

GRITIM-UPF / IMISCOE (POPADIVCIT) WORKSHOP 2015

*Inclusion of immigrants in the cultural policy mainstream:  
Identifying approaches and challenges*

**Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> September 2015

**Place:** History Museum of Barcelona (MUHBA). Room: Martí l'Humà. Plaça del Rei 1, 08002 Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

**Time:** from 9:15h to 16:30h

**Academic Coordinators:** Marco Martiniello (CEDEM, Liège), Wiebke Sievers (ISR, Vienna), Ricard Zapata-Barrero (GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona)

**Technical Coordination:** Siresa López-Berengueres, GRITIM-UPF

Programme:

09:15h – 09:30h

**Workshop opening**

Ricard Zapata-Barrero

Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

09:30h – 11:00h

**Panel 1**

Chair and discussant: Wiebke Sievers

**‘The Cultural Policy / Diversity Nexus: Breaking Current Normative Frameworks. The Case of Montreal’**

Ricard Zapata-Barrero

Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

**‘Multiculturalism and Cultural Policy in Northern Europe’**

Pasi Saukkonen

Finnish Foundation for Cultural Policy Research (Cupore), Helsinki

11:00h – 11:30h

- Coffee break -

11:30h – 13:00h

**Panel 2**

Chair and discussant: Ricard Zapata-Barrero

**‘Ethnicity-based Positive Action in Spanish and Canadian Cultural Policy’**

Pier-Luc Dupont

Human Rights Institute, University of Valencia

**‘Diversity and Integration in Catalan Cultural Associations’**

Marta Rovira Martínez & Enric Saurí Saula

Autonomous University of Barcelona & Open University of Catalonia

13:00h – 14:00h

- Lunch -

14:00h – 15:30h

**Panel 3**

---

Chair and discussant: Monika Salzbrunn

**‘Museums, Migration and Cultural Diversity: Swedish Museums in Tune with the Times?’**

Christina Johansson

Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM),  
Malmö University

**‘First we Take Berlin, then we Take Vienna? Immigrants and their Descendants in Mainstream Theatre’**

Wiebke Sievers

Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Austrian Academy of Sciences,  
Vienna

15:30h – 16:00h

- Coffee break -

16:00h – 16:30h

**Concluding remarks**

Marco Martiniello

Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), Université de Liège

16:45h – 17:45h

Guided visit – MUHBA permanent exhibition

20:30h

Dinner

*\* Presentation time for papers will be no longer than 15-20 min. Discussants are allotted 10-15 min for each paper. 25-30 min will be reserved for joint discussion.*

## **‘The Cultural Policy / Diversity Nexus: Breaking Current Normative Frameworks. The Case of Montreal’**

**Ricard Zapata-Barrero**

Department of Social and Political Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona  
ricard.zapata@upf.edu

### *Abstract*

From the very beginning, there has been within immigration and diversity studies a great development concerning several public policies as a way of studying integration processes. Regarding cultural policies there has been though a surprising neglect. This is probably due to the domination of a particular normative focus related to diversity management, politics of identity and multiculturalism. The majority of these different areas share the premise that immigrants are cultural bearers of their own countries, and that these distinctions need to be recognized into liberal societies as some form of individual and collective cultural rights. The well-known Marshall’s framework is sometimes used to argue that apart from social, political and civil rights, citizenship and immigration studies need also to address the recognition of cultural rights. With this current normative approach I would like to challenge the current framework of culture. Today, in a super-diversity society and post-national era, we need to comeback to these previous assumptions. The link between culture, nationality and belonging has been so dominant that the debate has been basically centered, roughly speaking, in: how much can we tolerate “others’ national culture”, given liberal values; what answers could be given to the tensions followed by a multiplicity of (national) cultures in social and political structures, in the public realm and in different democratic citizenship traditions. The debate has been basically focused on a narrow view on culture, as national tradition, as belonging (to a group, a territory), as a particular community’s way of life. When dealing with the incorporation of diversity into the culture policy mainstream, this narrow framework needs to be challenged. The first step is to identify what normative implications involves the introduction of culture – understood as a creative and artistic activity – as a framework of analysis in immigration studies. In this sense, we propose to consider two dimensions. First, the fact that immigrants are not only cultural bearers of their own national cultures and traditions but they are also artists and creators (in music, theatre, painting, or any artistic expression). The second dimension to follow is the fact that, given current practices, it seems that the incorporation of diversity into mainstream cultural policy involves interculturalism. In this sense, we can say that cultural policy, when analysed from a diversity-management perspective, is maybe the most appropriate channel to foster intercultural relations and intercultural citizenship. These two drivers will be considered to analyse the process of institutionalisation of the culture/diversity nexus. I will take Montreal as a case study, and follow documentary analysis and in-depth interviews we did in 2013 to the main key-actors participating in this process. My final purpose is to identify the main patterns as a first step to draw a potential framework for further research.

