Europe actively recruiting immigrants and defining itself as an immigrant receiving country.

*The new law, the report of the federal commission on immigration reform and all other proposals can be downloaded from [www.demographie.de/neu](http://www.demographie.de/neu) and [www.migration-info.de](http://www.migration-info.de) ■*

## Asia-Pacific

### Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN)

THE Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) was established in 1995 as a research project of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The central focus of the project is

the long-term role of migration and increased ethno-cultural diversity as major factors in the social transformation of the societies of the Asia-Pacific region. The APMRN aims to build an international research network which will carry out interdisciplinary research on social and political aspects of international migration and the growing ethno-cultural diversity of the region. The project is designed to build research capabilities, develop empirical knowledge, further theoretical and methodological work in the social sciences, and provide broadly-based and reliable information and options for policy-makers at the national and international levels.

The APMRN is a collaborative organisation of researchers, non-governmental organisations and policymakers interested in all aspects of migration. Each regional network of the APMRN is headed by a regional co-ordinator and is autonomous in its decision-making processes. Its migration research is carried out by individuals working within networks and at a number

of partner institutions in Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Pacific (based in Fiji), Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

The APMRN has gone through four stages. *Stage One* concerned the building of migration research networks in a number of Asia Pacific countries during 1996; *Stage Two* involved capacity-building and a review of existing migration knowledge during 1997; *Stage Three* focused on initiating new empirical research during 1998 and 1999, and *Stage Four* moved the network's focus into comparative analysis and the development of appropriate migration policy.

Its current focus is on multidisciplinary and comparative projects relating to all aspects of migration. Examples include an analysis of the dynamics of irregular migration in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and China, with a review of current protections and policies aimed at curbing it; a study on the return migration of skilled migrants involving Vietnam, China, Australia, Taiwan and Bangladesh; and an examination of female migration in an age of globalisation in China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Funding for these studies has been provided by the Ford Foundation. New projects include investigating the relationships between migration and poverty, development displacement, and investigating the extent of involvement of migrants in civil society.



Apart from in-country migration research workshops in the APMRN networks, the organisation has held four international conferences to date: Bangkok in 1996, Hong Kong in 1998, Tokyo in 1999, Manila in 2001 and is planning its next conference in Fiji in September of 2002. In 2001 the network expanded to include countries in South Asia and it now is looking to develop new migration research linkages in the Pacific Islands.

Membership in the APMRN and its regional networks is free and co-operation is voluntary. The APMRN Chair is currently Professor Vijay Naidu of the University of the South Pacific, Fiji. Four APMRN Deputy Chairs assist on major decisions affecting the network and represent the regions of Northeast Asia, South East Asia, the Pacific and South Asia.

The day-to-day work of the APMRN is co-ordinated by the Secretariat which is located at the Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies (CAPSTRANS) at the University of Wollongong, Australia and forms a large part of CAPSTRANS' Migration and Multicultural Societies Program. The Secretariat Director is Associate Professor Robyn Iredale, and the APMRN Co-ordinator is Kerry Lyon. The Secretariat maintains a website ([www.capstrans.edu.au/apmrn/](http://www.capstrans.edu.au/apmrn/)), publishes a series of working papers and regular newsletters, and can be contacted at [apmrn@uow.edu.au](mailto:apmrn@uow.edu.au).

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# NEW RESEARCH

## Politics, Race and Education: Israeli Education Policies for Ethiopian Jewish Immigrants: 1984-1992.

*Fred A. Lazin, Ben Gurion University, Israel  
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THIS paper analyses Israel's policies relating to the absorption of Ethiopian Jewish immigrant children into public school systems in Israel from 1984 to 1992. Political decisions at the highest level segregated Ethiopian immigrant children within an inferior public school system. This denied them the option, given to all other Jewish Israelis and Soviet immigrants, to attend school in a much larger, more diverse, and academically superior public school system.

Two interrelated issues are addressed: The first is whether education policy favoured assimilation, adjustment or integration of the Ethiopian pupils. The second concerns the long-range effects of Israeli educational policy on Ethiopian Jews in Israel. Will the policies that placed Ethiopian pupils in inferior schools and denied them educational opportunities result in their becoming an institutionally marginalised minority whose members lose their will to succeed?

To an extent much greater than in the United States and many other countries, political party interests, often in the context of coalition politics, have dominated Israel's educational absorption policies. Moreover, ethnic considerations (among Jews) as well as nationality (between Jews and Arabs) have always been major concerns of educational policy. The Ethiopians, being non-white Jews, were one of the few to place race on the agenda.

This paper would appeal to students of education policy interested in immigrant integration issues. While much of the relevant comparative literature focuses on empirical studies of school performance of immigrants and ethnic and racial minorities, this study emphasises macro policy. It examines policy parameters that have influenced the opportunities and experiences of Ethiopian immigrant children in Israeli schools. ■



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The APMRN recently agreed to forge closer links with Metropolis. The APMRN sponsored a session on Asia Pacific migration, transnational networks and policy in Rotterdam at the Metropolis conference in November 2001 and also conducted a joint workshop with Metropolis in Wollongong in February 2002. ■

## New Zealand

*By Stephen Dunstan  
Programme Manager, Research and Evaluation for the Policy, Research and Development Group of the New Zealand Immigration Service.*

**I**MMIGRATION research in New Zealand is taking place on a multiplicity of fronts and includes topics such as the impacts of globalisation, migrant and refugee settlement outcomes, as well as settlement-related issues such as English language provisions. The research is undertaken by a

variety of organisations and individuals including central and local government, health authorities, and academics.

Each year New Zealand loses citizens through emigration who are then, more or less, replaced numerically by new migrants. Each year, newly approved residents make up around one percent of the population. In the July 2000 to June 2001 year, 45,011 people were approved for New Zealand residence; a marked increase on the 36,396 approved the year before. In addition, around 92,000 people were approved for either a student or work permit. These figures represent large flows of people, especially for a country whose population is only around 3.8 million.

The Department of Labour's New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) undertakes research to feed into the development of immigration policy and settlement services. Other major sources of

immigration research include programmes based at Massey and Waikato universities – respectively, the New Settlers Programme led by Associate Professor Andrew Trlin, and the Migration Research Group led by Professor Richard Bedford.

