

UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
MYTILENE, GREECE



UNIVERSITY OF THE HAMBURG
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
HAMBURG, DEUTSCHLAND



*The case study of the New Greek immigration in
Hamburg's Greek ethnic economy*

Thesis subject of the student: Andreas George Kotsilios

The committee of the assessment:

Theodoros Iosifidis (supervisor professor)
Ioannis Chorianopoulos
Marriane Pieper

OCTOBER 2011

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Chapter One: The migratory policy inside the borders of the European Union.....	5
Chapter Two: The German migratory regime and a general reference of the Greek immigration inside the country.....	25
Chapter Three: The New Greek immigration in Hamburg.....	33
Chapter Four: The Conclusions of the field research.....	41
Annex: The questionnaire of the field research, both in Greek and in English language.....	43
Bibliography and Internet Sources.....	54

Introduction

The subject of this thesis examines the possibilities of moving among the states which belong to the European Union. In the first place, this project is going to focus on the current conditions as well as the rights and the obligations which form the rules of mobility inside the European Union. Also, emphasis is given to the prevailing restrictions which have to be faced by the citizens who do not constitute part of the Union or come from a different continent both with legal and illegal means.

As the title indicates, this thesis is a case study for the New Greek Immigration to Hamburg of Germany. But, first of all, a brief reference to the Hellenic Immigration in Germany totally is going to be presented. A succinct text about the influx of the Greeks in Germany approximately since the second half of the 20th century till nowadays is a useful perception before introducing as well as analysing the results of the field research which concern the new influx of the Greeks in Hamburg.

Hamburg is the second largest city of Germany and it is located northwest in comparison with the state's capital, Berlin. Many Greeks in Hamburg have their restaurants and through time (usually twenty to thirty years) have developed a community with a Greek Orthodox Church in Hammer Kirche Region. The field research was conducted with questionnaires directly planned for the sampling frame which finally were answered by ten people. In order to secure the correct direction of the research, some investigatory questions were set:

1. **Who?** The persons which are involved and get influenced. These persons are the Greek immigrants to Hamburg. This immigration influences not only the German state by the increase of the population and the interaction among the Greeks and the Germans this process entails, but also Greece. Greece loses a significant number of its population, because it moves abroad; a procedure which entails the decrease of the country's population.
2. **What?** It concerns with the research's issue, namely the Greek immigration to Hamburg under the current European conditions about the migratory and mobility policies.
3. **When?** Well, it is about now, the 2011 year. But, the research also focuses on the 21st century's years 2007 to 2010 as the majority of the Greeks in Hamburg who were used as the sampling frame have already moved in Germany long ago rather than 2011. Anyway, the general aim is to delineate the recent condition.
4. **Where?** It determines the factor of the space. The space is Hamburg itself where the Greeks live and work, too.
5. **How?** It implies the ways via the Greek immigration is carried out.
6. **Why?** This question is useful in order to detect the causes and the factors that culminate in the Greek immigration. The purpose of this assignment is to investigate, to study, to interpret as well as to describe these causes and of course the mechanisms that provoke them.
7. **How much?** This question is directly connected with the size of the Hellenic immigration in Hamburg. Is there a large or a small community?

The above questions were compulsory so as to avoid any mistakes as far as the investigatory theme is concerned. Each research has to answer some questions that are connected to the subject. These questions are the following:

1. Why do the Greeks abandon their country in order to migrate?
2. How do they decide to do the migration?
3. Does the immigration concern the family unification?
4. Why did they choose Germany and in specific the city of Hamburg?
5. Where do they invest their money from their work?
6. How does the gender influence the decision for migration?
7. Are there any restrictions which have to be faced or to be compromised with by the Greek migratory population in Hamburg?
8. Do the Greeks of Hamburg visit Greece in any particular time? What is the purpose of the visit?

The thesis deals with the migration. The term migration usually refers to the change of the residence place or even to the change of the work type combined with the movement to a different country. It is emigration when, for instance, the Greeks leave their country so as to move in Hamburg which is then the immigration. The process of migration affects the behaviour of the migrants; the economy and the society of the country the migrants choose to enter as well as the social and fiscal structures of the country they come from. Furthermore, there is the clandestine migration where several or thousands of persons choose to cross illegally a country's borders. Motives such as squalid level of life, assassinations due to political or religious beliefs coerce some people to abandon their country and demand for asylum. On the other hand, a country in a war or in a calamity inevitably causes the mass wave of refugees. There is no reason for anybody to emigrate, but when motives such the above plus the financial crisis occur, then, indeed, migration happens! (Poulopoulou Ira-Emke, 2007).

The European Union offers a great opportunity for free mobility of the people among the twenty seven member states. For the very first time under the same currency, the Euro, people especially the work force can migrate to another European country. Thus, the European Union herself transforms the emigration from one country and the immigration to another into an internal migration inside a futuristic European Superstate, such as the United States of America or the former Soviet Union. Therefore, this thesis is interesting as it contains the reference to the current EU migratory policy combined with a field research about the New Greek influx into Hamburg of Germany.

The data of the research were collected via the personal interview of ten people of the appropriate community. The snowball sampling was used so as to detect the suitable persons for the New Greek Immigration. The field research was conducted during the April, May and June month of the 2011 year in Hamburg of Germany.

In conclusion, the writer of this thesis would like to clarify that he is responsible for any omissions which might appear in this project.

Chapter One: *The migratory policy inside the borders of the European Union*

The southern member states of the European Union: Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean part of France undergo the illegal migration. This happens due to the geomorphology of the south Europe. Greece occupies approximately over two thousand islands and many kilometres of coastline, thus making the country vulnerable to immigrants from the Asian Turkey. Italy, Spain, Portugal and France have to face migrants that come from the African States adjacent to the islands these countries have in their sovereignty. The Northern European countries do not confront the same amount of this problem. On the one hand, when the illegal migrants or the migrants that demand asylum cross a southern country's borders, their final purpose is to culminate in northern Europe where the level of life is much better than the one in the southern Europe.

On the other hand, the European Union provides great chances for the work force to migrate from one member state to another. This phenomenon is the mobility which is the capacity to leave and enter organisations or industries or even to open a business in a different country, including that for physical movement between jurisdictions (Jordan and Düvell, 2003). The member states of the European Union were able to have full control of their migratory and mobility policies, but since 1997 with the treaty of Amsterdam the states must collaborate in order to solve the matter of the illegal migration which in the end influences the entire Union. Frontex is a great example of the European Council to manipulate and to limit the number of the migrants who cross the borders without having the appropriate credentials. Although Frontex has plenty of patrol equipment to use it in an emergency: 21 airplanes, 27 helicopters and 116 boats, the agency does not have adequate budget, does have problems finding staff as well as has no operations centre in southern Europe. The governments of the European Union agreed in 2007 along with the European Parliament to boost Frontex's budget by thirty million euros. Moreover, the Commission desires the member states to create a shared electronic record of everyone who enters and exits the borders of the European Union. A plan for the creation of a pan-European surveillance system is suggested by the Commission. It will be called Eurosur and it will link national coastal surveillance systems using the EU's Galileo satellite (Brady, 2008).

The phenomenon of the migration does not only concern the illegal one, but also it has to do with the asylum seekers and refugees as well as the mobility of the high skilled and non-skilled labour. The countries of the European Union have developed different policies for the migration which are an apparent depiction of the difference both in history and in the amount and kind of migrants entering each country! The latter is seamlessly connected to the geographical factor as it has already been mentioned above. History has to do with the fact that different processes and interactions among the European nations culminated into wars, non democratic regimes and led to the change of their sovereign borders several times. Europe took part in World War 1, but the Society of the Nations was incapable of avoiding the World War 2. Europe was completely destroyed! After that, under the United Nations,

the aim was to reconstruct the countries of the Old Continent, but simultaneously to retain the democratic regime inside the states, to succeed in maintaining their peaceful coexistence as well as to develop new strategies of collaboration. The ECSC is a great example of this European vicissitude. The European Coal and Steel Community was signed in Paris in 1951 and brought France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries together so as to organise the free movement of coal and steel as well as the free access to sources of production. In addition to this, a common high authority supervised the market, the respect for competition rules and price transparency. This treaty is the origin of the institutions as they are known today. Thus, the Europe needed a massive work force to reconstruct almost everything. People from the southern European countries immigrated to northern ones, especially to Great Britain, Germany and France to have a job in industries. The governments of these countries were positive to this movement and special work contracts were signed between the countries of origin and the countries of destination. The states had in mind that after a certain period of time these immigrants would return to their national state, but on the contrary, many of them chose to remain, thus making the family reunification inevitable. Another kind of migratory influx was the repatriation of some European people from their colonies mainly in Africa, Asia and South America.

The paramount events that led to a massive repatriation inside the European countries were: a) the independence of many African states during the decade of 1960 b) the disintegration of the United Socialist Soviet Republics and c) the disintegration of the Yugoslavia. The independence of many African states led to the return of many Europeans, for instance, many Algerians returned to France or many people from Congo went back to Belgium. Furthermore, the natives who had had knowledge of the metropolitan language and traditions had no problem to immigrate to Europe so as to improve their lives. Thus, the European Union's member states had one more kind of migratory influx into their national sovereign borders.

As far as the disintegration of the former Soviet Union is concerned many Germans from Kazakhstan returned to their homeland; a majority of Greek Pontius tribe from different republics of the former Soviet Union, especially the Russian Federation chose to return in Greece. The dissolution of the Yugoslavia led to migratory influxes both to Northern Europe and to the Balkan States, such as Bulgaria and Greece. The outcome of this repatriation was a distinctive separation among the migratory groups who repatriated (natives) and those ones who immigrated (not natives). The separation was obvious as far as the rights are concerned. The first group had almost complete political rights and other amenities such as better and rapid integration to the local community and they did not have to face racism, at least at the same high level as the latter group who incidentally hardly had any political right!

Another problem of the Europe is that the borders have been changing since the first creation of the nation states during the 19th century. Kosovo is the recent example of a territory which pertained to Serbia and then seceded from the Serbia so as to become an autonomous independent state in the south-eastern Europe. Although Serbia is against it, Kosovo has strong alliances such as the United States of America. Anyway, the point is to accentuate that in many cases migration of people did not happen, but on the contrary "migration of the borders" did happen! Therefore, many people woke up in their homes, but in a different country. A salient example of this "migratory

type” is the Soviet Union. Till the 1989 year, the Baltic States belonged to the Union. During that period, many Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians settled in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania usually as an outcome both of a voluntary and a compulsory migration which stems from the fact that they were a minority in different territories during the Soviet Era. So, people who were born in the Soviet Era, after its dissolution in 1991, they were found to live in the Baltic States, needless to say that these states pertain to the European Union, nowadays! But, these people are recognised by the governments of the three Baltic States as allochthones, despite the fact that they did not have a typical emigration and immigration; on the contrary, a free mobility inside the borders of the former Soviet Union (Triandafyllidou and Gropas, 2007)!

Although a person might be an allochthone he or she has the opportunity to be a citizen through the procedure of the naturalization. It depends on the country’s policy if a person will acquire the citizenship. There is the *Jus soli* where the citizenship is seamlessly connected to the place of birth of the person, regardless of his or her parents’ citizenship; when somebody is born in the USA then automatically acquires the country’s citizenship. Secondly, there is the *Jus sanguinis* where the citizenship of a person is commensurate with the parents’ native identity; this happens to countries such as Greece and Germany! As far as the native identity is concerned, this includes four aspects: 1. background 2. language 3. religion and 4. cultural traditions. Regardless of the above, any immigrant has the right to make an application for the naturalization and citizenship, too. There are some prerequisites for the candidates so as to have a possibility to acquire them such as the knowledge of the language, the stay in the country at least one year and the existence of a job which implies that the person is an active part of the labour market!

As far as the regime and the perspectives of the stay are concerned, it depends on the migrant’s aim. Namely, after the World War 2 many workers immigrated to Germany, France and Great Britain. This migratory influx was later combined with the return to these countries of their descendants stemming from their former colonies around the world which became independent states. So, there were temporary, seasonal and circular migrants and of course those who did intend to stay permanently to the above European countries. Germany was hoping that the majority of her *gastarbeiters* would repatriate, but on the contrary many of them considered Germany as their new unique homeland. On the other hand, Great Britain and France did not care so much about the migratory influx as Germany; this is because many of them came from their former colonies in Africa and Asia. They were people who were born in the colonies with their parents having the British and French identity. So, their integration both to the state and to the society was immediate as they had no linguistic problems and they had the cultural knowledge. It must be accentuated that after the World War 2 the European Construction did begin with the financial and commercial way as the European Coal and Steel Community indicates, but on 7th February 1992 the Treaty of Maastricht converted the monotonous financial union into the European Union which aims to the creation of a political Eurostate with common currency (Euro since 2002) and common army. The enlargement of the Union implies that the boundaries of the immigration change. This means that, for instance, when a Lithuanian man moved to Germany was immigrating (emigration->immigration) before Lithuania entered the Union. After the country’s membership to EU, any Lithuanian person who wants to migrate in Germany, he or she simply does it without restriction as the movement concerns the inside territorial borders of the new EU soil.

The desire to build a European identity is obvious by the European governments, but of course restrictions have to be implemented for the persons coming from a different continent. The process of the European Construction paves the way for a special identity where three types of governance must collaborate in order to achieve the vicissitude from the European diversity to the European similarity: a. the international or the European level b. the national sphere of each member-state and c. the level of the prefecture which includes the minorities and the communities of the migrants. As there are migrants in each country, the old sheer model of the nation state does not exist anymore, thus making it clear that the preponderance of the nation state as a factor of political equilibrium and national identity is being limited (Zapata-Barrero, 2001).

The road to the European integration affects the migratory communities as well as the minorities of Europe. The treaty of Amsterdam has included the migratory policies into the treaty for the establishment of the European Community under the title: “Visas, Asylum, Migration and Other Policies which apt to Free Movement of the People” (Hailbronner, 1998). The treaty of Amsterdam, modifying the treaty for the European Union, indicates (article two) that one of the Union’s purposes is “to maintain and to develop the Union as a space of freedom, security and justice, where the free movement of the people can be retained in combination with the suitable measures which concern the border controls, the asylum and the migration”. In order to create a common migratory policy, the European mechanisms should bear in mind that each member state has different migratory experience. There are four main categories in which the type of the migratory pattern belongs to and therefore the countries can be grouped to one of the four categories commensurately to their experience in migration.

