CITIES OF TOMORROW:
The Impact of Immigration on Regions, Cities, and Communities

34th Annual Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Conference
Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies
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Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies
CITIES OF TOMORROW:
The Impact of Immigration on Regions, Cities, and Communities

Padua and Venice, ITALY
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Dear Reader:

It is with pleasure that I transmit to you a summary of the proceedings, findings, and recommendations of the 34th Annual Conference of the International Fellows in Urban Studies of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies. Urban experts from 19 countries on five continents spent five days in Padua and Venice, studying the impact of immigration on the cities and the region. They talked to experts, public officials, and academics about the scope and character of immigrant flows, and public, private, and university response to the challenges they pose.

All of the authors of these proceedings are either experts gathered by the host of the conference, or individuals who have conducted urban research at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore sometime over the past 37 years. As you will see in Appendix A (“Background on the International Urban Fellows Program”), during their urban fellowship, they studied Baltimore and analyzed its similarities and differences from other cities around the world.

Each year, the Fellows gather for a conference to tackle the problems of a particular city posed for them by their host, a former Fellow. Corrado Poli, a Junior Fellow in 1979-80 and a Senior Fellow in 1986, hosted the 2004 conference. He asked the group to focus on the challenges that face cities and regions when they experience an influx of people from other countries or the hinterlands of their own nations, or have lost them in previous outmigrations. In this context, he also suggested a focus on the roles that strategic planning and universities can play in helping to meet these challenges. The Fellows brought a wide range of perspectives, from the efforts of countries like Kenya and Croatia to repatriate highly skilled emigrants, to the countries of Western Europe that previously recruited guest workers or hailed citizens of their former colonies and are now uncertain about their permanent welcome, to urban magnets like Mersin, Turkey and Mexico City that are contending with waves of rural immigrants.

The report that follows represents the Fellows’ first attempt to grapple with the impact on localities of the global movements of people. Mindful of the variations in administrative structure and cultural context, they nevertheless felt that there were important cross-national lessons to be learned from the experience of Italy and their own cities.

Please contact me if you would like further information on this unique international program or the Institute for Policy Studies.

Sandra J. Newman, Ph.D.
Professor, Policy Studies
Director, Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies
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INTRODUCTION

The 34th annual conference of the Johns Hopkins International Fellows in Urban Studies addressed the consequences of population movements – immigration, emigration, urbanization – on growth, planning, infrastructure, housing, and way of life in contemporary European and American cities. The specific focus was on comparative municipal and regional governments’ policies. Speakers and participants discussed the roles of government, the private sector, nonprofit organizations, and universities in meeting these challenges, both in Italy and in their home countries.

The mass immigration phenomenon in Europe is rather recent and has generated critical political, economic and philosophical consequences. Even the very notions of State, Nation, and People are undergoing rapid change vis-à-vis the new population structure and the spreading of new ways of thinking, which have profound effects on national and multinational policies. True to its traditions, the Fellows conference focused on these global trends’ local effects – integration and security, housing, health, transportation and other infrastructure, economic opportunity and workforce preparation, public finance, citizen participation, environment, and other quality of life issues. Scholars, political representatives, city managers and executives, academicians, and economic and political leaders provided illustrative case studies of general interest from their own countries and collectively identified innovative approaches to addressing these challenges.

The Veneto

The Veneto region of northeast Italy is one of the strongest economic regions in Europe and provided 10.7 percent of Italy’s GDP in 2002. The region provides a gateway to Eastern Europe and the Adriatic Sea, and ranks second in Italy in exports, after Lombardy. It lies at the intersection of the Lisbon to Kiev east-west corridor and the north-south corridor from Munich south through Italy and onward to Patras in Greece.

Padua (Padova)

Like many of the cities and towns of the Veneto region, Padua (Padova) predated (~300 BC) the establishment of Venice in 726 AD. An ancient Roman stronghold, the city of 200,000 inhabitants remains the academic and economic center of the region. Its economy is diversified, including industry, trade, and services. City walls and the Bacchiglione River encircle the old city center, with its medieval plan of narrow porticoed streets and broad piazzas. The early 14th century frescoes of Giotto at the Scrovegni Chapel helped transform figurative art and usher in the Renaissance. The mortal remains of St. Anthony repose in the 13th century Basilica of St. Anthony, the destination of millions of spiritual pilgrims.

The University of Padua was established in 1222. Dante and Copernicus studied there, Galileo and Petrach taught there, and its medical faculty boasted the first anatomical lecture theater. Today, the University has 12,000 freshmen, more than 60,000 students and 7,000 graduates every year. The campus offers 13 schools (Agriculture, Economics and Business, Pharmacy, Law, Engineering, Humanistic Studies, Medicine, Veterinary, Psychology, Education, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Political Sciences, Statistics), and a total of 90 majors, 73 graduate schools, and 101 doctoral programs. The University has more than 2,000 professors and
1,800 administrative employees and encourages mobility of its professors to learn about different pedagogical models in other countries.

**Venice (Venezia)**

Venice is the capital of the Veneto region, with a population of approximately 270,000. Over 7,500 foreigners from 122 countries live within the city boundaries. Per capita GPD is 22 percent higher than the European average. Each day, 47,000 workers and 16,000 students commute to and from the island city, which is built on wooden piles hammered into the mud of the lagoon. The 1.6 million euro tourism industry is the city’s primary economic generator.

**Immigration to Italy**

Historically, Italy has lost population to emigration, particularly to the United States, which received more immigrants from Italy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries than from any other country, and to South America. Abruptly, over the last two decades, Italy has become a destination of immigrants fleeing civil war in the Balkans and economic stress in North Africa, and drawn by growing affluence in Italy (and decreased willingness by Italians to take low-skilled jobs), restructuring and globalization of the Italian labor market, and the adoption of new public policies regarding refugees. By 1990, the country had become a net importer of migrants.

According to the Migration Policy Institute\(^1\), Italy’s official statistics show 272,000 legal immigrants entering in 2000, led by immigrants from Albania, Morocco, Romania, China, and the Philippines. Only two years earlier, 111,000 legal admissions were recorded. By 2000, 1,388,200 foreign-born people held residence permits in Italy. Most of the legal immigrants have settled in Northern Italy (54 percent) and central Italy (34 percent), where labor is needed. Smaller numbers of undocumented immigrants (mostly from Morocco, Albania, Tunisia, Romania, Poland, and Brazil) continue to flow to the water-accessible southern areas of the country. Despite a relatively restrictive naturalization policy, increasing numbers of immigrants have assumed Italian nationality after the required 10 years of residence, over 84 percent as the result of marriage to an Italian citizen.

Compared to Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom, foreign population as a percentage of total population is still relatively low -- slightly over two percent -- but the number of foreigners exceeds the totals in Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway. Many of the new residents are Muslims of varying degrees of observance. Despite alarmist and politically expedient claims to the contrary, the immigrants have not been found by a University of Padua researcher and her colleague to be displacing native-born Italians from existing jobs, nor preventing them from getting new jobs.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) [www.migrationpolicy.org](http://www.migrationpolicy.org)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND FIELD VISITS

Sunday, June 20, 2005 in Padua

Walking tour of Padua city center

The Palace of Reason was built to serve as the law court and council chamber. The largest undivided medieval hall in Europe originally featured Giotto frescoes, which were later destroyed by fire. The Palace of the Capitanio was built for the head of the city’s militia. The central tower incorporates an astronomical clock made in 1344.

Visit to Cappella degli Scrovegni

The chapel was built in 1303 by Enrico Scrovegni, who hoped to thereby spare his father, a notorious usurer, from damnation. Giotto’s frescoes of the life of Christ were painted between 1303 and 1305, and included in the Last Judgment fresco on the west wall a segment that pictured the presentation of Scrovegni’s chapel to Mary. Giotto was among the first painters to use perspective, natural poses, and facial expression to achieve narrative force, a dramatic departure from the Byzantine style that helped spark the Renaissance.
Lunch at Caffè Pedrocchi

The Caffè Pedrocchi opened in 1831, when it was the largest in Europe. The neoclassical “café without doors” has ever since been a center for the discussion of ideas among literary and political intellectuals and students, and was the center of the Risorgimento uprisings against Austria in the 1840s.

Global View of Immigration

**Moderator: Marsha R. B. Schachtel**, Coordinator
Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Program
Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies, Baltimore, U.S.A.

**Mariette Sagot**, l’Institut d’Aménagement et d’Urbanisme de la
Région d’Île de France
Paris, FRANCE

- Immigration flows in France
  - Data are based on issuance of long-term residence permits (one-year and 10-year renewable).
  - Immigration reached its post-World War II peak between 1962 and 1974, then fell dramatically as the economy soured and the government curtailed immigration.
  - As the economy has improved, immigration has increased. In 2001, 141,000 foreign residents were added (not including students).
  - The proportion of family-related migration is rising, accounting for about two-thirds of migration today.
  - There has been a surge of asylum seekers, more than doubling since 1993 to 51,000, mostly from Africa (45 percent) and Asia (29 percent).

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3 Supplemental statistics have been drawn from the Migration Information Source of the Migration Policy Institute, www.migrationinformation.org.
4 Mariette Sagot presentation slides are included in Appendix D.
As in Italy, non-EEA migration has increased, and accounted for 75 percent of migrants in 2001. More than one quarter of migrants came from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

- Students are not counted in these statistics, but over 50,000 new students came to France in 2001. More than half of the non-EEA students will stay in France after graduation.
- The numbers of illegal immigrants dropped after a policy was adopted in 1997 to legalize their presence.
- Migration balance (immigrants less emigrants) per 1000 population in France is one of the lowest in Europe:

![](chart.png)

- Immigrants and foreigners living in France
  - Census forms in France permit statisticians to distinguish between 1) people born in a foreign country who hold legal resident papers and 2) people born in a foreign country who have acquired French citizenship. Both are considered “immigrants,” who make up 7.4 percent of the French population. Children born in France of foreign parents plus 1) people born in a foreign country who hold resident papers equal the “foreign population,” which accounts for 5.6 percent of the population. The total foreign-born population is 10 percent of the total population. These proportions have been relatively constant over time.
  - France’s foreign population (5.6 percent) is almost exactly the European Economic Area average (5.7 percent); its foreign-born population is on par with the Netherlands and one percentage point lower than the U.S.
  - Like Italy, fewer immigrants are from elsewhere in Europe (40 percent now compared to 60 percent in 1975), and new residents from North Africa and, more recently, Turkey and Asia, have increased.
• A growing proportion of foreigners living in France are settled in the Paris region. Less than 20 percent of the French population lives in the Paris region, but 40 percent of the foreigners in France live in Paris, a continuously rising percentage since 1962.

• Foreigners are concentrated in the northern suburbs.

• Main problems linked to immigration
  o Integration – Most foreigners have more precarious employment situations and are more vulnerable to unemployment. Their unemployment rate is twice that of French citizens, and they have benefited less from the economic upturn.
  o Higher territorial concentration – More foreigners are living in social housing estates – 37 percent in 1999, compared to 29 percent in 1982. In France, social housing projects are not meant to house only low-income families, but most of the households are low-income and/or foreigners.
  o Safety? Not really – In France, problems of violence are more likely to be linked to high concentrations of poor people in deprived areas than to immigration per se.

• Latest orientations of French policy
  o France needs both high-skilled and low-skilled workers, such as construction and child care workers.
  o The primary objective of French policy is the control of flows. Ninety percent of illegal aliens entered the country with a visa, but overstayed its expiration. A new 2003 law requires fingerprint files for all visa applications of non-EU nationals, makes human trafficking penalties more severe, and institutes more thorough checks and stringent conditions before permanent residence certificates are issued.
  o Asylum rights procedures have been streamlined so that temporary grants of residence papers pending resolution of asylum requests can be reduced. About 80 percent of asylum requests are refused.
  o In 2003, the French government implemented an integration program for newly arrived immigrants. The immigrant and the government sign a contract that includes 200 to 300 hours of language training as well as civic instruction. First implemented on a trial basis in a dozen departments, it will be generalized in 2005.
  o The French are involved in the emerging European immigration policy. They joined the European “Eurodoc” system for collecting and transmitting the fingerprints of asylum seekers to determine which state should be responsible for processing the application.
  o At present, immigration is not a topic of major public debate.
Netherlands is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Immigration and emigration in the Netherlands have increased threefold since the 1950s. After World War II, Netherlands saw immigrants from its former colonies in Indonesia, South American, and the Dutch Antilles. From the war until the mid 1970s, Netherlands, like Germany and other European states, recruited guest workers, mostly from Mediterranean countries. Many stayed and were joined by their families.