Recent NZIS research has included work to feed into a review of family-sponsored immigration policy. Other projects have included an analysis of the characteristics of recent migrants, research on links between temporary and permanent residence, and a project describing the immigration consulting industry. A summary of NZIS research is available at [http://www.immigration.govt.nz/research\\_and\\_information/](http://www.immigration.govt.nz/research_and_information/). Larger projects in development include the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) or in Maori, "Te Ara O Nga Manene" (the pathway of the migrants), and Refugee Voices.

## New Zealand's Contribution to the Metropolis Network

**S**INCE 1996, New Zealand researchers and policy makers have made significant contributions to the Metropolis network through their participation in International Conferences. Richard Bedford (Waikato University), Mary Connelly (University of Canterbury), Stephen Dunstan (New Zealand Immigration Service), Paul Spoonley (Massey University), Collin Tukuitonga, Wardlow Friesen, Larry Murphy (University of Auckland), Kirsten Lovelock (University of Otago) –

to name just a few – have presented their work in such diverse and topical areas as social cohesion and segmentation, measurement and methodology, urban diversity and development, ethno-racial conflict, and transnationalism.

Paul Spoonley will continue the tradition at this year's conference in Oslo (September 9-13<sup>th</sup>) with his workshop on Labour Migration in the Asia-Pacific region. ■

The LisNZ is being developed to explore the initial settlement experiences of new migrants. Commencing in early 2003, the main survey will interview 7,500 migrants at around six, 18 and 36 months after taking up residence, with the aim of obtaining a sample of 5,000 migrants at the third interview. A pilot survey of 750 migrants is currently in the field. Refugee Voices is a smaller, more qualitative project exploring the resettlement experiences of refugees from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees quota, spontaneous refugees, and those from 'refugee-like circumstances' who enter New Zealand through family reunification policy. The refugee project will be completed in 2003 and the LisNZ in 2008.

The New Settlers Programme includes a longitudinal study of skilled migrants from the People's Republic of China, India and South Africa. The fourth round of interviews with three panels has recently been completed. Other recent studies have been on the provision of English to speakers of other languages. New studies currently underway include those on the experiences of immigrant children in the New Zealand environment, and the involvement of immigrant families with the education system. Information can be obtained from: <http://newsettlers.massey.ac.nz>

The Migration Research Group is working on several aspects of

international migration, including the return migration of New Zealanders, in the context of the debate about how to utilise more effectively the resources and opportunities that are contained in a transnational community of citizens. The changing nature of migration systems, especially the shift towards diverse forms of temporary mobility in place of "permanent" settlement, is being explored. Another area of work relates to the linkages between internal and international migration, especially in cities that are attracting significant numbers of overseas immigrants. ■

## Austria

### Austria and ICMPD as Metropolis Partners

*By Jonas Widgren  
Director General of ICMPD*

**U**NTIL 1997, contacts between Metropolis and Austria were infrequent. However, since that time co-operation has expanded considerably. In fact, the city of Vienna is preparing to host the Eighth International Metropolis Conference in September, 2003.

The relationship began to develop exponentially when the Metropolis Secretariat became involved with the Research and Documentation Department of the International Centre for Migration

Policy Development in Vienna (ICMPD). The ICMPD is an inter-governmental organisation originally created in 1993 by Austria and Switzerland but now supported by 25 governments. It is the only specialised European migration organisation with diplomatic status. Its main purpose is to promote radical and visionary immigration policies in industrialised states and to bring Central and Eastern Europe into an encompassing joint European migration system.

The ICMPD has played a key role in migration policy development. In June 2001, the Swiss Government used the ICMPD as the main drafter for the Berne process on a new global migration order. The ICMPD was also involved in the development of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe and focused on the establishment of a new Balkan migration order. A Support Unit for the Stability Pact, hosted by ICMPD, opened in Vienna in September 2001. Sweden, Austria, Germany, the International Organization on Migration, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) second staff to the Support Unit which works closely with the Governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Yugoslavia. In Austria, the ICMPD Research Department has, through the Austrian Forum for Migration Studies, developed a well-equipped documentation unit on Austrian migration research.

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## Metropolis Canada's 11 Research Priorities

**THE 11 policy-research priorities** identified through a consultative process with the Metropolis federal partners and the Centres of Excellence.

1. How might public policy enhance the capacity of Canada and of Canadian cities to receive and integrate immigrants, including refugees?
2. What policies and programs are necessary to ensure the integration of children and youth of immigrant origin, particularly visible minorities?
3. What is the role for public policy in promoting the social and cultural integration of newcomers and minorities into a multicultural or pluralistic society and what implications does this have for citizenship policy?
4. What are the language-related challenges and opportunities created by the growing diversity of the immigrant population and how should public policy respond?
5. How should public policy be directed in order to counter the negative attitudes and discrimination toward immigrants and minorities?
6. How might public policy improve the economic outcomes for immigrants and minorities in the context of domestic economic restructuring, changes in labour demand, changes in immigration sources and growing international mobility?
7. What are the challenges and where should public policy be directed in order to produce just treatment and safe communities, ensuring equality and fairness within all aspects of the Canadian justice system?
8. What set of immigrant and ethnocultural policies would best promote the ability of Canada, the provinces and cities to compete effectively in the new economy?
9. What domestic measures and international relationships need to be in place in order for national asylum and humanitarian policies to function effectively?
10. What are the public policy challenges in the areas of managing migration flows and integrating immigrants and their descendants that will result from demographic change and globalization, notably economic integration and technological change?
11. As governance structures are reconfigured, what role should be played by non-governmental organizations in fostering the integration of immigrants and ethnic, religious and other minorities? ■

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Presently, the ICMPD Research Department carries out projects on Migration and Integration indicators in the European Union context, on migration trends in Central and Eastern Europe, and compiles a Migration and Integration Report for the Austrian Government.

The relationship between Metropolis and the ICMPD was solidified in Vancouver when the ICMPD Director General and the Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada signed a Memorandum of Understanding which lists, as one of its key points, that support for the Metropolis Project will be promoted by the ICMPD. Before that, the relationship had been invigorated in 1998, when the ICMPD Head of Research, Irene Stacher, became the Austrian Representative on the Metropolis Steering Committee.