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Luxemburg, Sweden as well as Great Britain constitute the *traditional countries of destination* which means that they have a long migratory background; intense migratory element. In the first place, it was a financial migration which resulted in the family reunification. Nowadays, highly skilled personnel are desirable instead of a low skilled one. They implement policies of integration and liberal policies of naturalization. The public dialogue for the migration is politicized and focuses on the quandary between the multiculturalism and the assimilation. On the other hand, there are the completely *new countries of destination* which are the following: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Ireland as well as Finland. They have in common the transition from the export of migrants to the entrance of a great variety of foreign migrants in their soil at the end of the decade 1980 and at the advent of the 1990 decade. They also had the settlement of great migratory populations in a soon time scale; ad hoc creation of the migratory policy with the common characteristic for the South Europe’s countries the programmes of the legalisation which concerned many immigrants. On the other hand, the integration policies are limited and offish. The public dialogue for the migration focuses mainly on the control of the illegal migratory influxes, the delinquency and the fears for the loss of the national cultural similarity.

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland constitute the *countries in transition* where they were former communistic states of the central Europe under the control and surveillance of Moscow. They function as territories of transition for the immigrants so as to culminate in Western Europe; they combine the mission and the reception of

the migrants. Their problem is the increasing influx of immigrants from the far eastern Europe and the third world countries. Policies that concern the integration do not exist as well as the public dialogue for the migration is under considerable limitation. Cyprus and Malta pertain to the category of the *small island countries* where they are under great pressure as far as the amount of the migratory influx is concerned and the number of the persons who are asylum claimants. There is an ad hoc organisation of the migratory policy, but there are very limited policies of integration. Phenomena of emigration do happen, whereas the public dialogue for the migration deals with the fears of the increasing number of the immigrants from Africa (for Malta) and from Asia (for Cyprus). Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Slovakia constitute the *non-migratory countries* as they do not attract immigrants to their territories; on the contrary they emigrate! Anyway, during the decade of the 1990 important changes to the population composition did happen. For instance, a considerable number of Russians was living in the Baltic States where the official language was the Russian during the Soviet Era; after 1991 and its dissolution the Baltic States adopted their native languages, thus making the Russians the majority immigrant population in their national state (Triandafyllidou and Gropas, 2007).

It is obvious that the migratory experience as it was presented above is an important factor for the European governments so as to collaborate, discuss and culminate in some common measures and policies which could form the EU migratory policy. The increasing number of the people who choose Europe to work and live, succours to the continent's financial and industrial development, given Europe's ageing population. A coordinated and a compromising approach to the management of the large-scale immigration is the mandatory road which must be taken by the European leaders so as to handle this phenomenon effectively! The basic *subjects* of a general and common migratory policy which constitute a field of disagreement and a discordant maze of miscellaneous national opinions are the following which are going to be examined in a brief and felicitous way: the asylum claimants and the refugees, the circular migration, the free movement and the enlargement, the highly skilled labour, the illegal immigration, the integration, the Mediterranean Problem, the Schengen, the visas as well as the mobility and the citizenship.

Thousands of people around the countries of the third World seek for a new life and they want to move in the American and European countries. Wars, calamities or even political and religious persecutions constitute the reasons for which the asylum claimants as well as the refugees search for protection outside their homelands. On the other hand, there is a great number of people who use purposely the right of the asylum so as to achieve the entrance in the country of their preference for sheer financial reasons (economical migration). It is difficult for the authorities to check and to keep under control this phenomenon. The Dublin regulation agreed in 2003 requires potential refugees to be looked after by the member state in which they first arrive. Thus, a financial migrant is not able to use the permissive asylum laws in one country to enter the European Union with the goal of going to another which may offer better opportunities for a job and a social status. The immigration officials have in their sovereignty the Eurodac which is a database of the applicants' fingerprints; this enables them to return asylum shoppers as well as the failed applicants who reapply to the EU country in which they first arrived. It must be accentuated that a common asylum system does not exist in the European Union. A common system should furnish refugees with a. the same integral services on arrival b. the same

method of their claims' assessment and c. the same usage of the common rules so as to grant and withdraw refugee status. In December 2007, Franco Frattini, the EU commissioner responsible for justice policies, claimed that only six out of the twenty seven countries of the Union implemented the EU standards for processing refugee applications: Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Germany, Luxembourg and Romania. The asylum claimants and the refugees have some rights such as the stay and the free movement inside the state they came and they are accepted for protection, the family reunification, the medical care, the education of the adolescent relatives, the right to find a job as well as the right for accommodation. A member state has the right to send a refugee or an asylum claimant to a safe and democratic state which is near to the person's homeland (Nikolakopoulou, 2007).

As far as the circular migration is concerned, it is thought that the adaptation of national immigration and visa regimes to allow for this kind of migration could be a remedy by many sides: labour shortages would be met and workers would return often with money, skills and innovative ideas, avoiding the brain drain. The European leaders bear in mind that a loss of a country's most useful personnel (the skilled one) entails problems for the development of the country, the economical and the social one. The dual citizenship and the more flexible visa regimes should be adopted. The so-called *mobility partnerships* aim at the above goal. This idea was clearly expressed by the EU governments and it is to establish a better cooperation than the past one on illegal immigration with partner countries, in return for such benefits as long-term multi-entry visas for the EU's citizens and fast-tracking returning migrants for new residence permits and work visas. But, the problem to this issue is that the notion of the circular migration is different among the states; most of them want this kind of migration so as to get benefit from the high skilled persons as the competition with America, Australia and Japan is hard! Others consider that the circular migration is a great opportunity to acquire seasonal migrants who desire to do jobs in agriculture, construction of buildings and of course to work at the touristic industry; jobs which the native population usually refuses to do as to their opinion these jobs do have a low social prestige!

In 2004, the European Union accepted twelve new members, namely the eight Central and East European countries plus Cyprus and Malta. In 2007, Bulgaria and Romania entered the European Union. So, the member states are twenty seven. Although this enlargement may seem enormous, a greater one might happen in the nearest future as far as the Balkan states are concerned. People whom countries pertain to the European Union have the right to live in any other member state without the need for visas or residence permits for three months, after which they must be working, studying or be financially independent. After five years the right of residence converts into a permanent condition. If a person is a proven threat to public safety, then he or she can be expelled. The matter of the free movement is seamlessly connected both to free residence and free work, but this is not correct. When somebody has the right to live in any member state, it does not entail his or her right to work, too. An example of this situation is the transitional period of seven years before the existing EU member states open their labour markets to workers from the new entrants. The majority now have no restrictions on workers from those countries that joined the EU in 2004. On the contrary, many countries have maintained restrictions on Bulgaria and Romania with the exceptions to be: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Latvia,

Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden. In 2014, the period of transition will come to end and the restrictions will be able to get valid only in an emergency.

The European economy needs a highly skilled labour so as to cover the important vacancies in engineering and computer technology sectors as well as doctors and business managers. The competition with Canada, Australia and the States is very hard with them to win over Europe as they have more flexible policies for this kind of immigration. The influx of such immigrants constitutes an investment to the development. Africa and Asia undergo the brain drain which culminates in Canada, U.S.A. and Australia, whereas the non skilled persons result in Europe, usually with illegal means. Commissioner Frattini's solution is an EU "blue card", namely a common working visa so as to attract the young and skilled personnel to Europe; they could get a two-year residency in any member state where they have a job offer. The job must be paid at three times the local minimum wage and be guaranteed for at least one year. But countries such France and Germany firmly desire to have the full control over how they let immigrants enter their national soil.

On the other hand, the non-skilled and illegal immigrants are a true headache to the European Community. The returns directive seems to be a problem as this implores that the illegal immigrants could be sent back to transit country and not to their state of origin. Greece, Italy, Spain, UK, France and Germany have great numbers of persons crossing illegally their borders. But, the negotiations about the return of them to their homelands are not successful on the grounds that impoverished countries like Mali or Senegal do not find any reason why they should bear the costs of returning migrants or come to a deal with former colonial masters plus the fear that they might be burdened with large numbers of immigrants from elsewhere. A solution to this problem could be the readmission pacts. When the EU negotiates a readmission agreement, previous bilateral arrangements are superseded. Such agreements have been made with Albania, Hong Kong, Macau, Moldova, Russia, Sri Lanka and Ukraine. Negotiations continue with China, Pakistan and Turkey. Another idea is for the member states to take advantage of post colonial ties and other special relationships by sharing each others' bilateral readmission agreements. So, Holland might return Indonesian illegal immigrants on the behalf of Portugal, in return for a similar facility. France and UK, on the other side, they offer a financial sum to those illegal immigrants who choose to return home voluntarily so as to establish a new life with the money they acquire instead of integrating them to the native population which incidentally is not an easy matter in the European Union as a whole.

It is blatant that each country implements policies which are under their own interest and set the rules, too. For instance, there are countries where the immigrants need to learn the language as well as the traditions and the customs of the destination country in order to achieve the full integration which might culminate in assimilation if the immigrants refuse their home identity and traditions. In some other countries, the immigrants must live at least ten years so as to be considered as integrated; this is the prerequisite! In Greece, the migratory second and third generation does not have the right to be a Greek citizen; it is strange, but it's true! Children whose parents were immigrants of first generation and they attend school from the primary level do not have the chance to be Greeks; they have the identity of their origin country and phenomena of racism are often apparent. Laws that concern the family reunion, residence rights, labour market access, political participation, access to nationality and

antidiscrimination are implemented better in Finland, Sweden, the Western Mediterranean, the Benelux and the United Kingdom than in Denmark, the Baltic Republics, the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Central Europe. Examining some basic facets of the European immigration, it is worth mentioning the region of the Mediterranean. From the Canary Islands to Lesvos and Rhodes the illegal immigration is conducted under the most squalid and non-human conditions which the immigrants undergo in order to “arrive at the best land for them and their children so as to survive, work and improve their lives”. The migratory movements due to the enlargement are greater than the massive illegal ones, but the latter one happened and continues to happen in an unexpected and sudden way finding the services of the humanitarian emergency not ready to deal with this effectively; this is the case for the countries of Europe along the Mediterranean coastline. In addition, some countries, for instance, in Greece the conditions under which the illegal immigrants are held temporarily to the military camps are so squalid that the native population often protests against it; Lesvos island in the eastern Aegean Sea.

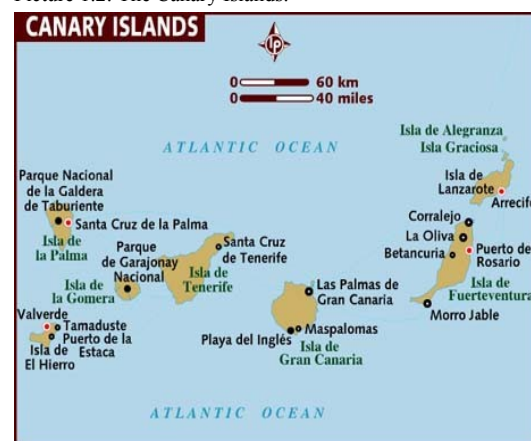
The countries of the South Europe: Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal have in common the illegitimate entrance of thousands of immigrants from the Asian and African coastline of the Mediterranean Sea. Spain has under her sovereignty the Canary Islands which are located in Africa’s west coast. More than 31.000 African migrants reached them in 2006. Fortunately, Spain’s collaboration with Senegal and Morocco is successful enough to succour to the reduction of this illegal migratory influx. Italy has on her sovereignty the small island Lampedusa which is the nearest geographical arrival point in the central Mediterranean for the immigrants stemming from Libya and Tunisia. According to the Italian interior ministry, 178 vessels carrying over 10.000 people arrived in the island in 2006. The facilities for dealing with such humanitarian emergencies are not adequate. Greece is a country with a great coastline which makes her susceptible to the illegal immigration of Iraqi, Afghan and Palestinian refugees via the gateway of her big islands: Lesvos, Chios, Ikaria, Samos and Rhodes. Although the immigrants arrive in these islands of the Eastern Aegean Sea with the purpose to result in France, Germany or in England, it is the country’s problem to take care of them and to take stricter measurements as far as the night watch is concerned. This simultaneously entails that Greece has to spend a lot of money to have the appropriate equipment for these occasions. Frontex succours to the country’s difficult aim.

Picture 1.1: The Canary Islands in their geographical position.



Source: www.google.gr

Picture 1.2: The Canary Islands.



The pictures which follow to the next page depict the Greek Aegean region and the location of the Italian Lampedusa. It is important to have a depiction of the regions which are mentioned above and affect daily the vulnerable European boundaries.

Picture 1.3: The Greek Aegean Region. The eastern big islands are distinctive. Imbros and Tenedos belong to Turkey.



Picture 1.4: The red circle includes the Lampedusa. It is a very small island.



Source of the pictures: www.google.gr

The controls in the European borders are paramount so as to limit the entrance of the illegal immigrants. Most EU countries are part of the Schengen territory where passport checks and border controls have been abolished. On December 21st 2007, the Schengen territory took under its control the Baltic States, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Despite the fact that Iceland and Norway as well as Switzerland do not constitute part of the European Union, they accept to be members of this area, whereas Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania are not yet ready to join the club. On the contrary, Britain and Ireland chose to have the complete control of their borders. Therefore, the EU's common frontier reaches the Balkans, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Turkey.

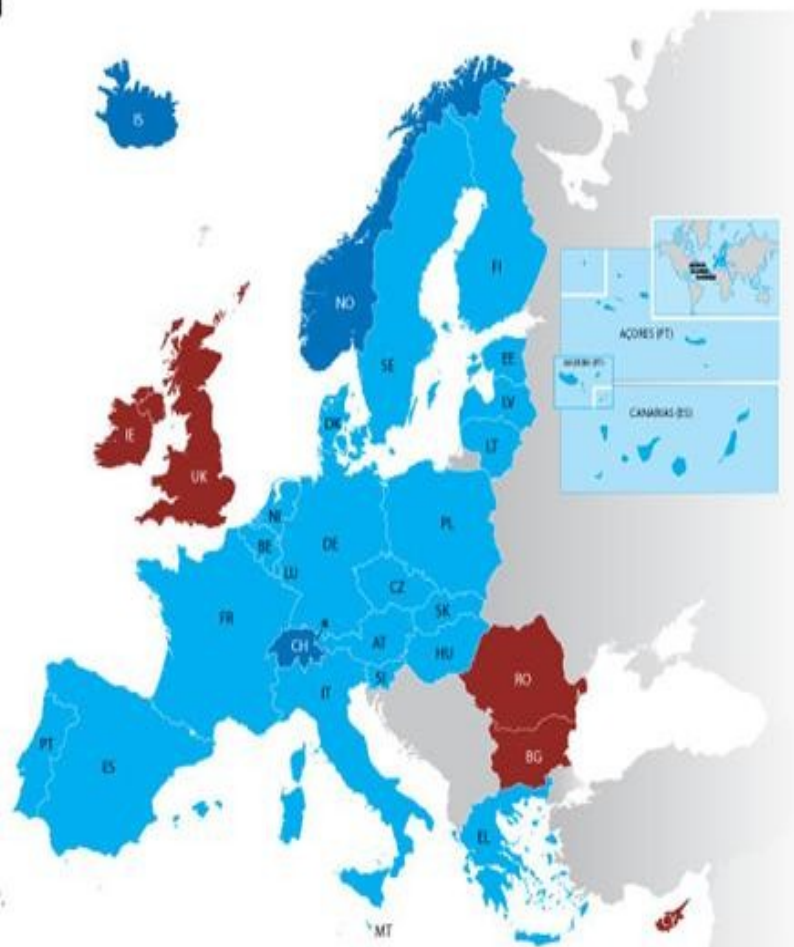
In spite of having common boundaries an entire European Union, the fact is that the illegal immigration increased and, especially, the undesirable legal migration among the EU members from the South Eastern Europe to the North Western Europe. The Schengen Information System is used by the European authorities so as to check and share useful information about the borders. This measurement enables them to collaborate as well as to coordinate common missions, when the situation is integral.

