EUROPE'S VOICE

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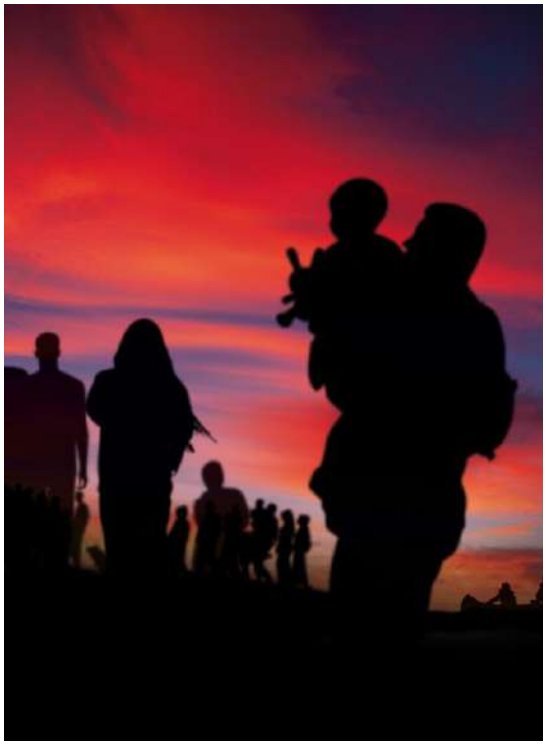
At the times we are facing, migration has become a serious problem. Many countries are trying to manage it, but not all of them are successful. Some ideas are causing more problems, than they are discarding. One of these ideas is closing borders for migrants. Some of us may think that it would solve problems connected to migration, but they are wrong...



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Hello & Welcome

For the majority of Europeans, especially those who live in European Union, travelling or moving to a different country is rarely something unusual. Certainly, some people don't go abroad, because, for instance, they happen not to have enough money, time or simply they aren't interested in travelling or living in a foreign land. However, almost each European citizen is aware of the fact that if they really wanted to cross the border of their country, they could do it easily. Sounds simple and obvious, doesn't it? As it turns out not for everybody. Unfortunately, there are millions of people around the world who can't or don't want to live in their countries and yet leaving their motherlands and starting new lives somewhere else is very difficult for them. For some that isn't even possible to emigrate legally. Most of such people surely would like to love and appreciate their homelands but due to various reasons it seems impossible for them to stay. Those people have to deal with such problems as lack of job opportunities, natural disasters, political persecution or war. To their minds, becoming a migrant is the only way to survive. Being a migrant is definitely not easy, however, most of them, despite many adversities they face on their ways, tend to cherish the hope that if they get to a different country, they will be able to find happiness. For some of those people happiness means getting a well-paid job, living in a safe neighbourhood, graduating from a university, becoming a famous scientist, musician, sportsperson or a film star. Meanwhile, others would be grateful if they had a place to stay, felt safe and got some proper food. Whatever the reason, why should migrants be deprived of the right to pursue their happiness? Should they be allowed to look for it in different countries? Should we stop them or welcome them with open arms? Today, it's also your decision!

Agnieszka Bajkowska
Editor



What do you know about migrations?

Over the last few years, more and more information about migration in Europe has been appearing in the media. Some people tend to form their opinions about migrants and their lives only on the basis of short reports presented on TV or in newspapers. However do people in Europe really understand the phenomenon of migrations? It is important to realize what that process of migration really is and what its reasons are.

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Emigration is a travel abroad and immigration is an arrival from abroad for temporary or permanent residence in another country.

The migration classification with regard to the duration includes temporal migrations - changes of place of residence for a certain period of time and permanent migrations associated with a permanent change of residence.

Migrations can be divided regarding the reason. There are several types of them, for example:

- **economic migration - movement of individuals from one country to another with the purpose of improving their material conditions**
- **political migration - consequence of a bad political situation in a given country**
- **religious migration - it is a result of religious persecution**
- **touristic migration - associated with the desire to visit places attractive to tourists**

We also distinguish the migration division due to the legality of displacements - legal and illegal migration.

The division into these categories is important because depending on which group of immigrants you belong to, the journey looks completely different. People who migrate in an illegal way expose themselves to additional dangers, such as for example lonely travel across the sea.

To show the extent of the tragedy that awaits every immigrant, we can mention an example of people who arrive to Europe across Mediterranean Sea. Only in the first 27 days of this year, around 6,642 people have risked their lives reaching Europe this way. By now the number of dead or missing refugees is 185, and this number is still growing.

Fortunately, the total number of such tragedies decreases year by year. In 2016, the number of dead and missing people amounted to 5096, and in 2018 only to 2275.

The causes for the departure of people from a given country are called push factors. Among them it is worth distinguishing such factors as:

unemployment, **insecurity**, **drought and famine** or **political instability**.

Factors that encourage people to come to a particular country are called pull factors.

These are the factors which make Europe an attractive destination for migrants. In most countries, the number of these factors is greater than in many other parts of the world. These are for example: higher standard of living, political and religious freedom, availability of better, job opportunities, environmental safety.

Not all immigrants manage to reach their destination. There is a significant number of difficulties to which the immigrants are exposed, called barriers.

Among others we distinguish the following barriers:

- **political - the state's unfavourable attitude towards immigrants**
- **cultural - interactions of cultural groups that may cause conflicts**
- **language - communication restrictions**
- **infrastructure - no infrastructure needed to welcome immigrants**
- **physical - relate to natural barriers such as: natural water reservoirs, mountain ranges and distance**

An example of a country with very restrictive immigrant regulations is Australia. They only accept carefully selected immigrants. Candidates must have appropriate qualifications, pass health and psychological tests, and speak English. The country's policy today towards illegal asylum-seekers who arrive by sea is much more severe: they are placed in offshore-detention centres on two Pacific islands, Nauru and Papua New Guinea, and their asylum claims are processed while keeping them inside.

Human migration is becoming a bigger problem nowadays.

In 2016, a total of 4.3 million people immigrated to one of the EU-28 Member Countries, while at least 3.0 million emigrants left an EU Member Country.

It is estimated that in 2016, about 2.4 million people migrated to the EU-28 from non-EU countries.

The number of people residing in EU Member States but with non-EU citizenship on 1 January 2017 was 21.6 million, representing 4.2% of the EU-28 population.

One of the effects of wars across the world is the phenomenon of exile.

Exile is the form of migration consisting in leaving the country by people threatened with persecution, it is most often the result of armed conflicts. A person who has been forced to flee from his or her country is called a refugee.

There are nearly 19,9 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18.

57% of refugees worldwide came from three countries: Syria (6,3 mln), Afghanistan (2,6 mln) and South Sudan (2,4 mln).

Almost half of all refugees (48%) were admitted by six other countries: Ethiopia, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Lebanon and Uganda. These countries produce only 2% of the global gross product. Turkey itself hosted at least three times more Syrian refugees up to 2016 than the entire European Union accepted in those years.

The migration crisis in Europe is the largest phenomenon of that kind since the World War II and can lead to many conflicts between European Union member countries. It is in the interest of every country to be aware of the causes of contemporary migration and be able to assess the effects it brings, in order to provide refugees with adequate assistance and support.

