



Seminar on migration

Lund (10th Oct. 2017): Moritz Rafalzik, Jule Schlösser, Lara Staude

History of migration in Germany

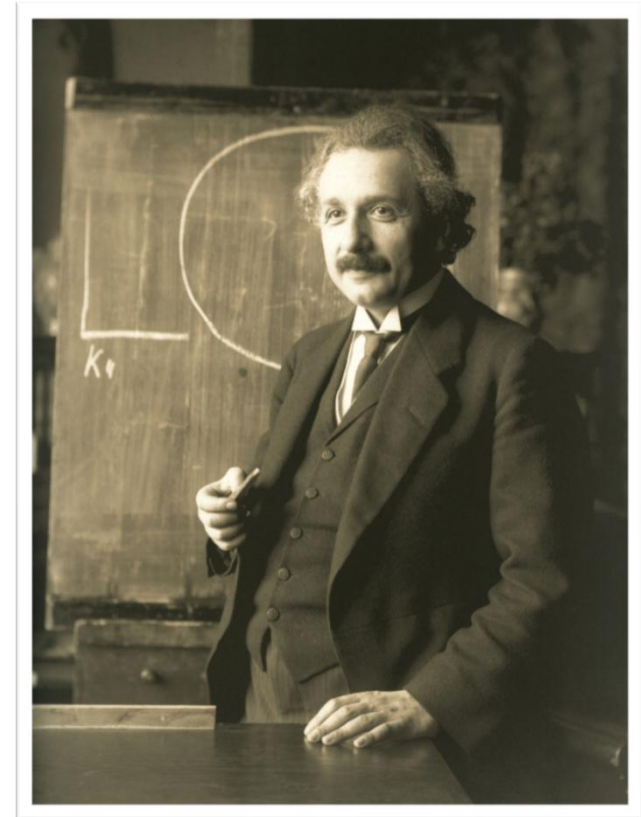
Different waves of migration:

- 19th and 20th century: American Dream and gold rush
- Industrial Revolution – Germany needed workers (Polish, Italian and Australian guest workers; 1,2 million)
- 1933 – 1945: people fleeing Germany (especially Jewish people) due to the regime
- 1949 – 1989: 2,7 million Germans crossed the German-German border; to stop this the German Democratic Republic built a wall in 1961

- 1955-1989: Germany needed workers, because the export was expanded
- from 1955 on Germany made deals with other countries such as Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey
- 14 million workers came and till 1973 11 million went back
- especially Turkish, Italian and Yugoslavian workers stayed in Germany
- 2015: European refugee “crisis”