Picture 1.5: The Schengen territory.

Schengen Area as of 1/5 2011

	EU Schengen States
	Non Schengen EU States
	Non-EU Schengen States

AT: Austria	IT: Italy
BE: Belgium	LT: Lithuania
BG: Bulgaria	LU: Luxembourg
CH: Switzerland	LV: Latvia
CY: Cyprus	MT: Malta
CZ: Czech Republic	NL: Netherlands
DE: Germany	NO: Norway
DK: Denmark	PL: Poland
EE: Estonia	PT: Portugal
EL: Greece	RO: Romania
ES: Spain	SE: Sweden
FI: Finland	SI: Slovenia
FR: France	SK: Slovakia
HU: Hungary	UK: United Kingdom
IE: Ireland	
IS: Iceland	



Source: www.europa.eu

After the expansion of the Schengen territory the responsible immigration services have common rules for patrolling their borders and issuing short stay visas. In recent years, digital photographs, fingerprints and eye-scans the so called *biometric data* are incorporated into the new passports and visas. By 2011, all European passports and visas will carry biometric data technology so as to facilitate the immigration officials and the border controls as it happens with the United States of America. In 2008, EU immigration services started a new biometric database called the Visa Information System where the database stores records of all Schengen visas issued by European consulates, making it feasible to cross-check such personal information for the very first time.

The countries which do not constitute part of the Schengen agreement do not have the right to have full access to the above data except for the occasion of confronting the illegal immigration inside their national soil. Furthermore, several member states such as Belgium, Germany and Holland make it easy for the African countries to occupy such credentials via their consulates in their soil where the population can go and concede the biometric data; this process is known as “Biodev” (Brady, 2008). Instead of considering only the immigration, the European leaders bear in mind that they have to organise the rules of the mobility, too. In fact, in 1974 and the former decades, the guest workers as immigrants to the Northern European countries is obvious for the industrial development, whereas after 1974 and the years that ensued the family reunion is the predominant type of migration with the female spouses to immigrate so as to be with their husbands. Nowadays, inside the European Union, the immigration can be replaced by the term of the mobility; a term which indicates the free movement from one geographical region to another for the needs of the labour market, for studies or even spending the years after the retirement. In Spain, the number of the British moving to the country after the age of fifty is increasing, whereas Germany attracts more and more Italians and Spanish young people (mid 20 years old) who chose the country on the grounds that they are able to work at better high skilled jobs. It is the so called *geographical mobility* which includes the internal EU’s population movements as well as the short term trips for studies or tourism.

Having the great opportunity to move, to live and to work in any country pertaining to the European Union, enables a different kind of mobility. Before the creation of the EU this right was the exclusiveness of the great global entrepreneurs who had and still have (in Asia, in Oceania, in South America, in Russia) to enter any country where an annex of their multinational business company is located. So, these persons constitute the global nomads and they are technical elites as well as financial managers and politicians with discretionary powers. On the other side, the asylum seekers and the refugees are being confronted under the conditions of suspicion. It is the capitalistic era which entails the existence of winners and losers which then results into the financial migration by the latter group and the mobility around the global cities by the first group. Despite the fact that many “losers” of the capitalistic system immigrate in countries where they can improve their lifestyle, they usually work at dirty, dangerous and dull jobs where the native population refuses to execute. But, both the immigrants and the native must be treated under the same justice rules and laws on the grounds that all the people are equal and have rights. So, if the immigrants pay their taxes and do not cause any problems, they should be treated the same as the local ones! The point is that the globalisation shapes the new migratory policy by many aspects.

For instance, global tools such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund determine the worldwide rules of the labour market orientation as well as they set the terms for any privatizations and internal organisations of many policies which concern the countries which get loans from them. But, on the other hand, migration is a real pain for these global institutions as it makes it difficult for the new world order to achieve a global governance; the borders control implies that the national soil still plays an important role so as to handle in a better way the numbers of illegal persons and the refugees who enter and cross any state. The situation is shaped in a way where the high skilled personnel move easier than the non skilled one. When the non skilled persons are used as seasonal, temporary, service and low paid workers, then indeed they manage to immigrate not only among the countries' borders, but also among the prefectures' borders of their own country. It is up to the government to create new policies as far as the educational system is concerned so as to have a skilled human force, thus preventing the emigration. A skilled society builds the foundations for a successful development and the financial competitiveness of her country; but the country needs to provide its citizens with the suitable mechanisms and incentives so as not to have at the end the counterproductive phenomenon which is the brain drain.

The brain drain phenomenon furnishes the first world countries with high skilled persons as the immigrants who belong to this migratory group choose to leave, for example, Nigeria or Congo as the Great Britain or the United States of America offer both great occupational opportunities and they guarantee a safe work place. Global cities' governments are very open to the settlement in their soil of the headquarters of the multinational companies as they constitute a magnet for the high skilled personnel around the world which entails the eternal maintenance of the inequalities between the poor and the rich countries of this planet! Plus the fact that these inequalities are the motives for the economical immigration as well as the asylum seekers and the refugees. In the poor countries of Africa and in the Middle East the civil wars and the disputes over the natural resources and the basic food are often conditions which coerce the residents to emigrate from their countries of origin. They pay large amounts of money to illegal persons who promise them a better life in Greece, in Germany, in Italy, in Canada or in Australia. Some of the illegal immigrants never manage to arrive at their final country of residence (destination).

Even when they manage they are treated with sordid behaviour by the official authorities of the country they enter. But, in Greece, there are legitimate immigrants from Nigeria where their children having attended all the sectors of the country's educational system, they still do not get the citizenship. The *jus sanguinis* is the predominant way of somebody to acquire or not the Hellenic citizenship. Such people work and live during their whole life. Although the migratory policy is very strict inside the first world, the favourable regime of the mobility for the elites around the planet is a fact. Elites have as well to obey to the national laws of the country they enter. A multinational enterprise could buy a part of a global city's district and have it under its own competence. It is not feasible to outthink the fact that they are being restrained by the political authorities as well as the institutions to act in that way. The nation state or better the state nation under its official constitution is responsible for the transformation of its land into a territory, the characterization of its skilled people as labour markets and the associations as well as the groups as societies. Bill Jordan and Franck Düvell (2003) accentuated that: "the moral claims of equality under liberal democracy demand a balance between mobility as a means of permeating enclaves

(districts, occupations, organizations) based on power and privilege (of class, gender or ethnicity) and mobility as a means of creating alternative enclaves of wealth, security and exploitation. If the rich are able to find space and social structures from which they can exclude the poor and if they can set the terms of their relationships with them, then geographical mobility can block social mobility and local self-rule can prevent equal citizenship”.

As far as the European citizenship is concerned, any person who holds the nationality of a member state is automatically recognised as a whole European inhabitant. The person holds simultaneously the national identity! According to the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union the EU citizens have some rights such as the following: a. to move and reside freely within the EU b. vote for and stand as a candidate in European Parliament and municipal elections c. be protected by the diplomatic and consular authorities of any other member state and d. have the chance to petition the European Parliament and complain to the European Ombudsman. In addition to the above, the EU citizens have also the right to contact and receive a response from any European institution in one of the EU’s official languages. Also, they have the right to have access in documents under certain conditions which have to do with the European Parliament, Commission and Council.

As it is specified in a Commission directive from 2004, EU citizens can reside on the territory of another EU country up to three months without any conditions other than the necessity to occupy the national identity or the passport. In order to reside more than three months, citizens are required to meet certain conditions depending on their status (for instance, worker or student) as well as to compromise with particular administrative formalities. If the EU citizens complete five years of residence in another member state, then they can pounce at the opportunity to acquire the right to permanent residence. The family members of EU citizens have also the right to join or to accompany them in a member state country under certain conditions. The European institutions and particularly the directive 2004/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council clarify what the term “family member” stands for.

For the European Union, the family member means the spouse; the partner with whom the Union citizen has contracted a registered partnership, on the basis of the legislation of a member state; if the legislation of the host member state treats registered partnerships as equivalent to marriage and in accordance with the conditions laid down in the relevant legislation of the host member state; the direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants and those of the spouse or partner as defined previously. On the other side, the European Union accentuates that the “host member state” means the member state to which a Union citizen moves in order to exercise his or her right of free movement and residence. The European citizens have electoral rights, as well. The electoral rights concern the municipal as well as the European elections. According to an EU directive from 1994, there are two exceptions to the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections: an EU country may stipulate that the office of elected head of the executive body of a basic local government unit can only be held by its own nationals. Secondly, an EU country may require an additional period of residence in order for an EU citizen to take part in local elections, especially if more than 20% of the eligible voting population are non-nationals. Besides the right to the municipal elections, there is the right to the European elections which incidentally undergoes limitations according to

an EU directive from 1993 where a citizen cannot vote in more than one country in the same European elections as well as there is again the matter of the residence which determines if an EU citizen will apply for a candidate for the elections. Each EU country decides on the procedures of its election, but there are common principles that govern elections to the European Parliament. The members of the European Parliament are elected on the basis of proportional representation, by direct universal suffrage, and by a free and secret ballot. The Court of Justice confirmed that it is up to EU countries to regulate aspects of European Parliament electoral process not done at EU level. However, EU law must be respected as well as its general principles; notably equality of treatment and non-discrimination, but also democracy and main rights! The recent European Parliament elections were held in June 2009.

The democratic regime of the European Union allows each citizen to express his or her opinions freely as well as to express any complaints he or she might have. A petition to the European Parliament a complaint to the European Ombudsman are rights that concern directly the citizen and the relationships between him or her with the national member state. Petitions are a valuable means of enabling individuals to obtain an official hearing by the European institutions, establishing a direct link between them and their elected representatives. It also brings to the limelight the infringements or the wrong implementation of the EU legislation so that action can be taken to reconsider any flaws of the European regulations. European citizens can also refer to the Ombudsman as it was mentioned above, in any case of maladministration by the EU institutions or bodies, with the exception of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance acting in their judicial role, directly affecting them.

The right of petition was created so as to provide the EU citizens and residents with a simple way of contacting the institutions with a request or complaint. This right is conferred by the European citizenship. A petition must relate to a subject falling within the sphere of activity of the EU and concern the petitioner directly. If this is not the case, then the complaint is declared ineligible. On the contrary, if it is valid, then it can take the form of *a request arising from a general need*, for example the protection of a cultural monument. Furthermore, it may have the type of *an individual grievance*, such as the recognition of family allowance rights. Finally, it may have the form of *an application to the European Parliament* to take a position on a matter of public interest, like human rights. A petition may be written or submitted online and there is not a specific format of making it, certain requirements must be done such as the following which must be included by the petitioner: *name, nationality, subject, address and signature, written in an EU official language*. After that, petitions are sent to the Committee on Petitions of the European Parliament and processed as follows: the European Parliament committee examines the admissibility of the petition. It may declare it inadmissible and therefore inform the petitioner of why this was the case and of any other action he or she may take. If the petition does have the official type mentioned above then there is an entire procedure that is followed by the European mechanisms so as to result in any solutions which concern the matter or the matters of the petition. In the first place, the European Parliament on Petitions may put a question to the Ombudsman or ask the European Commission for information or its perception on the matter raised. It sometimes consults other parliamentary committees, especially in cases where a change in the law has been requested. It may also hold hearings or carry out fact-finding missions so as to delineate and depict the matter which is under the petition.

The petition is then put on the agenda for a committee meeting to which the European Commission is invited. At the meeting the European Commission makes an oral statement and comments on its written reply to the issues that have been raised. Inside the European Commission the Secretary General is responsible for coordination with the European Parliament and each Directorate General deals with the substance of the complaint by preparing the draft contribution for the European Commission. The Directorate General Justice, in particular, deals with complaints related to basic rights, EU citizenship aspects and even more. Where there is a special case requiring individual treatment, the European Commission may contact the appropriate authorities, including the permanent representative of the EU country concerned. This often settles the matter.

In the opposite case, where there is a matter of general importance, for instance, if the European Commission finds that an EU law has been infringed, it may take the chance to ask the EU country concerned to submit its observations and, possibly, initiate infringement proceedings. Finally the petitioner will receive a reply setting out the action that has been taken. Over the years, the Committee on Petitions of the European Parliament and the European Ombudsman have established a successful *modus vivendi* referring matters to each other where suitable. A posteriori scrutiny by the Committee on Petitions and the Ombudsman under EU law provides further guarantee that citizens are given a hearing and their legitimate rights are protected.

On the other side, the right to ask for help to the European Ombudsman is of the main ones. It is an institution which was established by the Maastricht Treaty. Anyone living in an EU country, whether as a European citizen or as a resident, or any legal entity having its registered office in an EU country may complain about an act of bad administration by an EU institution or a body, with the exception of the court of Justice and the court of First Instance. Such an act could be: *an administrative irregularity, unfairness or discrimination; an abuse of power; a lack or refusal of information; an unnecessary delay*. The right to complain is enshrined in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The European Ombudsman cannot deal with complaints related to national, regional or local administrations. Equally, he cannot look into matters that are before a court or that have been settled by a court.

Unlike in the case of petitioning the European Parliament, the citizen does not have to be personally affected by the issue to complain to the European Ombudsman. However, the complaint must be made within two years of the citizen having discovered the relevant facts and he or she must have contact with the institution concerned; the complaints can be sent by mail or e-mail. The complaints can be sent directly to the Ombudsman or through a member of the European Parliament. The complainant must identify himself or herself and state the subject, as well. However, the complainant can request for the confidential status of the situation. By his side, the Ombudsman takes the initiative to act immediately when the complaint is justifiable. So, he refers the matter to the institution concerned, conducts an investigation as well as he seeks for a solution so as to redress the problem. In addition, if it is mandatory, he drafts recommendations that the institution concerned is required to reply in detail within three months. The Ombudsman's activities derive from a decision of the European Parliament of 9 March 1994, amended on 14 March 2002 and 18 June 2008. The European Ombudsman is appointed by the European Parliament to which he reports annually about the cases he is responsible for.

Furthermore, the European citizens have the right for the consular protection when they are outside the European Union. When an EU citizen is in a country which is not a member state and simultaneously there is no embassy of his or her own country, then he or she is entitled to request the consular protection of any other EU country under the same conditions as the nationals of that country. Moreover, measures are being taken to further reinforce consular protection for EU citizens. When the citizen seeks such help, he or she must produce a passport or identity card as proof of nationality. If these documents have been stolen or lost, the embassy may accept any other proof.