Austrian researchers have also intensified their participation at Metropolis organised events. At the Milan Conference in 1996 Ms. Gudrun Biffel was present, Mr. Rainer Bauböck gave a speech at the Israel Conference in 1998 and at the Rotterdam Conference in 2001, and researchers like Mr. Rainer Münz and Mr. Bernhard Perchinig attended a meeting in Vancouver in 2000. Moreover, delegates of the Vienna City Council and the Integration Funds attended the Washington (1999) and Vancouver conferences; and, ICMPD Director General Jonas Widgren was invited as a keynote speaker in Vancouver during the session on "Migrant Smuggling and Criminal Corporalism". ■

## Canada

### Update on the Canadian Project

**I**N Canada, the past year was marked by the renewal of the Metropolis Project for a further five years, taking the Project to 2007. The four Metropolis Centres of Excellence in Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal will continue operations with an expanded mandate, a renewed set of policy-research priorities, and new funding partners from the Government of Canada. These changes have expanded the policy interests in the work of the Metropolis Centres and created a heightened vigour in the Project in Canada. The first conference of the renewed Canadian Project will take place in Edmonton, March 21-25, 2003.

*Please refer to the websites of the Centres of Excellence and of the federal partners at [www.canada.metropolis.net](http://www.canada.metropolis.net) for more information.* ■

## Argentina

### Metropolis Argentina Annual Meeting

*by Elizabeth Horwitz  
Direction of Technology  
Proceedings and Environment  
Services, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

**S**TUDIES will be carried out in Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA.

The annual meeting of Metropolis Argentina took place in Buenos Aires on September 28 and 29, 2001. In accordance with general Metropolis Project goals and principles, and in response to the significance of the subject at hand, this meeting gathered local and international policymakers, non-governmental organisations and various academic institutions to look at the impact of immigration on big cities.

Traditionally, Argentina has been a country of immigration. This

fact was expressed in its Charter. Since the first official immigration programs in 1860, immigration has been considered a pillar of Argentinean economic development and a great contributor to society both culturally and socially. Since the first wave of immigrants arrived to Argentina from Europe between 1870 and 1929, there has been a decrease in absolute terms while, at the same time, an increase in regional migration in relative terms. The last few decades have seen an increase of immigrants with Asian origins, but numerically they still represent a small group.

Present day Buenos Aires (the main city) and Gran Buenos Aires (its surrounding area) constitute a good example of the importance of migration issues in Argentina. Immigration accounts for around eight percent of the city's population. It receives many of its regional migrants through the new regional framework of the South Common Market, Mercosur.

The Metropolis Argentina meeting offered, once again, the chance to rethink the effects of the immi-

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## Canada Implements New Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act

On June 28, 2002, Citizenship and Immigration Canada implemented the new **Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)**. The first new act to emerge since 1976, IRPA addresses new service needs, social values and recent policy developments in Canada.

*For more information see: [www.cic.gc.ca/english/irpa/index.html](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/irpa/index.html)*



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gration process, the opportunity to discuss experiences and look for policy and program responses. Discussions took into account the private and public views surrounding this phenomenon, and considered the responsibilities of Argentine society as a whole. This meeting was organised by the National Government, the City of Buenos Aires, and the Latin American Centre of Migratory Studies. Plenaries were organised on the effects of immigrants in big cities, migratory laws, policies and integration programs within urban centres, and on the experiences of immigrants in their arrival cities. The meeting was attended by representatives of the International Metropolis Project; local governments of different Argentine cities; academic institutions, including, Dan Hiebert from the University of British Columbia; NGOs; local representatives from the Autonomous Government of Buenos Aires City; the Ministry of the Interior; the International Organisation for Migration; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the National Parliament; the National Labour Ministry; the Catholic Church; and immigrants of different origins.

Metropolis set the ideal backdrop for participants to contribute to the development of original solutions and perspectives on a subject as important as the impact of immigration on big cities. Although not a new area of interest, it is a highly controversial one in contemporary society and, therefore, a central topic for the political agenda of international relations. ■



## USA

**T**HE Migration Policy Institute (MPI) is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think-tank in Washington, D.C. dedicated to the study of the movement of people worldwide. MPI provides analysis, development, and evaluation of migration and refugee policies at the local, national, and international levels. It aims to meet the rising demand for pragmatic and thoughtful responses to the challenges and opportunities that large-scale migration, whether voluntary or forced, presents to communities and institutions in an increasingly integrated world.

MPI's work is organised around four research pillars:

- Migration Management
- Refugee Protection and International Humanitarian Response
- North American Borders and Migration Agenda
- Immigrant Settlement and Integration

Founded in 2001 by Kathleen Newland and Demetrios G. Papademetriou (who is also co-founder of the Metropolis Project), MPI grew out of the International Migration Policy Program (IMP) at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The think-tank's policy analysts seek to bridge the worlds of migration research and policy-making, by translating research findings into policy recommendations for politicians, business leaders, and journalists around the world.

MPI and Carnegie's IMP have been active members of the Metropolis Network since its inception. Policy analyst and research representatives have participated in all six Metropolis International Conferences, and in 1999, Carnegie's IMP successfully hosted the Fourth International Metropolis Conference in Washington D.C. Brian Ray (formerly of Immigration & Métropoles - Metropolis' Centre of Excellence in Montreal - and the Project Team in Ottawa) has since moved on to join MPI's Team in Washington.

In May 2002, MPI launched the Migration Information Source, a new website that offers current and authoritative data on international migration, as well as analysis from migration experts, and dispatches from foreign correspondents around the world.