Albert Einstein – a famous emigrant from Germany

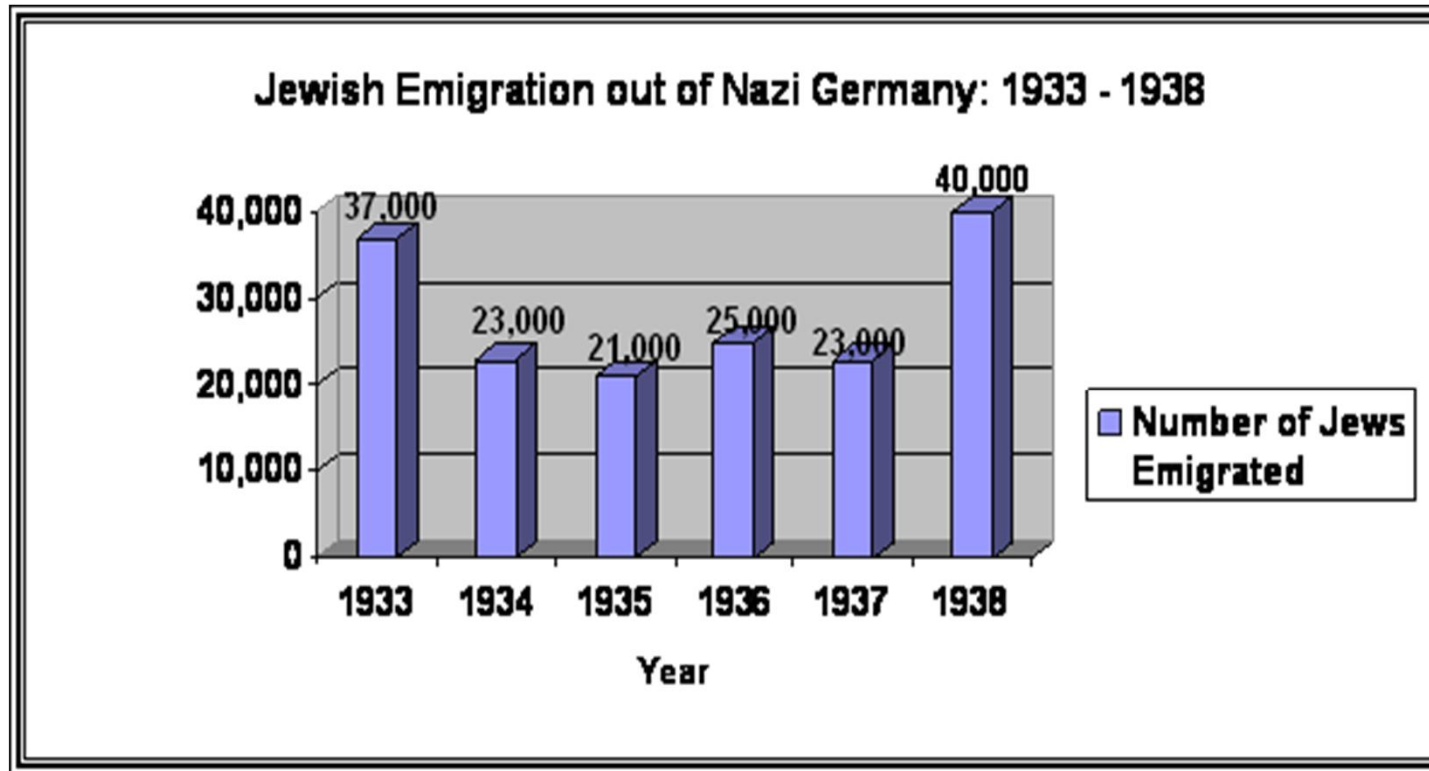
- Albert Einstein (March 14, 1879- April 18, 1955): German mathematician and physicist who developed the special and general theories of relativity
- 1921: Nobel Prize in Physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect
- his work had a major impact on the development of atomic energy
- in his later years, Einstein focused on unified field theory



- with his passion for inquiry, Einstein is generally considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century
- Albert Einstein grew up in a secular Jewish family
- he emigrated to the US because of political persecution during World War II

Emigration between 1918 and 1945

- violent propaganda and the upcoming NS regime in an impoverished post-WWI Germany led to mass emigration, especially of Jewish people like Einstein
- Jewish citizens were barred from university work and other official jobs
- a lot of scientists left Germany or areas threatened by the Germans and emigrated to the US



Source: <http://www.history.ucsb.edu/faculty/marcuse/classes/133b/07Projects/BoagJewishEmigration074.htm>

Migration within Germany

- on 13th August 1961, the Berlin Wall was built and split Germany into two parts
- the people from the Eastern part (*German Democratic Republic*) were forced to stay there and needed special visa to travel



- many people were shot by soldiers when they tried to escape the GDR
- from the building of the Wall until 1988 about 600,000 people migrated from the east to the west



Omid Nouripour

- German politician, member of the lower house of Parliament and the party “Die Grünen” (green party)
- immigrated from Iran to Germany in 1988
- parents wanted a better future for their children
- went to university and started working for the party “Die Grünen” – helped immigrants and refugees to settle in Germany



Living in Germany as a guest worker

- agreement about the recruitment of workers between Germany and Turkey - possibility to emigrate to Germany
- Metin Türkoz' emotional journey started on 9th January 1962 having to leave behind his wife and his little son Ugur
- his destination was Cologne, where he got a job with Ford sharing a flat with 3 other guest workers from Spain
- step by step Metin adapted to the German society
- after 2 years he had earned enough money to start a new life in Turkey, but he didn't want to go back. Instead he wanted his family to join him.
- 1965 they came to Cologne