Diplomatic and consular representations giving protection have to treat a person seeking help as if he or she were a national of the EU country they represent. The protection that is offered by the embassies or the consulates of the EU countries includes: 1. assistance in cases of death 2. assistance in cases of serious accident or illness 3. assistance in cases of arrest or detention 4. assistance to victims of violent crime and 5. the relief and repatriation of distressed Union citizens. On March 2011 the European Commission published a communication on consular protection which takes stock of the action plan 2007-2009 and presents future measures for coming years. The Commission also launched a website on consular protection for the citizen which will contain all useful information as well as the contact details of EU countries consulates/embassies in countries outside the EU. Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, this protection is conferred by articles 20 and 23 of the Treaty on the functioning of the EU. This right is also enshrined in article 46 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

In November 2006, the European Commission adopted a Green Paper on diplomatic and consular protection of EU citizens in third countries which set out ideas to be considered for strengthening this right of EU citizens (www.europa.eu). All the above rights delineate the entirely new face of the European Union since the Treaty of Maastricht. The general aim to create a Eurostate with common policies and full of perspectives of mobility such as the labour market and the studies (Erasmus) inside the Union as well as the effort to result in a migratory policy which can be viable and implemental are the facets of a Union which is still under creation and evolution as far as the institutions are concerned. However, the common migratory policy is still under construction and it is a field of disagreements among the member states. Nevertheless, the multifarious differences of the countries and the great variety of the languages did not and they do not constitute a hindrance for the twenty seven peoples to unify and live peacefully. On the contrary, the immanent financial crisis has brought these peoples together in order to protest against the upcoming economical tyranny which is reinforced by their corrupt national governments. The immigrants cannot both be content with the policies of this Europeanization on the grounds that policies of the migratory regime do concern them and sometimes set the restrictions they have to obey. Despite the fact that the European Union is full of mixed identities, there are no conflicts among them except the condition of the discrimination and blatant show of racism. On the other side, when the European and non European identities coexist in a peaceful way to the European Continent, then there could be three configurations summing up the ways that these identities are able to work. These identities have to do more with the national ones than the regional ones. They are based on the linguistic non similarity as well as on the differences of the national customs and traditions.

In the first place, there are the *nested identities* which in a simple and explicit way are those which manage to combine all the possible identities a European citizen might have. For instance, a Greek teacher who works in England; he feels simultaneously that his citizenship includes the Greek, the English, the British and the European, as well. Secondly, there are the *cross-cutting identities* which imply that some members of a national group, for example the Italians, also feel that they pertain to another group; for instance a religious one such as the Catholics. The latter group, on the other hand, does identify itself with professional identities like the doctors rather than the Italianness. By this way there is jeopardy where the term European citizen might depend on the professional or the religious status of the persons. Furthermore, there are the *separate identities* where they concern the person as a human being. There is a Greek, for instance, who can hold two or more identities without confronting any problems, but there is no group that shares these identities. So let us imagine that the Greek person is a teacher whose friends might be either Greeks or doctors, but never both of them. Therefore, there is no cross-cutting group of Greek teachers. If the European identity took the above form, it would not overlap with national identities (Rother and Nebe, 2009). In spite of the all the above possible identities which might coexist inside the European Union's territory, there are immigrants who at times of great upheaval wonder if they have been integrated to the native population or if they still belong to their country of origin. If they choose the part of the country of residence, then the immigrants have to follow particular actions which stem from the natives' initiatives. In addition to this, they have to get adapted and shape a new identity for themselves, if from this unrest the winners are the natives. This procedure of adaptation and redefinition is the so-called *psychological acculturation* (Graves, 1967). A distinction to this has been drawn between two types of adaptive outcomes, *psychological and socio-cultural*. The first one refers to a set of internal psychological outcomes, including good mental health and the achievement of personal satisfaction in the new cultural context; the latter refers to a set of external psychological outcomes which link individuals to their new context and means the acquisition of the suitable social skills and behaviours needed to carry out daily activities well (Ward and Kennedy, 1993).

An immigrant can maintain his or her territorial identity or adopt his or her new one that is the country's identity of residence. On the other hand, an immigrant can keep both identities, but in case he or she chooses only one, then there is a great possibility to get integrated or marginalised. The following table from Rother and Nebe (2009) delineates successfully all these feasible identities in accordance with the dilemma for the immigrant to keep one identity or combine both of them.

Table 1.1: Four ideal types of immigrant identities.

		Are the cultural characteristics and identities of the country of origin maintained?	
		Yes	No
Are the cultural characteristics and identities of the country of residence taken on?	Yes	Hybridization: <i>Bi-cultural identities</i>	Assimilation: <i>COR identity only</i>
	No	Segregation: <i>COO identity only</i>	Marginalization: <i>Loss of identity</i>

The *hybridization* means that the immigrant maintains his country's customs and traditions, but also gets acquainted with the new customs of the country of residence; if the latter does not happen, then he is segregated from the local community and if the first does not survive, then the immigrant gets assimilated to the local people. But, if he or she does not keep any identity, then he or she becomes marginalized. In the above and the following table, the COO stands for the country of the origin and the COR stands for the country of residence.

The above categories take into consideration only the fact that there are only two identities for the immigrant, the national and the European identities. The second table which follows enables us to bear in mind the fact that many immigrants do stem from Africa and Asia (the former colonial territories) and settle in a European state; thus, they have the chance to mobilize themselves inside the member states of the EU. But, do they feel Europeans? Or do they feel Africans or Asians? So which categories arise commensurately with the possibility of these immigrants to have or not attached the Europeaness? Such questions get answered with the following table (Rother and Nebe, 2009).

Table 1.2: Eight identity outcomes of internal migration in the European Union.

	COO + COR attached	COO not attached + COR attached	COO attached + COR not attached	COO + COR not attached
EU attached	Integrating European	Assimilating European	Self-segregating European	Self- marginalising European
Not EU attached	Integrating non-European	Assimilating non-European	Self-segregating non-European	Self- marginalising non-European

Commenting the above table, when an immigrant does not come from a country pertaining to the European Union (EU not attached), then he or she can belong to the group of the integrated, assimilated, self-segregated or marginalised. The immigrant can only be to one of these four categories again with the criteria being the same as in the table 1.1, namely: identity of country of origin maintained or not, identity of country of residence maintained or not, both identities attached or no identity attached.

The main point is to understand that it is up to the immigrant to decide whether he or she will be integrated or marginalized. It seamlessly depends on the factors which coerce a person to abandon his or her homeland. If the factors are not coercive such as a war or a calamity, then the migration might occur due to economical criteria like the high rates of unemployment. The immigrants often leave their own friends and the entire family so as to improve their lives, but at most cases only to retain the basic things such as a better accommodation and a job with better money to gain so as to send some of them to the family in the homeland. If the immigrant speaks the language of the country of destination, then is easier to find new friends and be gregarious; factors which entail the integration or assimilation of the immigrant in the local-national community. Therefore the strength and the desire for migration depend on the needs of the individual, the constraints upon him or her as well as the level of

dissatisfaction with his or her home location. However, the influx of great numbers of immigrants affects the society of the destination country. The cultural homogeneity is under the danger to change dramatically and the immigrants might take the jobs from the natives causing the unemployment to the local community. On the other side, when the immigrants have to face the racism and the discrimination as well as the financial exploitation by the locals, then facets of delinquency are possible to appear such as the burglaries and the assassinations for their survival. Some countries, such as Australia firmly seek for the highly skilled workers. In countries like Greece, the Albanians did not take any jobs, but, on the contrary, they occupied vacancies in agriculture and in the construction industry; jobs which the native Greeks refuse to execute on the grounds that these jobs are of very low societal prestige. The relationships among the immigrants and the locals have to be the best in order to avoid the outbreak of any unrest. The opposite phenomenon is the creation of an isolated migratory society like the ghettos in USA. The best way to retain the coexistence is to accept the multifarious cultural face of all the countries worldwide, because migration and mobility happen and will continue to happen in a planet where the state nations and the nation states cooperate to create global governance and of course the distances among the countries are being annihilated via the evolution of the means of transports.

Thus, it is better for the immigrants to achieve a grade of assimilation which might facilitate them to their aims. The assimilation of the migrant into the receiving community involves three interrelated processes: acculturation, adjustment and the participation. The *acculturation* is the acquisition and learning by the migrant of ways of behaviour (including roles, habits, attitudes, values, knowledge) of the receiving society. The *adjustment* is the manner in which the migrant is able to perform his roles in the various spheres of activity in which he participates. The *participation* deals with how many and in which roles the migrant is performing within the institutions, social groups and other sections of the host community (Lewis, 1982).

However, according to Duncan the assimilation process involves at least three types of generations: the *first generation* is the group of immigrants who assimilate completely, the overwhelming majority adopt only a limited number of the host society's social and economic values, and they form ethnic groups to maintain their original culture. The *bridge generation* preserves the original culture at home as a result of parental pressure and has the chance to acquire the host culture outside the home, so they shape a mixed set of values and a dual culture. Finally, the *assimilated generation* adopts all the values and the host culture under the pressure from the host society. The assimilation of the immigrants has also to do with the laws and rules established by the host government and the programmes they create so as to handle the immigrants. Programmes such as special schools to learn the host language and the traditions facilitate the immigrants to embrace the new society. In addition, the immigrants choose the countries where their national community has a development in the area and perhaps they have some friends or family members. So, in other words, it is easier for them to get acquainted with the brand new ambience as well as to maintain their customs rather than have to confront the difficulties of their entry to a new country. The immanent national communities play an important role for the decision to migrate. The immigrants take for granted that their national citizens in their country of destination or perhaps any relatives will help to stand to the new

environment. Thus, in such cases the national communities and the international nets which they create, determine considerably the migration influxes in a country. In this chapter, an attempt to delineate the salient facets of the migratory policy which is being shaped inside the European Union was made. We should bear in mind that the movement of peoples is an ancient phenomenon due to calamities, wars or the motive for the life's improvement. During the last two decades of the former century the term "mobility" appeared so as to characterize the possibility and the right to leave a country and to immigrate to another one, usually for a job or studies. The federal regime of the United States of America allows its legal citizens to such movements among the fifty states. On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, the European Union tries to be converted into the United States of Europe with federal governance and common institutions, but it is still far away from this type of governance. For example, the Schengen Treaty which allows the free mobility of the EU citizens among the member states is not implemented by all the EU states; Ireland, Great Britain, Romania and Bulgaria do not participate in this treaty. However, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland do constitute states of the Schengen Treaty, but not of the European Union. The free mobility of the highly skilled work force is more desirable than the one of the low skilled work force. The regime of the Europe has changed many times since the end of the World War 2. The vicissitude from a destroyed and divided Europe into a united and industrial as well as financial power on the advent of the twenty first century has happened by the immigrants. The immigrants as guest workers rebuilt Europe and, of course, nowadays the skilled people via the mobility and the freedoms which this entails inside the EU contribute to the development as well as the evolution of the upcoming Eurostate. However, the antagonism with Canada, USA, Australia and Japan is difficult due to the fact that these countries manage to attract more and more highly skilled people via the prerogatives they offer and via their practicable migratory policy.

Furthermore, Europe's difficulty to implement a viable migratory policy is on the grounds that there are a great number of illegitimate migrants due to the vulnerability of the borders. The Aegean Region in Greece, Spain and Italy have to face and handle many thousands of illegal immigrants annually. Frontex tries to protect the common European borders in such susceptible regions to clandestine migration. On the other hand, the perspectives of mobility are blatant and the European citizens have the great opportunity to work, to organise their lives and to act freely under the legal means of the country they choose. The subject of this assignment is the new influx of the Greeks in Hamburg of Germany. Greece is a country with great experience as far as the emigration of its citizens in Canada, Australia and USA is concerned; in fact all over the world! It is interesting to detect the reasons of such emigration, especially in Germany where many Greeks have been working as guest workers and nowadays via the nets and the communities a new influx inside the country is feasible and happens through the right of the free mobility and the facilitation Euro currency entails. Before analysing the data of their questionnaires, a chapter about the general German migratory policy follows which not only delineates briefly the migratory regime, but also describes the presence of the Greeks in the country totally since the second half of the twentieth century. Finally, the writer of this assignment presents the Greeks of Hamburg via the presentation and the analysis of the questionnaires which were answered by the ten New Greeks who immigrated in Hamburg. After that, a chapter of the conclusions follows where the investigatory questions are answered follows.

Chapter Two:
*The German migratory regime and a general reference of
the Greek immigration inside the country*

Germany is a federal parliamentary republic in Europe and consists of sixteen states, whereas the capital and the largest city is Berlin. It covers an area of 357,021 km² and has a largely temperate seasonal climate. The country is located in Western and Central Europe, bordering Denmark in the north, Poland and Czech Republic in the east, Austria and Switzerland in the south, France and Luxemburg in the south-west, and Belgium and Holland in the north-west. These were some geographical elements of the country. As far as the immigration to this country is concerned, there is a recent acknowledgement of the Germans that they do really comprise a country of great immigration. Germany was mainly a country of emigration in the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. However, since the mid-1950's the recruitment of guest workers, the influx of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe and the states of the former Soviet Union as well as the reception of the asylum seekers converted Germany into an immigration region. One of the biggest immigration waves to Germany started at the 1960's.

The Western-German government signed bilateral recruitment agreements with Italy in 1955, Spain and Greece in 1960, Turkey in 1961, Morocco in 1963, Portugal in 1964, Tunisia in 1965 and Yugoslavia in 1968. These agreements allowed the recruitment of the so called: "Gastarbeiters" to work in the industrial sector for jobs that did not require skilled work force (www.europa.eu). Children born to guest workers received the right to reside in Germany, but were not granted citizenship; this was known as the "Aufenthaltsberechtigung" which is the right to reside. Between 1945 and 1949, around twelve million displaced persons and refugees entered the territories of East and West Germany. From the foundation of the German Democratic Republic in 1949 until the Berlin Wall was built in 1961, 3.8 people relocated from the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany. After the fall of the Berlin Wall and the German reunification in 1990, populations remaining in East Germany who stem from guest workers still have to face deportation, premature discontinuation of residence and work permits as well as open discrimination in the work place. Due to the fact that this European financial giant country attracts more and more immigrants so as to work and improve their lives, the federal government has adopted an immigration policy. A policy which includes, on the one hand, new immigration categories with prerogatives so as to attract highly skilled professionals and scientists for the German labour market; on the other hand, restrictions and particular laws allow the labour market to remain closed for the unskilled workers, at most times. After deciding in 1973 to end the recruitment of the guest workers, the country has received approximately three million immigrants, most of them ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe. The difficulties encountered to integrate second generation immigrants, mostly of Turkish origin, the widespread fear of radical Islam and the protection of a privileged job market and of the fiscal health of the welfare state have made Germany one of Europe's most reluctant states to accept immigration and, thus, contributing to the creation as well as the adaptation of a common European migratory policy. Also, France with Germany still has similarities to this issue and together make it hard for the European Union to establish a viable migratory policy.