*For more information on the Migration Policy Institute, see: [www.migrationpolicy.org](http://www.migrationpolicy.org)* ■

# RECENT METROPOLIS-RELATED EVENTS

## UK National Integration Conference: An Evidence-based Approach to Integration

**Manchester, UK**  
**June 18 and 19, 2002**

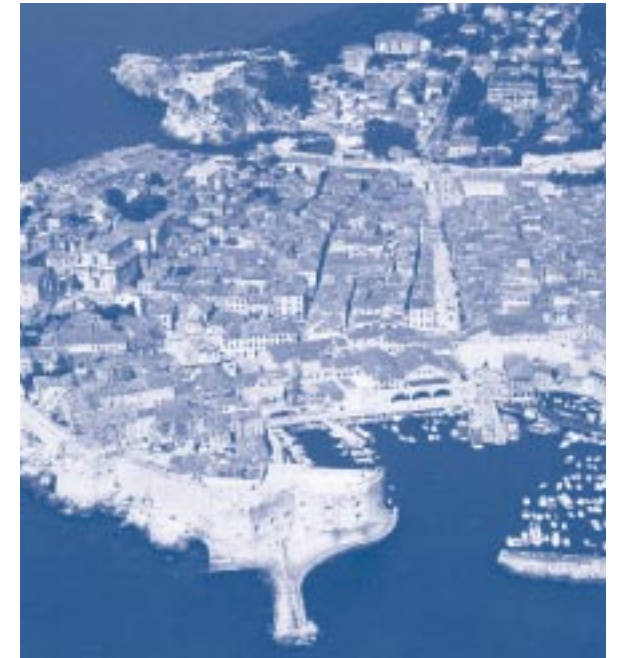
**T**HIS conference brought together researchers, academics and practitioners to exchange information on the social and economic integration of refugees.

Organised by the Immigration Research and Statistics Service and Economic and Resource and Analysis Unit at the Home Office, the conference sought to inform United Kingdom policymakers on research and practises of integration policy.

The panel discussions were informed by Canadian examples presented by Elizabeth Ruddick and Australian examples by David Osborne and Chris Smith but emphasis was placed on the British experience. Howard Duncan spoke on the importance of linking policy and research and strategies for doing so.

The instruments for social integration explored in workshops ranged from national government to local organisations such as churches, sports clubs, schools, non-government organisations, immigrants and members of ethnic minority groups themselves, and members of host communities.

*To request proceedings, please contact: [publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)* ■



Dubrovnik, Croatia

## Metropolis Interconference Seminar: "Immigrants and Homeland"

**Dubrovnik, Croatia**  
**May 9 to 12, 2002**

**G**LOBALISATION, changes to the traditional nation-state, new technologies that facilitate communication across borders, and a growing number of people with dual or supranational citizenship have made diaspora groups increasingly important to policymakers.

The Croatian Centre for Strategic Studies and the Institute of Social Sciences, "Ivo Pilar",

(continued on page 16)



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hosted a Metropolis seminar from May 9 to 12, 2002 in Dubrovnik Croatia, entitled "Immigrants and Homeland" in order to explore the policy implications of diaspora groups' economic, social and political activities. It explored the subject from both the perceptive of the homeland and the host country. Sessions on homeland issues included: When Diasporas Return: Integrating Difference or Reaping the Rewards; Returning Home to Build the State; Involvement in Home Country Conflict; and, Financial Remittances In: Financial Support from Diaspora. Sessions focussing on issues relating to the host country included sessions on: Diasporic Influences on Foreign Policy in Host States; Diasporic Influence on Host Country Domestic Political Activity; Security Issues in the Host Country; and, Economic Impacts.

Presentations were made by non-governmental organisation leaders, policymakers and researchers from eight countries. Speakers included: Marin Sopta, Vlado Sakic, Sasa Bozic, Branko Salaj, Ivan Cizmic, Tihomir Telismen, Josip Jurcevic, Djuro Njavro, Ivo Baucic and Stipe Hrkac from Croatia; Howard Duncan, Fernando Nunes, Daphne Winland, Rex Brynen, and Roy B. Norton from Canada; Demetrios Papademetriou, Jack Holland and Mate Mestrovic from the United States; Juan Hernandez, Omar de la Torre, and Mario Riestra Venegas from Mexico; Eva Ostergaard-Neilsen from the United Kingdom; Gustavo S. Mesch and Shmuel Adler from Israel; Yngve Lithman from Norway; and Peter Schatzer from the International Organization for Migration.

For seminar proceedings please visit the event listing on the Metropolis International website or link directly to: [international.metropolis.net/events/croatia/index\\_e.html](http://international.metropolis.net/events/croatia/index_e.html) ■

## Asia Pacific Migration Research Network / Metropolis Workshop

University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia  
February 28 and March 1, 2002

**M**ETROPOLIS and the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) held a two-day workshop entitled *Migration and Migration Policy in the Asia Pacific* at the end of February. The aim was to bring together the two networks in joint discussions on a range of research and policy issues. This was the first time that these two international networks had co-operated in this way and we hope that it will be the first of many joint activities.

The workshop was opened by Dr Howard Duncan, the (then) Deputy Head of Metropolis, Robyn Iredale, Director, APMRN Secretariat, and Professor Richard Bedford from New Zealand. The workshop brought together more than 40 researchers and policymakers from around the world who discussed situations in both developing and developed countries and their policy implications. Developing countries are, by and large, the major exporters of labour, both in the areas of unskilled migration, and increasingly, of skilled migrants. The impact of this both in economic and, importantly, human terms on the exporting and importing countries was a theme throughout the workshop.

There were four sessions over two days. The first session, *Immigrant Settlement Patterns: Is Urban Concentration Irreversible?* included papers from Australia, Norway and Canada. One of the two Australian speakers was Neil Mullenger, Director of the Research Section of Australia's Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). His paper entitled, "Policy

interventions to encourage settlement patterns in Australia" illustrated the difficulties experienced by governments in encouraging migrant settlement outside the major urban centres of Sydney and Melbourne and provided an up-to-date exposé of government policies.

There is increasing competition among developed countries to encourage skilled migration in areas such as information technology, business, finance, health and education. Session Two examined the various policies and incentives offered by these countries to attract skilled migrants and the implications for other areas of national immigration programs, particularly the family reunion and humanitarian sectors. The 'war' over skills has assumed increasing importance as countries vie for the 'best and brightest' minds. Whether to select skilled migrants according to occupation or to select for generic skills, and whether to admit temporary rather than permanent migrants, were among the topics that were discussed.

Papers in Session Three looked at 'Migration and Future Population Trends: Policy Responses' with regard to the national and international perspectives of the impact of different categories of migrants on population rates given the falling or even negative growth within developed countries. The Asia Pacific was a particular focus of this session as many countries within this region have relatively few policies for managing migration outcomes. Representatives from the Philippines, Australia, the Pacific Islands, Bangladesh, New Zealand and the United Nation Population Division's Keiko Osaki, gave overviews and insights into particular problems and possible future directions.