**Ricard Zapata-Barrero** is accredited full professor. He works at the Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona-Spain). His main lines of research deal with contemporary issues of liberal democracy in contexts of diversity, especially the relationship between democracy, citizenship and immigration. He is director of GRITIM-UPF (Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration, founded in 2009) and the Master on Immigration Studies at UPF. For more information see: <http://dcpis.upf.edu/~ricard-zapata/>.

## **‘Multiculturalism and Cultural Policy in Northern Europe’**

**Pasi Saukkonen**

Finnish Foundation for Cultural Policy Research (Cupore), Helsinki  
pasi.saukkonen@cupore.fi

### *Abstract*

The purpose of this paper is to examine multiculturalist cultural policies in northern Europe. Almost all societies are multicultural in the sense that they contain two or more languages or religions, and people there live according to many value systems and traditions. Few countries, however, can be labeled as ideologically multiculturalist societies. This multiculturalism implies a positive or at least a neutral government attitude towards cultural diversity, public support for the maintenance of cultural practices and identities, and public efforts to overcome social inequalities based on cultural backgrounds or markers. This paper focuses specifically on cultural policy development in Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands. According to the Multiculturalism Policy Index, these countries are, or at least have been, multiculturalist regarding the cultural rights of immigrants and they also share other common features. The main objective is to describe cultural policy evolution in these countries, to search for continuity and change in this development and to trace similarities and differences. Special attention is given to the relation between integration policy and cultural policy, to the incorporation of diversity issues into regular arts policy, and to the implementation of laws and policy objectives. The analysis shows that



cultural policy has responded relatively slowly to societal changes caused by immigration. This delay has many reasons but it is obviously difficult to integrate group-specific multiculturalism into a field that has been accustomed to work in terms of universal values, quality-based assessment, individual creativity and national interest. Another finding is the notion that despite numerous efforts to incorporate diversity perspective into mainstream cultural policy, it has actually been much easier to establish special arrangements for immigrant groups and minority communities. Furthermore, the implementation of policy actions shows that activities are often quite modest in relation to formal objectives and the resources available are usually meager.

**Pasi Saukkonen** is working as Director of the Finnish Foundation for Cultural Policy Research (Cupore). He is a political scientist, and has the position of Adjunct Professor in cultural policy at the University of Jyväskylä and in political science at the University of Helsinki. His main fields of expertise include local cultural policy, multiculturalism and cultural policy, and Finnish, Dutch and Belgian politics and society.

### ‘Ethnicity-based Positive Action in Spanish and Canadian Cultural Policy’

**Pier-Luc Dupont**

Human Rights Institute, University of Valencia  
pier.dupont@uv.es

#### *Abstract*

On both sides on the Atlantic, the participation of ethnic minorities in mainstream cultural institutions has been hampered by elite or tradition-centred understandings of artistic excellence, as well as by their general disadvantage in terms of economic, political and social capital. This cultural marginalisation raises pressing normative and policy challenges, to the extent that it entrenches exclusive conceptions of the citizenry and perpetuates ethnic stigmatisation and discrimination. In recent years, a small but growing number of local, regional and national authorities have taken steps in order to foster a more equitable representation of non-dominant cultural identities in a variety of artistic disciplines, including theatre, music, dance, literature and visual arts. However, ethnicity-based positive action schemes currently remain vastly under-researched and almost entirely un-theorised, leading to considerable uncertainties as to the conditions of their implementation and their ability to deliver their intended outcomes. This paper seeks to take up such a line of enquiry by systematically comparing two national-level institutions geared at promoting the visibility of ethnic artistic practices: Spain’s network of (geo)cultural “homes” (*red de casas*) and the Equity Office of the Canadian Council for the Arts. While the latter was established specifically as part of an equity strategy within cultural policy, the former was created by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in partnership with local authorities, in order to catalyse international political, economic and civic cooperation. These partially diverging means and ends have created distinct strengths and limitations, not to mention different levels of exposure to a variety of lobbies and ideologies. On the one hand, the international orientation of the network of “homes” has allowed it to maintain a close relationship with important stakeholders in migrants’ countries of origin, building on synergies between independent agendas in order to mobilise administrative, financial and human resources. On the other hand, the more significant impact of the Council’s funding on the activities of cultural institutions throughout the Canadian territory has fostered intercultural encounters among a wide variety of artists and audiences. Moreover, its greater administrative autonomy has helped to shield it from political interference and, to a lesser degree, protect its financial sustainability. Despite these differences, both institutions have been equally affected by increasingly market-oriented models of cultural governance, which have resulted in sizable funding cuts and diminished capacities to counter the hegemonic tendencies of the artistic industry.