Author : Filip Baranowski

A DIARY OF THE MIGRANT

Today is my 45th day in Europe. I survived more than one month already. Here in Germany men's rights aren't just the citizens rights. Even though I see that they are protecting and helping foreign people I still have a feeling that I'm alone here. Yesterday, I tried to communicate with my family whom I left in Africa but I couldn't reach them. I started to realize that I left them there and that I lost contact with my family. Now I'm alone. I don't even know if they are still alive. Hunger and poverty are silent and sometimes sudden killers. But I know why I am here. I got the chance for a better life. When I'm trying to think about my life before my immigration to Europe it makes me so sad and anxious. I'm starting feeling scared every time I'm thinking about what I had to go through. When I'm thinking that those kids that are still left in Africa are suffering there I feel hopeless because I can do literally nothing. Childhood was a nightmare. Now I feel, I have a humanitarian protection and I'm so thankful for that. I suffer from being alone among other people and sometimes racism hits me here, some people are scared of me. I suppose it's because they don't know me and I'm different. But mostly I can see all the effort people put in helping me. I am not legally here yet. Yesterday I went to the counselor and the ambassador of African countries here and they registered me so that I will be able to get the citizenship in the future and for now the refugee status. I don't know if my immigration here is temporary or permanent. I would love to make some money here and go back to Africa for my wife to take her here. I could have a family with her in Germany because here we have possibility of self investigation (we can study or work in peace, discover our passions and hobbies), we don't have to fear about hunger and poverty and we have some economic help from the country. For now it's a little bit hard sometimes. I have some identity crisis because I feel that if I went back to Africa it would be so hard for me to, once again, get used to those problems that they still have there and that are no longer connected with my life here. But in Germany I still don't know the language, I have some problems with communicating with other people, I don't know the culture well. I sometimes feel like I don't fit anywhere. But it's okay, I'll get used to it. For African children Europe is seen as something wonderful and magical. Kids believe that Europe is like a paradise in which one can be saved from the misery that afflicts us in Africa. People want to come to Europe because it is associated with prosperity and dignity. As a child I had to work on a farm, I walked for 15 hours each day in the mud without clothes and anything to eat. We were trying to extract radioactive substances there, which then our employers would sell to Europe for pennies in order to make batteries for phones. My friends were spending whole days crushing coffee beans or cacao. We worked really hard and we got almost nothing, but a bowl of food a day for our work. Despite all the hardship we knew that we had to work. There was no other way for us to get food to survive there. Okay, I have to stop writing for today because my roommate came back and we are going to eat the dinner together. Oh, and tomorrow I have a job interview, I want to work in the restaurant. Maybe at the beginning I'm going to be a cleaner there. It's not my dream job but comparing it to what I had in Africa this is so amazing that I have this opportunity to work here. Who knows, maybe in the future I'll get the chance even to be a chef. It's good to be able to have dreams... For now that's it.

Abdulah



Fot: Issouf Sanogo / AFP

Each year thousands of people like Abdulah are migrating to Europe because their situation in their countries, mainly in Africa, is so bad that they are ready to risk their own lives to get a chance for better days. Small kids in Africa, from the day that they are born, are surrounded by the images of death and suffering. Children at very early age begin working like Abdulah and his friends. The 2016 Global Estimates of Child Labour indicate that one-fifth of all African children are involved in child labour, a proportion more than twice as high as in any other region. Nine percent of African children are involved in hazardous work. Cocoa or coffee farms, spots with radioactive substances needed for batteries or gold mines are places where those children spend their whole days trying to survive and to make some money for their families. Their happy childhood basically doesn't exist. Africa is also the continent where the greatest proportion of the population does not have access to adequate health care and where infant mortality rate is the highest. These are only some of the social risks and adversities being faced in day to day life, but Africa is also the continent where the coverage of social security is at its lowest. A lot of people are dying in terrible conditions because they can't afford appropriate treatment for their diseases. Kids often live a real drama and they are going through family tragedies when some of them leave their families in Africa to go to Europe. Usually, families don't have enough money to send each and every child to Europe, so they tend to send one of them and they believe that this child will survive and that later will go back to take them to Europe with them. But there are thousands of people that can't afford the travel to Europe at all. We have plenty of reasons why Europe cannot make boundaries for African people. We should not see cultural boundaries as something wrong, but as the opportunities to open up for new arrivals. Every human being has the right to live and work in peace and to take care of themself in the humanitarian and good sanitary conditions. In Africa poverty, hunger and wars are making people's lives unbearable. Of course, we should bring our knowledge to Africa to help Africans improve their countries, but for now we should also help refugees by giving them solidarity that they need here in Europe.

Author: Jadwiga Cichoń

IS MIGRATING A NEW PHENOMENON?

People have been migrating since the beginning of the human kind.



People were migrating, are emigrating and will be migrating. All the time humans want to discover new places, cultures, lifestyles. Sometimes the change of the environment is necessary. Thanks to migrations we have many things that we do not think about on daily basis like, for example, potatoes or corn. There are many historic events and phenomenons which were the effects of migrations in Europe.

When Homo Habilis became Homo sapiens sapiens, human began to want to lead a more stable life. People located in area called Fertile Crescent.

They migrated to this land where ground was really fruitful. Human engaged in farming and animal husbandry. This migration to Fertile Crescent ushered in sedentary life and people producing food by themselves. Thousands years later, a crucial period of time related with migration is The Age of Discovery. That is the time when European people realized that something like America exists. Before European people came to America, there were developed cultures of Aztecs, Mayan and Incan. Every of these tribes had their own writing, reading, they knew a lot about astronomy and mathematics, they could build huge structures, mainly of the religious purpose. Discovering America began an era of colonisation by Spanish and Portuguese conquistadores. They had the edge over American people because they had firearms. Unfortunately, conquistadores damaged high developed civilisation in America. Newcomers only cared about getting gold and gaining power in the area. Because of this migration indigenous people died. However, due to a new connection with The New World, our continent got to know new food, for example: corn, pepper, tomatoes, potatoes, pineapples and turkeys. Later, many of people from Europe migrated to Africa, America and Asia. Languages, cultures and customs were mixing all the time.

History of art is another field of study which is strongly influenced by migrations. Why are there baroque buildings in Poland if this style originates in Italy? That is thanks to migrations. For instance, there were some architects like Giovanni Maria Bernardoni from Italy or Tylman from Gameren in the Netherlands. They built lots of churches, palaces and institutions in baroque style, for instance, in Poland. There were, of course, many other artists travelling from one country to another. Due to that process new, artistic trends and ideas could be diffused around the world. Changes in art, which were based on migrations, influenced other areas of people's lives, for example, fashion. In Baroque in Poland really popular was sarmatism. Sarmatians were wearing clothes with oriental patterns. It was derivative from Turkey, Persia and Crimean Khanate.

To sum up, migrations have a large influence on changing the world. They have always had. History shows us that there have always been some disadvantages of that phenomenon. However, history also proves that the advantages of people migrating cannot be overestimated. When two people of different origin meet they exchange some ideas, opinions and customs. They learn to see and to listen to each other. Migration is a reason of mixing and mixing is often the reason of new creations and new emotions.

Author: Michalina Woźniak







KEEPING THE NATIONAL IDENTITY

The national identity is defined by the sense of separateness towards other nations shaped by national-forming factors such as: national symbols, language, national colors, consciousness of origin, national history, national consciousness, blood ties, attitude to cultural heritage, culture or a territory. In that case, does migration influence the national identity of emigrants and these who accept immigrants?

Let's focus on the problem of migrants. Staying far from their native land, for various reasons (traveling to find a job, searching for better living conditions and etc.) often is associated with renouncing their culture or not being able to celebrate holidays or different events in ways typical for their sociality. Migrants frequently stop caring about their traditions, they have to learn the language used in their new country or take over the culture from the citizens of a nation, that they came to. Of course there are lots of ways to keep the national identity. In many countries immigrants organize events associated with their traditions. Marches, festivals or special meetings are just a few of the ideas not to forget about the place you come from. However, the problem with the national identity also applies to those, who accept immigrants. The more foreign people in the country, the more racial incidents and divisions. Many countries are also affected by some cultural influences from immigrants. The impact is so big, that it can change traditions that have been practiced for generations. Sometimes people feel so committed to provide the best living conditions for immigrants, that they forget about caring for the good of their own nation. Of course there's never too much help for another person, but we should think about our homeland too.