In the first place, a historical viewpoint of the migratory movements is going to be presented and, secondly, a general perception of the German migratory regime is following. As far as the immigration in the country is concerned, we should bear in mind the era after the World War 2, especially during the years 1945 and 1949 where German refugees and people displaced by the war went to the western occupied zones, while some others went to Soviet-occupied East Germany. The establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the German Democratic Republic in 1949 led to mass migration from East to West Germany. The Berlin Wall was erected in 1961 and among these years (1949 to 1961) several million people conducted an internal migration from eastern to western Germany, thus making the West Germany to exploit its domestic work force completely, but there was a need for more unskilled workers. Thus, the recruitment of guest workers began as it was mentioned in the previous page. The evolution of this special type of immigration was not the desirable one for the German society who considered those immigrants to be temporary and thought that they would leave when they would become useless. On the contrary, despite the fact that in 1973 the agreements among Germany and the countries of the guest workers ended, many of them converted Germany into their new homeland.

From 1973 to 1988 the type of the German immigration changed. Family members of guest workers, asylum seekers usually from Asia as well as ethnic Germans from Poland and Romania constitute the immigrants of the state. The problem these people had to face was the German society itself! Immigrants often lived in poor slums and they tried to maintain their own ethnic traditions. The second generation had problems, too; their limited educational success, the difficulties to have access to skilled work and the restrictive naturalisation policies. Such failure to integrate immigrants is really one of the many factors which entailed the creation of the parallel societies. On the other hand, ethnic German immigrants received German nationality immediately, often without speaking the language, whereas for second generation immigrants of other origins naturalisation was not an easy process irrespective of the fact that their parents were paying taxes and social security for decades as well as the fact that they were speaking the German language (Cyrus, 2009). Nowadays, according to the Federal Statistical Office of Germany, the biggest national groups of immigrants without possessing the German citizenship are the Turks (1,764,000), the Italians (541,000), the Serbs (297,000), the Poles (327,000) and the Greeks (310,000). If we take these numbers into global consideration, then we can understand that it is an old migrant population. One in five foreigners is German-born, many of them have been residents for at least eight years and some others of them have a permanent residency permit.

However, despite these large numbers, it is not an easy situation for politicians and society to accept that their country, Germany, is a country of immigration. In fact, the government kept denying it until the late 1990s. In general, immigration policy in Germany is characterised by continuity more than by any change. The protection of the internal labour market to prevent competition between German and foreign workers, to maintain high salaries and good working conditions, and the defence of the welfare state are the policy's main priorities. Germany has traditionally an opponent of any attempt to diminish the country's sovereignty about the immigration matter. Before describing the current migratory situation in Germany and especially the spatial distribution of the Greeks in the country, a felicitous reference to salient German migratory laws and reforms does follow.

In the article 16a paragraph one of the German basic law, there is the right to seek for asylum to those who are being politically persecuted. Foreigners who are threatened with political persecution, but who do not have the right to have asylum, are granted refugee protection in accordance with the United Nations Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees (Geneva Refugee Convention). Thus, the residence act provides comprehensive regulations for asylum seekers and refugees, e.g. for issuing residence permits to asylum seekers and for subsidiary protection (outlined in section 25(1), and section 60(2), (3), (5) and (7) residence act). The asylum seekers' benefits act forms the legal basis for providing support to asylum seekers and other foreigners not entitled to be granted a permanent residence, such as those given temporary leave to remain (toleration) or foreigners who are granted residence in accordance with international law, on humanitarian grounds or in order to uphold political interests of the Federal Republic of Germany (Asylum Procedure Act, version published on 2 September 2008 in Federal Law Gazette I, p.1798 which is last amended by Article 18 of the Law of 17 December 2008, Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2586).

The Aliens Act first started at South Africa in order to curtail the Jewish immigration to the country in 1937. In Germany, the focus of the Aliens Acts of 1965 and 1990 was to secure public safety and order. The act to control and restrict immigration and to regulate the residence and integration of EU citizens and foreigners (Immigration Act), most parts of which were enacted on 1 January 2005, indicates an improvement to the foreigners' law. But, the matter of issuing residence titles only for specific purposes was maintained from the Aliens Acts. Furthermore to the above, the Residence Act which is a piece of the Immigration Act retains the rights of the entry, residence and employment of citizens of third countries. It sets the legal minimum aim of federal services to promote integration, focusing on language courses. The initial entry of third country nationals with a subsequent short term stay is handled by the Schengen Convention or the Schengen Borders Code. The core legal basis for the administration of authoritative data on foreigners is the Act on the Central Aliens Register (2 September 1994, Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2265 which is last amended by Article 2 of the Law of 26 February 2008, Federal Law Gazette I, p. 215).

On the other side, the reform of Germany's citizenship law in 2000 was an important step so as to make naturalisation more integrative than it was in the past. Since the year 2000, children born with at least one parent living in Germany for a minimum of four years and with a permanent residence permit automatically receive the German citizenship. They also have the right to receive the nationality of their parents which means that *ius soli* and *ius sanguinis* are applied simultaneously. The new citizenship establishes the so called option model which allows children born to Germany to occupy double nationality, but obligates them to choose one of them among the ages of eighteen and twenty three. Analytically, in the first place, there is the German citizenship based on the *place of birth* as it was mentioned above. Secondly, there is the German citizenship by *descent* which includes the below essential prerequisites: a child born in matrimony whose father or mother is a citizen of Germany; a child born out of marriage whose father is stateless or unknown and whose mother is a citizen of Germany; a child born out of wedlock to a foreign woman and a German father will be granted German citizenship upon the recognition of the child by the German father. Thirdly, there is the German citizenship by naturalisation where the eight years residence in the country is a requirement and much more which are in the next page.

The responsible bodies for conducting the naturalisation process for foreigners living in Germany are the naturalisation authorities of the Länder. The following conditions apply for a legal claim to be naturalised:

1. unlimited settlement permit or temporary residence permit and legal ordinary residence in Germany for at least eight years;
2. ability to ensure his or her own subsistence and the subsistence of his or her dependents;
3. no sentences for unlawful acts;
4. acknowledgement of the free democratic constitutional system of the German Basic Law;
5. renunciation or loss of the current citizenship with several legal exceptions applying;
6. sufficient German language proficiency which implies the completion of an integration course which contemporaneously evidences the requisite B1 language proficiency which entails the reduction of the residence period to seven years or even to six years if a language proficiency above of the B1 level is achieved;
7. knowledge of the German legal system, social order and of German living conditions as evidenced with a newly introduced naturalisation test on first September 2008.

Naturalisation courses can be offered for preparatory purposes within the Länder's responsibility. However, the Länder may delegate implementation to local non governmental or semi public service providers. The jurisdictions so as to develop the curriculum and the standards for examination lie with the Federal Ministry of the Interior which has assigned this responsibility to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. Finally, there is a fourth type of the German citizenship; the right for a person to occupy dual citizenship only in the following exceptions. German citizens abroad who acquire another citizenship can forego the automatic forfeiture of their German citizenship by obtaining a decree from the German authorities permitting them to retain their German citizenship. However, after January 2000, dual citizenship is allowed until the age of twenty three. On the contrary, the loss of the German citizenship can be voluntary or integral. In the first case, the law allows the Germans to petition for a release from the German citizenship if they have applied for the acquisition of foreign citizenship and the authorities of the foreign state have decided that they will be naturalized. Petitions may be directed to the federal government in Germany or the nearest German embassy. In the latter situation, an undesirable loss of the citizenship occurs in an automatic way by the German authorities when a foreign citizenship is acquired without having received a decree from Germany¹. German citizenship was taken up by 124,566 people in 2006, most of them Turks. Also, in 2000 migratory reforms for the Green Card programme arises. The purpose is to attract foreign IT experts which incidentally offered residence and work permits for five years to up to 20,000 third country nationals. A prerequisite was a degree in information or communication technologies or a minimum income of 51,000 euros annually before tax guaranteed by the employing company. In addition, the Green Card provided work permits for spouses after a one year stay in Germany. India and Eastern Europe nationals applied for this card between 2000 and 2003, at most times!

¹ <http://www.immigrationcitizenship.eu/2005/12/german-citizenship.html>

The demand for information technology experts and the report prepared in 2001 by a commission appointed by the Interior Ministry stated once again since 1973 that there was a need for foreign people to resolve some of Germany's structural demographic problems. In 2002, a programme to recruit foreign nurses so as to help the old part of the German population confirmed the above conclusion of the commission. Thus, the red-green government prepared a draft of an immigration law in order to overhaul the 1990 foreigner's law. It took five years so as to shape the final frame of this law which finally was approved in 2004 under the title: "Law for managing and containing immigration and for the regulation of residence and integration of EU citizens and foreigners". It came into force in January 2005! Some reforms were introduced in 2005 and 2007 to implement European directives on residence and asylum, to combat forced and fictitious marriages, to facilitate the immigration of company founders and to foster the integration of legal immigrants. Anyway, the law was accepting that immigration is not a temporary phenomenon and the country should be open to embrace unskilled workers. The reform was an issue of centralising and standardising a number of laws and administrative rules in the new residence law, paving the way to a considerable reduction in the types of residence permit, and establishing regulations for work related immigration. However, it hardly encouraged new forms of access to the German labour market, but on the other side it made it easier for students to obtain residence permits if they wanted to stay and work in Germany after the end of their studies. Moreover, mandatory courses on German culture and language were made so as to retain the integration of the new immigrants plus the fact that new measurements for the refugees were taken. In addition, the law authorised the governments of the Länder to create commissions in order to request residence permit for those who would otherwise be deported. Furthermore, the security concerns have caused deportation rules to be tightened and added human trafficking as the main reason for deportation (Cyrus and Vogel, 2005).

The legitimate regulation of access to the German labour market for the citizens of the new European Union member states as well as for the third country nationals is relied on two premises. In the first place, there is the priority of German workers, thus is explicit that the labour immigration is desirable when there is a lack of Germans. A permanent residence and work permit has been included in the 2004 law for the highly skilled workers. The avoidance of any type of dumping is the second premise; for example the work related immigration must not culminate in lower wages or reduced work and social conditions. A demand for workers in agriculture, cleaning, gastronomy and domestic care as well as a need for skilled professionals in information technology and telecommunications do exist in Germany. As far as the first type of jobs mentioned above, bilateral agreements have been signed during the 1990 decade with some central and eastern European countries making the circular migration a fact, as the majority of the immigrants stayed in Germany for a few months working in these seasonal jobs (like harvesting and tourism). After that period of time they were returning to their homelands and subsequently were moving back to Germany again for a few months. After the above brief description of the current regime in the German territory as far as the immigration is concerned, statistics on the miscellaneous migrant groups in Germany do follow. These statistics are taken directly from the research project of Jan Schneider which was published in 2009 and was financed by the European Commission. The foreign population in Germany was approximately seven million people in 2007. Many of them stem from the EU states, but the majority of them comes from regions far away from the European territory.

Some of the most basic categories of the immigrant groups in Germany which come from third countries are the following. In the first place, there is the category of the *spouses or family members' reunification*. In 2002, the number of visas issued for this purpose stood at 85,000, whereas in 2008 it was 39,717. This fact might have occurred due to the reason that since the EU accession procedures have been simplified on the grounds of the free movements among the twenty seven member states, especially the new ones after the enlargements of 2004 and 2007 which automatically terminates the need for visa. In 2007, according to the statistics of the Central Aliens Register, family reunion accounted for approximately 29% of Germany's total immigration from third countries. Secondly, the group of the *ethnic German repatriates* was over 200,000 people annually between the years 1993 and 1995. Since the latter year, these numbers have considerably decreased culminating in 4,362 ethnic Germans entering in the country in 2008. Thirdly, the significant migrant group of the *refugees and asylum seekers* fluctuates in 19,164 first time applications which were made in 2007 along with 11,139 subsequent applications which highlight the lowest stage since the year 1983. On the contrary, in 2008 there has been an increase in the number of the initial applications to 22,085 with just 5,933 subsequent applications. Many of the asylum seekers come from Iraq. Between January and December 2008 the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees ruled in 20,817 cases. In addition, there is the migratory group of the *labour immigrants*. Although there is a general recruitment ban in Germany, there are some occasions where this type of immigration does happen. In 2007, 28,761 third country nationals entered and received a temporary residence permit for work. During the same year, the entrance of 151 highly skilled and 891 self employed foreigners ensued. As far as exceptions of the basic line of the recruitment ban, as regulated in the Employment Ordinance- are concerned, there was given consent to third country nationals about to 37,950 people so as to search for a job. Among these people, 10,000 were skilled workers or university/college graduates in information and communication technologies. In 2007, a total number of 299,657 placements of seasonal workers and showmen were registered in Germany. However, the majority of them were stemming from the EU states, while the number of such placements from Croatia, the unique third country, stood at 4,647. There was an average of 17,964 contract workers employed in Germany in 2007 around half of whom came from non EU states.

Furthermore, there is a considerable number of *foreign students* in Germany. In the winter semester of 2007/2008, 48,364 foreign students picked up their studies at a German university. Plus the fact that approximately 233,606 students with foreign nationality living in Germany were enrolled in a German university the same academic period. The last group concerns the *Jewish immigrants*. In 2008, the number of them who entered the country with their families was 1,436. Among the years 1993 and 2004, an average of 16,000 Jews were entering annually in Germany. But, among the years 2005 and 2008, the above average was reduced to 2,700 on the grounds that a decision to reform the prerequisites for admission at the end of 2004 was taken by the German government. In the next page, a statistical table follows which delineates the entries and exits across the German borders among the years of 1991 and 2007. Secondly, a table of the immigrant categories based on the aim of entry (1991-2007) follows and, finally, a table concerning the regions of entries and exits to and from Germany in the year 2007 including all nationalities is the last piece of numerical information.

Table 2.1: Entries and exits across the German borders from 1991 till 2007.