**Pier-Luc Dupont** is a doctoral researcher at the Human Rights Institute, University of Valencia. He holds a B.A. in International Studies and Modern Languages (Laval University) and master’s degrees in Migration Studies (University of Valencia, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland, Lille Catholic University) and Human Rights, Democracy and International Justice (University of Valencia). His thesis project, which is supported by the Spanish Ministry of Education, critically examines multicultural policies in democratic states, with a focus on the prevention of ethnic prejudice and discrimination. Since 2013, he has been participating in the research project “Human rights, multicultural societies and conflicts” (multihuri.com), funded by the Spanish Secretariat of Research, Development and Innovation. His publications include: “¿Reconocimiento o antidiscriminación? Una síntesis jurídico-política” (*Derechos y Libertades*, 2015) and “El estado español y la lucha contra el racismo: un balance preliminar”, in Ángeles Solanes Corella y Encarnación La Spina (eds.), *Políticas migratorias, asilo y derechos humanos: Un cruce de perspectivas entre la Unión Europea y España* (Tirant lo Blanch, 2014).

## ‘Diversity and Integration in Catalan Cultural Associations’

**Marta Rovira Martínez (UAB) & Enric Saurí Saula (UOC)**  
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona & Universitat Oberta de Catalunya  
marta.rovira@uab.cat  
esauri@uoc.edu

### *Abstract*

This paper shows the principal findings of our research, recently concluded, about how associations devoted to popular and traditional culture in Catalonia deal with the inclusion of migrant people. Our approach take into account the important role of the associative fact in the Catalan way of life with, on the other side, the transformations of Catalan society due to the increasing number of newcomers after nineties. Catalonia has become a *superdiverse* society in a very short period, with a great amount of people coming from all over the world, with different cultural backgrounds. How the associative framework of traditional culture of Catalonia deal with this ‘new cultural diversity’? How newcomers perceive this traditional culture, with a very public presence in the social life? During last ten years, some inclusionary programmes has been developed in this field, most of all by the Coordinadora de Colles Castelleres de Catalunya (Human Towers Main Board), and others by the Consorci de Normalització Lingüística (Language Training Public Consortium). What results have been achieved? Our research examines the strategies of cultural associations to catch people from recent immigration. At the same time, analyses the including process of some migrants into this cultural associations. This dual analysis allows us to observe the real consequences of the associative action in this field, with its misconceptions and limits, and the real perceptions of newcomers, with their needs and interests about the inclusion process. The research was based on interviews to managers of the cultural associations and immigrant aid associations on the one hand, and newcomers who have participated in these associations in different degrees of intensity, on the other hand. As a result, we can find some conclusions about the limits and failures of the strategies that the cultural associations are developing in order to include newcomers. And the opportunities and benefits that newcomers are reaching in this process of inclusion.

**Marta Rovira Martínez** is a PhD in Sociology, researcher and adjunct professor at the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) and at the Open University of Catalonia (UOC). Her thesis about “The Memoir of Transition to Democracy in Spain”, converted into an essay, won the Carles Rahola Award (2014). Her areas of research include identities, language & cultural integration and immigration policies with both a theoretical and quantitative approach. She won the Jaume Camp Award on Sociolinguistics in 2012. Some of her research lines have youth as a specific focus. She has been advisor of the Barcelona Immigration Plan (2012-2015). She coordinated the World Congress on Human Movements and Immigrations (MHI) in 2004. She has published some works on immigration: *El català i la immigració* (1999), *Rethinking migration policies* (2006) and *Diversitat i integració en l'associacionisme cultural català* (2015).