Each of us should respect other cultures, no matter how different it is from ours, at the same time not forgetting about our traditions. Every man deserves the right to care for his own national identity, if he doesn't disturb the order of the state in which he resides. If people remember about that, the world will be a much better place and the problem of losing national identity will be solved by itself.

Author: Maria Bajan

Fot: ivanka kostova



CLOSING HEARTS FOR OTHER'S SUFFERING

At the times we are facing, migration has become a serious problem. Many countries are trying to manage it, but not all of them are successful. Some ideas are causing more problems, than they are discarding. One of these ideas is closing borders for migrants. Some of us may think that it would solve problems connected to migration, but they are wrong. In this article I would like tell you about a big problem that closing borders may cause.

Firstly, I would like to tell you, why migration problems cannot be solved by simply closing borders. In theory migrants would not be able to cross closed border, which would solve migration problem. But in practice most migrants would still try to run away from their hometowns to some safer countries. The problem lays in horrible quality of life of those people. Most of them are able to risk their lives just to escape from areas of the war.



The biggest problem with closing borders is that, migrants will have to risk their own lives to get to the another country. Some of the closed borders are being guarded by soldiers. Those soldiers are allowed to shoot to illegal migrants just to prevent them from crossing closed borders. But as I said before it will not stop migrants from crossing them. People will still be crossing borders, even illegally, but in smaller number, because majority of them might simply die of different causes. Migrants will suffer the same pain, as the pain from which they are trying to escape. Because of that closing borders is not the best way to prevent migration.

In my opinion every country can help and solve migration problems. Even countries that are not able to provide any houses or even shelters for migrants can help. The best way they can do that is simply to take care of the problem in its root cause. For example, they can send food to the poorest countries, or send military support to the areas covered by war. These methods would make countries, from which migrants are trying to escape better places, which would give them a chance to lead safe lives there.

To sum up closing borders won't solve migration problem. It will cause even more problems than it is supposed to discard. Majority of migrants will get killed, because of theirs will of crossing the border. Killing people is not a solution to any problem.

Author: Marcel Rojewski

HELP FOR NEWCOMERS!

Websites, TV news and social media are filled with stories about immigrants problems. Except from material goods and financial support, volunteers are greatly needed. Here are few examples of organizations that help immigrants in various ways.



Fot: Sea Watch

European countries have lots of foundations and a lot of volunteers who want to help different people. Many of those different organizations work hard to specifically help immigrants from various countries. They, for example, organise fundraisers, collect useful products, or train volunteers. Poland and many other European countries have many foundations and a lot of volunteers who want to help as many people as possible. Polish people are also often involved in such actions.

The "Salvation" Foundation

This foundation is placed in Warsaw. They have prepared the “Welcome Home” program which helps migrants deal with some basic problems in their everyday lives. The program enhances integration between migrants and local citizens and prevents homelessness as well as poverty among newcomers. Volunteers help migrants overcome their language barriers and psychological problems including serious traumas.

The main goal of this program is to encourage independence in the refugee families, so that further permanent help would not be needed anymore.

Annually, workers of the „Salvation” Foundation help over 600 refugees in Poland.

Doctors without Borders (MSF)

It’s an international action that brings together doctors of various nationalities and specialties (also from Poland). They cure people in places affected by armed conflicts and in places where medical help is particularly needed and difficult to access. They travel with a bigger group of migrants and help them with their journey to another countries. Many doctors and nurses provide medical assistance in the camps where migrants can stay. MSF provides medical care in emergency situations (armed operations, epidemics) as well as endemic diseases such as malaria. This non-profit organization works in more than 80 countries (mostly in Africa, Asia and Europe) and sometimes it is the only way to help many people. Doctors Without Borders can be supported by money or work. Anyone can deposit money. Only physicians can work as volunteers on the spot.

Sea-Watch 3

This ship is one of the biggest ships that helps refugees on boats get to land. From Malta they set volunteer crew. From November 2017 to January 2018, the Sea-Watch 3 alone was involved in rescuing approximately 1,500 people.

If the crew finds a boat, they will start the necessary rescue measures. As soon as a boat is found, volunteers provide help. A well-rehearsed rescue system ensures safety for people in distress at sea and for the crew. When they reach the getaway boat, first they use life jackets and mountains to protect people from medical emergencies, children and pregnant women are being carried to Sea-Watch 3, where a translator explains the procedure to the people and calms the situation.

On board the medical crew takes care of the migrants. First, water is given to the most dehydrated people. Untreated wounds and fractures (often caused by torture from Libya), dehydration and severe burns (caused by petrol and salt water) must be treated by doctors or emergency paramedics.

In consultation with the MRCC Rome, the crew passes the people they rescue on to partner organizations or the Italian coast watch for them to be brought to a safe place. Only when the MRCC Rome (which is responsible for co-ordinating Search and Rescue operations within Italian waters) explicitly requests them to do so will they take the voyage to a safe harbour.

Author: Liliana Bielawa

POLISH PEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Poles are the second biggest migrant population in Britain. Polish immigration in Great Britain rose from 95,000 immigrants in 2004, the year Poland became part of the EU, to 1 million and 21 thousands in 2017. Why are so many people migrating to that specific place?

The main reason is the willingness to have a job which could give them more money than jobs in their country. Polish immigrants believe that in Britain they can have higher standards of living and more opportunities.

I decided to interview my aunt who migrated to Britain and ask about some issues to get some first-hand information. She has gone there with her husband. Now they have got four kids- three daughters and one son. All of them were born there.

Q: For what reason did you migrate from your country?

A: To have new opportunities, to experience a new culture and to learn a new language.

Q: Why did you choose to migrate to that specific place?

A: We chose Great Britain because it is easy to travel to and we already had some friends there.

Q: How many years are you away from your country?

A: We have been here for 12 years.

Q: What were your first months in this country like? Were you well accepted, what did you live on?

A: At the beginning we had a lot of help from our Polish friends who came to England before us. The English people were friendly but reserved. It was difficult to communicate and overcome some cultural differences. We were lucky to get a job straight away maybe not best paid but good enough to support a family and practice the language. The provided financial benefits were very helpful too. This made it affordable for me to stay at home and raise the children.

Q: How are Polish migrants treated in the UK? Are they treated like citizens or a little differently?

A: It is obvious that migrants don't have the exact same rights as citizens. For example we can only vote locally. But we can use NHS health services and educational system. Discrimination is against the law, but in everyday life it depends which part of England you live in, the work you do or simply the type of people you meet.

Q: How many Polish people live in the UK?

A: At the end of 2017 it was about a million people.

Q: How often do you visit Poland?

A: At least once a year.

Q: Do you consider returning to Poland?

A: We did for the first few years but at the moment it would be quite complicated due to children's education.

Q: Are Polish people a problem In England?

A: They might be for some groups of people but not in general.

Q: Are they perceived as a problem?

A: As I said in the previous question, only some people perceive Polish migrants as a problem but not more than other migrants.

Q: What kind of school did you enrol your children in? Do they learn Polish? If yes was learning Polish hard for them?

A: Our children attend local school like all the other children. We speak Polish at home so they don't have any problems with spoken Polish, but it is more difficult for them to write and read in Polish. They have been attending a, so-called, Saturday Polish school for a few years now, but it was not enough to learn that language. My older daughter reads in Polish quite well but I think she can read better in English.

Q: Do you preserve Polish traditions?

A: We do preserve Polish traditions and customs at our home. I think it is very important for my children.

Q: Do you want to stay there once you stop working?