Year	Entries			Exits			Balance	
	Total	Foreign nationals	Share in %	Total	Foreign nationals	Share in %	Total	Foreign nationals
1991	1,198,978	925,345	77.2	596,455	497,540	83.4	+602,523	+427,805
1992	1,502,198	1,211,348	80.6	720,127	614,956	85.4	+782,071	+596,392
1993	1,277,408	989,847	77.5	815,312	710,659	87.2	+462,096	+279,188
1994	1,082,553	777,516	71.8	767,555	629,275	82.0	+314,998	+148,241
1995	1,096,048	792,701	72.3	698,113	567,441	81.3	+397,935	+225,260
1996	959,691	707,954	73.8	677,494	559,064	82.5	+282,197	+148,890
1997	840,633	615,298	73.2	746,969	637,066	85.3	+93,664	-21,768
1998	802,456	605,500	75.5	755,358	638,955	84.6	+47,098	-33,455
1999	874,023	673,873	77.1	672,048	555,638	82.7	+201,975	+118,235
2000	841,158	649,249	77.2	674,038	562,794	83.5	+167,120	+86,455
2001	879,217	685,259	77.9	606,494	496,987	81.9	+272,723	+188,272
2002	842,543	658,341	78.1	623,255	505,572	81.1	+219,288	+152,769
2003	768,975	601,759	78.3	626,330	499,063	79.7	+142,645	+102,696
2004	780,175	602,182	77.2	697,632	546,965	78.4	+82,543	+55,217
2005	707,352	579,301	81.9	628,399	483,584	77.0	+78,953	+95,717
2006	661,855	558,467	84.4	639,064	483,774	75.7	+22,791	+74,693
2007	680,766	574,752	84.4	636,854	475,749	74.7	+43,912	+99,003

Source: BAMF 2008a: 14

Table 2.2: Immigrant categories according to the aim of entry during the years 1991 to 2007.

Year	EU-Freedom of movement (EU-14)	Subsequent Family Migration	Ethnic Germans (Spät-) Aussiedler	Jewish Quota Refugees	Asylum seekers	Contract for Services Employment	Seasonal workers	Computer Specialists	Education and Studies
1991	128,142	-	221,995	-	256,112	51,771	128,688	-	-
1992	120,445	-	230,565	-	438,191	94,902	212,442	-	-
1993	117,115	-	218,888	16,597	322,599	70,137	181,037	-	26,149
1994	139,382	-	222,591	8,811	127,210	41,216	137,819	-	27,922
1995	175,977	-	217,898	15,184	127,937	49,412	176,590	-	28,223
1996	171,804	-	177,751	15,959	116,367	45,753	197,924	-	29,391
1997	150,583	-	134,419	19,437	104,353	38,548	205,866	-	31,123
1998	135,908	62,992	103,080	17,788	98,644	32,989	207,927	-	34,760
1999	135,268	70,750	104,916	18,205	95,113	40,035	230,347	-	39,905
2000	130,683	75,888	95,615	16,538	78,564	43,682	263,805	4,341	45,652
2001	120,590	82,838	98,484	16,711	88,278	46,902	286,940	6,409	53,183
2002	110,610	85,305	91,416	19,262	71,124	45,446	307,182	2,623	58,480
2003	98,709	76,077	72,885	15,442	50,563	43,874	318,549	2,285	60,113
2004	92,931	65,935	59,093	11,208	35,607	34,211	333,690	2,273	58,247
2005	89,235	53,213	35,522	5,968	28,914	21,916	329,789	-	55,773
2006	89,788	50,300	7,747	1,079	21,029	20,001	303,429	2,845	53,554
2007	91,934	42,219	5,792	2,502	19,164	17,964	299,657	3,411	53,759

Source: BAMF 2008: 38

Table 2.3: Regions of entries and exits to and from Germany in the year 2007 including all nationalities.

Region	Entries from...	Exits to...
EU-12 (old member states)	265,927 (39.1 %)	192,804 (30.3 %)
EU-14 (new member states since 2004)	131,663 (19 %)	151,151 (23.7 %)
Europe (Non-EU-countries)	103,823 (15.3 %)	114,980 (18.1 %)
Asia	83,985 (12.3 %)	69,836
America, Australia and Oceania	57,986 (8.2 %)	69,842
Africa	25,056 (3.7 %)	19,896

Source: BAMF 2008a: 17

After having referred to the European migratory regime as well as the German regime for the migration, a brief and a felicitous reference of the general Greek immigration in Germany about since the second half of the 20th century does constitute the issue of the next and final page of this chapter. In the next chapter of this thesis, the writer analyses the questionnaires of the sample of ten Greeks so as to delineate the new immigration influx of the Greeks in Hamburg which is a case research and study. After the end of the World War 2, in 1945 the Greek civil war followed and during the decade of 1960 there was great unemployment. Thus, many Greeks emigrated mainly to Australia, Canada and to the United States of America. When in March 30th 1960 a bilateral recruitment agreement of work force was signed between the Greek and the Western German governments did the Greek emigration to Western Germany happen! It is estimated that 21,000 Greeks entered Germany as guest workers and their number increased to thousands of them during the next decades. In 1971 the number of Greeks residing in Germany was 268,000 where the great majority was among the ages of 20 to 45 years old. The Greek guest workers did find jobs in car industries, iron and steel industries, chemical industries and fabric industries, as well.

The working conditions were unhealthy and dangerous due to the fact that they used to constitute together with other guest workers nationals cheap work force. The first Greeks in Germany were men and after a short period of time their families followed them. In the first place, many immigrants did not expect to remain in Germany beyond the terms of their work permits, but in many cases the opposite has occurred. The problem was with their children. Since there was not any Greek school in Germany in the 1960s, the very first Greek descendants in Germany had a serious educational matter to confront. Firstly, their parents did not have knowledge of the German language which entailed immediate great difficulties to the communication with the local society, thus they were incapable of helping their children to integrate to the new society! Secondly, when the Greek schools did create, their purpose was to help particularly those children who would return to Greece with their parents after a period of time, thus enabling them to have continuity in the Greek educational system in Greece. Another option was the preparatory classes, in which Greek pupils were supposed to learn German and then they would attend a German school; the problem was that many lessons were held in Greek rather than in German. In 1972, this situation changed as the lessons taught in Greek reduced. However, the problem for the Greeks of Germany was how to maintain and spread the Greek culture and heritage to their children in a foreign country where the local language and customs must be learned so as to communicate. The procedure of combining both the Greek and the German cultures was not easy.

Nowadays, a considerable vicissitude was made. Many Greeks in Germany do speak the language; do attend German schools as well as the universities and finally they are part of the German society. The Greeks which remained and still remain in Germany have managed to organize their lives and they attained integration to German society and they created their communities, thus retaining their national identity. German cities with a great number of Greeks are Frankfurt, München, Berlin, Hamburg, Essen, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Dortmund, Hanover, Leipzig, Bonn and Leverkusen. The Greek embassy is in Berlin, whereas Greek consulates exist in some German cities such as München and Hamburg. The Federation of Greek communities of Germany represents 140 Greek communities throughout the country. In Hamburg, the second largest city in Germany, there are approximately eight thousand Greek persons who deal with restaurants, are lawyers and professors at universities. Many of them do visit Greece, especially during the summer time. The new immigration of the Greeks in Hamburg and their role in the Greek ethnic economy inside the urban boundaries of this city follows in the next chapter.

Chapter Three: *The New Greek immigration in Hamburg*

Hamburg on the Elbe is Germany's second largest city and often also called "Venice of the North". Officially mentioned for the first time in 811, it originated from the Carolingian "Hammaburg". Hamburg became a member of the Hanseatic League of trading interests in the 14th century and an imperial town of the Holy Roman Empire in 1510. On May 05th 1842, a great fire devastated large parts of the city centre. Half of Hamburg was destroyed in air raids in 1943 during the Second World War. As free and Hanseatic city, Hamburg became a state of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1949. The recruitment of the guest workers did occur in Germany via the bilateral agreements of the country with other ones in the mid 1950s and during the 1960s. Many immigrants went to Germany so as to work and live a better life than in their homelands. Although the Greeks of Hamburg have been living in the city at least over thirty years, there is a new influx during the 2000 decade. The writer of this thesis went to Hamburg to search for them. Ten persons constitute the sampling frame of the research which was conducted during the spring of the 2011 year. Three of the persons are women, while the seven of them are men. The research was conducted in Greek via a questionnaire and personal interview. The questionnaire is in the annex both in Greek and English language.

Furthermore, it is useful to accentuate the matter that these ten persons of the research constitute a considerable sample which is good and commensurate to the number of the *new* Greek immigrants to Hamburg. The method of the questionnaire combined with small personal interviews so as to cover any flaws from the first type of research do pertain to the intensive kind of the research design which simply means that it is feasible for the researcher and other persons to describe the causes of the migration and to understand as well as to interpret them. Andrew Sayer (1992) supported that the advantage of the intensive research is its concreteness: "By looking at the actual relations entered into by identifiable agents, the interdependencies among activities and among characteristics can be revealed. The theoretical frame which the writer

tries to use so as to present the ten new Greek immigrants of Hamburg is the *critical realism* where there are three levels of dimension. In the first place, there is the *empirical dimension* where everything can be observed and experienced, too. Secondly, there is the *actual dimension* where the activities of phenomena happen and, thirdly, there is the *real dimension* which includes all the mechanisms that operate as well as produce regularities and make phenomena happen. This chapter deals with the analysis of the data collected via the methods which were mentioned above. The questions which must be answered after this analytical chapter are the following: Why do the Greeks abandon their country in order to migrate? How do they decide to do the migration? Does the immigration concern the family unification? Why did they choose Germany and in specific the city of Hamburg? Where do they invest their money from their work? How does the gender influence the decision for migration? Are there any restrictions which have to be faced or to be compromised with by the Greek migratory population in Hamburg? Do the Greeks of Hamburg visit Greece in any particular time? What is the purpose of the visit? Moreover, a simple depiction of Hamburg's neighbourhoods does follow so as to facilitate the readers in order to have a geographical knowledge of the places which are mentioned below.

Picture 3.1: The main neighbourhoods of Hamburg city. South to the Elbe river is Harburg which is not depicted here.



Source: www.google.gr

The persons are mentioned with numbers from one to ten for the reasons of discretion and, also, the date of each person's interview – answer to the questionnaire is mentioned. The place of this process and discussion is written, too. In the first place, the writer presents *each person* as much as he is able to do. Secondly, there is the separation into two groups as far as the *gender* is concerned. Therefore an analysis

based on the perspective of the gender is interesting. Finally, the conclusions of all the persons as a total and simultaneously the investigatory answers which were set in the introduction are in chapter four.

The Greek person 1 was interviewed on Saturday 30th April in the Greek restaurant Pinakas in the region Rotherbaum. He is a 26 years old man who lives in Hamburg's Stellingen region. He works at the above restaurant as a barman and a waiter; he speaks German fluently. He has made his military service in Greece. He is not married and he has finished the Greek senior high school. He was born in Hamburg by Greek parents and he was living there till the age of six. Then, his parents returned to Agrinio (Greek city located west from Athens) and thus he returned, too. When his parents got divorced, he took the initiative to emigrate from Greece as the financial crisis ensued at the last years of the 2000 decade. He was working in Agrinio so as to save some money for his migratory trip to Germany. So, at the end of February 2011 he immigrated in Hamburg, because it is the city where he was born and he was raised until the age of six. He does not have any children and he is not going to return to his country as a citizen. Namely, his immigration in the German city is permanent due to the fact that in Greece there are only low-paid jobs and no chances for better working conditions. He admits that his relations with Hamburgers are very good and as far as his relations with the other migratory groups he stated: "I do not annoy them, so they do not annoy me, thus there is no problem". Despite the fact that he decided to be a German citizen permanently, he visits Greece during the summer and for family related reasons. Finally, he does not send any money to Greece; he is financially independent via his job in Hamburg. The empirical dimension of this person is his experience to the German society as a kid and his knowledge of the country's language, too. His observations were the lifestyles of the Greek and German societies which he then made a comparison via factors such as better jobs and opportunities and this was somehow the way he made his final decision to migrate. The actual dimension is the economic crisis of Greece which entails the unemployment, the low paid jobs and finally as it is said to Greece: "It creates the generation of the 700 euros per month salary". The real dimension concerns the mechanisms which operate and make things happen; in this case the divorce of his parents combined with the conditions in his homeland made him to emigrate.

The Greek person 2 was interviewed on Thursday 19th May in the Greek restaurant Olympisches Feuer in the region Sternshanze. She is a 42 years old woman who lives in Hamburg's region Eimsbüttel. She was born and raised in Thessaloniki by Greek parents where she graduated from senior high school. She came to Hamburg via a promised perspective of a marriage in April 2011 which never happened, after having gotten divorced in Greece. She has two children in Greece. Although the matrimony did not occur, she decided to stay in Hamburg due to the fact that in her country there is the economic crisis and the difficulties this situation entails. She clearly supports that she is not sure if she will return to Greece one day, but for the time being her priority is to work in Hamburg so as to send some money to her children. She works at the kitchen of the Olympisches Feuer. Moreover, she firmly believes that the low paid jobs in Greece on the grounds that many immigrants have come to Greece and have taken the jobs from the locals constitutes an important factor for not finding a suitable and good paid job. It is obvious that any immigrants are willing to work at bad conditions and with low salaries so as to achieve their basic survival (food, clothing and accommodation). They usually take jobs which the natives refuse to do

such as the agricultural ones or the construction industry. This woman believes that the Greeks cannot find any jobs due to the above fact. It is her opinion, but the writer believes the opposite which has been written in the previous two sentences. As far as her relations with Hamburgers are concerned, it must be accentuated that she does not speak German, but she speaks English. She stated that: “Hamburgers feel better if you speak to them in German, but I do not have problem; I speak English and I can communicate somehow”. She likes them and she does not have any problems, neither with Hamburgers nor with the other migratory groups. Finally, when she is able to visit Greece, she goes to her children as she works for them and sends them some money. The empirical dimension includes the experiences of this woman in Greece as a wife with children who then got divorced as well as her observations in the Greek society for the search of a work. The actual dimension is the fact that the financial crisis in Greece combined with the low paid jobs taken up by the Balkan immigrants in Greece does constitute an obstacle for the natives to find jobs with better working conditions and salaries. The real dimension includes the fact that this woman was waiting to get married in Hamburg, that’s because she went there, in the first place; on the contrary this promise, which made her visit to Hamburg to happen, it did not occur, thus converting her visit into immigration for economic reasons.

The Greek person 3 was interviewed on Thursday 19th May, too. The place was the restaurant Olympisches Feuer in Sternshanze. He is a 27 years old man who lives in Altona region. He was born in Ioannina (Greece) by Greek parents and he was raised in Igoumenitsa (Greece). He graduated from the University of Informatics and he is single without children. Also, he served his Greek military service. In Greece, he had his jobs, his relatives as well as his friends, but some relatives of him in Hamburg motivated him to visit them. He was going to Hamburg for Christmas annually the last years of the 2000 decade till he decided to settle in Hamburg for some years since the summer 2009. It is interesting to highlight that his main reason for his temporal immigration in Hamburg was the desire for an environmental change. He was willing to get acquainted with a new society and to live new experiences different from his own country. In Hamburg, he found a job in gastronomy in Olympisches Feuer. He did not speak the German language, but after his decision to work in Germany, he started to learn. As it was written above, his migration is temporal; after some years he wants to return to his homeland. When he visits Greece, it is for three reasons: vacation, relatives and friends, usually during the summer period.