Given that there are now an estimated 22 million people identified by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as 'persons of concern' the final session's topic 'Pressing Issues in Migration Policy: The Promise of International Collaboration' was of particular interest and generated spirited debate. Eileen Pittaway from the Centre for Refugee

Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, gave a forceful presentation on 'International Refugee Policies' and pointed out the impact of refugee policies on individuals, and in particular, on women at risk. Her work with women and children highlights the need for urgency in taking care of these groups and the failure of 'women at risk' programs to adequately care for those under their aegis. Graeme Hugo's paper on migration policies highlighted some of the regional and international issues that are currently of concern.

The participation of Metropolis, government and non-governmental organisation representatives from Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand, Europe, the United Nations as well as researchers from universities across the Asia Pacific, North America and various European nations ensured that this workshop had a truly international focus. It was a special pleasure for the APMRN to welcome so many participants from Europe and North America. The close collaboration of researchers and policymakers in the Metropolis network brought a new dimension to the APMRN and one which we hope to build on in the future. At the same time, we felt that our solidarity with researchers from sending countries in the Asia Pacific provided new insights for Metropolis participants.

*The full conference programme and some presentations are available on both the APMRN ([www.capstrans.edu.au/apmrn](http://www.capstrans.edu.au/apmrn)) and the Metropolis ([www.international.metropolis.net](http://www.international.metropolis.net)) websites.*

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## Sixth International Metropolis Conference

**Rotterdam, The Netherlands**

**November 26 to 30, 2001**

THE nearly 800 participants from forty-four countries at the Sixth International Metropolis Conference made it the largest Metropolis event yet. The balance of policymakers (44%), NGOs (18%), researchers (24%), graduate students (7%) and private organisations (7%) ensured the development of multi-sectoral partnerships essential for the successful creation and implementation of policies and programs around immigration, integration and diversity.

In many ways the success of the Rotterdam Conference was a turning point for Metropolis. As Metropolis co-founder, Meyer Burstein, noted, "When we started six years ago, in Milan, trying to focus greater scientific and policy attention on migration, we boldly stated that our goal was to offer governments and NGOs better options for managing migration, better ideas for modernising institutions to accommodate newcomers and bolder recommendations for modifying public policy to promote justice, economic productivity and social cohesion. . . . But what was unknown to us was the

appetite, among international researchers, practitioners, and policymakers, for collaboration on the scale we had in mind. This question has now been laid to rest."

The high profile keynote addresses and panel discussions allowed the entire body of participants to interact on a range of issues that covered: refugee and asylum systems; the effects of migration on developing countries; developing cohesive cities; diversity and social cohesion; exploitation of undocumented immigrants; and the integration and transformation of arts and culture. These plenary sessions were accompanied by a panel of Ministers and a panel of Mayors that addressed a wide range of immigration and diversity issues.

In addition, the conference continued the highly focused workshop model. Sixty-one workshops were organised on an impressive array of topics. These workshops remain one of the highlights of International Metropolis Conferences. They are valued by participants as opportunities for networking and sharing knowledge.

The International Metropolis Project will continue to develop opportunities for members of the network to develop collaborative projects and approaches to make a difference to policy development and practice. Through these collaborations we will contribute to bettering the lives of migrants and members of societies that receive them. The challenge for accomplishing this was laid out by Meyer Burstein in Rotterdam,

"Ultimately, Metropolis is about learning, and along with it, the spread of intellectual power. Metropolis needs to institutionalise decision-making that is based on scientific evidence and a deeper understanding of how issues are connected. This has not yet been achieved. Metropolis has certainly increased research capacity; and it has caught the imagination of a broad cross-section of stakeholders; but it remains to create the deep connections and the embedded work practices that will result in the

communities of research, policy development and practice working together like a machine whose parts cannot be dissembled."

The Metropolis network will pursue the development of this integrated approach. We will monitor our progress at the Seventh International Metropolis Conference in Oslo September 9-13, 2002 and in Vienna in September 2003. ■



## Fifth National Metropolis Conference

**Ottawa, Canada**

**October 16 to 20, 2001**

THIS well-attended conference drew roughly 700 policymakers, NGOs and researchers from across Canada. The event capped the first five years of the Canadian Metropolis Centres of Excellence. The depth of knowledge and the carefully nurtured networks of policymakers, NGOs and researchers came as a revelation to many Ottawa-based policymakers who had not had an opportunity to attend previous national or international Metropolis events. The level of interest and the connections with these same policymakers were welcomed by the large contingent of researchers and NGOs. Equally, the especially large contingent of graduate students

reported that the experience was extremely worthwhile to both their research and their career prospects.

The previous four Canadian National Conferences had been organised by one of the Centres. They were largely designed around the domains of research that help structure each of the Centres. The Fifth Conference was the culmination of five years of experience, culling the best practices from previous Metropolis events (national and international); it was also the starter's pistol for the next five years of the project.

The conference continued the trend of high-level plenary addresses and panels. The design facilitated the cross-fertilisation of ideas across interest areas within the field of immigration, integration and diversity. Speakers included the then Minister for Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Elinor Caplan; the Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Michel Dorais; Toronto City Councillor, David Miller; demographer Joseph Salvo from New York City; and Jonathan Hatwell on behalf of Danièle Smadja, Ambassador and Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Canada. Plenary panels included the Metropolis Project Team, the Metropolis Centre Directors, senior federal policy officials, senior provincial policy officials, non-governmental organizations, and a panel of graduate students. All contributed to painting a picture of the wide scope that the Metropolis Project has developed over its first five years.

The domain driven model of the first four Canadian Metropolis conferences was also included in the Fifth Conference. In order to encourage the development of larger collaborative projects, five concurrent sub-plenaries were organized along domain lines. These sub-plenaries enabled participants to gather a sense of what synergies had emerged from the various research projects pursued during round one of the project.

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Drawing on the extremely successful model of the International Metropolis Conferences, there was an open call for targeted workshop proposals. The result was a rich series of workshops that provided an interesting amalgam of research networks that had emerged within the centres; workshops on proposed areas of research at the developing Atlantic Metropolis centre; workshops organized by policymakers on key policy issues; and workshops organized by researchers and organizations who work on similar issues to Metropolis, but had not yet become connected to the project.