A: We would like to come back to Poland if it would be possible.

Q: Would you like your children to stay there in future?

A: We would like them to live in a place where they will be happy. We leave it to their choice.

Q: Do you feel like citizens in this country?

A: No we will never feel like English citizens.

To sum up, I think that this interview shows us that people from our country can be migrants too. It could increase our awareness and make us treat immigrants in Poland in a way that we would want to be treated in for example the UK. People from Great Britain are also migrating very often in places like United States or Canada. That phenomenon shows us that it is normal to go to different places and stay there for a while. This is the reason why we should be more empathic for migrants in our country, because we do not know if we do not have a necessity to move to another place in the future ourselves...

Author: Natalia Żuromska

POLISH DIASPORA IN SPAIN AND AUSTRALIA

Probably many of you know that Poles are quite a large nation, which does not live exclusively on the borders of their homeland. Practically every country is inhabited by a greater or lesser number of them. How do they celebrate national holidays? Is it important for them to keep their national identity?

Emigration of Polish people began in the nineteenth century. It was mainly emigration for political and economic reasons. Surprisingly, many of Poles settled, for example, in Spain or Australia, even though those countries are very far from Poland. How does the Polish community retain its national identity? Is it better for them to live beyond the borders of their homeland?

Last year was a very important anniversary for our homeland and all citizens. One hundred years of Poland's regaining independence. This holiday should make Poles aware of the importance of national freedom and independence. Not only in our homeland, but all over the world, Poles have been very involved in the celebration of the anniversary. The 100th anniversary of Polish Independence in Spain began with a great Gala which was organized by fourteen Polish associations from the vicinity of Madrid, Segovia and Avila and which took place on Saturday, 10th November 10. Many Polish activists and people closely related to the Polish emigration were invited. During the gala there were organized performances telling about the history of Poland from the time of regaining independence until today. It was also an opportunity to meet and make new acquaintances, because the ceremony was attended by over nine hundred Poles. On 11th November, on Sunday, the official celebrations began with a solemn Holy Mass at Almudena Cathedral. The majority of those who attended this mass dressed in traditional folk costumes, blouses with the coat of arms of Poland. Many of them brought flags as well. In Segovia, the Karol Wojtyła Polish Association and children from the Saturday School prepared a ceremony which took place on Plaza Mayor. The children prepared many performances, including the staging of the creation of Poland, shows of folk dances and patriotic songs. Małgosia Kluz even sang the song Dream about Warsaw. The Polish Ambassador to Spain, Marzena Adamczyk, also took part in the celebrations. The Polish community in Spain also meets every day to spend time together , to nurture the culture and national identity. They organize various charity events and collections. Conferences for emigrants are held in Barcelona, where Poles can share their thoughts and observations. There is also a theatre and a reading club. Sometimes they perform plays inspired, for example, by Polish legends. On 17th December, last year, a concert of carols was held, which was very popular not only among the Polish community. One of the biggest events was the organization of the first ever headquarters of the Great Orchestra of Christmas Charity in Barcelona. The Poles gave their best and collected a total of 4,465 euros. The participants baked dumplings, danced and bid. There was also a “light to the sky”.

Australia is currently home to more than 200,000 people of Polish descent. Around four thousands of them mention Poland as their place of birth. The largest concentrations of Australian Polonia are Sydney and Melbourne. Once Poles were not welcome in Australia, they were forced to leave this country. Now, however, many emigrants settle down on the antipodes for purely technical reasons. In Australia we can meet many typical Polish names, such as, for example, Mount Kosciuszko.

We can see that Polish are everywhere and they want to cultivate their nationality. Thousands of Poles abroad are proud of being Polish. Leaving your country does not mean that you abandon it. Many migrants have to deal with homesickness all their lives, because no matter how far they are, and how long they live abroad, they always keep their homelands in a special place in their hearts.

Author: Karolina Drewniak


WIELKA
BRYTANIA
USA


STAPLES

EUROPEANS WANT TO MOVE TO ASIA?

In these days, a lot of people move to other countries, and even continents. But why do a lot of European people choose Asian countries like, for example, China, Japan or South Korea? What are they doing there? And how old are them during making decision about changing the continent where they live?

Until the second half of the 20th century political systems in the majority of Asian countries were based on rather strict socialist and communist ideologies. Now it is only in North Korea (very extreme) and China. The borders between countries were closed. It changed in the 90's when CCCP broke into several countries and a lot of territories became free. Then the borders were opened and it allowed traveling abroad. People from Eastern Europe used to prefer destinations like England, Germany or the USA, but now a lot of young people (between 18-25 years old) go to Asian countries like China, Japan, India and North Korea. Some of them go to Asian universities, others graduate in they native countries and then move to Asia to work there.

The big group of people migrate because they are fascinated by Asian culture, people and languages. There are a lot of young Europeans who would like to have an Asian partner. Because languages like Chinese or Japanese are very different from European ones, some people prefer to learn them, and then they want to improve language skills by speaking with a native speakers. Also, many European artist try to sell their art in Asian countries or learn Asian pop art like, for example, manga. Famous youtuber from Poland - Krzysztof Gonciarz, a few years ago moved to Tokyo and since then he has recorded vlogs from Japan. He is the most popular, but, of course, there are many others like Pyra w Korei (Korea), Weronika Truszczynska (China) Or UcieczkaDoRaju (Philippines and Indonesia). Also many people can recognize Paulina Papierska, the winner of the 1st polish edition of 'Top Model' show and she has worked on a contract in China.

The number of migrations to Asia is getting bigger and bigger every year. It is so good that the continent which was closed to people from other countries from many years is finally available for us and we can better know its history, culture and people.

Author: Magdalena Tupko



UKRAINIAN DILEMMA

The number of migrants from Ukraine in Poland has been rising significantly for a few years. I decided to take a look at some of the reasons why Ukrainians are emigrating from their country.

Poverty

One of the biggest problems is pervasive poverty on grounds beyond major cities. When someone older visits Ukraine they can have big flashbacks from how Poland looked back in second half of the 20th century. There are many small villages, roads in disrepair and undomesticated terrains. So there is no surprise that people are moving to Poland and other richer countries. Ukrainians work abroad and send money to their families.

Bad relations with a powerful neighbour

We heard what happened a few years ago because of aggression from Russia in Crimea and in the east of Ukraine. Obviously, people aren't really happy and don't feel safe when there is a possibility of war in their own country. Hence, many people that lived near Crimea and eastern parts of Ukraine decided to move out for some period of time.

Author: Michał Tytoń

Military enlistment

As a result of recent problems with Russian neighbours government decided to establish obligatory army service. But not every parent is happy about it, so they decide to earn as much money as they can in order to pay off bribes. Many doctors are taking bribes for certificates which declare that a person is unable to take up military service.