**Enric Saurí Saula** is a sociologist, member of the Grup d'Estudis de les Identitats (Group of Studies on Identities), researcher, consultant on public policy and professor consultant at the UOC, Open University of Catalonia. His fields of research include culture, education, immigration, identities and language. He won the Jaume Camps Award on Sociolinguistics in 2012, with the essay *Camins cap a la llengua. Models d'incorporació a l'ús del català de les persones d'origen castellanoparlant*. In connection with these research fields he has published, among other works, *Apropiacions Escolars. Usos i sentits de l'educació obligatòria en l'adolescència* (2003), *El català i la immigració* (2004), *La llengua com a factor d'apoderament en les trajectòries migratòries. Una història que es repeteix* (2010) o *Diversitat i integració en l'associacionisme cultural català* (2015).

## ‘Museums, Migration and Cultural Diversity: Swedish Museums in Tune with the Times?’

**Christina Johansson**  
Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM), Malmö University  
christina.johansson@mah.se

### *Abstract*

For those interested in how processes of migration and globalization affect societal formation, museums are excellent objects to study. Historically, an important role of museums has been to contribute to national homogenization, but nowadays their roles are in flux. Globalization, migration and ideas about multiculturalism have challenged the notion of the sovereign state and a homogenous “people” as the core of the national narrative. Alongside societal change, museums also have to change if they are to appeal to the public and meet the demands of a more diverse audience. Drawing on scholars from the research fields of nationalism, transnationalism, cultural studies and critical museums studies, this paper grapples with the overall aim to discuss how a sub-section within the Swedish museum sector, i.e. museums oriented towards culture and history, has related to the new processes of globalization, migration and the idea of recognizing migrants’ and ethnic minorities’ cultural differences. Questions that need to be answered include: Has the museum sector democratized its



activities and included stories of migrants and ethnic minorities, and if so how? Are museums open for dialogue and collaboration with these groups? Who – with regard to ethnicity and time of residency in Sweden – has been given a voice in the exhibitions and other events, and how has this been done? What kinds of representations of migration and ethnic diversity are produced at the museum? What kinds of challenges do museums encounter in their efforts to be more inclusive? Which traits of continuity and change are visible when it comes to the museums' treatment of migration and cultural diversity? And finally, how do these changes relate to general policy developments in the fields of culture, integration and minorities? The study is based on an analysis of seven museums that are of special interest with regard to the aim of the study. All in all, in addition to the findings of previous research, the study is based on an extensive material that includes eleven interviews, government publications and material from the museum's archives.

**Christina Johansson** is a senior lecturer in International Migration and Ethnic Relations at Malmö University and has for several years been affiliated to the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for European History and Public Spheres in Vienna. In addition to her studies of how museums address issues of migration and diversity, she has published extensively on the relations between state, nation, migration policy and the representation of migration. She is currently engaged in a research project concerning the collaboration between museums and schools to educate schoolchildren about diversity.

## **'First we Take Berlin, then we Take Vienna? Immigrants and their Descendants in Mainstream Theatre'**

**Wiebke Sievers**

Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna  
Wiebke.Sievers@oeaw.ac.at

### *Abstract*

Berlin and Vienna have long been cities of immigration. In their recent immigration histories, they have recruited labour immigrants mostly coming from Turkey and Yugoslavia and hosted refugees first mainly originating from Eastern Europe, but since the 1970s also increasingly coming from Asia and Africa. In 2014, almost half of the Viennese and one third of the Berlin population was either born abroad or had at least one parent born abroad (Statistik Berlin Brandenburg und 3. Wiener Integrations- und Diversitätsmonitor) – a figure lower in Berlin due to the fact that the Eastern parts of the city up to 1990 were part of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) where immigration was much lower than in the former Federal Republic. Immigration has influenced the theatre scenes in both cities from the very beginning. Many theatres and theatre groups were founded by immigrants and their descendants over the last fifty years. However, inclusion in the theatrical mainstream is a far more recent process. Only in 2013, a descendant of Turkish labour immigrants, Shermin Langhoff, took over co-directorship of a national theatre in Berlin, the *Gorki theatre*, which she, together with her colleague Jens Hillje, has subjected to a radical process of intercultural opening (a term I adopt from Mark Terkessidis): many directors and actors in the theatre are of immigrant origin, and performances address processes of change brought by migration, but also conflictual topics in the countries of origin, such as the Armenian genocide in Turkey. If Langhoff had not been awarded this post, she would most probably have become the director of the Viennese festival weeks, a yearly international theatre and opera festival. In fact, Viennese policy makers have strongly built on Berlin experiences in their attempts to include immigrants and their descendants in the theatrical mainstream. The post-migrant theatre space that Langhoff created in 2008 in the *Ballhaus theatre* in Kreuzberg, a Berlin district where 50 per cent of all inhabitants are born abroad or have one parent born abroad, served as a model for the Viennese post-migrant theatre space *Garage X* established in the Viennese city centre in 2009 and directed by Harald Posch and Ali Abdullah. However, unlike in Berlin, the process of intercultural opening has only marginally reached the larger Viennese theatres. My paper aims to identify the reasons for the differences in this process of including immigrants and their descendants in the Viennese and Berlin mainstream theatres. It will highlight the differences in policy-making in this field in the two cities (bottom-up in Berlin vs. top-down in Vienna) as well as the differences in financing and in employment regulations in the respective theatres.