The last, but potentially most important, element of the conference was a series of workshops on the particular policy priorities that will guide much of the research over round two of the project. These workshops brought policymakers, researchers and NGOs together to consider how the existing work of Metropolis could be connected to pan-Canadian studies that would inform federal policy.

These policy priorities are key to the next phase of Metropolis. As Howard Duncan, the new Executive Head of the Metropolis Project Team, noted in his plenary address,

“Much of our first five years have been spent in developing our capacity to make a difference. Our next five years will see the emphasis shift to consolidating and enlarging this capacity and to using it. We have now grown out of the development stage and must now act, must concentrate on bringing to reality the benefits that our capacity promises and that our partners expect from us. This is the job of each and every one of us here. In Phase II, we intend to foster and nurture this wonderful resource, the Metropolis network, to grow it further and to exploit its potential for policy and practice throughout Canada and elsewhere in the world.”

The success of the Fifth National Metropolis Conference will inspire the next Canadian Metropolis Conferences to be held in Edmonton (March 2003), Montreal (2004), Vancouver (2005), and Toronto (2006). ■

## Urban Futures

Södertälje, Sweden - May 9 to 12, 2001

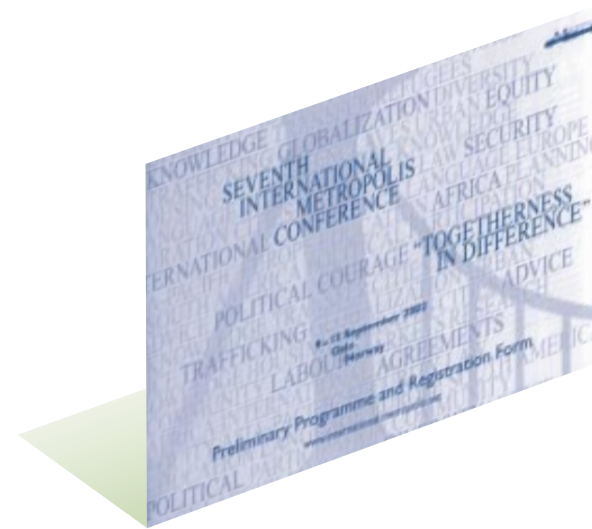
**D**URING the presidency of the European Union's Council of Ministers, the Swedish Government and City of Södertälje hosted the Urban Futures seminar, May 9-12, 2001. Its aim was to explore the future of urban centres and public policy in the face of important social, economic and political transformations in Europe. The event brought together 160 researchers, policymakers from central and local governments, and other stakeholders working in the fields of urban social transformation, integration and diversity development. The organisers, led by Kristine Dösen, used the Metropolis model to foster exchanges beyond the mere stating of positions and descriptions. Urban Futures successfully provided an opportunity and a setting for people working on the same issues but from different perspectives, to engage one another, to acknowledge problems openly, and to work towards solving them.

The seminar explored the policy, demographic, economic and social aspects of urban issues. For each of these four areas of study, there were keynote speakers and an extensive workshop with several papers presented.

Michael Parkinson addressed *urban policy futures* when he spoke of the challenges facing urban policy-making in the European Union, exploring issues of governance and the need for partnerships. Meyer Burstein presented the Metropolis Project as a means for developing better policy. There were also two keynotes on *urban demographic futures*. Graeme Hugo explored the implications of replacement migration to northern countries while Joseph Chamie painted a demographic picture of the world half-a-century from now. Åke Andersson, in discussing the *urban economic futures*, presented the social and economic impact of international migration on metropolitan areas. And, to set the scene for *social urban futures*, Robert Putnam presented the results of his studies on social capital.

*Proceedings for the seminar are available at:*  
[www.storstad.gov.se/urbanfutures/](http://www.storstad.gov.se/urbanfutures/) ■

# UPCOMING METROPOLIS EVENTS



## Seventh International Metropolis Conference

Oslo, Norway  
September 9 to 13, 2002

**B**UILDING on the experiences of the first six conferences, in Milan (1996), Copenhagen (1997), Israel (1998), Washington D.C. (1999), Vancouver (2000) and Rotterdam (2001), the Seventh International Metropolis Conference will take place in Oslo, Norway, September 9-13, 2002.

Through interactive plenary sessions and highly focused workshops, the Oslo conference will aim to further intensify exchange between policymakers, leading academics, non-governmental actors, and representatives of immigrant groups.

The overall theme of this year's conference is **“Togetherness in Difference”**, with particular emphasis on four interrelated sub-themes:

- Globalisation and the Politics of Migration
- Empowerment and the Effectiveness of Citizenship
- Urban textures – How our cities are impacted by migration
- Gender in Migration

### Conference Plenaries include:

- The Political Challenges of Migration in a Globalising World
- City of Hopes – City of Fears: Urban Life in the Double Bind of Individualization and Globalisation
- Inclusion, Democracy and Gender
- Is Multiculturalism a Model for Managing Diversity and Social Cohesion?
- The World's Refugees, Human Rights and Gender-Based Persecution
- September 11, One Year After
- Citizenship, Societal Membership and the Integration of Immigrants
- The Los Angeles Experience: Solitude or Prototype?
- The European City: Togetherness and Diversity
- How Citizenship, Governance and Life Chances Develop in the Big Cities
- Youth in the Diversity City
- Are We Moving Toward a General Migration Agreement?
- Emerging Issues in Migration Health

**Over 80 proposed workshops** encompassing these areas of interest: Accreditation, Best Practices, Cities, Civic Participation, Discrimination and Equity, Education, Gender, Health, Law, Justice and Security, Labour Market and Economy, Research Methods, Religion, Social Inclusion and Integration, Youth, Regional Case Studies

*For a list of workshop descriptions and registration information, please consult the Conference website:*  
[www.rokkansenteret.uib.no/konferanser/metropolis/](http://www.rokkansenteret.uib.no/konferanser/metropolis/) ■



## Program of Migration and Diversity Studies

**M**ETROPOLIS Canada, through the Metropolis Institute, has taken a major step in bringing the expertise developed by academics to a wide audience of policymakers and service delivery personnel in civil society in Canada. The Program of Migration and Diversity Studies, a curriculum of 13 courses, has been developed to better enable those working in the public sector and non-governmental organisations, especially those involved in service delivery, to bring their work to a Canadian public increasingly defined by its immigrants and their families.