By 2000, there were 161,000 more immigrants than emigrants. In 2003, for the first time since 1984, there were once again more emigrants than immigrants, and more stringent immigration regulations had yet to go into effect (see below).

In 1996, Netherlands had 1.2 million foreign-born residents, who made up 8.3 percent of the population. By 2003, there were 1.7 million foreign-born residents, 10.6 percent of the population.

Most of the foreign population is concentrated in the major cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Utrecht.

Similar to the experience in Italy and France, the early immigrants were from other Western European countries; in the past 10-12 years 31 percent have been non-Western European, with substantial flows from Iran and Iraq.

The Netherlands has a long historical reputation as a haven for asylum seekers. Netherlands experienced floods of refugees from its neighbors during World War I (Belgians, most of whom returned home) and World War II (German and Austrian Jews, most of whom perished when Netherlands was occupied).

It also welcomed Dutch returnees from former colonies in Indonesia, Surinam, and the Caribbean as the countries gained independence.

After WWII, relatively few refugees arrived in Netherlands until the mid-1980s, when a burst of political asylum seekers began. From 3,500 per year to 20,000 per year in the early 1990s to 40,000 per year in the mid-1990s, the number of asylum seekers flowed into reception centers.

A new law adopted in 2001 clarified the status of asylum seekers that meet specific criteria, granting them temporary status for one year, renewable twice, and convertible to permanent status if they cannot return to their country of origin at the end of three years. Processing time has also been streamlined. Asylum applications dropped by 50 percent between 2001 and 2002.

While the anti-immigration political movement has lost some steam since 2001, the public policy focus has turned to integration of existing immigrants.

A set of policies adopted in 2003 puts strong emphasis on integration – requiring immigrants to commit to basic Dutch norms and values -- while maintaining respect for all religions, ethnicities, and cultures. Voluntary immigrants to Netherlands must learn Dutch before their arrival. Asylum seekers who are granted temporary status must learn Dutch and pass exams testing their integration before being granted a permanent
residence permit. Instruction costs for the government-operated language training are reimbursed upon successful completion.

_Festo Fadamula_, Nairobi Central Business District Association
Nairobi, KENYA

- Africa’s is a story of emigration and urbanization, in three periods:
  - Pre-Colonial – the slave trade, tribal conflicts, and nomadism influenced large group movements to Europe, America, North Africa, and the Middle East
  - Colonial – colonial administration, security, labor, and nomadism influenced movements by individuals and small groups within Africa and to urban areas
  - Post-Colonial – civil strife, tribal conflicts, independence have influenced group and individual movements across borders within Africa, and to Europe and America. Between 1997 and 2001, the largest numbers of African emigrants went to Germany, Netherlands, Canada, and Australia (mostly South Africans). Morocco lost the largest numbers of citizens, over a million during the period.
- Kenyan immigrants have been English colonialists, Indian laborers who helped build the railway lines, and more recently, international businesspeople, tourists-become-expatriates, and refugees from violence in Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. At the height of the Somalia crisis in 1992, 420,000 refugees were being housed in Kenyan camps, a number that had declined to 230,000 by the end of 2002. In 2001, 1.2 percent of the population was foreign born, up from 0.6 percent in 1999.
- Beginning with independence in 1963, Kenya has emphasized education as a key to advancement and nation-building, and sent many of its brightest young people abroad to study in Britain. During the Cold War, both the United States, and the Soviet Union subsidized education abroad of Kenyans. Later, the country’s education infrastructure failed to keep up with the demand for higher education among its growing populace, and those who could not get into the limited number of in-country universities went abroad to study. Most of these students returned to Kenya.
- After an unsuccessful military coup in 1982, the President consolidated power, limited freedoms, and forced many intellectuals into exile. Worsening economic as well as political conditions provoked an even larger exodus, and permanent emigrants were depended upon to help support those left behind. Ethnic conflicts in the 1990s drove still more highly skilled professionals to depart permanently.
- At the same time the brain drain has been occurring, significant movements of unskilled Kenyans from the countryside to Nairobi have been occurring. They perceive opportunity in the modern metropolis where many international organizations and corporations have established operations. The country is still largely rural – from 1969 to 1999, the urban population grew from 10 percent of the total population to only 19 percent.
- Overwhelmed by their number and lack of skills, the cities’ conditions have been deteriorating so badly that urbanization is finally slowing. Poverty rates in the urban areas are higher than in the rural areas. In the last 10 years, the urban growth rate has
declined from 5.2 percent (1989) to 3.2 percent today. The Nairobi province houses almost 40 percent of the country’s urbanized population.\(^5\)

\[\text{Alvaro Arellano-Farias, Alvaro Arellano & Associates}\\ \text{Mexico City, MEXICO}\]

- Through 1950, Mexico was a net importer of migrants, mostly from other Latin countries.
- During World War II, the U.S. government asked Mexico for temporary agricultural workers to offset wartime and post-war labor shortages. The Bracero program was in effect from 1942 to 1964, but emigration to the U.S. did not end with its cessation.
- Increasingly, migrants have become permanent residents (both legally and illegally) rather than seasonal. The rate of emigration to the United States has increased, from 200,000 per year in the 1980s to 300,000 per year in the 1990s. During the 1990s, four million Mexicans emigrated, mostly illegally, and all but a few 100,000 to the United States.
- The trickle of immigrants (about 500,000 in the decade between 1990 and 2000), came primarily from Europe, some Americans looking to stretch their retirement dollars, and some from elsewhere in Latin America. The foreign born population increased from 1990 to 2000 by 150,000, and by 2000 made up about 500,000 residents, less than half a percentage point of Mexico’s population. U.S. born comprised 63 percent of the total foreign born; Central America, 11.2 percent; South American, 7.3 percent; the Caribbean, 2.4 percent; and Europe, 11.9 percent.
- In addition, Mexico has increasingly become a transit country for illegal immigrants passing through its southern border from Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, bound for the United States. Exact counts are elusive, but as an indirect indication, Mexican immigration officials made 131,500 apprehensions of potentially deportable foreigners (aseguramientos) in 1999, 168,800 in 2000, and 151,400 in 2001. Ninety percent of those apprehended were deported.
- Economic opportunity is the primary force behind the emigration. Nominal differences in U.S. and Mexican wages for manual and semi-skilled jobs have historically been approximately 10 to 1. The United States has acknowledged its need for Mexican workers, but comprehensive bilateral policies that seemed attainable at the turn of the century were abandoned in the wake of the 2001 terrorist attacks on the U.S.
- Elsewhere in Latin America, economic opportunity, personal freedom, and personal safety motivations have fueled movements from Colombia to Venezuela, to Brazil from Europe, within Brazil from northeast to southeast, and throughout the continents from rural areas to urban areas. The largest cities, such as Mexico City (population of 24 million) and Sao Paolo (20 million), have lost some of their appeal, and it is now the middle-sized cities that are growing fastest.

\(^5\) Festo Fadamula presentation slides are included in Appendix D.
Latin American countries have oscillated between development and underdevelopment, making it sometimes an area of economic opportunity, and sometimes of economic crisis and generating discontinuities in migration as a result.

Argentina is an example of this trend. It received immigrants from Europe in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It sent emigrants to Europe and the U.S. in more recent times, some taking advantage of their parents’ origin to obtain citizenship.

Between 1990 and 1999, Argentina received immigrants from neighboring countries, and lost skilled emigrants to Europe and the U.S; between 2000 and 2002, after economic and institutional crises in Argentina, regional immigrants returned home and emigration to Europe and the U.S. grew; since 2002, all migration in and out has slowed.

Traditionally, the political, social, and economic systems in Latin America gave priority to development of cities, which drew migrants and resulted in underdevelopment of rural areas. Since the 1980s and 1990s, many countries have adopted decentralization and regionalization policies in the hope of reversing this trend, though public budgets have not been redistributed accordingly. Even so, there are signs of slowing urbanization, deceleration of urbanization growth in the primary large cities, and slow growth in intermediate-sized cities.\(^6\)

Discussion

The United Kingdom’s Highly Skilled Migrant program is seeking skilled immigrants, primarily in medicine and teaching. They must pass rigorous examinations and professional associations have resisted the migrants. Laws affecting other immigrants, including asylum seekers and illegal entrants, have become more restrictive. Tony Blair has pledged to reduce immigration by 30 percent.

In the U.K., immigration statistics are highly politicized, and national statistics hide the highly localized effect of concentrations of migrants. The highest initial concentration was seen in Dover at the end of the Channel Tunnel, where the immigrant population peaked at 40 percent of the existing population over a short period of time. Central government agencies have since dispersed this over-concentration into areas of dense population but communities of similar cultures. The population in Bradford, an ex-textile city in the north of England, is now majority foreign-born, and the city has become the center of Islamic culture in Britain.

Glasgow, which is home to 2.5 million people, almost half the population of Scotland, contains geographically-defined communities of Chinese, Pakistani, Gaelic, Catholic, Protestant, middle/professional class, low-skill workers, and other socio-economic differentiators.

\(^6\) Malvina Rodriguez paper is included in Appendix D.
Immigration Issues Roundtable Discussion

**Moderator and speaker: Jeffrey S. Passel**
Senior Research Associate, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.
*Now at the Pew Hispanic Center, Washington, D.C.*

- Economic opportunity is the most important determinant of a decision to emigrate.
- The peak of the foreign-born share of total U.S. population was in the 1840s, when it was 14.8 percent. The percentage is now at about 11.3 percent, headed toward 13 percent. Growing concern about immigrants in the United States comes from a generation who grew up in the 1970s, a historical low point (about five percent foreign-born) in the country’s history.
- Integration of culturally diverse populations has been affected by required military service (for men) in World War II and Korea, universal public education and mobility in more recent years.
- In Europe particularly, the meaning of citizenship of individual countries is changing in the face of European economic and political integration. Muslim groups have resisted national citizenship.
- Europe’s low birth rates mean that immigrants are useful in the short-term, but the long-term demographic problem remains.
- In general, fiscal benefits of immigrant inure to the federal government, while the costs are born by the localities. (More detail is provided in Mr. Passel’s session on Monday.)

**Ayse Pamuk** (Turkey), San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

- The composition of immigrant flows over time is related to changes in national immigration policy.
- Pamuk’s study of the geography of immigrant clusters in San Francisco⁷ found spatial concentrations of immigrants in particular cities, in specific neighborhoods in urban and suburban areas, and attendant effects on housing market dynamics and neighborhood change. Distinct clusters for Mexico-born, Philippines-born, and China-born immigrants were identified.
- In San Francisco in 1990, one-third of the population was foreign-born; by 2000, the foreign-born population was almost 40 percent.
- At the same time, the city was experiencing the effects of the “new economy:” rapid and unprecedented growth of tech-based industries, development of new economy industries that depend on immigrants at both the high-skill and low-skill levels, the

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influx of highly skilled immigrants, and an increase in transnational economic activities among immigrants of all economic levels.

- Housing failed to keep pace with new job creation, worsening an already out-of-balance jobs/housing ratio, and driving housing prices upward. City areas that traditionally housed immigrants and low-income workers were converted to high tech office and live/work spaces for high tech workers.

- Surprisingly, upwardly mobile acculturated China-born immigrants who moved to suburban areas did not disperse, but settled in ethnic communities. Low income Mexico-born and China-born immigrants were found in ethnic enclaves where a rich social and institutional infrastructure supports traditional culture.

- China-born immigrants often benefit from family trusts in China to help them purchase homes.

Greta Hettinga, Verwey-Jonker Instituut (retired)
Utrecht, NETHERLANDS

- Through the 1970s, Netherlands policy was guided by the assumption that immigrants were temporary residents, so efforts were made to “integrate while retaining national identity,” in order to maintain linkages back to the country of origin. When a 1979 study by the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) made it clear that most immigrants stayed, policies were changed to give immigrants voting rights and protect them against discrimination. Social programs aimed at reducing social and economic disadvantages were also adopted.