He characterizes his relations with the Italians, the Spanish and the Portuguese as the best ones and he believes that these peoples with the Greek one have many things in common, such as beautiful country and a similar Mediterranean idiosyncrasy and behaviour. Then, he admitted that his relations with the Turks are not neither bad nor good; he does not like them, but he does not cause any problems to them and vice versa so the relations are nonchalant and neutral. Finally, it is really useful to describe his opinion as far as the Hamburgers and the Greeks of Hamburg are concerned. He believes that both of them are very cold people in comparison with the Germans and the Greeks of Germany living at the southern geographical part of the country. He has travelled around Germany that is the reason why his opinion is shaped by the above way. The empirical dimension is the experiences he had already had in Hamburg from his Christmas visits and, apparently, the boredom he was feeling in Greece living at the same environment for many years. The actual dimension was his common boring daily activities and the continuous motivation by his relatives in Hamburg to settle in

there. The real dimension for him was the mechanism of the environment; he desired to experience a new social ambience. He wanted a change to his life and this motive made him to migrate in Hamburg plus the reality that he had some relatives there.

The Greek person 4 was interviewed on Sunday 22nd May in the restaurant Corfu Grill in the region Eimsbüttel. He is a 34 years old man and he lives in Eimsbüttel. He has done his military service in Greece where he was born in Peloponnesus by Greek parents and he was raised in Athens. He is married and he has got children. He came in Hamburg in 2001 as a financial immigrant. Although he did not know the German language in the beginning, he started to learn some basic expressions so as to facilitate his daily life. He firstly went to Berlin, but when he realised that Berlin was not so good (to his opinion) he finally settled in Hamburg where he found a job in gastronomy in the Corfu Grill restaurant. He clearly states that he is not going to return in Greece due to the adverse financial conditions. Via his job he sustains his family in Hamburg and sends some money to his parents in Greece. The empirical dimension was the experiences in the local Greek labour market that made him to become a financial immigrant in Germany as well as his experiences in Berlin which made him to reside and work in Hamburg. The actual dimension is the difficulty in finding good jobs in Greece so as to sustain a family.

And, the real dimension is the great problem of the economic crisis in Greece with the bad conditions both in social security regime and working opportunities which operate in a positive and strong way for the decision to emigrate from Greece in a permanent basis.

The Greek person 5 was interviewed on Monday 23rd May in Olympisches Feuer where he works as a barman. He is a 20 years old adolescent who lives in the region Eimsbüttel. He was born in Patra by Greek parents and he was raised in Navpaktos where he graduated from the senior high school. He has not done his military service in Greece; he's single and he does not have children. He has taken by himself the initiative to immigrate in Hamburg which he does not change for another city. The money which takes from his job is enough for him to sustain himself and send sometimes some of them in Greece. He visits his homeland for family and friends related reasons. When he firstly entered in Germany, he did not speak the German language in the beginning of 2010 year, but he started to learn. He characterizes his relations with the other migratory groups excellent and he calls the Hamburgers: "Kind and civilized people". For the time being, it is out of question for him to return to Greece due to the reason that there are not many opportunities for the young people as far as the jobs and the lifestyle are concerned. The empirical dimension is his experiences in the Greek society and in the Greek labour market as he could not find a desirable job and well paid, too. The actual dimension is the financial crisis in Greece and the difficulties which stem from this situation. Finally, the real dimension was the combined restrictions he had in his homeland and the connection in Hamburg (his uncle was there, too) made him along with his own initiative and will to migrate.

The Greek person 6 was interviewed on Tuesday 24th May in the restaurant Corfu Grill in Eimsbüttel which is the region where he lives, too. He is a 19 years old young teenager. He was born in Koritsa by Greek parents and he was raised since he was five years old in Thessaloniki where he graduated only from the primary school as he had to work in order to survive. Although he did not know German, he immigrated in Hamburg in September 2010 for a better job. He works in Corfu Grill in gastronomy

where he tries to learn the German language. He sends money to his parents and his brother in Greece and when he has permit from his job and much money, he travels all the way to Greece only to meet his parents and his brother. His relations with the other migratory groups are very good and as far as the Hamburgers are concerned, in his opinion they are both warm and friendly people. The empirical dimensions are the family related experiences both in Koritsa and in Thessaloniki on the grounds that the conditions were not good and he was obliged to work at a small age. The actual dimension is the obvious difference in the labour market between Germany and Greece which made him to migrate. Finally, the real dimension was the low paid jobs in Greece and the economic crisis as well as the pressure from his family for the expenditures; therefore it was easy for him to emigrate from Greece and settle in Hamburg which he loves and he does not want to leave. He wants to organize his personal life in this German city as well as to improve more and more his lifestyle and exploit all the chances which stem from the German citizenship, when he receives it. He firmly believes that many Greek young people are going to abandon the country due to the fact that there is great unemployment and, of course, in some cases when there is employment, it is low paid and under unhealthy conditions plus the bad version of the human exploitation. In Greece, if you demand for better salary and working conditions, then you get: “You can resign; another person waits in the queue”.

The Greek person 7 was interviewed on Wednesday 25th May in Corfu Grill in the region Eimsbüttel. He lives in Niendorf Markt, a region northern from the region Eppendorf. He is a 28 years old man who was born and raised in Thessaloniki by Greek parents. He graduated from the senior high school and he has done his military service in Greece, before immigrating in Hamburg in November 2010. He took the initiative to immigrate in Hamburg after having a migratory experience in Holland where he did not find what he was looking for, thus he came to Hamburg. He works in gastronomy, in Corfu Grill. Although he did not speak the German language, he attends the Volkshule where five hours daily he learns German. He believes that his option to come in Hamburg was by luck. He does not want to return to Greece by no means as he supports that: “Greece does not have anything to offer me”. He also stated that his country is only for holidays: “Our country is suitable for those who have enough money to travel around the islands and the coastlines with the beautiful beaches”. His relations with the Hamburgers and the other migratory groups are very good and he feels the same with the latter people, as he supports that many of the immigrants in Hamburg are of financial related reasons. He also believes that in Hamburg there is better quality of life and clearly rejects going to another German city. For the time being, he searches for a job in a Greek restaurant and survives with his money he was saving in his job when he was in Holland. The empirical dimensions are the experiences he had gained both in his own country’s labour market as well as in the Holland’s one. The actual dimension is that he was not gratified with the labour market and the job opportunities in Greece and Holland, so he decided to leave both countries. Finally, the real dimension was the financial crisis in Greece and the incapability of finding a better job in Holland which both of them culminated in his decision to immigrate in Hamburg of Germany.

The Greek person 8 was interviewed on Wednesday 25th May in Corfu Grill in the region Eimsbüttel. He lives in Niendorf Markt, a region northern from the region Eppendorf. He is a 29 years old man where he was born and raised in Thessaloniki by

Greek parents. He is friend with the Greek person 7. They were together in Holland and then came together in Hamburg in November 2010. He learns the German language in the Volksschule with his friend; he is single and he does not have any children. Also, he has served his Greek military service and he has finished only the senior high school. He came to Hamburg with his own initiative accompanied by his friend. He characterizes the Hamburgers as “the people who smile” and as far as the other migratory groups are concerned, he states: “For me, all of them are the same; we are immigrants for the money”. He does not think to return to his homeland, but when he manages to save enough money, perhaps he could return in the remote future. He used to work in a Greek restaurant in Hamburg which has closed and now searches for a job in gastronomy only in a Greek restaurant. He supports that Greece has a great misery and there are not opportunities for good jobs. Hamburg is beautiful and full of chances and a human quality of life. He wanted a change of place, too. When he was asked if he would emigrate from Hamburg in the future, he answered that he would like to go in Argentina and Finland. When he visits Greece, he does it for holidays and for marathon reasons. He is an athlete in marathon and he tries to be in Greece, when a marathon race takes place. The empirical dimension is the experience gained in Greece before he went to Holland and the experience gained in Holland when he was working there. The actual dimension includes the adverse conditions which are met in the Greek labour market and the conditions of work in Holland which made him to immigrate in Hamburg.

The real dimension is the mechanism of the labour market which operates differently in each country and produces favourable or unfavourable working prerequisites inside each country's borders converting it into an immigration destination in the first case or into an emigration state in the latter one.

The Greek person 9 was interviewed on Wednesday 25th May in Corfu Grill in the Eimsbüttel. She is a 36 years old woman who lives in Altona Altstadt region of Hamburg. She was born and raised in Korinthos by Greek parents where she graduated from the senior high school. She came to Hamburg due to the fact that she was going to get married; she had an affair, but in the end the matrimony did not happen. Thus, she liked Hamburg and decided to stay and work despite the important disadvantage of not speaking the German language. She does not want to return to her homeland, yet. For the time being, she aims to work and save some money. When she takes permit from her job, she visits her relatives in Greece and, of course, she does her vacation. She characterizes her relations both with Hamburgers and the rest migratory groups good and she confessed that in fact she does not desire to have any social life with them, but only with the Greek community. She works at Corfu Grill in gastronomy inside the kitchen. Hamburg is the place where she spends her money; she does not help financially any relatives in Greece. The empirical dimension is the experience she had in the Greek labour market before immigrating in Germany. The actual dimension is the affair she had in Greece and her preference to live in a foreign country. The real dimension is the motivation to get married in Hamburg, the mechanism to create family which was a promise to occur in Hamburg; she went there but finally no marriage was executed. Therefore, making a personal comparison to herself, between Greece and Germany, she chose Germany and became a financial immigrant, in the end!

The Greek person 10 was interviewed on Thursday 02nd June inside the Greek Orthodox Church in the region of Hamm-Nord in Hamburg. She is a 38 years old

woman who lives in the region Hamm-Mitte of Hamburg. She was born in Hamburg by Greek parents and she was raised in Thessaloniki where she graduated from the university; she is a doctor. She is a single person without any children under her own responsibility. She came to Hamburg in December 2007 as a high skilled doctor; she is a cardiologist. Via a European Union's scholarship she managed to make her mandatory credentials so as to be candidate for this scholarship. Hamburg was the city she finally achieved to work as a cardiologist through the above European money. It was by luck. She wanted very much to live and work abroad. She loves chasing new opportunities as well as she adores making evolutionary professional steps. When she was asked if she would emigrate from Hamburg, the answer was positive. After the scholarship ends, then she will leave Hamburg. She does not speak good German, thus admitting that she has a serious problem in communication from important daily things to social related matters. As she confessed: "From the public services till all the kinds of amusement, things are explained better if you speak the German language". For the time being, she lives in Hamburg where she spends all her money and she does not send any money to relatives in her homeland. She would characterize her relations with Hamburgers as professional and rarely as friendly. As far as the other migratory groups are concerned, she feels that she is friend with them as they have something in common which is the fact that they are foreigners to the German society, in her own opinion. During her stay in Hamburg, when it is feasible for her she likes visiting her homeland in Greece and she loves the holidays in her country. It is interesting to accentuate her opinion to her personal experience as an Erasmus student in London. First of all, she states that even if a foreigner speaks fluently the German language, it is difficult to change his or her social status, because the Germans are promoted, in advance! Secondly, she admitted that via her experience in England, she clearly understood that in Great Britain the social mobility is a common phenomenon among foreigners and natives. She finally supports that "the Germans make the foreign immigrants to feel inferior to them regardless of their skills and their abilities". Moreover, she believes that Hamburg is dangerous as there are no limits in the amusement despite the fact that there is security by the police. The empirical dimension is her experience in England as far as the factor of the society and the perspectives of social mobility into that local society are concerned. The actual dimension is that she made her credentials in order to retain an experience in the labour market in a European city; an activity which resulted in her presence in Hamburg. The real dimension is the internal desire she had to gain work experience abroad and the mechanism which operated and made her temporal immigration in Hamburg to happen was the success of taking the scholarship from the European responsible.

In the first place, emphasis must be given to the fact that all of them work at Greek restaurants except the doctor woman who anyway was interviewed inside the Greek Orthodox Christian Church in Hamm-Nord which implies that she is religious and she has connections with the Greek community. The church constitutes an important factor of connection between a national and his community. In the second place, if we try to separate and group them into the gender category, then in general it could be written that the men have taken the initiative to emigrate from Greece due to the fact that the motive of the environment change was the main motive combined with the financial crisis in Greece and the adverse conditions of finding a human job. On the other hand, the women did not have any initiative of immigration in Hamburg. The two women went for marriage which did not happen and finally remained in Hamburg

so as to work and survive economically. The third woman, the doctor, came to Hamburg by luck as it was the city in which she won her scholarship from a European program where other European cities were candidates, too. The third woman firmly believes that the German society promotes the German nationals when the high skilled personnel are concerned. The doctor could be characterized as the third gender: the global nomad who regardless of being a man or a woman, there is the chance to enter and work around the developed countries of the planet via the specialized skills. Also, some of them had a complete ignorance of the German language which was difficult for them to communicate for daily needs. The matter is that many friends of them consider seriously emigrating from their homelands and immigrating to other European cities so as to improve their lives and avoid any restrictions of the crisis in the Greek finance. There was an occasion of a man who had his uncle in Hamburg and thus was easier for him to settle in Hamburg and adapt the new ambience. But, we should bear in mind the other fact that is happening in Hamburg: many Greek persons find via newspapers announcements which demand for work force in Germany and finally what they get is a humiliation as far as the working conditions are concerned; they work over ten hours daily at the Greek restaurants (not all of them) and they are not paid well. They resign; they do not know German (unskilled and no speaking of German=> great difficulty in survival) and they protest in Hamburg's Greek consulate where this information stems from. Although, the sampling frame does not include any of them, it was necessary to mention the other face of migration.

Chapter Four: *The Conclusions of the field research*

The aim of this chapter is to answer the investigatory questions which were shaped in the introduction. Thus, these questions follow and their answer is given via the analysis in the former chapter, but in a general and not specific way.

- *Why do the Greeks abandon their country in order to migrate?*

The reasons of this emigration are, in the first place, the absence of well paid jobs in Greece due to the fact that there is a financial crisis. Secondly, the perspective of getting married and creating a new family abroad (where a job by at least one spouse is retained in advance) is the motive for emigration regardless of the occasion it happens or not, in the end. Finally, a third reason is the desire to change the ambience; the experience of living and working in a different country.

- *How do they decide to do the migration?*

The decision to migrate is taken under conditions where a job in the country of destination can be found for the highly skilled professionals. A second way is the chance offered by the European programmes which fund the member states for special educational and professional purposes; for instance the Erasmus educational programme offers the chance for a European student to experience a temporal immigration in the country of the university he or she chooses to study in a particular semester. Thirdly, there is the factor of the experience. When a person lives only with 650 to 700 euros per month, it is impossible to cope with all the necessities and create

a family, as well. The poverty and the bad level of life do constitute a way where the person takes the initiative to emigrate and search for a better life and job.