As indicated by the 2001 Census, immigration has become the main source of population and labour force growth in Canada. Between 1996 and 2001, Canada experienced a decline of about one-third in natural increase compared with the 1991-1996 period. Also of great interest to Metropolis is the continuation of urbanisation. Since 1996, the country's population has concentrated even further in the four major metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and the Calgary/Edmonton corridor. In fact, 51 percent of Canada's population now lives in these regions. The most current available data, published in 1996, indicates that the percentage of foreign-born citizens in these urban areas ranges between 18 percent (in Montreal) and 42 percent (in Toronto).

This curriculum succinctly captures the effects of recent decades of immigration upon Canadian cities and our society – effects that policy and programming will take into account. It was developed through comprehensive consultation with Canadian experts working in migration and diversity issues. Curriculum development workshops were organised in each of the 13 areas of interest. The working team for each area consisted of representatives from academe, non-governmental organisations, government policy analysts and others recognised for their expertise and experience in their fields of study.

The courses will be offered primarily to Canadian government policy professionals, government or community practitioners who deliver the full range of immigration, settlement, and integration services for newcomers to Canada.

For more information, please visit our web site:  
<http://www.institute.metropolis.net> ■

## Political Participation Research Network

From March 22-24, 2002 researchers and policymakers interested in political participation met in Ottawa for the Bringing Worlds Together seminar. The seminar was intended to profile issues and begin discussions for the development of a five year research plan on the political participation of newcomers and minorities across Canada. Led by Anver Saloojee and Myer Siemiatycki (of Ryerson University), these projects will focus on:

1. the extent to which immigrants and minorities are represented on school boards, municipal councils, provincial legislatures and the House of Commons
2. the involvement of newcomers and minorities in the Government of Canada's consultative process on "diversity" related as well as "mainstream" areas
3. Non-traditional participation as predictors of political participation (i.e. involvement with community-based organisations and NGOs)

For a copy of the seminar proceedings, e-mail:  
[canada@metropolis.net](mailto:canada@metropolis.net) ■

# COMBATING RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION: A GLOBAL TASK!



**Roger Van Boxtel**  
Minister for Urban Policy  
and the Integration of Ethnic  
Minorities in the Netherlands

**S**INCE September 11<sup>th</sup> nuances seem to have disappeared from many European societies, including the Netherlands – disappeared behind a wall of fear and ignorance, of enmity and alienation. Some groups of people within our society feel they have been singled out. They are struggling to present their own faces again, in all their diversity.

The battle against prejudice and intolerance has not been won. This has become crystal clear over the past few months. At this moment, honest dialogues between the different groups within society are extremely important. That's why we're organising local debates in the Netherlands.

The Dutch government attaches great importance to a dynamic approach to curb racism and discrimination. Its views are shared by a broad section of the population. Various strategies have evolved to combat discrimination in Dutch society, but there is always more that needs to be done.

Racism and discrimination are global phenomena that take no account of national borders. That is why the Netherlands advocates international co-operation. The need for international co-operation

is especially clear in the fight against racism, discrimination and hate speech on the Internet. Combating racism and discrimination is a global task, but then again, cities are global players. We in the Netherlands believe that fighting these manifestations of intolerance is a job for the community as a whole, involving public authorities, the private-sector, organisations, and individuals.

Tackling disadvantage and exclusion effectively calls for an integrated approach. Isolated ad hoc measures will not suffice; we need cohesive programmes geared towards the simultaneous implementation of measures in a variety of sectors.

This is a key principle of Dutch integration policy as outlined in the government's policy document, "Getting opportunities, seizing opportunities". The policy document lists the objectives for the 1999-2002 period and presents several action programmes with specific points of emphasis.

One programme aims to improve the position of young people from ethnic minorities. Another focuses on increasing employment levels of minorities. A third sets out to consolidate and widen support for our multicultural society. These programmes combine a whole range of points aimed at promoting equal treatment and fighting discrimination. To drive home the importance attached to the issue, however, there is also an action programme that is devoted entirely to preventing and combating prejudice, discrimination and racism.

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The policy document stresses the importance of education in preventing prejudice and fostering harmonious inter-ethnic relationships. It announces new measures to combat discrimination in the world of work, dealing not only with recruitment and selection procedures but also with relations in the workplace. To give victims of discrimination more legal certainty, improvements are announced to complaints and mediation procedures, combined with evaluations leading to more sharply defined legal instruments.

Local initiatives are also accorded a key role. Local bodies and authorities have the most direct dealings with the public, and they can draw attention to problems, introduce supplementary regulations, and intervene if necessary.

As the Minister for Urban Policy and Integration of Ethnic Minorities, I attach great importance to the careful monitoring of incidents involving racism and discrimination, and to the effectiveness of counter-measures.

The main feature of the Dutch approach to fighting racism is that it tackles the problem on several fronts at once and emphasises coalitions. The solution does not lie in one specific remedy or in the activities of one specific body. What is needed most is a concerted approach involving lots of different activities and a

wide range of people. The key words are broad-based coalitions, public-private initiatives, co-ordinated action by public authorities at several levels, the involvement of NGOs and, last but certainly not least, the involvement of alert and strong-minded citizens. They form an infrastructure against racism.

These are a few examples to illustrate the way the Netherlands seeks to create and strengthen coalitions against discrimination. Policy is developed and implemented within a complex framework and in the widest possible consultation and co-operation with NGOs as well as public authorities, volunteers as well as professionals, private-sector, organisations as well as individuals.

As announced at the European Conference Against Racism in October 2000, and at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance in Durban in August 2001, the Netherlands will work on a national action programme. We want to set up a national platform that offers the government and other key players the opportunity to come together and deliberate on how to combat racism and racial discrimination. This platform can point out elements for our national action programme. If we succeed in this, we create another important instrument in our infrastructure for combating racism and racial discrimination at all levels of society. ■



## Dispatches Go Digital!

**D**ISPATCHES from Metropolis International will be moving to an electronic format beginning in 2003. They will continue to be published bimonthly, providing information on ongoing research, upcoming events and new publications.