- In 1989, a new government-requested WRR report that made it clear that progress in improving the situation of immigrants in housing, education, and employment was inadequate. Policy in the 1990s shifted to an emphasis on rapid integration of immigrants into full participation in Dutch society. Education and guidance to the labor market were cornerstones of the new approach. Social integration is seen as a mutual process, involving existing Dutch citizens and newcomers, and beginning in 1996, municipalities were required to be organized to make it possible for each immigrant to become part of the integration program, preferably in a one-stop-shop. Emphasis was placed on “active citizenship,” which not only ensured that opportunities were available to immigrants, but also created an expectation that every individual is responsible for his or her own position in society. Policy initiatives concentrated on economic infrastructure (employment, Dutch language proficiency, education tailored to labor market requirements, ethnic entrepreneurship, and youth), physical infrastructure (neighborhood revitalization, public safety, and anti-segregation), and social infrastructure (preschool and anti-truancy).

- The 2002 elections brought anti-immigration political leaders into the coalition government, tightening of admittance standards, and required integration courses for newcomers and resident immigrants who receive social services.

- A 2004 parliamentary inquiry defines integration: “a person or group is considered integrated in society if their legal position is equal to that of native Dutch people, if they
participate on equal terms in the socio-economic field, if they have command of the Dutch language, and if they respect the prevailing standards, values and customs.” The inquiry committee recommended further efforts to combat discrimination and prejudice by native Dutch and immigrant people, improve Dutch language acquisition, enable immigrants to appreciate unwritten rules that facilitate the functioning of society, and create the expectation that newcomers are prepared to integrate into Dutch society and Dutch society is prepared to make their integration possible.

- Today, much of the social and cultural integration takes place in the schools in Netherlands, where 50 percent of the children are foreign-born.
- The schools instill in new arrivals the social norms, values, and standards of the community and teach the Dutch language. Religious organizations are permitted to organize parochial schools.
- Conflicts have arisen between the traditionally very liberal Dutch and the latest wave of immigrants from more conservative social and religious backgrounds.
- Efforts are being made to work through local Muslim religious leaders (imams) to ease integration.
- There is central control of where people live, which allows some concentration, but prevents isolation from the rest of the community. There is recognition of the benefits of the support systems available within ethnic enclaves.

Discussion

- Since nationally-defined legal status defines who is eligible to receive services, the issue of who will pay for integration services is a political question debated between local and national authorities.
- The trends seen everywhere seem to be toward more limitations on low-skill immigrants, encouragement of high skill immigrants, and control of illegal immigrants.
- Many countries benefit from investment by expatriates.
- Workplaces and schools are engines of integration of immigrants who intend to settle; still, there are many who are “integrated but not accepted.”
- The whole picture includes movements within countries, across labor markets, as well as among countries. Common economic forces and networks are at work.
- The framework within which planners work at an urban scale is changing dramatically:
  - An explosion of movement, globalization
  - The face of the public sector has changed, from a local-regional-state-federal hierarchy to a multi-national chaotic situation in which it is difficult to identify the responsible agent
  - Growing reliance on other kinds of solidarity -- less on the state, more on social-cultural networks that connect to similar cultural groups elsewhere
  - Cities becoming crossroads of networks, spaces for intercultural interaction without the force of a violent authority such as the Ottomans to enforce civility
  - Heightened consciousness of the cultural and symbolic value of space
  - Cultural globalization that in one way unites the world, and in another gives rise to radicalism in opposition to a perceived loss of identity

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Tolerance of societies is relative, not absolute. Recent resistance to immigration seems related to a feeling that the numbers of immigrants have reached the level of “too many.” Acceptance of immigrants within a host community has been influenced recently by the success of national football teams. The French national team that became world champions included more than 50 percent from recent immigrant families. A leading Swedish footballer was adopted as a child from north Africa. He plays for Glasgow Celtic, which has developed a sizeable Swedish following.

In many cities, immigrants face housing problems that were worsening before their arrival, as in the San Francisco example. In Edinburgh, which has never been a center of heavy industry, there are no areas that traditionally housed manual workers and might provide low income housing for immigrants. A proposal to create a new camp was gently nudged toward Glasgow. Glasgow housing prices have doubled in four years. No public housing is being constructed, and the number available has been reduced by homeownership options given to tenants. Empty blocks of publicly-owned flats were in such bad condition that first the local poor chose not to take them, and then the first wave of immigrants also refused. As subsequent waves arrived, the flats were used and others found, mostly in areas where people with multiple deprivations were already concentrated. Resentment by these residents of benefits and attention extended to newcomers resulted in the murder of an immigrant.

Holding potential immigrants while they are being vetted poses yet more housing challenges. Throughout Europe, temporary quarters have been established and have quickly become virtual prisons.

In Glasgow, deindustrialization has taken its toll as the middle class has departed and new residents (many from England) are often retirees on fixed incomes, putting pressure on limited public resources for public welfare for immigrants.

Immigration is the responsibility of the central government, which decides who is legal and who is not, where those who are accepted are to be located, and in what form of housing. Welfare benefits are usually in place. Local authorities pick up the problems of education, health, and social services.
Monday, June 21, 2005 in Padua
Integration and Security in a Changing Society

Migration and Security at the Local and State Level: Research and Monitoring Systems
International Seminar in collaboration with Veneto Region, Padova Province, and the Municipality of Padova

Moderator: Corrado Poli, Host of the 34th annual conference of the Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Association, Padova, ITALY

Raffaele Zanon, Assessore alle Politiche per l’immigrazione, Veneto region

- Within the Veneto region, there are citizens of 140 different ethnic origins and languages.
- Integration policies are focused on housing, language and education, and job training.
- Integration activities are begun abroad. Fourteen hundred young Argentines are receiving training before they arrive in Veneto. In Romania, the Ministry of Labor maintains an Office of Venice in Romania, laying the groundwork to ensure legal immigration and integration. A similar office operates in Senegal.

Jeffrey S. Passel, Senior Research Associate
Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Now at the Pew Hispanic Center, Washington, D.C.

- Like the rest of the world, rules about who can come to the U.S. are made by the federal government with no participation by states and localities. Traditionally, the country has had a generous immigration policy, admitting more than one million per year. Asylum seekers are a growing concern, and recently adopted policies have tightened requirements. Between 1.25 and 1.5 million individuals, mostly students, are in the country on temporary visas.
- After immigrants arrive, there is little federal policy or involvement aside from a small amount of funding for education assistance, and yet historically the U.S. has been able to successfully integrate them.
• U.S. states and localities have established some policies, but few holistic immigrant integration programs. Instead, they are mostly responsive and reactive, dealing with problems as they arise. Typically immigrants are served by basic social welfare programs – child welfare, housing, public safety – that are available to all residents and are not tailored for their specific needs.

• Fiscal effects of immigration have been estimated in several Urban Institute and National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and National Research Council (NRC) studies. These studies respond to previous failures to recognize lifecycle costs and benefits, for example through children of immigrants, who become U.S. citizens as their birthright, and then pay taxes. They conclude that at the national level, immigrants are net contributors because most of them work, even if undocumented, and pay social security taxes from which the undocumented immigrants will never collect benefits. In a classic mismatch of revenue-raising and expenditure responsibility, states and localities bear the costs of schooling and health care, while the federal government receives the majority of the fiscal benefit through income and social security taxes, but states (and some localities) do receive sales taxes which all consumers, regardless of immigration status, pay.
  o The NRC and NAS study found that the total net benefit (taxes paid over benefits received) to the Social Security system in today's dollars from continuing current levels of immigration will be nearly $500 billion for the 1998-2022 period. The study also concluded that the average immigrant imposes a net lifetime fiscal cost on state and local governments of $25,000. For all levels of government, the study concluded that on average, an additional immigrant generated a positive net fiscal contribution to the country of roughly $1,800.9
  o The Urban Institute study found that on the national level, immigrants paid $70.3 billion in taxes per year and received $42.9 billion in services.10

• In the area of security, the federal role in the U.S. is mainly focused on control of admissions to the country

• The state and local role, which is changing somewhat in the wake of the 2001 terrorist attacks, is limited to law enforcement. If they suspect an immigration violation, they enlist federal authorities. States and localities pride themselves on good relations with their residents (and find that it contributes positively to public safety), and are resisting federal anti-terrorism efforts to make them perform as immigration police.

• Suggestions for principles to guide immigration policy:
  o Promotion of social and economic mobility
  o Anti-discrimination
  o Important role of sponsors (usually family or employers)
  o Intergovernmental fiscal equity
  o Leverage private role, including nonprofits
  o Bidirectional process, requiring adaptation on the part of both immigrants and communities

• Other policy issues
  o Is citizenship the goal of integration?

Available at http://www.urban.org/immig/immig_integration.html
What is the role of government in integration?

Should special programs be developed to serve immigrants or should mainstream programs be open and adapted to immigrants?

Are specialized agencies needed?

Lessons learned from research

Of the elements in the “social safety net,” immigrants generally use only health care, the cost of which is increasingly borne by hospitals

Performance goals included in education reform are not specified for immigrant groups, even though language is an important criterion; immigrants who arrive in their teens and cannot meet performance standards may drop out, which will limit their economic opportunities

Immigrants are excluded from most employment and training programs in the U.S.

Cooperation among government agencies can encourage homeownership

Andrea Di Nicola and Fiamma Terenghi, Regional Observatory on Urban Security

- The Regional Observatory on Urban Security supports the Veneto regional council and the region’s Department of Security Policies and Migration by conducting research activity, documentation activity, and providing support for planning security interventions.

- The Regional Observatory’s activities include:
  - Analysis and evaluation of urban security projects of local authorities
  - Gathering and analyzing data on deviance and criminal phenomena
  - Monitoring the work of local police forces with the aim of rationalizing its functions and activities
  - Surveys of young people about their perceptions of legality
  - Documentation - selection and archiving of relevant literature and press articles
  - Analysis of national data on victimization and of national and international best practices for victim support
  - West Project (see below)
  - Participation in and collaboration with FISU (Italian Forum on Urban Security)
  - Feasibility study for creating SIRSU (Regional Data Processing Network System) on urban security to be shared by regional and local authorities
  - Maintaining www.venetosicuro.it website

- The WEST Project (Women East Smuggling Trafficking) is analyzing human trafficking that brings women from Eastern Europe to Veneto for prostitution, focusing on the period 1995-2004. The study is uncovering flows, routes, and dimensions of the exploitation trade, new phenomena of trade exploitation, and historical evolution of prostitution places (invisible prostitution). Of particular interest are the differences between street and indoor prostitution.
Prostitution in Padova, Verona, Venezia and other localities within the region is growing, but still is estimated to range from tens to hundreds of women; 90 percent of street prostitutes are illegal immigrants.

Growth has been fueled by growth in Italian demand, increases in the overall flows of migrants, feminization of poverty in migrants’ countries of origin, and increasing activity by criminal organizations.

In Padova, immigrant prostitutes come primarily from Romania, Russia, Moldava, Bulgaria, and Albania, and, with the growing involvement of Italian men, their activity is steadily moving indoors to nightclubs and other similar venues. The disappearance of the street walkers enhances the public perception of security, but the situation for the women is worse.

Possible solutions include: increasing the number of immigration quotas, better border control, better cooperation among nations with regard to trafficking, better cooperation among Italian institutions that address prostitution, and more funding for social protection programs.11

Prof. Giuseppe Mosconi, Docente di Sociologia Giuridica, Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Dipartimento di Sociologia, Università di Padova

Mosconi’s study analyzed crime statistics for the period 1990-1997, looking in particular at rates of arrested and detained immigrants and natives.

In 1997, immigrants were arrested eight times more frequently than natives, and detained 8.5 times more frequently. Rates of detention are increasing.

In 1990, 25 percent of the prison population was immigrants and in 1997, 30 percent.

An analysis of 2002 statistics found that immigrants were twice as likely to be sent by prosecutors to trial for minor crimes.

Immigrants were most often arrested for small amounts of light drugs, irregular documents, and theft or robbery; most crimes were connected to the irregular status of immigrants. They can be held up to 60 days without trial.

An analysis funded by trade unions found that, between 1999 and 2001, the majority of the 190 immigrant prisoners interviewed in Padova had been legally working. Many of them found themselves often alternating between jail and legal work, even though the stereotype holds that immigrants are in Italy illegally, engaged in illegal work and criminal activities, and fortunately (for native society) removed from sight in prison.