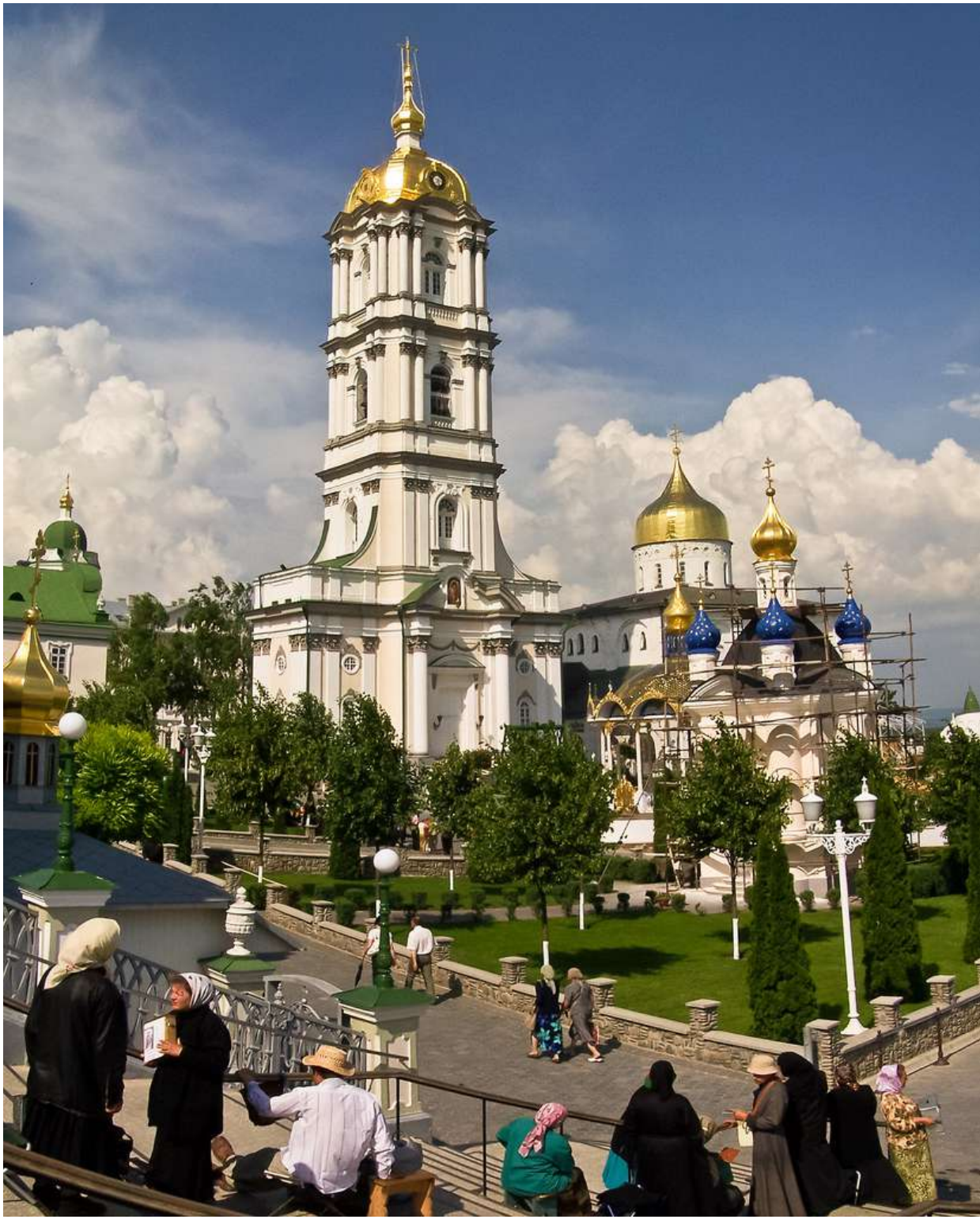
Easier since 2017

In 2017 The Council of European Union decided that Ukrainians can move through Schengen countries borders without visas. They are allowed to visit European countries only for 90 days but it still gives them a really good opportunity to work for a bigger salary at least for short period of time.

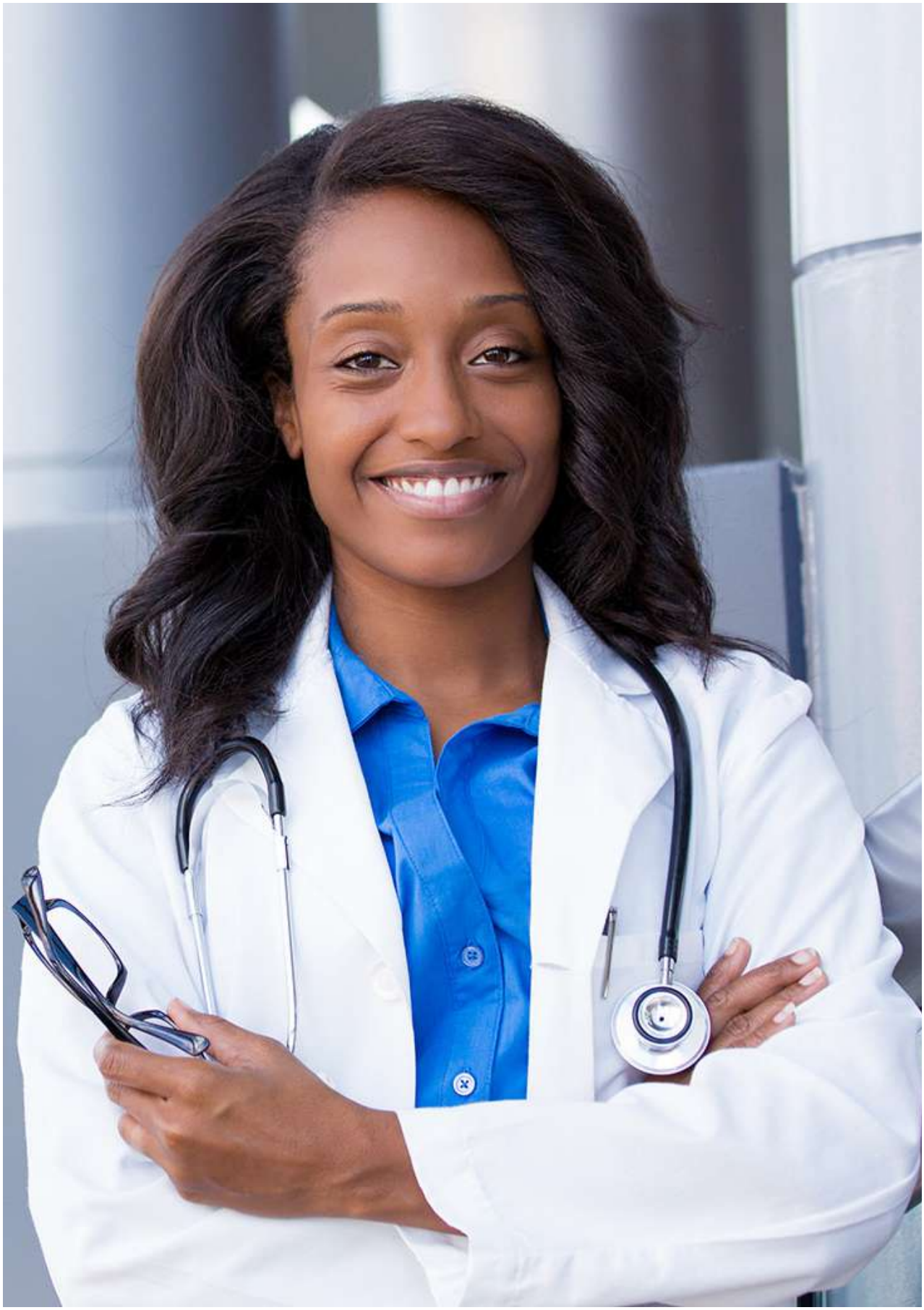
So what does it mean?

For sure the above mentioned factors will bring us more Ukrainians in the whole Europe especially in Poland. Poland and other European countries often need new workers, so overall I think migrations can really help both sides.

"Holy Dormition Pochayiv Lavra is a monastery in Pochayiv, Kremenets Raion, Ternopil Oblast, Ukraine. For centuries, it has been the foremost spiritual and ideological centre of various Orthodox denominations in Western Ukraine. The monastery tops a 60-metre hill in the town of Pochayiv, 18 km southwest of Kremenets and 70 km north of Ternopil." (Wikipedia)



Fot: Marcin Grabski



IMMIGRANTS SCIENTISTS?