To receive this publication via email, please send your request to: [dispatches@metropolis.net](mailto:dispatches@metropolis.net), including the word "SUBSCRIBE" in your subject line. ■

# PUBLICATIONS



## Journal of International Migration and Integration

**N**OW beginning its third year of publication, the *Journal of International Migration and Integration (JIMI)* has published seven issues on a wide range of topics dealing with migration in major cities around the world. The topics have explored concerns affecting immigrant populations in countries including Canada, the US, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, New Zealand and China. Each issue also includes book reviews and a listing of books submitted to JIMI.

JIMI is a growing forum for cutting-edge policy discussions. For example, JIMI worked with Norman Moyer, former Assistant Deputy Minister of Canadian Identity at the Department of Canadian Heritage, to post a policy paper on its website by Jeffrey Reitz entitled "Immigrant Skill Utilisation in the Canadian Labour Market: Implications of Human Capital Research." NGOs, researchers and policymakers were invited to comment on the paper and these comments were compiled by Richard A. Wanner in "Diagnosing and Preventing "Brain Waste" in Canada's Immigrant Population: A Synthesis of Comments on Reitz." These discussion papers, along with a follow-up piece by Reitz, is published in JIMI, Vol. 2 No. 3 Summer 2001. This issue also includes, "Trafficking Women: Gendered Impacts of Canadian Immigration Policies" by Jacqueline Oxman-Martinez, Andrea Martinez and Jill Hanley; and, "Employment, Ethnicity and Metropolitan Context: The Case of Young Canadian Immigrants" by Harald Bauder.

For a complete listing of articles published in JIMI or to subscribe contact: *Journal of International Migration and Integration, Prairie Centre of Excellence*

for *Research on Immigration and Integration*,  
1-17 Humanities Centre,  
University of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Canada T6G 2E3  
Tel: (780) 492-0635  
Fax: (780) 492-2594  
[Jimi@ualberta.ca](mailto:Jimi@ualberta.ca)  
<http://jimi.metropolis.net> ■



## Divided Cities: Best Practices for the Social Inclusion of Ethnic Minorities in Local Communities

**"D**IVIDED Cities" is a collection of the majority of papers presented at the workshop of the same name held at the Fourth International Metropolis Conference in Washington, D.C. in December 1999.

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The main objective of the workshop was to exchange comparative practical knowledge, as well as to discuss associated analytical models and "best practices" based on empirical research regarding policy initiatives on local urban development, modes of local multicultural citizenship and multiethnic inclusion.

Communication and exchange of policy-related experiences and new perspectives on social inclusion were relevant aspects of policy development and thus, natural components of this workshop. These experiences and perspectives were represented through the agency of local politicians, municipal policymakers, local enterprises and both collective and individual initiatives of local citizens.

The workshop was directed towards researchers from the social sciences and humanities, as well as politicians, municipal policymakers and representatives of NGOs and ethnic associations from several cities.

This publication, edited by Kristine Døsen and Irene Molina, would be of interest to anyone concerned with issues faced by cities in transition today.

For a copy please contact:  
Kristine Døsen -  
kristinedosen@hotmail.com ■



### Metropolis Portugal, An International Comparative Research and Policy Project for Migration-Cities-Minorities

**T**HIS document describes the membership and activities of Metropolis Portugal. It outlines key issues of migration and settlement in Portugal and identifies three research projects.

#### Immigration and Urban Policies in the Lisbon and Oporto Metropolitan Areas

This project focuses on how immigrant communities and ethnic minorities behave as agents of urban change through housing, business, socio-cultur-

al, and symbolic differentiation. It also explores how urban planners have responded to the dynamics of economic and social change.

The project is led by:  
Jorge Gaspar,  
Alameda da Universidade,  
jgaspar@reitoria.ul.pt

#### Globalisation Processes and Migrants' Adaptive Strategies: Lisbon's Role Redistributing the Migrant Labour Force in Europe

This project includes a comparison of the employment policies in Lisbon, Berlin and Zurich to determine their impact on the immigrant building sector, as well as a comparison of the migratory processes of Camp Verdians from Lisbon to Milan and Rotterdam.

The project is led by:  
Maria Baganha,  
Universidade de Coimbra,  
mbaganha@sonata.fe.uc.pt

#### Citizenship and Migration

This project presents an 'optimistic' approach to migration research by focussing on the dynamics of inclusion of immigrant populations in economic, civic and transnational networks.

The project is led by:  
Margarida Marques,  
Universidade Nova de Lisboa,  
mm.marques@fcs.unl.pt

An initial list of publications and presentations resulting from each project is provided in this report. The document also describes the members of the co-ordinating group and associated researchers with a short biography, contact information, and bibliography.

To receive a copy please contact:  
canada@metropolis.net ■



### Skilled Worker Migration: Economic Impacts of Migration and Policy Implications

**O**N March 22, 2001, a seminar on "Skilled Worker Migration" was organised by the Institute for Public Policy Research in association with Metropolis and the Transnational Communities

Programme of the Economic and Social Research Council with additional sponsorship from the UK government's Home Office.

Co-chaired by Meyer Burstein and Brian Caffarey, the goal of the daylong seminar was to present current research on the economic effects of migration, as well as to exchange new ideas about the design and management of skilled worker programs. The seminar, in highlighting the way forward for policy, focused on "economic migrants" and the migration of the "highly-skilled".

Participants included senior representatives from the UK government, as well as academics and researchers drawn from the Metropolis network. They addressed the economic impact of migration, policy considerations, and the machinery of economic admissions programmes. Each expert was asked to make a short presentation based on direct field or research experience, with particular attention paid to cases from Australia, Canada, the UK and the USA.

These notes on the proceedings, prepared by Alisdair Rogers (University of Oxford), contain short summaries of each of the position papers along with a digest of the discussion organised around each issue.

For a copy of this publication please contact:  
canada@metropolis.net ■



### Ethnocultural, Racial, Religious and Linguistic Diversity and Identity Seminar

**T**HE Metropolis Project helped in the gathering of experts in the area of identity for the purpose of developing a long-term research strategy to guide current and emerging research on the constitution and construction of ethnic identity in Canada. The seminar, which took place in Halifax on November 1-2, 2001, culminated in the publication of special issue of *Canadian Ethnic Studies*.

For journal subscriptions,  
e-mail: ces@ucalgary.ca ■





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