Mosconi found that native attitudes failed to consider the true plight of the immigrants, most of whom were in the country only in desperation, either driven from their countries by political persecution, material needs, or desire for a better quality of life.

The immigrants’ irregular status, however, meant that when immigrants could not find legal work, they fell into irregular work, some of which (ie. selling small goods on the street) had little effect on Italians, and sometimes into illegal activities, which were harmful to themselves and society. As depicted by the previous speakers, they were often exploited, for example in prostitution schemes. Tightened immigration controls forced more migrants to enter illegally, which decreased the likelihood that they could find legal work.

11 Di Nicola and Terenghi slides are included in Appendix D.
Francesco Bicciato, Banca Popolare Etica, ITALY

- The voluntary sector in Italy encompasses 6000 social cooperatives that engage five million people. These cooperatives play an important role in supporting migrants.
- The bank engages in social banking to support the creation of successful microenterprises by immigrants as an important vehicle for social integration, particularly when they have trouble accessing the labor market.
- Immigrants who desire to start businesses have all the problems of typical entrepreneurs – difficulty accessing credit, limited collateral, and inability to provide or garner guarantees – but compounded by their lack of relationships with mainstream businesses and leaders.
- The bank’s experience backing these immigrant entrepreneurs has shown that their failure rates are less than one percent, compared to the normal five percent failure rate for Italian start-ups.
- Local authorities can help expand this type of social banking:
  - In Tocana and Emilio Romagna regions, the local authorities are providing guarantees for 0 percent loans to microenterprises
  - To combat the endemic problem of undercapitalization, European Union program of “global subsidies” provides risk capital to enable social banks to make financing available to microenterprises.
  - Local authorities can also provide more information to immigrants about microenterprise opportunities, tailoring it so that it takes into account varying ethnic attitudes about the role of women, charging of interest (unknown to Muslims), and other norms and cultural concepts.
  - England has the most extensive experience with microlending. A network of European alternative banks shares experience, and is learning from U.S. experiments.
  - Public and private roles are critical, since neither alone can accomplish the goals of social banking. Success should be measured in a way that reflects both sectors’ orientation – financial returns as well as social impacts such as level of integration.

Respondent: Prof. Tamer Gok, Vice Rector, Mersin University
Mersin, TURKEY

- Turkish urban “immigrants” are primarily from within the country’s own borders. Of its 70 million people (up from 25 million 40-50 years ago), 20 percent live in rural areas and 80 percent in urban areas. Of the urban dwellers, 80 percent were urbanized in the last 40 years.
- The second wave of immigration occurred in the 1980s and 1990s, as large Turkish populations moved from the southern/western parts of the country to the eastern/northern parts (ie. Istanbul), and from rural to urban areas.
In the last five to six years, foreign immigration has increased, largely from Afghanistan, Africa, Iran, Iraq, and Moldova. Many are in transit through Turkey to Greece and Italy. Some have found employment in Turkey, mostly in households and industry.

Of Mersin’s 500,000 citizens, one third were born outside the region, in eastern and southeastern Turkey. Many of them have low levels of education and income, and are concentrated in neighborhoods of high crime and physical deterioration. As we saw at the 31st Fellows conference in 2001, illegal housing has been erected in many of these areas.

Since so many Turks are immigrants themselves, residents infrequently feel discrimination based on ethnic origin, but they do feel left out, and an extremist conservative group has begun advocating greater ethnic “clarity.” Kurds are targeted.

Policy prescriptions for improved social and economic conditions:
- Develop/attract industry that can take advantage of cheap and abundant labor
- Reduce illiteracy
- Provide training that enhances job-related skills through provincial/municipal community centers
- Teach citizenship and human rights
- Redevelop neighborhoods, many of which are so congested that garbage trucks cannot circulate to pick up trash; develop social housing; possibly institute active surveillance

Turkey’s low-cost labor jobs are disappearing, so the country has been working for the past year on technology-related economic development initiatives, including tax incentives and a techno-park project. Unfortunately, national government subsidies are scaled to the level of income in the provinces, and Mersin’s is above average, so it will not benefit.

Migration is slowly reversing, as people are able to move back to newly-irrigated fields.

Greece has much in common with Turkey. Immigration from rural areas to cities has been both the result of political instability, and the cause of urban destabilization itself, creating crime and other problems. These populations were assimilated and the urbanization movements have largely ceased. The state tolerated illegal housing construction, and actually encouraged it by providing infrastructure to the illegally erected settlements, a cheap solution to its housing needs. Great dependence was placed on the police to control these new migrants, resulting in the growth of a control system that was irregularly applied (those living illegally could be arrested at any time, but most often were not), and serious urban problems.

After World War II and civil war until 1949 and the Cold War, immigrants from outside Greece began to arrive. Some were diaspora Greeks from the Soviet Union. Substantial numbers were from Eastern Europe. These populations were integrated into the Greek
economy, which was growing in part due to generous funding from the European Union after Greece joined in 1981.

- Because of the small scale of the country, even modest flows of migrants are significantly felt. In the 1990s, after the collapse of the Central and Eastern European regimes, it received the highest percentage of immigrants as a percentage of its labor force. Albanians dominated in the early 1990s, and others from Balkan states, the former Soviet Union, Pakistan, and India followed in the second half of the decade. Approximately 10 percent of the population is now foreign-born, approximately two-thirds of whom are from Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania.

- Despite some feelings of insecurity and some spectacular crimes, integration has been relatively smooth, not because of actions of the state but because of the characteristics of Greek society. A cultural empathy for newcomers born of recent traditions of immigration has produced cultural solidarity through which natives often served as intermediaries with employers on behalf of illegal workers.

- While the “wink of an eye” official ambiguity about legality/illegality makes immigrant life somewhat insecure, it also creates opportunities.

Respondent: **Prof. Slobodan Bjelajac**, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Split
Split, CROATIA

- Many of the countries represented at the conference have been experiencing emigration, and are actively trying to recruit immigrants, particularly skilled potential residents or former residents.
- Croatia’s Ministry of Science estimates that in just two years, 1992 and 1993, Croatia lost 400 scientists, each of whom had cost the government $100,000 to “produce.”
- Bjelajac’s investigation showed that the “brain drain” phenomenon continues, and that 1000 scientists have left the country in the last 11 years.
- A recent effort, funded by UNESCO-ROSTE, has been undertaken to contact emigré physicists to try to interest them in 1) collaboration on research projects in Croatia or with Croatian scientists, and/or 2) teaching at Croatian universities on a temporary or permanent basis.
- Emigrated scientists explain their departure by citing the low percentage of GNP devoted by the government to science, poor working conditions, low salaries, central distribution of research funding, limited publishing opportunities, and very severe conditions for advancement.\(^\text{12}\)

**Discussion**

- Local impacts of foreign immigration – how localities cope with the effects
  - Immigration is the norm in many countries. We do not know about how most immigrants assimilate because their integration is unremarkable. We need to work on minimalist interventions to make it easier.

\(^{12}\) Slobodan Bjelajac presentation slides are included in Appendix D.
o Informal networking programs work best, in which “community efficiency” is achieved by former immigrants aiding new immigrants. Immigrants need to have a voice in decisions about policy initiatives.

o Co-existence, rather than integration, may be the objective, producing a pluralist society rather than a melting pot.

o Leadership is critical, both native and immigrant, and sometimes in countries of origin.

o Religious institutions can help or hinder the process of integration, since churches have often served as agents of exclusion. Negotiation between local leadership and clergy produces best results. In Greece, the Orthodox Church has helped to integrate Albanian immigrants, from time to time with the aid of the leader of the church in Albania. The National Conference of Christians and Jews in Chicago has helped sensitize police to customs that seemed strange, served as interpreters of culture, and helped develop programs in schools.

o Public education plays a key role, particularly if teachers can learn how to teach diverse students, and about diversity, so that they can teach students about it.

o The Mexico City-based nonprofit organization Sin Fronteras I.A.P. [“without borders”] supports the integration of immigrants, particularly those who come to the country’s large cities. In Chicago, which receives 60,000 immigrants per year, many of them low skilled and low income, nonprofits have created groups to serve specific ethnic groups in culturally relevant ways. They have used innovative financing tools to acquire dilapidated properties that can be rented to immigrant families, and also provide counseling.

o As Banco Popolare Etica illustrated, private financial institution can play an important role. In a small town in Arkansas, U.S.A., migrants could not get bank loans or other consumer credit. The owner of the plant where they worked lent them each $500, put it into a certificate of deposit, used the repayments to establish a credit history for the individual, which enabled him or her to obtain credit cards, loans, and other financial instruments. The immigrants became a community of homeowners and members of the U.S. economic mainstream.

o Other fellows argued that credit is less relevant in Europe.

o The French framework is rather rigid, although cities have some flexibility. Since 2000, every city must have 20 percent of its housing supply in social housing. Some cities are applying the requirement creatively to serve cultural needs, providing community locations for artists and for washing clothes together.

o Physical development that includes attention to public safety can be an important tool in creating livable neighborhoods for both natives and immigrants. The 32nd Fellows conference in Paris emphasized the potential of this “defensible space” approach, which was championed by Jane Jacobs, architect Oscar Newman, and Stephen Gottfredson and his colleagues.

\begin{itemize}
\item How localities are seeking to attract foreign immigrants
\end{itemize}

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{13}http://www.sinfronteras.org.mx/sf.htm
\end{flushleft}
After a study that showed that immigrants were attracted to places where previous immigrants had been successful, Baltimore’s Mayor and his office of neighborhoods have redoubled efforts to reach out to the Hispanic community, and to provide useful information in Spanish.

Visit to the University of Padua

Tradition says that the Sala dei Quaranta was established so that Galileo Galilei could teach in the great school of law because there was no other hall large enough to contain the crowds that flocked to his lectures. On the two upper floors of the northwest side of the university’s Palazzo Bo, the Teatro Anatomico is shaped like an elliptical, upside-down cone with six concentric tiers with carved, walnut wood balustrades for the standing observers of the autopsies below. Medical pioneers such as William Harvey (1578 - 1657), Giovan Battista Morgagni (1682 - 1771) and Antonio Scarpa (1747 - 1832) stood around this dissecting table, which was in use for almost three centuries and is still in virtually its original state.
Tuesday, June 21, 2005 in Venice

Venice Strategic Plan

Turrido Pugliese, Executive Manager
Strategic Planning Department
City of Venice, ITALY

- Venice is the capital of the Veneto region, one of the strongest in Europe. It has a population of 270,000 and an urban area population of 640,000. The city workforce numbers 124,000, 76 percent of whom work in the services sector, and the employment rate is 49.5 percent.
- The city’s three universities, vibrant cultural life, low crime rate, first class health facilities, and international character give it a high quality of life.
- The city is undergoing changes that are without parallel in its recent history. Investment valued at 1.3 million euros is underway in 80 projects and regeneration programs. Main projects include the rebuilding of the theater La Fenice, enlargement of the Marco Polo airport, a Frank Gehry-designed hotel-conference center, a new passenger terminal at the Port of Venice, the 75 million euro conversion of the Island of San Clemente into one of the most exclusive resorts in the world, a new bridge over the Grand Canal, the renovation of the research center at the Arsenal (where the “Serene Republic” formerly built its ships) to accommodate new technology-based enterprises, and a new people mover linking car park, sea passenger terminal in the port, and bus terminal in Venice.
- It was determined that the city needed a strategic plan to guide its future development. Strengths included productive specializations in tourism, airport and port, and culture; functional specializations in decision-making centers (institutional and administrative); heritage; and symbolic value. Weaknesses included lost competitive capacity, less positive performance, economy, low entrepreneurial capacity, structural problems (external accessibility, internal mobility), inadequate service levels (residence and production activities), and environmental fragility. It was determined that the Venetian economy is in a situation of “economic fragility” in which is not producing sufficient value to maintain and enhance the city’s resources and overcome restraints, and that an inertia has prevailed.
- The strategic plan is intended to be a means of catalyzing the many social actors who must share a vision for the city’s future and commitment to achieving it. It identifies strategies, policies, and actions but is not exhaustive and each intervention must be evaluated and ranked by the relevant actors. It is a complex and articulated strategy of local system development rather than the sum of already approved projects.
- The economic strategies are aimed at creating the conditions that enable the city to become a place where it is possible to produce and reproduce material and cultural resources, reversing a long-term trend of consumption of resources.
The plan is organized around the structural conditions that define the context of the plan and “strategic lines” that are competitive elements of the Venetian area on which strategies, policies, and actions can be based.