Throughout America's history, immigrants have played a vital part in shaping the country's growth and progress as a nation. They arrived seeking opportunities that were out of reach in their native lands; in many cases, they were escaping religious or ethnic persecution, or fleeing the horrors of war or natural disasters.

Scientists of all types have numbered among those pursuing a new life in America. In doing so, they brought expertise that significantly contributed to progress in their respective fields, advancing scientific discovery in disciplines ranging from theoretical physics to pathology to biochemistry.

John James Audubon was born in Saint Domingue (now known as Haiti) and grew up in Nantes, France. He was sent to America in 1803 at the age of 18, to avoid conscription into the French army.

Audubon investigated and documented observations of the natural world, showing a special interest in birds. He identified 25 bird species and 12 new subspecies, but he is perhaps best known for his extraordinarily lifelike drawings and paintings of birds in their natural habitats, drawn with careful attention to anatomical detail. His crowning achievement was the book, "Birds of America," which compiled 435 watercolor prints and is considered a landmark of wildlife illustration.

Naturalist and writer John Muir was born in Scotland, emigrating to Wisconsin with his family in 1849. Fascinated by wild spaces from a young age, Muir observed and wrote extensively about the beauty of the natural world. He was especially captivated by the California landscape, particularly Yosemite and the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

Muir published 10 books and 300 articles describing his travels, and promoting an appreciation for nature and conservation. He was instrumental in the creation of several national parks, including Yosemite, Petrified Forest, Mount Rainier and Grand Canyon, and he worked closely with President Theodore Roosevelt to establish conservation programs across the country.

Another great example of immigrant scientist can be Albert Einstein. Born in Germany, he followed a more convoluted path than most toward his eventual American citizenship.

Einstein renounced his German citizenship in 1896 at the age of 17, and became a Swiss citizen in 1901. He entered the civil service in Germany in 1914 and regained his German citizenship, only to renounce it and flee the country in 1933, spurred by anti-Semitism and the growing power of the Nazi party. After emigrating to America to accept a position as a professor of theoretical physics at Princeton, Einstein became an American citizen in 1940, maintaining dual citizenship with Switzerland.

Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921 for his explanation of the photoelectric effect — how light creates electricity — with the groundbreaking observation that light behaved as a particle as well as a wave. He is also known for developing the theory of special relativity, which describes the relationship between space and time, and the theory of general relativity, defining gravity as linked to the curvature of space and time — the first major theory about gravity since Newton's in 1687.

To sum up, even if the migrations tend to be seen as the critical problem of 21th century, many immigrants aren't random, unknown people, but the educated ones or those with some great talents and visions. Letting them come to Europe and using their knowledge and skills can be a very big plus of migrations in general. We have to remember that without such people like, for instance, Albert Einstein, the world in which we live would be much different place. That is why it is crucial to allow newcomers to develop their natural abilities and learn new things. Who knows, maybe the next Einstein is hiding somewhere abong migrants who want to come to Europe these days?

Author: Michał Redmer

WAKE UP YOUR MUSIC SOULS

Emigration is actually very common occurrence in music industry. Musicians and whole bands were always moving to different cities and countries to see where they can be successful. But there are also artists who were moving to different places for different reasons. Here is the list of a few musicians who are or were immigrants at some points of their careers.



Fot: Frank Maddocks

SYSTEM OF A DOWN

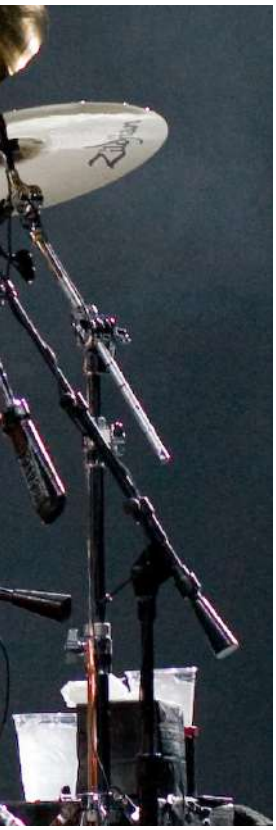


The members of the band gained massive popularity in 2001 with their album called "Toxicity". Roots of the whole group are in Middle East, specifically in Armenia. Serj Tankian (vocals) and John Dolmayan (drums) are Armenians born in Lebanon, Shavo Odadjian (bass) was born in Armenia and family of Daron Malakian (guitar, backing vocals) moved from Armenia to Los Angeles before his birth. Serj talks about moving to the USA in an interview from 2012: "My parents and I migrated here in 1975, at the beginning of Lebanese civil war. There's a good amount of Armenians in Lebanon, some of whom have left and come to the US and other places. There's obviously a big Armenian community here so I grew up in the Armenian community in Los Angeles and went to an Armenian school until the end of high school (...)" Serj and Daron knew each other from school and in 1994 they formed System Of A Down with Odadjian on bass and Dolmayan on drums. The band recorded their debut album (called "System Of A Down") in 1998. Group made four more records. System Of A Down went on hiatus in 2006, but reunited in 2010 and is still playing shows on big rock events. System Of A Down was always labeled as a heavy/alternative metal band, but their music has kind of Middle-Eastern folk vibe. Group is also known for spreading the history of Armenian Genocide in their lyrics especially in songs "P.L.U.C.K." and "Holy Mountains". The band is really connected with their Armenian roots and that is the reason why we can easily hear folk elements in their songs.



Fot: Kreepin Deth





LARS ULRICH

The drummer of Metallica is from Denmark. His father, Torben Urlich, was a famous tennis player. Ulrich's family was mainly traveling to the cities where Torben was playing in tournaments. Lars was supposed to become a tennis player like his father, but he fell in love with rock music after he saw Deep Purple concert in Copenhagen in 1973. In 1976, his grandmother bought him a drum set. Four years later he moved to Florida with his family where he was supposed to attend a tennis school. There he realised that his passion is drumming. In 1981 he moved to his friends to Newport in California where he met James Hetfield with whom he formed Metallica. Lars got easily used to a new life in the USA, but he never forgot about his Danish roots. The symbol of his memory about Denmark is Danish flag mounted to his drum set.



BOB MARLEY

Robert Nesta Marley, also known as Bob Marley, was born in Nine Mile in Jamaica. His mother, Cedella Marley, emigrated to Wilmington in United States when Bob was 18 years old. Bob became interested in music in early 60's. In 1963 he decided to form a band with his friends. The group was called The Wailers and quickly became popular in Jamaica. In 1965 the band released their first album called "The Wailing Wailers". In 1966 he moved to the USA to make money that he needed for the band. He was working in different places, doing different jobs, but he didn't make much money. Finally he had to come back to Jamaica because of conscription for the war in Vietnam. In 1970 and in 1971 The Wailers released two albums: "Soul Rebels" and "Soul Revolution". Marley became famous in Jamaica, but he was still completely unknown in the UK and the United States. In 1973 The Wailers released "Catch A Fire"- album which made The Wailers world famous band.



Fot: Gene Kirkland

SLASH

Saul Hudson, better known as Slash, one of the most famous guitar players in the world was born in the United Kingdom. His mother, Ola J. Hudson, was a costume designer and she moved to Los Angeles. Saul was living with his grandparents and father until he was 5 years old. Then, he and his father also moved to Los Angeles in order to join Saul's mother. When Slash was a teenager he became interested in local bands. In 1983 he formed a band with his friend Steven Adler who was playing drums. They were looking for bassist and received a response from Duff McKagan. However, Slash disbanded the group due to inability of finding the vocalist. A few years later he met Axl Rose and Izzy Stradlin from a local band named Hollywood Rose. Rose and Stradlin asked Slash for joining their new band called Guns N' Roses, along with Duff McKagan and Steve Adler. The band started writing songs and quickly became popular in Los Angeles.