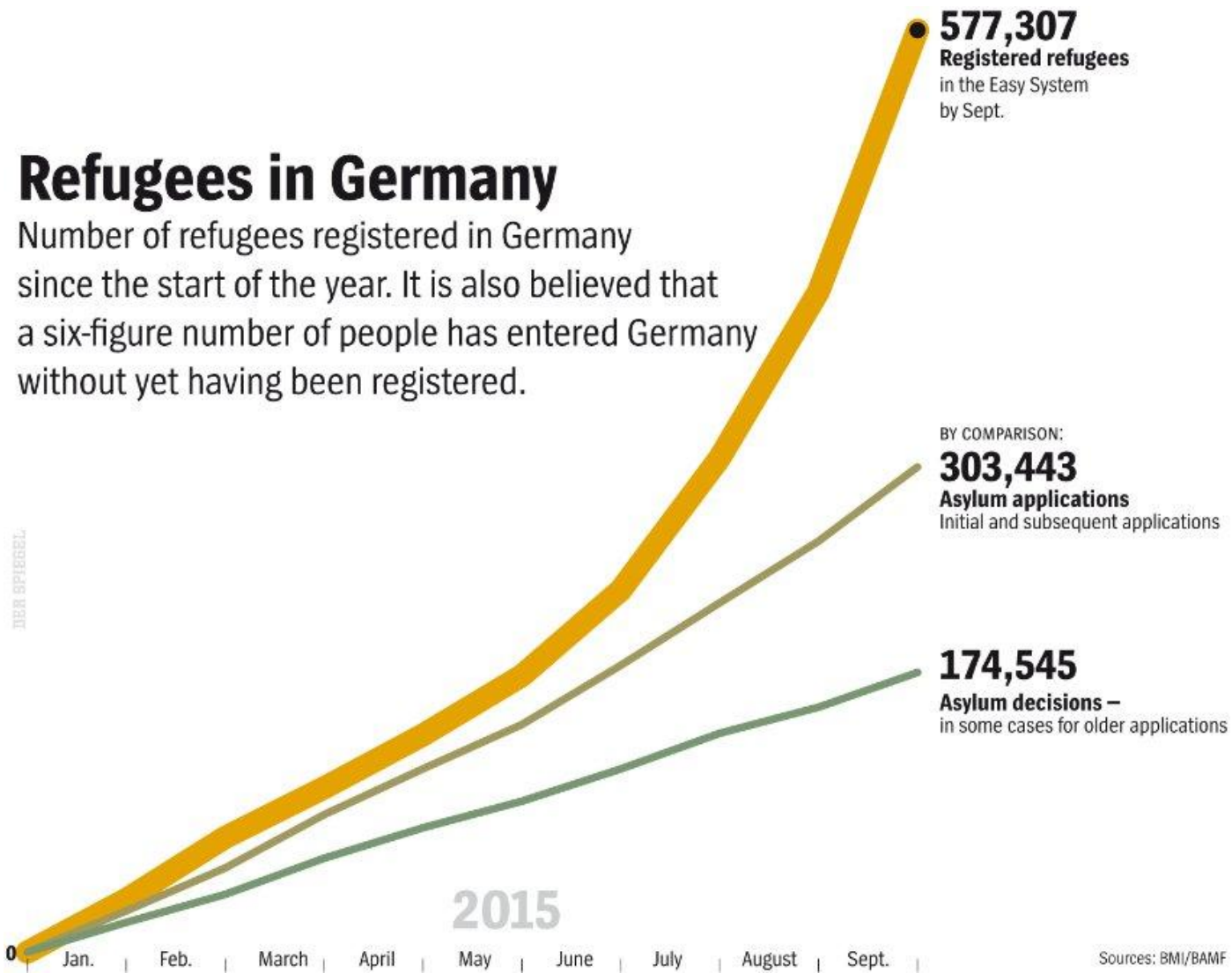
- one year later their daughter Alpin was born
- at the end of the 70ies Metin got promoted and was able to buy a house for his family
- Ugur started a training with Ford and is now a manager there
- Alpin has become a doctor
- Metin and Necla's grandchildren only know Turkey from stories, but they want to visit the old home of their grandparents one day
- Metin and Necla are happy that they came to Germany and didn't go back to Turkey

European refugee “crisis”

- in 2015 Germany took in 890,000 refugees and received 476,649 formal applications for political asylum – the highest annual number of applications in the history of the Federal Republic
- after reinstating border controls (an agreement between the EU and Turkey, signed in March 2016) Greece was allowed to return “irregular migrants” to Turkey and has made it more difficult for refugees from the Middle East to reach Western Europe overland
- as a consequence, the total number of refugees arriving in Germany in 2016 dropped sharply to 280,000

Refugees in Germany

Number of refugees registered in Germany since the start of the year. It is also believed that a six-figure number of people has entered Germany without yet having been registered.