- Much of the plan is focused on linking the resources of the mainland side of the city (Mestre) and the historical island Venice, and emphasizes reclaiming some of Venice’s industrial past while managing the challenges of 15 million tourists per year. One of the most fully developed aspects of the plan is for a public-private partnership for reclamation of the Porto Marghera, but other “city of material production” strategies
include support for the continuing production of artistic glass on the island of Murano and focus on the economy of the sea and of air transport.17

Respondents: (top row) **Hans Zimmermann**, SWITZERLAND; **Annick Jaouen**, FRANCE; **Anthony Travis**, ENGLAND; **Aila Salminen**, FINLAND; **Janusz Kot**, POLAND; (bottom row) **Nicholas Mansergh**, IRELAND; **Carmen Morosan**, ROMANIA/USA

### Respondents focused on the strategic planning process, in particular the degree to which inhabitants were involved, and on the prospects for implementation, in particular the degree to which other actors were committed to carrying out the plan. A strategic plan “must oblige people to do certain things in a certain time from resources that have been committed.” An organizational structure and business plan are essential for implementation. Concern was also expressed about contextual issues such as the danger of flooding, the internal movement of people from historical Venice to Mestre and Porto Marghera as well as from Mestre to the historical center, and legal issues related to land tenure and inflation.

- The speakers responded that Italy has a strong tradition of citizen participation and that the plan was being reviewed. The general administration of the city government will be responsible for implementation, not the planning department, but there is the possibility of a transfer of this responsibility. Unions, universities, banks, foundations, and small businesses have been involved in the development of the plan. A study is now underway about how to monitor the plan’s implementation. With regard to flooding, work begun in 1966 has restored the canals and raised the walls to reduce danger.

### VEGA (Venice Science and Technology Park)

Giorgio Mattiello, Director of Marketing, External Relations & Special Projects, VEGA
Venice, ITALY

- VEGA is a science and technology park in a declining industrial area of Marghera established eight years ago with support from the European Union. It is designed to be a

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17 Turrido Pugliese’s full presentation can be found in Appendix D.
bridge between universities, research centers of excellence, and the production sector to facilitate the competitiveness of locally-based companies in national and international markets.

- VEGA is run by the company VEGA-Parco Scientifico Tecnologico di Venezia Scarl, which has 34 partners including local authorities, the two Venetian universities (Ca’ Foscari and IUAV), two banks, and numerous small and medium sized businesses.

- The park is divided into four areas where a combination of renovation/reuse of old industrial structures is being mixed with new modern office/lab/production facilities. The first phase of Area 1, the renovation of the social club of a 1930s fertilizer factory on 1.5 hectares (3.95 acres), was begun in 1993 and produced the “porta dell’Innovazione” (Gateway to Innovation) in 1996 with 50 percent funding from the EU.

- The 5.7 hectare (14.1 acre) second and third phases of Area 1, funded 70 percent by the EU, produced the Pegaso, Antares, Pleiaedi, and Auriga buildings and pedestrian plazas and walkways connecting all the buildings to each other and the university site in Mestre. The total cost was 34 million euro and the work was completed in 2001. The fourth phase of Area 1 is being developed in partnership with private investor Nova Marghera, with only 18 percent state funds from Promomarghera. It adds the Lybra and Cygnus complexes and reaches almost to the lagoon. A total of 650,000 square feet of space has been built to date.

- Area 2, roughly 8.8 hectares (19.8 acres), will continue Area 1 along the waterfront, which connects to the lagoon. Landing stages may be built along the waterfront for use by local boat services. Area 3, about 10 hectares (24.7 acres), is served by a navigable channel on the south side of the property, and should be completed by 2006. Area 4, 5.8 hectares (14.3 acres), which was formerly used for coal storage, will be transformed with new buildings, green areas, parking facilities, and a renovation of the existing research center. Future projects would extend the park by 25 hectares (62 acres) to the shores of the Venetian lagoon.
Discussion

- Fellows were interested in how the park was developed in fragile brownfield territory, and the costs of mitigation.
- Ireland’s “Celtic Tiger” experience was cited as a warning about the suddenness with which demand can change, leaving long term plans upset and half a million square feet of vacant high technology space.

Tour of Giudecca redevelopment

Paolo Ortelli, Manager, Venice Strategic Plan
Planning Department, City of Venice
Venice, ITALY

- On the island of Giudecca, the 19th century neo-Gothic factory complex of Molino Stucky is being redeveloped for housing, fitness center, a retail center, and a hotel-conference center.
- Negotiations with the developer produced a commitment to sell 50 of the houses at a low price to Venetians who committed to make it their primary residence. Only three bought in 1995; the last eight sold this year after 240 requests. In the Junghans area, where industrial buildings are being converted to dwellings, all 50 reserved units were bought immediately.

Molino Stucky, Giudecca
Meeting with City of Venice officials at Cà Farsetti (Venice Council Hall)

Welcome

*Mara Rumiz*, President
Venice City Council, ITALY

Venice Policy and Programs for Immigrants

*Giuseppe Caccia*, Deputy Mayor for Social Affairs
Municipality of Venice, ITALY

- Venice spends two to three million euro on immigrant services in addition to the public services that are extended to all citizens.
- Most Venetian immigrants are not passing through; they are here to stay with their families.
- The new [national] law [restricting immigrants to temporary residence] is not just inhuman but uneconomic. It is built on the concept of “guest workers,” a concept “defeated in reality” when the second generation of “temporary” workers hired in the 1950s became rooted in Germany and other countries. The new law has had a major deleterious effect on the social and economic condition of immigrants.
- In the context of a national law that is anti-human rights and the absence of a European framework, Venice is creating local policies, networking with other Italian and European cities and with the cities of origin of the immigrants (in the former Soviet Union and other Mediterranean countries, etc.).
- The Venetian policy is aimed at transforming the condition of guest workers to new citizens. It is not built on abstract principles but on a concrete acknowledgement of residents as citizens, welcomed into the housing, schools, and participation in political and civic life of the city.

*Gianfranco Bonesso*, Social Services Department,
Service for Immigration and Promotion of Citizens’ Rights
Municipality of Venice, ITALY

- The total population of Venice is 271,663, of which 10,344 (3.8 percent) are non-nationals. Most of the foreigners live in the historic center and are employed in industry (shipbuilding, construction) and services (hotels, restaurants, caregivers, domestics).
- Issues for migrants include: housing; information in their own languages about citizens rights and obligations; employment orientation; access for families to social services, healthcare, and education; equal opportunities in cultural, religious, and linguistic fields; and help for weakest migrants (single mothers, asylum seekers, children, and unaccompanied minors).
- Nationalities of Venetian immigrants reflect Italian patterns, with no single nationality prevailing. They include Asian immigrants from Bangladesh, China, and Philippines,
and Eastern European immigrants from Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Albania, and Macedonia.

- Immigration services in Venice have developed over time. From 1992 to 1996, two emergency camps were set up to handle the large number of gypsy families that arrived from former Yugoslavia. From 1996 to today, an interdisciplinary framework to handle immigration matters and refugees has evolved, providing services to foreign individuals and families (focused on recent arrivals); Italian citizens with immigration requests; institutions and service providers; associations, volunteers and private/social services; refugees and asylum seekers; and international and non-governmental organizations.

- Service activities include: information and advice; professional and specialized social services; linguistic and cultural services; language courses; legal consulting; cultural and training initiatives; and counseling for refugees and asylum seekers.

- Ongoing projects include: Everyone at School (educators and linguistic/cultural mediators in 15 languages helping families and children adjust to school); Laboratories for Foreign Youngsters (after-school laboratories for newly arrived teenagers to help in transition); Counseling about Immigration and “Carta Dei Servizi-Service Chart” (drop-in and by-appointment, in-person and by telephone counseling aimed at establishing relationships with immigrants, improving their access to services, accompanying them to ensure that their rights are recognized, gathering feedback on experience and outcomes); community empowerment meetings to encourage participation and voting; and participation in the National Asylum Project and Venice’s Fontego Project.

- Venice has a long tradition of public and private sector intervention and action.\(^{18}\)

Discussion

- How much can a single municipality do? States and localities have no control over who comes, but are left to deal with them.

- Venice city government made the political choice to be active in the international situation when refugees from the war in Yugoslavia began to arrive, based on the city’s tradition and culture of interacting with different cultures and people.

- In 1999, the city set about changing the situation, realizing that it could not manage on an emergency basis forever, particularly since most immigrants do not have the option of returning home. It began a project to include (not integrate) former refugees after the national government decided to cancel humanitarian permission for war refugees. With the National Association of Italian Municipalities and the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, Venice began to construct a network of cities committed to providing hospitality for asylum seekers. This was a city initiative in a national vacuum. The status of refugees was changed from humanitarian to the normal condition of stay for work reasons, and they were encouraged to buy houses in the city and region, and included in schools and work.

- All services are organized without consideration of legal or illegal status, without asking whether individuals have the permission of the state to be here. From the nation’s point of view, the immigrants have no rights, but from the city’s point of view, immigrants have rights by virtue of the fact that they live in Venice.

- Most projects involve nonprofits. Traditionally these were church-related, but increasingly are secular.

\(^{18}\) Slides of Gianfranco Bonesso’s presentation are included in Appendix D.
• Remaining questions and challenges include how to measure inclusion, is it group or individual empowerment that is desirable, how to improve the quality of services, spaces, and maintaining roots while a citizen of a new place, religion, and language.
• In one year of the implementation of these policies, the number of immigrants was doubled.

Individual touring in Venice

Basilica San Marco  Rialto Bridge  Vaporetto on Grand Canal  Doge’s Palace  Accademia
Wednesday, June 23, 2005 at the University of Padua

The Role of Universities in Municipal Efforts to Meet the Challenges of Tomorrow’s Cities: An International Comparison

Prof. Enzo Pace, Director of the Department of Sociology
Università di Padova, ITALY

- Prof. Pace welcomed the Fellows to the University of Padua and expressed interest in reading the conference report.
- The sociology of regions, the topic of the Fellows meeting, is particularly relevant to Italy and the rest of Europe at this point in history. All are grappling with the challenge of how to handle social, cultural, and religious diversity in cities.

Dr. Sandra Newman
Professor of Public Policy
Director, Institute for Policy Studies
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

- The Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) is the focal point at the University for teaching and applied social science (public policy) research. Its research addresses pressing policy questions at the international, national, and local/city levels and examines possible solutions to them. The IPS Masters of Arts in Public Policy program prepares students to become effective practitioners of policymaking in order to serve the public welfare at all levels -- from local to national, and throughout the world -- and in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. IPS faculty and staff also provide technical assistance to policymakers, practitioners, funders, and others who call upon the Institute for expertise.
- IPS has a hybrid structure. The Institute is an independent center within the University, reporting to the Provost. The Masters program is within the University’s School of Arts and Sciences.
- Faculty and staff consist of senior level researchers in a range of disciplines – economics, sociology, urban planning, political sciences, and child development. They focus on social and urban problems and policies, such as housing, criminology, employment and training, workforce and economic development, and child and family well-being. The staff includes former high level employees of city and state government and the private sector who are particularly well equipped for teaching and technical assistance focused on implementation and policy process.
- IPS collaborations or service to city government takes four forms:
  - Assistance directly requested and funded by city government;
  - Assistance or research of active interest to city government but funded by local foundations;
• Research that should be of interest to city government and funded by local foundations; and
• Unfunded work, primarily through graduate student projects.

• Examples of city-focused IPS projects:
  o Development of a technology-based economic development strategy for Baltimore City
  o Exploration of alternative revenue sources for Baltimore City
  o Assessment of the low income rental housing market in Baltimore, which found widespread deterioration resulting from the oversupply of houses in a city losing population and the poverty of the remaining inhabitants.
  o Neighborhood transformation of East Baltimore, including the development of a Johns Hopkins-related life sciences and technology park
  o New innovative high school funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

• Other linkages include both undergraduate and graduate internships, and service by faculty members on committees, task forces, and as informal advisors.

• The Urban Institute, based in Washington, D.C., provides another U.S. model which is fairly common across the country. This private, nonprofit policy research organization employs 350 people and has no teaching function. Many of its staff also hold positions in nearby universities. The Urban Institute conducts evaluative research for government and foundations, and provides research support through surveys and other data collection mechanisms. Its studies focus on a wide range of urban issues, including child care, health care financing, employment, philanthropy, and housing.