All in all, we all have different opinions and views on the subject of migrations. But we should always respect other human beings, no matter who they are and where they come from. We should also always protect human life, because we never know what we can get and learn from the representatives of other cultures.

Author: Kazimierz Mroczek Walczuk

EMIGRATION FOR FAME

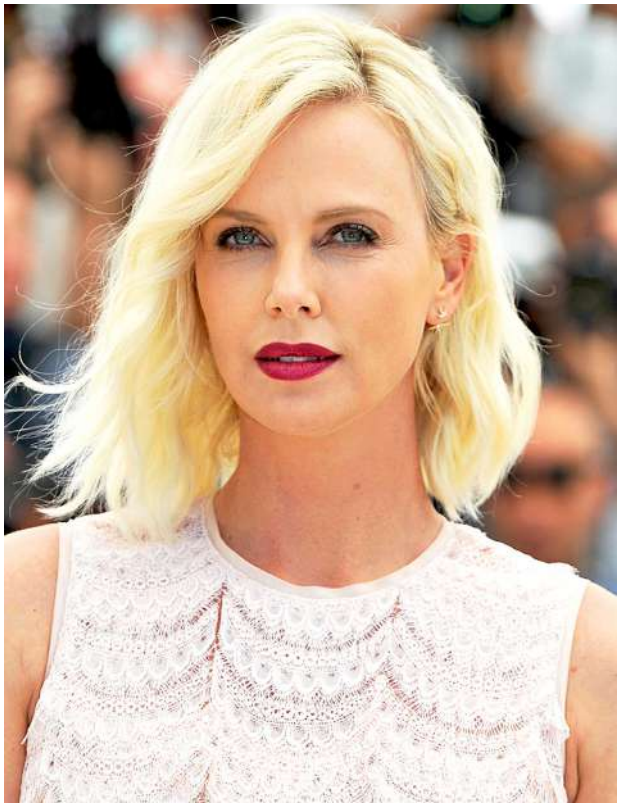
Emigration is a way of a better life, chance of gaining a career. In one moment, the life of a human can depend on one casting or one film. Read a few stories of actors who are emigrants...

For some people it is difficult to imagine that one can leave their own country even though they are not forced to do that. It is often believed that war and poverty are the only push factors that motivate immigration. However is that really the case? Citizens of various countries emigrate in order to pursue happiness and find better ways of life. Some of those people move to foreign countries, because they dream of becoming famous. Where do they go to be successful? The answer is usually the United States of America.

America has become famous as a place, where dreams come true. For a long time, those who dream of a career, have been coming to the USA. That is why there are many immigrants among the top stars.

A true American dream – this is how the story of **Charlize Threon** can be summed up. The girl brought up on an African farm, without any acting roots bravely conquered the Dream Factory. Nowadays she lives in an elegant estate in Malibu. In her free time she trains karate, swims and runs. She loves walking with her dogs on the beach. She is one of the most popular actresses in Hollywood. Her achievements encompass more than 40 roles, including the Oscar role in the movie called "Monster". Actress received American citizenship in May after more than 15 years of living overseas and despite her fame and successes in the USA, she had to take a test like other emigrants and she passed it excellently, although in interviews she confessed that it was very stressful for her and she felt like she came back to school. The star is already legitimate American but she constantly emphasizes that she is an African and she will never forget about her origins.

Pierce Brendan Brosnan was born in Ireland. In the 1980s and early 1990s the Irish actor played rather little breakthrough roles. He appeared at the side of Robin Williams in a comedy titled "Mrs. Doubtfire". The turning point in his career came a year later, when Pierce Brosnan received a phone call which informed him that he would be the new agent of 007- James Bond.



In 1995 the Irish actor played in a film titled "Golden Eye". Owing to this role Pierce Brosnan gained international fame. He became a great Hollywood star. The actor liked the role of James Bond so much that he was involved in the next three parts of this movie. In 2008 Pierce performed in a musical entitled "Mamma Mia!".

Sometimes in interviews he returns with memories of his difficult childhood however his past experiences and personal tragedies have strengthened him mentally and confirmed that he is able to survive various obstacles. Pierce Brosnan took over American citizenship after 23 years of living in the USA. He did it because he wanted to take part in the presidential elections and vote against one of the candidates, that was the main reason, because deep in his heart he still feels Irish.

Natalie Portman was born in Jerusalem, Israel. Her parents moved to the USA when she was 3 years old. For the first time 11-year-old Natalie was noticed by Revlon's agent who offered her sample photos. The first serious role in her life was that of Matylda in movie "Léon: The Professional". Natalie undoubtedly showed that she is gifted. Although she was only 13 years old, she became a worthy partner for such great actors as Jean Reno and Gary Oldman. Her performance was very warmly received by critics and she received „Young Stars Awards" award for the best actress. She played in many films, including the „Star Wars" trilogy. Nowadays she is one of the most famous actresses in the world.

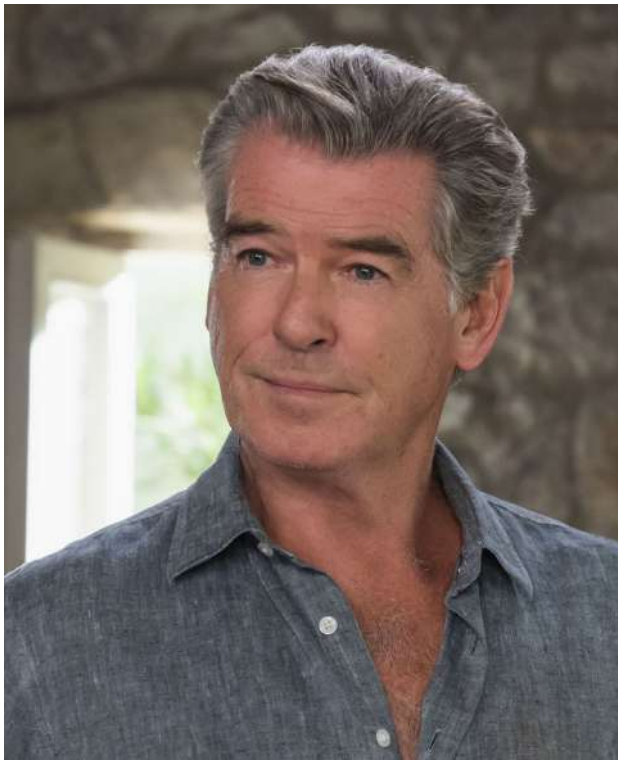
Although the actress spent most of her life in the United States where she was educated and got international career, in interviews she still emphasizes that her „Heart remains in Jerusalem. That's where I feel at home."

Salma Hayek is the daughter of the Lebanese emigrant and the Spanish mother. She was born and raised in southern Mexico. The production called "Teresa" made her the national star and brought her the title of Mexican actress of 1989. Still unhappy with her success, Salma Hayek went to Los Angeles to give a new direction to her career. The first big breakthrough in her career came with the role of a girl from the neighbourhood in movie titled "My crazy life", owing to which Hayek was hailed as a promising actress in Hollywood. Then Frida Kahlo's role turned out to be a great success. Salma Hayek has been nominated for a number of awards, including the Oscar.

It can be concluded that emigration is a very common phenomenon in our times. Currently the main purpose of immigration is general life improvement. However, more and more people are afraid of opening the borders widely for foreigners. The emergence of large concentrations of immigrants from other cultures and faith sometimes leads to conflicts, riots and, in the worst cases, attacks on citizens. For these reasons, local people are just afraid of immigrants. Inhabitants want to cut off from them by closing their borders, and those migrants who managed to get to their country are sometimes placed in camps, because it is easier and seemingly safer. However, emigration doesn't always have to be problematic and difficult. Migrations allow to discover many hidden talents and the majority of emigrants just look for better opportunities in their lives. Migrants very often support the development of the country with their talents and hard work, so why not accept them?