Current statistics on immigration to Germany

Tabelle II - 1:
Zuzüge und Fortzüge von ausländischen
Staatsangehörigen von 2007 bis 2016

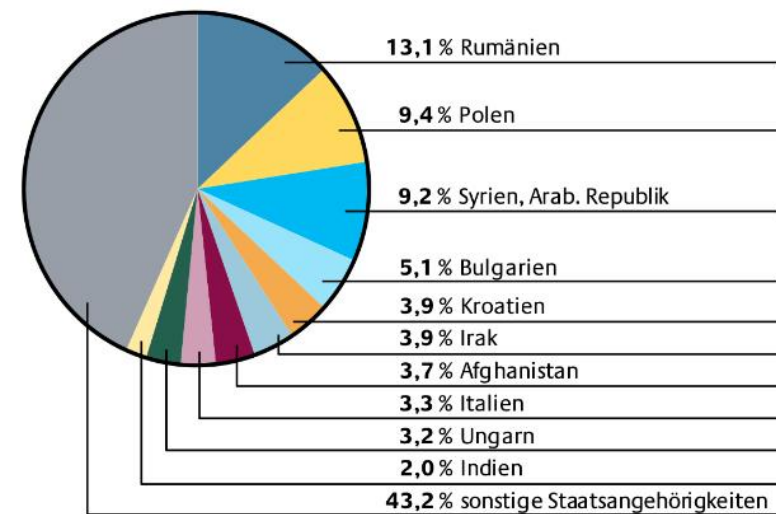
Jahr	Zuzüge	Fortzüge	Wanderungs- saldo
2007	393.885	267.553	+126.332
2008	394.596	311.536	+83.060
2009	396.983	294.383	+102.600
2010	475.840	295.042	+180.798
2011	622.506	302.171	+320.335
2012	738.735	317.594	+421.141
2013	884.493	366.833	+517.660
2014	1.149.045	472.315	+676.730
2015	1.810.904	568.639	+1.242.265
2016	1.307.253	664.356	+642.897

☞ Zuzüge ohne im Inland geborene ausländische Kinder.
Fortzüge ohne Sterbefälle.

Quelle: Ausländerzentralregister

Abbildung II - 2:
Zuzüge nach den zehn häufigsten Staatsangehörigkeiten im Jahr 2016

Gesamtzahl: 1.307.253 Personen



Quelle: Ausländerzentralregister

An interview with Ankido from Syria

- lived a normal life in Syria and liked to go to school
- came to Germany four years ago
- his perspective on life has changed and education is not important to him anymore

“Living in Germany has advantages. [...] I have found good friends and a good job. But I can say that I would totally prefer a life in Syria before the war.”

How to migrate to Germany?

- citizens of a member state of the European Union can enter Germany without a visa
- residents from other countries require a visa as matter of principle
- one needs to apply for a visa (about 60€) at a German embassy in the country in which one currently lives
- process takes many months because of the large amount of visitors in many embassies abroad
- if you want to work in Germany, you need to apply for a separate visa

Number of emigrants from Germany with destinations (in 2015)

	Anzahl der Auswanderer
Polen	132.387
Rumänien	126.763
Bulgarien	45.729
Italien	38.235
Ungarn	38.176
Serbien	34.352
USA	32.470
Türkei	30.540
Spanien	24.462
Schweiz	24.042

Conclusion – Reasons for migration

- environmental, economic, cultural and socio-political reasons
- the decision to migrate is the result of the interaction between both **push** and **pull** factors

- **push** factors → drive people to emigrate from their home countries
- push factors are:
 - war
 - religious/ political/ ethnical persecution
 - economic reasons (unemployment)
 - environmental problems (natural disasters, famine caused by droughts)
 - poor medical care
 - overpopulation

- **pull** factors → attract a migrant to a country
- pull factors are:
 - higher standard of living
 - labour demand
 - political and religious freedom
 - superior medical care and education
 - family links
 - personal interest in the place (culture, language etc.)

Future project plans and activities

- elaboration and evaluation of the project meeting results
- further work on the topic (for example, individual genealogy)
- visit to the German Emigration Centre (*Deutsches Auswandererhaus*) in Bremerhaven in November
- detailed look at the migrant situation in Lippstadt