Discussion: University/city relationships

Discussants (*pictured below, remainder pictured elsewhere in the report):
Anton Anton* (ROMANIA), Lueder Bach* (GERMANY), Slobodan Bjelajac (CROATIA), Francesco Forte* and Corrado Poli (ITALY), Tamer Gok and Anli Ataov* (TURKEY), Janusz Kot (POLAND), Sandra Newman and Antonia Casellas* (U.S.A.), Donncha O’Cinneide* (IRELAND), and Jan Van Weesep* (NETHERLANDS).

• The Fellows who hold university positions agreed that a frustrating feature of efforts to focus research on local issues is the frequency with which local policymakers ignore the results.
• In Germany, the universities tend to concentrate on basic research; applied research in support of cities is carried out by institutes.
• In Romania, universities have traditionally performed basic research. Engineering, by its nature, is applied work, and has served companies and cities from the beginning. Faculty members are called upon to act as consultants on an individual basis and there are some small research structures, such as a civil engineering excellence center, typically very narrowly focused.
In Poland, the University of Lodz department of city and regional planning is often involved in projects run by the government, and faculty also serve as consultants on an individual basis. A year ago, the university began working on a soon-to-be-completed government strategy for improving competitiveness through enhancing the innovation systems of industry. In another instance, the city government, concerned about the deterioration of its dense, industrial city center, asked the university to prepare a plan to address the narrow streets, damaged housing stock, and poor living conditions and improve environmental and economic conditions. University of Lodz has benefited from funding gained through an offset for purchase by the Poles of F-16s from the U.S., and are concentrating on modernization of industry.

In Croatia at the University of Split, there are two institutes that are part of the government – military and agriculture. There have been several false starts on establishing a similar institute in social sciences, which may finally be realized under new elected leadership.

In Ireland, university research is more focused on social issues, and there is not much funding available.

In Turkey at the University of Mersin, the structure exists on paper for institutes comprised on faculty members who can do research for private and public “clients,” but there may not be sufficient demand for their services, and they are not permitted to become independent. At the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, there is collaboration between local officials and the school of architecture, as well as individual consulting and a Masters program has been initiated. The new dean is establishing a research center focused on housing, design, architecture and urban history. Local authorities have asked for assistance, and the university has formed a group to help.

In Italy, the universities are mostly public. There is no tradition of interdisciplinary research, all work is sectoral, and decisionmaking in the government is the same.

Under the leadership of a former Fellow, Barcelona started a center modeled on the Johns Hopkins Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research, the predecessor to the Institute for Policy Studies.

In Baltimore, the Ford Foundation provided funding for the University of Baltimore and Morgan State University to work on issues of equity in transportation.

Elsewhere in the U.S., at New Mexico State University, a relatively small institution, there is no research institute or other organizational structure to support interdisciplinary applied social science work.

In Switzerland, universities concentrate on basic research, although there is a trend toward more applied work.

Kenya has no strong links between university research and local government. Before 1968, however, the president of the country appointed the chancellor of the university and department chairs.

Netherlands has many research institutes that compete with universities for external support for research projects.

A dramatic effort to both insure the long-term viability of the Johns Hopkins medical institutions and to use them as a platform for neighborhood rejuvenation is underway in East Baltimore after 12 years of discussions among university, foundation, and city government officials. The $800 million, 80-acre (32+ hectares) project will take 10 years to develop and will include 1,200 housing units and two million square feet of life sciences and technology office and laboratory space, some of it occupied by Johns Hopkins.
Hopkins researchers and the rest by industry. Experts from Johns Hopkins and Morgan State Universities are helping to plan a neighborhood school that will be a center for teacher training and of social services for community residents. Researchers are being invited to look at all elements as the project proceeds.

**Discussion: Policy and program evaluation**

- A major challenge is convincing local elected officials of the value of research work, particularly program evaluation. The political life cycle often does not coincide with the life cycle of a policy intervention. Excellent program evaluations, such as that done by Wayne State University for the U.S. Housing and Urban Development department of fair housing programs, are often overlooked. Making policymakers and citizens aware of evaluation results is a priority.
- Local officials are not much interested in evaluation, but multi-national institutions such as the European Union and World Bank are very much interested in evaluation. They fund many projects that involve local governments and universities across nations, such as a six-city study of children living and working on city streets.
- Federal law in the U.S. requires program evaluation by all federal agencies of their programs, including those that provide funding to states and localities. As a result of this requirement, for example, states that request waivers from federal law for welfare-to-work experiments are now required to conduct evaluations of effectiveness.
- Evaluation of university work, which is focused on development of new knowledge, is inherently difficult.
- All program evaluation is plagued by the challenge of ascribing causality to the intervention, when there are multiple contextual forces at work.
- Evaluation in advance of policy adoption has the power to change behavior. Building regulation and adequate facilities laws have changed the way jurisdictions are built.
FELLOWS’ FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

35th Annual Conference
Johns Hopkins International Fellows in Urban Studies
Impact of Immigration on Regions, Cities, and Communities

In the words of conference speaker Jeff Passel, localities have no voice in who may come to their cities and towns, but are left to deal with the consequences. In search of lessons for Padua and their home countries, the Fellows discussed the impacts of three types of movements of population: foreign immigration, foreign emigration, and domestic migration (from rural to urban, or region to region).

LOCAL RESPONSE TO FOREIGN IMMIGRATION

The Fellows were favorably impressed by the Venetian attitude and policies regarding immigrants. The following findings and recommendations build on the information received during their field visit as well as Fellows’ experience in their own countries.

Goals
A community’s goals drive its response to foreign immigrants. Communities have taken four approaches (not always explicitly articulated):

• Protective tolerance – while immigrants are not persecuted, they are not invited into the social life of the community and steps are taken to protect the native population from real or perceived threats of the immigrant presence.
• Co-existence – immigrants are welcomed to maintain their separateness.
• Inclusion – (the Venetian approach) immigrants become citizens by virtue of their residence and are included in all aspects of community life, but not required to become wholly native.
• Integration – (the Dutch approach) immigrants become citizens and vigorous steps are taken to help newcomers rapidly embrace native values, norms, and language.

In many cases, communities that believed themselves to be pursuing inclusion or co-existence goals find attitudes changing when the volume or percentage or character of immigration reaches a perceived “tipping point,” beyond the limit of tolerance. These situations are easily exploited by political demagogues.

Principles
When the community goal is inclusion or integration of newcomers, the following principles guide the development of policy and programs:

• Respect for cultural differences, both between natives and immigrants and among immigrant groups.
• Numerous opportunities for social interaction between natives and newcomers and among newcomers to increase mutual familiarity and understanding, and avoid social isolation.
• Participation by immigrants in decision making and service delivery.
Formal programs and initiatives

- Public information in multiple languages.
- Special units within local government or designated nonprofit partner organizations to coordinate the delivery of services to immigrants, i.e., Municipality of Venice’s Immigration and Promotion of Citizen’s Rights Service, Mayor’s Hispanic Liaison in Baltimore, Mexico City’s Sin Fronteras.
- Government-operated language training (Netherlands).
- Cultural awareness training for public service agencies, public safety officers, and teachers.
- Special transitional support for immigrant children and teens as they enter school, where the largest part of socialization in the new culture will take place.
- Affordable housing, i.e., French requirement of 20 percent affordable housing in each community, provided in a way that strikes a balance between immigrant desires for ethnic enclaves with comforting networks of social support and the dangers of social isolation.
- Urban design to deter street crime.
- Access to financial services and capital for entrepreneurs and potential homebuyers through partnerships with local financial institutions.
- Connection to legal job opportunities.
- Engagement of immigrant leaders, both secular and religious, to build social capital.
- Enforcement of anti-discrimination policies.
- Linkages to leaders in other cities and in countries of origin.
- Research to improve policy and dispel stereotypes (about criminality, job competition).
- Alternatively (in France and Ireland), immigrants are provided the same services as other equally unskilled, poor citizens. The only targeted “immigrant” group is gypsies (“travellers” in Ireland), for whom a special district-level agency has responsibility.

Informal initiatives

- Neighborhood-based informal social networks.
- Faith-based institutions (when they are agents of inclusion, not exclusion).
- Networking with other neighbourhoods.
- Media-based opportunities for cross-fertilization of cultures.
- Arts-based opportunities for cross-fertilization of cultures.

Issues for further discussion

- National government policy determines who is a legal and who is an illegal immigrant, which in turn affects flows of immigration and their character. National governments are also responsible in large measure for economic growth, to which most studies find that immigrants contribute positively.
- Local governments, the same studies find, bear the fiscal costs of supporting immigrants as they become citizens.
- How can national governments provide greater support for this local role in fostering economic growth?
LOCAL EFFORTS TO ATTRACT IMMIGRANTS

Many cities in urbanized countries have lost population or are not growing sufficiently through natural increase to build the labor force they need for economic stability and expansion. The older, “rust belt” cities of the U.S. that grew during the last decade did so through immigration, while they continued to lose native born citizens to suburbs and warmer regions. Most cities worldwide, regardless of their overall population growth rates, are eager to attract skilled immigrants to fuel the growth of New Economy industries. Cities have adopted a number of strategies to attract immigrants.

- Existing immigrants -- A study by a former member of the U.S. Congress, Bruce Morrison, for a local foundation in Baltimore found that “immigration is a network phenomenon.”19 None of the U.S. cities that had experienced substantial immigration had a deliberate policy of attracting immigrants, but rather worked on retention, by delivering excellent services, improved quality of life, economic opportunity for upward mobility, and culturally-sensitive public safety to their existing immigrants that helped them succeed in their new country. These successful immigrants attracted others from their home countries.

- Economic opportunity -- Jeff Passel points out that the vast majority of immigrants are seeking to improve their economic situation, so the success of national and local economic development policies and strategies is the key to a place’s attractiveness for immigrants. Attraction of foreign businesses also brings foreign immigrants.

- Foreign students – The Morrison study found that a large presence of foreign students was positively correlated with immigration growth. Many of the students, if there are comfortable ethnic communities and available jobs, put down roots and stay where they go to school, and attract others. A 2002 study by Carnegie Mellon’s Center for Economic Development found that 20 percent of all the people who came to Pittsburgh between 1995 and 2000 were college students, and at Carnegie Mellon for example, 34 percent of the students were foreign. A 2003 study of graduates of University of Pittsburgh, Duquesne University, and Carnegie Mellon found that the international students who did not stay in the area left because of perceived lack of economic opportunity and/or a desire for greater cultural diversity.20

- Marketing activities – Both governments and employers have mounted one-time or sustained marketing activities aimed at attracting foreign immigrants, either professionals or low-skilled laborers. The City of Baltimore is recruiting science and math teachers in the Philippines.

REPATRIATING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING EMIGRANTS

Countries that have experienced “brain drain,” the emigration of their most highly prized researchers and technically trained citizens, are undertaking campaigns to reconnect and ideally,


repatriate, their émigrés. A number of strategies, primarily at the national level, have been pursued:

- Identify and connect – Croatia is making an effort to identify the science and engineering researchers who have left the country, and to offer them opportunities to teach part time or conduct short term research. Romania involves expatriate researchers in evaluation teams for research proposals to reconnect them to the country’s academic life. Spain is also pursuing its expatriate Ph.Ds.
- Research support – Croatia and Romania offer research grants for collaborations between expatriate and in-country researchers.
- Repatriate – Croatia has created new research positions for returning expatriates. In some cases, communications technology has been used to allow expatriates to remain in place while becoming fully engaged in research in Croatia. Easing the transfer of money (repatriating earnings) and building the capacity of local financial institutions is another way the country can benefit from expatriates who remain outside the country, but support family members left behind. Ireland found that economic growth was a powerful magnet drawing those who had left seeking jobs back to the country, primarily to Dublin.
- Retention – Once again, countries are finding that the most effective strategy is to keep the talent resources they have, by revising education policies regarding promotion and pay and decentralizing higher education activities to feed local economic development.

DOMESTIC MIGRATION

Historically, within countries, populations have gravitated from increasingly efficient agriculture toward city centers of economic opportunity, and outward from the urbanized centers into suburbs as their incomes rose. National and international settlement and development policy have also redistributed populations among regions within countries. The effects of these forces and policies have had diverse effects, and evoked varied responses, even within Europe.