Migrations existed in the past, are common now and will be present in the future, because people will always look for a better future for themselves and their families.

Author: Julia Kwaśny



Pierce Brosnan



Natalie Portman


JULY
IV

SPORT BEYOND DIFERENTIES



As we know, nowadays migration is a very serious issue. We can observe its impact on many areas of our life. One of that areas is definitely the world of football. Free movement of people creates changes and dilemmas in modern soccer. This article presents some examples of migrant footballers and describes some matters concerning migrations in this sports discipline.

Xherdan Shaqiri

He was born in Gjilan, SFR Yugoslavia (today Kosovo). When he was four years old he moved to Switzerland. His family tried to acclimate but according to his words it wasn't easy.

"My father didn't speak Swiss German, so he had to start out washing dishes in a restaurant. He eventually got a job working construction on roads. My mother worked as a cleaner in office buildings in the city. I was her vacuum helper, and my brothers cleaned the windows."

Fortunately, his passion to football was unbroken and he managed to complete his dream – becoming a professional player.

Even though he plays for Swiss national team and he lived in his homeland for only 4 years Xherdan still feel connected to it.

"I think the media often misunderstands my feelings for Switzerland. I feel that I have two homes. It's that simple. Switzerland gave my family everything, and I try to give everything for the national team.

But whenever I go to Kosovo, I immediately have the feeling of home, too. It is not something logical. It is just a feeling that I have in my gut."

Today he is doing his best to help his current team – Liverpool and Swiss national team squad but he doesn't forget about his motherland. On his shoes he always has two symbols: Kosovian and Swiss flag.

Zinedine Zidane

Even though he was born in Marseille, France he isn't a real Frenchman. In fact he is a son of Algerian immigrants. He was raised in the streets of La Castellane, place where majority of population are migrants. He scored his debut goal at age of 17 in AS Cannes. Then he became a legend for both France national team and clubs in which he played including Juventus and Real Madrid. After he finished his footballer career he became a Real Madrid manager and he was the first person who won three consecutive champions league trophies.

Jerome Boateng

He started his life in West Berlin, Germany as a son of German Martina Boateng and Prince Boateng from Ghana. In his early years he wasn't very talented but because of fact that he was raised in tough place he became very strong both physically and mentally. He joined Hertha BSC in 2002 and made 10 appearances. He started to wander between many clubs. In 2011 he settled down in Bayern Munich. In 2009 he made his debut in German national team. Interesting fact is that his half-brother Kevin-Prince also started football career but he choose Ghana national team. He even faced him in international match Ghana – Germany in 2 June 2014.

Some people claim that if person was born in, for example, Senegal he must play only in Senegal. But is it good thinking? It is a very hard question but I think that we can't decide for anyone. If someone feels like, for instance, German, we need to let him play for Germany. Every person has to decide about their own national identity and about their future.

Author: Filip Urbański



Jerome Boateng fot: Michael Kranewitter



Xherdan Shaqiri fot: Steindy



Zinedine Zidane fot: Ludovic Péron





HOW DO MIGRATIONS AFFECT SPORT?

In the 21st century migrations affect, directly or indirectly, many areas of social life, including sports. Sportsmen migrate for many reasons. Some of them change their teams or nationalities just for money, others do it to be able to play and have better lives.



Every year several hundred transfers of sports people are made. Their reasons can be various, for example pursuit of careers and money. Well-paid contracts often encourage sportsmen to change the club. This phenomenon usually happens among old footballers finishing their careers who most often move to Middle East, Asia or US. The best examples are Xavi, who moved to Qatari Al Sadd, Andrés Iniesta - Japanese Vissel Kobe, or Zlatan Ibrahimović - US Los Angeles Galaxy. Some of the people decide to represent a club from a different country, because they have no chance to have a big career in their motherlands. The best and the most affluent teams employ many players and players may be well trained there. On the other hand, only the best of them are playing regularly and for the weaker ones there is often no place. That is the reason why some players again have to change teams like, for example, Gerard Deulofeu, Paco Alcácer or Fábio Coentrão who switched FC Barcelona and Real Madrid for weakers clubs. Sometimes players return to teams from their past after a few years. A good example of this type of sportsman is Wayne Rooney who returns to Everton after 13 years playing in Manchester United.

The migrations of players in clubs work on different conditions than in national teams. In national sport naturalization is often used. Naturalization is “the legal act or process by which a non-citizen in a country may acquire citizenship or nationality of that country” (Wikipedia). We all heard about, for example, Middle East countries just “buying” the sportsmen. One of the most interesting examples of naturalization in sports is the Qatar handball team. In 2015 they won a silver medal on World Championship, which was a big surprise and controversy, because their 17-men team included mostly naturalized players:



3 Montenegrins, 2 Egyptians, Syrians and Bosnians, 1 Iranian, Tunisian, Spaniard, Frenchman, Cuban, Emiratian and 2 Qatarians. Nobody knows how much they earn, but it's known, that they get 2,000,000€ for reaching the semi-final. Additionally they bought 60 fans from Spain, each of them cost them 2,000€.

However, naturalization is most often used in athletics, mainly by Bahrain and Qatar. At the World Athletics Championships in 2017 their teams consisted mainly of foreigners, and they won four medals. Bahraini Rose Chelimo who was born in Kenya won women's marathon and Salwa Eid Naser who is from Nigeria finished as the second in women's 400 meters. Qatari Mutaz Essa Barshim, who actually was born in Qatar, but his parents are from Sudan, won men's high jump and Abdalelah Faroun who was born in Sudan finished as the 3rd in men's 400 meters. These are just a few examples of the long tradition of naturalizing sports people, which began at the beginning of the 21st century.

Of course, naturalization for money isn't the only form of naturalization. Sometimes it is used, when a player has no chance to represent his country, like, for example, Thiago Cionek - a football player, who would never play in Brazil football team, so he moved to Poland. But sometimes, when skills of a player are not bad they still cannot represent their country due to conflicts with sports activists. One example is a canoer Andrzej Jezierski, who was not allowed to represent Poland at the 2012 Olympic Games in London, so he had to represent Ireland. Naturalization of sportsmen can also be connected with a willingness to come back to the land of ancestors or with some political reasons.

If only the political criteria decided about naturalization, it would be unlimited. It could happen that a rich country, like Qatar, would buy the best players in the world for its national team. It wouldn't be fair to the motherlands of them who lose their best players, as well as for the whole world, because the competition would be too one-sided. Fortunately, this isn't possible because naturalization is limited by the rules of sports federations. In football a player who had previously played for another country in a match for points cannot change the representation. In volleyball naturalization is similar to usual transfer, but after that player cannot play for 2 years. Similarly in handball, so that is why Qatarians started to buy handball players a few a years before 2015. In athletics, athletes, who have never been representing any country can immediately change their nationality, otherwise they must wait 3 years. Only one naturalized player can play in a basketball team.

When writing about migrations in sports I should mention the Refugee Olympic Team. It was created before 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro from the initiative of International Olympic Committee. 10 athletes took part in the Olympics under the Olympic Flag. The team didn't win medals, but reminded the world about the migration problem. It was announced that the team will again take part at the Olympic Games in 2020.

Migrations are good for sportsmen, because they give them a chance for a career or money. However, offering huge money at the expense of the renunciation of their own country seems immoral and the restriction of buying sportsmen should be introduced. I'll leave you with this question: should or shouldn't naturalization for money be stopped?

Author: Jakub Pilarski

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