**Wiebke Sievers** has been working as a researcher in migration studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna since 2004. She has published in migration studies, literary studies and translation studies, including various international peer-reviewed articles on migration and culture: 'From others to artists? Immigrant and ethnic minority art' (2014), 'How Turkish is it? Art and culture in Vienna' (2014), 'A contested terrain: immigrants and their descendants in Viennese culture' (2013), 'Literature and migration' (2013). She coordinates the 3-year-project *Literature on the Move* dealing with migration and literature in Austria. She is currently co-editing a handbook comparing the emergence and discussion of immigrant and ethnic minority writing in 15 national contexts and writing a book on migration and literature in Austria.

### Concluding remarks

**Marco Martiniello** is Research Director at the National Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS) and director of the Centre d'Etudes de l'Ethnicité et des Migrations (CEDEM) at the University of Liège. He is lecturer at this university and also teaches at the College of Europe (Natolin, Poland). He is a member of the executive board of the European Network of Excellence IMISCOE (International Migration and Social Cohesion in Europe) and President of the Research Committee "Sociology of Migration" of the International Sociological Association. His works fall within the scope of political sociology. They deal with questions of migration policies, citizenship, multiculturalism, racism and political mobilization of immigrants and minorities in Europe and in North America. Furthermore, he takes an interest in transnationalism and even more so in forms of artistic expression of ethnic minorities and immigrants. His publications include: *Sortir des ghettos culturels* (Presses de ScPo, 1997), *La nouvelle Europe migratoire. Pour une politique proactive de l'immigration* (Labor, 2001), *Citizenship in European Cities* (Ashgate, 2004), *Migration between States and Markets* (Ashgate 2004), *The Transnational Political Participation of Immigrants. A Transatlantic Perspective* (Routledge 2009) (avec Jean-Michel Lafleur), *Selected Studies in International Migration and Immigrant Incorporation* (Amsterdam University Press, 2010) (avec Jan Rath), *La démocratie multiculturelle* (Presses de ScPo, 2011), *An Introduction to International Migration Studies. European Perspectives* (Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press, 2012) (avec Jan Rath), *Penser l'ethnicité. Identité, culture et relations sociales* (Liège, Presses Universitaires de Liège, 2013).

### Discussant

**Monika Salzbrunn** holds a full professorship in „Religions, Migration, Diasporas“ at Lausanne University. She is currently director of the Research Institute for Social Sciences of Contemporary Religions (ISSRC) and leader of the projects „(In)visible islam in the city: material and immaterial expressions of Muslim practices within urban spaces in Switzerland“ and "Undocumented Mobility (Tunisia-Switzerland) and Digital-Cultural Ressources after the 'Arab Spring'", funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. She is co-chair of the migration section of the French Association of Sociology and the urban studies section at the International Association of French-Speaking Sociologists. She has published her work in international peer-reviewed journals (*Urban Anthropology*, *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*; *Women's Studies*; *Migrations Société*, *Journal of Religion in Africa*, *afrique e orienti*; *Soziologische Revue* etc.). Her latest publications include *Vielfalt/Diversität* (published 2014 by transcript), *The Economies of Urban Diversity* (published 2013 by Palgrave, co-edited with Darja Reuschke and Korinna Schönhärl, *From Community to Commonality. Multiple Belonging and Street Phenomena in the Era of Reflexive Modernization* (published in 2011 by Seijo University Press, Tokyo, co-authored with Yasumasa Sekine).