- Paris is in “act II” of decentralization as an EU-driven focus on regions is drawing population from Paris to eight metropoles in the South of France and the Atlantic Coast.
- EU’s pro-regional policies have helped fuel the growth of population and jobs in small cities, though the efficiency of delivery of social services in dispersed populations has suffered. After seeing projections of 80 percent growth in its primary urban areas, Ireland adopted a spatial strategy 18 months ago that calls for targeted investment in secondary and tertiary cities. In Finland, the government is moving public employees out of the metropolitan region of the capital.
- Urban sprawl has been arrested in France and other countries by the conscious development of new towns. Poland is now experiencing significant “metropolitanization.” Switzerland is actively encouraging investment near existing transit stops. Barcelona has adopted regional anti-sprawl infrastructure policies.
- Urbanization continues in cities in Mexico and Turkey. In Mersin, Turkey, officials are looking to capitalize on the incoming labor supply to drive new development. They are establishing community development centers to provide skills development training and to match new residents with jobs, and undertaking urban renewal projects to improve housing conditions.
34th Annual Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Conference
Padua and Venice, Italy
Appendix A

Background on the Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Program

Now in its 36th year of operation, the Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies International Fellows in Urban Studies program is the longest-running international fellowship program focusing on urban problems and policy in the United States.

Overview

The research focus of the Urban Fellows Program is the growth, decline, and revitalization of cities, and the welfare of urban residents, with Baltimore as a reference point. Each Fellow is linked to appropriate agencies and leaders in Baltimore to permit introduction to U.S. urban problems and policies in a direct way.

Junior Fellows are graduate students or young professionals who spend four or eight months at the Institute, typically register for one or two courses each semester from the course offerings at Johns Hopkins, and conduct the research project described in the proposal they submit with their application for admission to the Program. Senior Fellows spend four or eight months at the Institute. In addition to conducting their proposed research projects. Senior Fellows also typically prepare technical assistance materials for use by policymakers or urban specialists in their home countries. Senior and Junior Fellows may also present lectures and seminars to the University community. Fellows meet periodically with Institute faculty and other staff to discuss their fellowship research projects, and become integrated into the educational and social life of the Institute for Policy Studies.

All prospective Fellows and many alumni from the program’s 36-year history gather annually at an international conference on urban policy hosted by a former fellow. The conferences provide an opportunity for host communities to benefit from the advice of these international experts. The 29th annual conference in 1999, held in Cork and Dublin, Ireland, looked at the impact of economic cycles on cities. The 2000 conference, held in Baltimore, focused on developing new strategies for the future survival of aging industrial cities. The 2001 conference, held in Mersin and Istanbul, Turkey, focused on balancing development with preservation. The 32nd annual conference, held in Paris in 2002, focused on urban public safety. In 2003, the Croatian host asked the fellows to think about economic development strategies for the Dalmatian region centered on tourism.

The Program's Impact

Among the program's impacts are its creation of a worldwide network of professionals dedicated to state-of-the-art research and best practices addressing the most pressing urban problems, and the cross-national exchange and collaboration both among fellows and also between fellows and urban experts around the globe. This exchange occurs in at least two ways. First, fellows from different countries who visit Johns Hopkins each year exchange expertise with each other and with U.S. colleagues at Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, and often throughout the nation. Additionally, the annual working meetings allow the host city to benefit from the advice of this group of international experts. The Fellows also maintain a newsletter and email contact, for those who are online.
The program also has a direct impact on capacity building across the globe. The visit at Johns Hopkins often comes at a crucial point in the development of the urban fellows. Alumni have reported that the program was a springboard for their individual careers and formed the core of their life's work. They believe that the understanding they gained during their fellowship at Johns Hopkins enabled them to become leaders in their field and in their universities and research centers. These benefits translate into the strengthening of higher education and research capacity in the social sciences and public policy studies around the world.

**Selected Characteristics of Former Fellows**

**Country of Origin, 1970-2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, most Eastern Europe</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia/Middle East</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
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<td>Oceania</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>259</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustrative Research Topics of Fellows**

- The role of public/private partnerships in urban revitalization
- Cross-national study of low-income housing programs
- Entrepreneurship and small business development
- Technology-based economic development strategies
- Effectiveness of tourism strategies
- Metropolitan governance strategies and citizen participation
- Social, environmental, and economic sustainability
- Reuse of industrial properties
- Air pollution and urban health

**Staff**

Sandra J. Newman, Professor and Director, Institute for Policy Studies
Marsha R. B. Schachtel, Senior Fellow and International Urban Fellows Program Coordinator
Laura Vernon-Russell, Administrative Secretary
Appendix B
Conference Program

CITIES OF TOMORROW
The impact of immigration on regions, cities and communities

34th International Urban Fellows Conference
Padua and Venice June 19-24, 2004

In collaboration with

Veneto Region; Padova Province; Municipality of Padova; Municipality of Venice; Turismo Padova Terme Euganee; Padova Chamber of Commerce; University of Padova; Popular Ethical Bank.

PROGRAM

Saturday 19:
6:00 pm – 8 pm Conference check in at Hotel Plaza
8:30 pm Welcome dinner at Hotel Plaza.

Sunday 20:
10:00 am -12:00 noon Walking visit to Padova downtown: meet at Piazzetta Pedrocchi.
12:00 noon Visit to Giotto’s Cappella degli Scrovegni.
12:45 pm Meeting with the Mayor and other local authorities at Padova City Hall.
1:00 pm Lunch at the historic Caffè Pedrocchi.
3:00-7:00 pm Hotel Plaza: 34th International Conference, CITIES OF TOMORROW: The impact of immigration on regions, cities and communities.

Global overview of immigration
Alex Jansen, Netherlands
Alvaro Arellano-Farias, Mexico
Festo Fadamula, Kenya
Malvina Rodriguez, Argentina
Mariette Sagot, France
Jeffrey Passel, United States
Immigration issues roundtable discussion

Moderator: Jeffrey Passel, Principal Research Associate, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.
Discussants:
Greta Hettinga, Netherlands
Ayse Pamuk, U.S.A. (Turkey)
All Fellows

8:00 pm  
Evening and dinner open.

Monday 21
9:30 am  

First session
Introduction of Local Authorities
Lectures presented by:
Jeffrey S. Passel, Urban Institute, Washington
Andrea di Nicola, Osservatorio Regionale sulla Sicurezza e Università di Trento, Italy
Fiamma Terenghi, Osservatorio Regionale sulla Sicurezza e Università di Trento, Italy
Corrado Poli, I.U.F.A. member
Giuseppe Mosconi, University of Padova, Italy
Tamer Gok, Mersin University, Turkey
Georges Prevelakis, Sorbonne, France and Tufts University, U.S.

1:00 pm  
Buffet lunch

2:00 pm 4:00 pm  
Second session: Lectures continued and discussion

4:00 pm  
Open visit to the city.

8:00 pm  
Dinner with city political and business leaders at Ristorante “Isola di Caprera”

Tuesday 22
9:30-10.00 am  
Transfer to VEGA (Venice Science and Technology Park) leaving from Hotel Plaza (by bus)

10.00-11.15 am  
VEGA meeting hall - greetings from Antonio Marcomini, VEGA President

Turiddo Pugliese, Planning Department, Executive Manager, Municipality of Venice.
-Presentation of industrial and environmental reclamation plans
-Presentation of Venice Strategic Plan: Venice Metropolitan Area. Quality, Work, Cultures.

11:15-11:45 am **Discussion of strategic planning**
Discussants to include:
  - Ian Appleton, Scotland
  - Annick Jaouen, France
  - Nicholas Mansergh, Ireland
  - Carmen Morosan, U.S.A. and Romania
  - Massimiliano Pacifico, Italy
  - Aila Salminen, Finland
  - Anthony Travis, U.K.
  - Hans Zimmermann, Switzerland
  - All Fellows

11:45-12:00 am Brief introduction to *Progetto Giudecca* (afternoon visit) – Paolo Ortelli, Planning Department, Municipality of Venice

12:00-12:45 am Turiddo Pugliese, Planning Department, Executive Manager, Municipality of Venice.
Giorgio Mattiello, Marketing, External Relations, Special Projects VEGA
Visit of VEGA

12:45-13.30 pm Lunch

13.30-14:15 pm Transfer to Giudecca (Bus + Public Water-Bus)

14:15-15.50 pm Visit to urban and industrial transformation areas: Junghans at Giudecca (an industrial area now converted into dwellings) and Molino Stucky (a factory compound now converted into hotels, private dwellings and tourist services)

15.50-16:30 pm Transfer to Cà Farsetti - Council Hall (Public Water-Bus)

16:30-18:30 pm Welcome from Mara Rumiz President of the Town Council
Giuseppe Caccia, Deputy Mayor of Venice.
Gianfranco Bonesso, Social Services Department, Municipality of Venice.

Evening Dinner open at Venice. Return to Padua by train or by bus (on individual basis, with advice from sponsor)

**Wednesday 23**

9:00 am - 12:30 pm Archivio antico dell’Università di Padova, Department of Sociology, Università di Padova and IPS/IUFA: Seminar on “*The Role of Universities*
in Municipal Efforts to Meet the Challenges of Tomorrow’s Cities: an International Comparison”
Greetings from Luciano Galliani, Dean Faculty of Education, University of Padova
Greetings from Enzo Pace, Director of Sociology Department, University of Padova
Chaired by Silvio Scanagatta, Professor of Sociology, University of Padova
Fellows participants to include:
Corrado Poli, I.U.F.A. Conference organizer
Anton Anton, Technical Univ. of Civil Engineering, Romania
Lueder Bach, University of Bayreuth, Germany
Slobodan Bjelajac, University of Split, Croatia
Francesco Forte, University Frederico II of Naples, Italy
Tamer Gok, Mersin University, Turkey
Maria Gravari-Barbas, University of Angers, France
Janusz Kot, University of Lodz, Poland
Andrzej Majer, University of Lodz, Poland
Sandra Newman, Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A.
Donncha O’Cinneide, University College, Cork, Ireland
Ayse Pamuk, San Francisco State University, U.S.A.
Georges Prevelakis, Univ. of Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris, France
Daniel Serra, University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain
Jan Van Weesep, University of Utrecht, Netherlands

1:00 pm – 2:45 pm Working lunch at Hotel Plaza – FELLOWS’ FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm Fellows Research Roundtable at Hotel Plaza
Presenters to include: All fellows

4:45 pm - 6:15 pm Meeting of International Urban Fellows Association (I.U.F.A.) at Hotel Plaza.

8:00 pm Farewell dinner at Ristorante “Belle Parti”
Appendix C
List of Attendees

Anli Ataov, Ankara TURKEY
Anton Anton, Bucharest ROMANIA
Ian Appleton, Edinburgh SCOTLAND
Marjorie Appleton, Edinburgh SCOTLAND
Alvaro Arellano Farias, Mexico City MEXICO
Timothy Armbruster, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Cynthia Armbruster, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Lueder Bach, Nuernberg, GERMANY
Christine Bach, Nuernberg GERMANY
Slobodan Bjelajac, Split CROATIA
Giorgio Bulgarelli, Rome ITALY
Antonia Casellas, Las Cruces, New Mexico UNITED STATES (formerly Spain)
Festo Mukolwe Fadamula, Nairobi KENYA
Jack Fisher, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Francesco Forte, Naples ITALY
Maria Forte-De Bartolomeis, Naples ITALY
Tamer Gök, Mersin TURKEY
Maria Gravari-Barbas, Angers FRANCE
Greta Hettinga, Amsterdam NETHERLANDS
Otto J. Hetzel, Bethesda, Maryland UNITED STATES
Bonnie Hetzel, Bethesda, Maryland UNITED STATES
Alex Jansen, Haarlem, NETHERLANDS
Annick Jaouen, Paris FRANCE
Janusz Kot, Lodz POLAND
Nicholas Mansergh, Cork IRELAND
Carmen Morosan, Cockeysville, Maryland UNITED STATES (formerly Romania)
Vladimir Braco Music, Ljubljana SLOVENIA
Seta Music, Ljubljana SLOVENIA
Sandra Newman, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Donncha O’Cinneide, Cork IRELAND
Margaret O’Cinneide, Cork IRELAND
Oliver, Christine, Chicago, Illinois UNITED STATES
Massimiliano Pacifico, Turin ITALY
Ayse Pamuk, San Francisco, California UNITED STATES
Jeffrey Passel, Washington DC UNITED STATES
Piero Pedrocco, Udine ITALY
Corrado Poli, Padua ITALY
Georges Prevelakis, Boston, Massachusetts UNITED STATES (formerly Greece)
Maria Prevelakis, Boston, Massachusetts UNITED STATES
Malvina Eugenia Rodriguez, Cordoba ARGENTINA
Mariette Sagot, Paris FRANCE
Aila Salminen, Kuopio FINLAND
Marsha Schachtel, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Anthony Travis, Birmingham UNITED KINGDOM
Philippa Travis, Birmingham UNITED KINGDOM
Jan Van Weesep, Utrecht NETHERLANDS
Nancy Van Weesep-Smyth, Utrecht NETHERLANDS
Zimmermann, Hans, Hinterkappelen SWITZERLAND
Appendix A

Background on the Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Program

Now in its 36th year of operation, the Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies International Fellows in Urban Studies program is the longest-running international fellowship program focusing on urban problems and policy in the United States.

Overview

The research focus of the Urban Fellows Program is the growth, decline, and revitalization of cities, and the welfare of urban residents, with Baltimore as a reference point. Each Fellow is linked to appropriate agencies and leaders in Baltimore to permit introduction to U.S. urban problems and policies in a direct way.

Junior Fellows are graduate students or young professionals who spend four or eight months at the Institute, typically register for one or two courses each semester from the course offerings at Johns Hopkins, and conduct the research project described in the proposal they submit with their application for admission to the Program. Senior Fellows spend four or eight months at the Institute. In addition to conducting their proposed research projects. Senior Fellows also typically prepare technical assistance materials for use by policymakers or urban specialists in their home countries. Senior and Junior Fellows may also present lectures and seminars to the University community. Fellows meet periodically with Institute faculty and other staff to discuss their fellowship research projects, and become integrated into the educational and social life of the Institute for Policy Studies.

All prospective Fellows and many alumni from the program’s 36-year history gather annually at an international conference on urban policy hosted by a former fellow. The conferences provide an opportunity for host communities to benefit from the advice of these international experts. The 29th annual conference in 1999, held in Cork and Dublin, Ireland, looked at the impact of economic cycles on cities. The 2000 conference, held in Baltimore, focused on developing new strategies for the future survival of aging industrial cities. The 2001 conference, held in Mersin and Istanbul, Turkey, focused on balancing development with preservation. The 32nd annual conference, held in Paris in 2002, focused on urban public safety. In 2003, the Croatian host asked the fellows to think about economic development strategies for the Dalmatian region centered on tourism.

The Program's Impact

Among the program's impacts are its creation of a worldwide network of professionals dedicated to state-of-the-art research and best practices addressing the most pressing urban problems, and the cross-national exchange and collaboration both among fellows and also between fellows and urban experts around the globe. This exchange occurs in at least two ways. First, fellows from different countries who visit Johns Hopkins each year exchange expertise with each other and with U.S. colleagues at Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, and often throughout the nation. Additionally, the annual working meetings allow the host city to benefit from the advice of this
group of international experts. The Fellows also maintain a newsletter and email contact, for those who are online.

The program also has a direct impact on capacity building across the globe. The visit at Johns Hopkins often comes at a crucial point in the development of the urban fellows. Alumni have reported that the program was a springboard for their individual careers and formed the core of their life's work. They believe that the understanding they gained during their fellowship at Johns Hopkins enabled them to become leaders in their field and in their universities and research centers. These benefits translate into the strengthening of higher education and research capacity in the social sciences and public policy studies around the world.

Selected Characteristics of Former Fellows

**Country of Origin, 1970-2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, most Eastern European</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Middle East</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>259</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustrative Research Topics of Fellows**

- The role of public/private partnerships in urban revitalization
- Cross-national study of low-income housing programs
- Entrepreneurship and small business development
- Technology-based economic development strategies
- Effectiveness of tourism strategies
- Metropolitan governance strategies and citizen participation
- Social, environmental, and economic sustainability
- Reuse of industrial properties
- Air pollution and urban health

**Staff**

Sandra J. Newman, Professor and Director, Institute for Policy Studies
Marsha R. B. Schachtel, Senior Fellow and International Urban Fellows Program Coordinator
Laura Vernon-Russell, Administrative Secretary
Appendix B
Conference Program

CITIES OF TOMORROW
The impact of immigration on regions, cities and communities

34th International Urban Fellows Conference
Padua and Venice June 19-24, 2004

In collaboration with

Veneto Region; Padova Province; Municipality of Padova; Municipality of Venice; Turismo Padova Terme Euganee; Padova Chamber of Commerce; University of Padova; Popular Ethical Bank.

PROGRAM

Saturday 19: Arrival.
6:00 pm – 8 pm Conference check in at Hotel Plaza
8:30 pm Welcome dinner at Hotel Plaza.

Sunday 20: Walking visit to Padova downtown: meet at Piazzetta Pedrocchi.
10:00 am -12:00 noon
12:00 noon Visit to Giotto’s Cappella degli Scrovegni.
12:45 pm Meeting with the Mayor and other local authorities at Padova City Hall.
1:00 pm Lunch at the historic Caffè Pedrocchi.
3:00-7:00 pm Hotel Plaza: 34th International Conference, CITIES OF TOMORROW: The impact of immigration on regions, cities and communities.

Global overview of immigration
Alex Jansen, Netherlands
Alvaro Arellano-Farias, Mexico
Festo Fadamula, Kenya
Malvina Rodriguez, Argentina
Mariette Sagot, France
Jeffrey Passel, United States
Immigration issues roundtable discussion

Moderator: Jeffrey Passel, Principal Research Associate, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.
Discussants:
Greta Hettinga, Netherlands
Ayse Pamuk, U.S.A. (Turkey)
All Fellows

8:00 pm Evening and dinner open.

Monday 21

First session
Introduction of Local Authorities
Lectures presented by:
Jeffrey S. Passel, Urban Institute, Washington
Andrea di Nicola, Osservatorio Regionale sulla Sicurezza e Università di Trento, Italy
Fiamma Terenghi, Osservatorio Regionale sulla Sicurezza e Università di Trento, Italy
Corrado Poli, I.U.F.A. member
Giuseppe Mosconi, University of Padova, Italy
Tamer Gok, Mersin University, Turkey
Georges Prevelakis, Sorbonne, France and Tufts University, U.S.

1:00 pm Buffet lunch

2:00 pm 4:00 pm Second session: Lectures continued and discussion

4:00 pm Open visit to the city.

8:00 pm Dinner with city political and business leaders at Ristorante “Isola di Caprera”

Tuesday 22
9:30-10.00 am Transfer to VEGA (Venice Science and Technology Park) leaving from Hotel Plaza (by bus)

10.00-11.15 am VEGA meeting hall - greetings from Antonio Marcomini, VEGA President
Turiddo Pugliese, Planning Department, Executive Manager, Municipality of Venice.

- Presentation of industrial and environmental reclamation plans
- Presentation of Venice Strategic Plan: Venice Metropolitan Area. Quality, Work, Cultures.

11:15-11:45 am  **Discussion of strategic planning**

Discussants to include:
- Ian Appleton, Scotland
- Annick Jaouen, France
- Nicholas Mansergh, Ireland
- Carmen Morosan, U.S.A. and Romania
- Massimiliano Pacifico, Italy
- Aila Salminen, Finland
- Anthony Travis, U.K.
- Hans Zimmermann, Switzerland
- All Fellows

11:45-12:00 am  **Brief introduction to Progetto Giudecca (afternoon visit)** – Paolo Ortelli, Planning Department, Municipality of Venice

12:00-12:45 am  Turiddo Pugliese, Planning Department, Executive Manager, Municipality of Venice.

Giorgio Mattiello, Marketing, External Relations, Special Projects VEGA

Visit of VEGA

12:45-13.30 pm  Lunch

13.30-14:15 pm  Transfer to Giudecca (Bus + Public Water-Bus)

14:15-15.50 pm  Visit to urban and industrial transformation areas: Junghans at Giudecca (an industrial area now converted into dwellings) and Molino Stucky (a factory compound now converted into hotels, private dwellings and tourist services)

15.50-16:30 pm  Transfer to Cà Farsetti - Council Hall (Public Water-Bus)

16:30-18:30 pm  Welcome from Mara Rumiz President of the Town Council

Giuseppe Caccia, Deputy Mayor of Venice.

Gianfranco Bonesso, Social Services Department, Municipality of Venice.


Evening  Dinner open at Venice. Return to Padua by train or by bus (on individual basis, with advice from sponsor)
Wednesday 23

9:00 am - 12:30 pm  Archivio antico dell’Università di Padova, Department of Sociology, Università di Padova and IPS/IUFA: Seminar on “The Role of Universities in Municipal Efforts to Meet the Challenges of Tomorrow’s Cities: an International Comparison”
Greetings from Luciano Galliani, Dean Faculty of Education, University of Padova
Greetings from Enzo Pace, Director of Sociology Department, University of Padova
Chaired by Silvio Scanagatta, Professor of Sociology, University of Padova
Fellows participants to include:
   Corrado Poli, I.U.F.A. Conference organizer
   Anton Anton, Technical Univ. of Civil Engineering, Romania
   Lueder Bach, University of Bayreuth, Germany
   Slobodan Bjelajac, University of Split, Croatia
   Francesco Forte, University Frederico II of Naples, Italy
   Tamer Gok, Mersin University, Turkey
   Maria Gravari-Barbas, University of Angers, France
   Janusz Kot, University of Lodz, Poland
   Andrzej Majer, University of Lodz, Poland
   Sandra Newman, Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A.
   Donncha O’Cinneide, University College, Cork, Ireland
   Ayse Pamuk, San Francisco State University, U.S.A.
   Georges Prevelakis, Univ. of Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris, France
   Daniel Serra, University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain
   Jan Van Weesep, University of Utrecht, Netherlands

1:00 pm – 2:45 pm  Working lunch at Hotel Plaza – FELLOWS’ FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm  Fellows Research Roundtable at Hotel Plaza
Presenters to include: All fellows

4:45 pm - 6:15 pm  Meeting of International Urban Fellows Association (I.U.F.A.) at Hotel Plaza.

8:00 pm  Farewell dinner at Ristorante “Belle Parti”
Appendix C
List of Attendees

Anli Ataov, Ankara TURKEY
Anton Anton, Bucharest ROMANIA
Ian Appleton, Edinburgh SCOTLAND
Marjorie Appleton, Edinburgh SCOTLAND
Alvaro Arellano Farias, Mexico City MEXICO
Timothy Armbruster, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Cynthia Armbruster, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Lueder Bach, Nuernberg, GERMANY
Christine Bach, Nuernberg GERMANY
Slobodan Bjelajac, Split CROATIA
Giorgio Bulgarelli, Rome ITALY
Antonia Casellas, Las Cruces, New Mexico UNITED STATES (formerly Spain)
Festo Mukolwe Fadamula, Nairobi KENYA
Jack Fisher, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Francesco Forte, Naples ITALY
Maria Forte-De Bartolomeis, Naples ITALY
Tamer Gök, Mersin TURKEY
Maria Gravari-Barbas, Angers FRANCE
Greta Hettinga, Amsterdam NETHERLANDS
Otto J. Hetzel, Bethesda, Maryland UNITED STATES
Bonnie Hetzel, Bethesda, Maryland UNITED STATES
Alex Jansen, Haarlem, NETHERLANDS
Annick Jaouen, Paris FRANCE
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Massimiliano Pacifico, Turin ITALY
Ayse Pamuk, San Francisco, California UNITED STATES
Jeffrey Passel, Washington DC UNITED STATES
Piero Pedrocco, Udine ITALY
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Mariette Sagot, Paris FRANCE
Aila Salminen, Kuopio FINLAND
Marsha Schachtel, Baltimore, Maryland UNITED STATES
Anthony Travis, Birmingham UNITED KINGDOM
Philippa Travis, Birmingham UNITED KINGDOM
Jan Van Weesep, Utrecht NETHERLANDS
Nancy Van Weesep-Smyth, Utrecht NETHERLANDS
Zimmermann, Hans, Hinterkappelen SWITZERLAND