- *Does the immigration concern the family unification?*

According to the personal interviews and the questionnaires, there is no family unification. On the other hand, there are persons who work in Hamburg so as to send money to their parents and children in Greece.

- *Why did they choose Germany and in specific the city of Hamburg?*

Germany was the country of destination on the grounds that there is a great demand for personnel at the Greek restaurants all over the country. Hamburg was not a deliberate choice, but in some cases it happened to be the city (the men who went firstly in Holland and then in Hamburg, the doctor). Others had relatives or connections in the community, thus enabling them to start a new life in Hamburg.

- *Where do they invest their money from their work?*

Many of the New Greeks in Hamburg work and sustain themselves, namely they are financially independent from their Greek family in their homelands. On the other side, there are persons who work in Hamburg and send some money to their closest relatives in Greece as well as they sustain themselves. Priority of them is to be able to cope with their social securities and the really expensive cost of life in Hamburg.

- *How does the gender influence the decision for migration?*

The gender plays an important role for the migration. Most of the men took their initiative to immigrate in Hamburg, whereas two women went there under the perspective of getting married to their boyfriends; therefore, Hamburg or even Germany was not their voluntary choice for a migratory destination. The third and last woman, the doctor, represents those women who are independent persons and search for their job evolution abroad. She pertains to the combatable woman who incidentally is going to migrate once more from Hamburg to another European city, thus exploiting the free mobility of being a European and high skilled citizen. The men often migrate if they have some connections in the country of destination or look for a change in their lives.

- *Are there any restrictions which have to be faced or to be compromised with by the Greek migratory population in Hamburg?*

The main restriction entails from the ignorance of the German language. It is a temporal problem, as many of them attend the Volkshule in order to learn both the German language and the German culture. Although there is the chance of the naturalisation under the prerequisites mentioned in chapter two, many of them, needless to say, all of them desire to maintain their Greek identity. Another problem is the restriction in the social evolution in the German society. As the Greek person 10 stated in a salient way: “the Germans make the foreign immigrants to feel inferior to them regardless of their skills and their abilities”. Therefore, this observation of her, despite the fact that it is her personal experience, reveals a kind of racism inside the German territory which could be formulated in the phrases: “Germany only for the Germans”. All in all, the above restrictions have to be confronted by all the migratory populations in Hamburg.

- *Do the Greeks of Hamburg visit Greece in any particular time? What is the purpose of the visit?*

The visit to Greece occurs when they have saved money from their job at the Greek restaurants and, of course, their aim is to meet their parents, their relatives and do holidays in their beautiful country.

A research about the old migratory Greek people in Hamburg could be an interesting case study enabling the researcher to delineate and analyse the reasons of that immigration which happened approximately twenty five to thirty years ago. Therefore, a comparison with the New Greek immigration is feasible. Furthermore, a dissertation about the Greek community all over the country of Germany and in each Länder is useful so as to have both historical and geographical as well as anthropologic elements about the organisation and the function of the Greek community which incidentally is the largest Greek migratory group in Europe.

Annex

The questionnaire of the field research, both in English and in Greek language

The questionnaires of the ten people interviewed are in the Greek language and are available to everybody who is interesting to read and assess them, too. All this access is feasible under the communication and the permission of the writer, in advance.

UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
SECTOR OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY



UNIVERSITY OF THE HAMBURG
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



RESPONSIBLE PERSON AND EXECUTOR OF THE RESEARCH:
ANDREW GEORGE KOTSILOS
BACHELOR STUDENT, GEOGRAPHER, UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN

RESEARCH ABOUT THE GREEK MIGRATION IN HAMBURG

Questionnaire

Dear friend,

This is a questionnaire about a research which deals with the Greek migration in Hamburg. It is my bachelor thesis under the cooperation of two universities; my home University of the Aegean in Mytilene as well as the University of Hamburg.

The aim of this questionnaire is to detect the reasons of your migration to Hamburg and how this migration occurred. I hope that you are willing to help me with my research as well as the universities with whom I am going to interpret the outcomes in a scientific way. Please, it would be nice to answer the questions frankly and of course in accordance with your own beliefs and experiences.

I can assure to you with complete sincerity that your answers will be discreet and in case this research publishes, then your name and surname will not be mentioned.

If you still agree to fill in the questionnaire, thus helping me to execute my research, then we can start the process.

GENERAL ELEMENTS

- Number of the questionnaire:
- Date of the research:
.....
- Code of the person interviewed:
- Place of the research:
- Region of accommodation in Hamburg:

OPEN TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Did you have to face any restrictions when you came in Hamburg for the very first time? If yes, what kind of them?

.....

2. Which is your job in Hamburg?

.....

3. Have you changed jobs during your stay in Hamburg as a citizen?

1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not answer

If yes, then what kind of jobs did you do before working to your current job?

.....

4. Which is your place of origin in Greece?

.....

5. When did you come in Hamburg?

.....
.....
.....

6. Which is the most important reason that made you to migrate in Hamburg?

.....
.....
.....

7. Do you think of returning back to Greece after a particular period of time will have passed?

.....
.....
.....

8. How would you describe your social relationships with the native residents of Hamburg?

.....
.....
.....

9. How would you characterize your social relationships in accordance with the presence of the other immigrants?

.....
.....
.....

10. If you visit Greece, could you write two reasons of this visit?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Gender	1=Man 2=Woman	—
2. Have you served the military?	1=Yes 2=No 3=Delay/Discharge	
3. Which year have you been born?	Write the last two digits of the year, please.	
4. Where have you been born?	Write your village/town/city and the country, please.	
5. Which is your educational level?	1=Primary school 2=High school 3=Senior high school 4=Academic level	
6. Where are your parents from?	1=Greece 2=Germany 3=Other country of the European Union 4=Other country (not in the European Union)	Father..... Mother....
7. Which is your family condition?	1=Not married 2=Married 3=Divorced 4=Widower/Widow	
8. Have you got any children?	1=Yes 2=No	

GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

1. Do you live in Hamburg since the year you have been born?	1=Yes →Question five 2=No	
2. If NO, where were you living before you came in Hamburg?	1=Another German city 2=In a Greek city/town/village 3=Place of a different country	
3. Why were you living there?	1=Place of origin 2=Job 3=Parents' jobs 4=Academic Studies 5=Marriage 6=Other.....	

4. Why did you move in Hamburg?	1=Marriage 2=Job 3=City of your origin 4=Return of your parents 5=Academic Studies 6=Other.....	
5. Do you think to emigrate from Hamburg?	1=Yes 2=No 3=I do not know for the time being	
6. If YES, where are you thinking of moving?	1=Another German city 2=Greece 3=Another member state of the European Union 4=Another country	
7. Why do you want to move there?	1=Marriage 2=Job 3=City of your origin 4=Return of your parents 5=Academic Studies 6=Other.....	
8. In case you are a new immigrant in Hamburg (2 years), why did you emigrate from Greece?	1=Financial Crisis 2=Better Life in Hamburg 3=Better opportunities for jobs 4=Family reunification 5=Marriage 6=Academic Reasons 7=Other.....	
9. How did you come in Hamburg?	1=With my own responsibility 2=Via a Greek employment agency 3=Other.....	
10. In which country do you invest your money?	1=Greece (place of origin) 2=Germany (Hamburg) 3=Greece (other region) 4=Germany (other region) 5=Other country	

Thanks a lot for your time!

UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
SECTOR OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY



UNIVERSITY OF THE HAMBURG
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



RESPONSIBLE PERSON AND EXECUTOR OF THE RESEARCH:
ANDREW GEORGE KOTSIlios
BACHELOR STUDENT, GEOGRAPHER, UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN

ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΣΗ ΣΤΟ
ΑΜΒΟΥΡΓΟ

Ερωτηματολόγιο

Αγαπητέ Φίλε/Φίλη,

Αυτό είναι ένα ερωτηματολόγιο το οποίο ασχολείται με την Ελληνική μετανάστευση στο Αμβούργο. Η νέα μετανάστευση των Ελλήνων στο Αμβούργο αποτελεί το θέμα της πτυχιακής μου εργασίας υπό τη συνεργασία δυο Πανεπιστημίων, του Αμβούργου στη Γερμανία και του Αιγαίου στην Ελλάδα.

Ο σκοπός του ερωτηματολογίου είναι να ανιχνεύσει τους λόγους της μετανάστευσης στο Αμβούργο, καθώς επίσης και τους τρόπους με τους οποίους αυτή πραγματοποιήθηκε. Ελπίζω να είστε πρόθυμος να με βοηθήσετε με την έρευνα μου. Θα το εκτιμούσα ιδιαίτερα αν απαντούσατε με ειλικρίνεια τα ερωτήματα, απαντήσεις βασισμένες στις δικές σας απόψεις και εμπειρίες.

Σας διαβεβαιώνω απόλυτα ότι πρόκειται να τηρηθεί εχεμύθεια των στοιχείων σας, σε περίπτωση δημοσιοποίησης των ερευνητικών αποτελεσμάτων. Αν συμφωνείται να απαντήσετε τα ερωτήματα που ακολουθούν, τότε μπορείτε να ξεκινήσετε.

ΓΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

- Αριθμός του ερωτηματολογίου:
- Ημερομηνία έρευνας:
- Κωδικός Ερωτώμενου:
.....
- Τόπος διεξαγωγής της έρευνας:
- Περιοχή διαμονής στο Αμβούργο:
.....

ΑΝΟΙΧΤΟΥ ΤΥΠΟΥ ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΑ

1. Είχατε να αντιμετωπίσετε κάποιους περιορισμούς ή προβλήματα όταν ήρθατε στο Αμβούργο για πρώτη φορά; Αν ναι, ποια ήταν;

.....

2. Ποια είναι η δουλειά σας στο Αμβούργο;

.....

3. Έχετε αλλάξει δουλειά κατά τη διαμονή σας στο Αμβούργο;

1. Ναι 2. Όχι 3. Δεν απαντώ

Αν ναι, τότε ποια δουλειά ή ποιες δουλειές κάνατε πριν από αυτή που ασχολείστε τώρα;

.....

4. Από ποιο μέρος της Ελλάδας κατάγεστε;

.....

5. Πότε ήρθατε στο Αμβούργο;

.....
.....

6. Ποιος είναι ο πιο σημαντικός λόγος για εσάς που σας ώθησε να έρθετε στο Αμβούργο;

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Σκέφτεστε να επιστρέψετε πίσω στην Ελλάδα μετά από κάποιο χρόνο;

.....
.....
.....

8. Πως θα περιγράφατε τις σχέσεις σας με τους ντόπιους κατοίκους του Αμβούργου;

.....
.....
.....

9. Πως θα χαρακτηρίζατε τις σχέσεις σας με τους άλλους μετανάστες, διαφορετικής εθνικότητας;

.....
.....
.....

10. Αν έρχεστε στην Ελλάδα, ποιοι είναι οι δυο βασικοί λόγοι;

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

ΑΤΟΜΙΚΑ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ

1. Φύλο	1=Ανδρας 2=Γυναίκα	—
2. Έχετε υπηρετήσει στο στρατό?	1=Ναι 2=Όχι 3=Αναβολή/Απαλλαγή	
3. Ποια χρονιά γεννηθήκατε?	Γράψτε τα δυο τελευταία ψηφία της χρονιάς, παρακαλώ.	
4. Που γεννηθήκατε?	Γράψτε το χωριό/πόλη και τη χώρα, παρακαλώ.	
5. Ποια είναι η εκπαιδευτική σας μόρφωση?	1=Δημοτικό σχολείο 2=Γυμνάσιο 3=Λύκειο 4=Πανεπιστήμιο	
6. Από πού είναι οι γονείς σας?	1=Ελλάδα 2=Γερμανία 3=Άλλη χώρα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης 4=Άλλη χώρα (εκτός Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης)	Πατέρας..... Μητέρα.....
7. Ποια είναι η οικογενειακή σας κατάσταση?	1=Ανύπαντρος/-η 2=Παντρεμένος/-η 3=Χωρισμένος/-η 4=Χήρος/Χήρα	
8. Έχετε παιδιά?	1=Ναι 2=Όχι	

ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ

1. Ζείτε στο Αμβούργο από τότε που γεννηθήκατε?	1=Ναι →Ερώτηση πέντε 2=Όχι	
2. Αν όχι, τότε που μένατε πριν έρθετε στο Αμβούργο?	1=Σε άλλη Γερμανική πόλη 2=Σε Ελληνική πόλη ή χωριό 3=Άλλη χώρα	
3. Γιατί μένατε εκεί?	1=Μέρος καταγωγής 2=Δουλειά 3=Δουλειά των γονέων 4=Σπουδές 5=Γάμος 6=Άλλο.....	

4. Γιατί μετακινηθήκατε στο Αμβούργο?	1=Γάμος 2=Δουλειά 3=Πόλη καταγωγής 4=Επιστροφή των γονέων 5=Σπουδές 6=Άλλο.....	
5. Σκέφτεστε να μεταναστεύσετε από το Αμβούργο?	1=Ναι 2=Όχι 3=Δεν γνωρίζω ακόμη	
6. Αν ΝΑΙ, που σκέφτεστε να πάτε?	1=Άλλη Γερμανική πόλη 2=Ελλάδα 3=Χώρα Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης 4=Άλλη χώρα	
7. Γιατί θέλετε να μετακομίσετε εκεί?	1=Γάμος 2=Δουλειά 3=Πόλη καταγωγής 4=Επιστροφή γονέων 5=Σπουδές 6=Άλλο.....	
8. Γιατί μεταναστεύσατε από την Ελλάδα?	1=Οικονομική κρίση 2=Καλύτερη διαβίωση στο Αμβούργο 3=Καλύτερες ευκαιρίες δουλειάς 4=Οικογενειακή επανένωση 5=Γάμος 6=Σπουδές 7=Άλλο.....	
9. Πως ήρθατε στο Αμβούργο?	1=Με δική μου πρωτοβουλία και ευθύνη 2=Μέσω Ελληνικού γραφείου ευρέσεως εργασίας 3=Άλλο.....	
10. Σε ποια χώρα επενδύετε τα χρήματά σας?	1=Ελλάδα (μέρος καταγωγής) 2=Γερμανία (Αμβούργο) 3=Ελλάδα (άλλη περιοχή) 4=Γερμανία (άλλη περιοχή) 5=Άλλη χώρα	

Σας ευχαριστώ για το χρόνο σας!

Bibliography and Internet Sources

Bill Jordan, Franck Düvell (2003). Migration: the boundaries of equality and justice. Polity Press with Blackwell Publishing Ltd. LONDON.

Brady Hugo (2008). EU migration policy: an A-Z. Centre for European Reform. CER February 2008, LONDON.

Cyrus, Norbert and Dita Vogel (2005). Germany in current immigration debates in Europe. Migration Policy Group.

Cyrus Norbert (2009). Undocumented Migration. Counting the uncountable. Country report-Germany.

Daoutopoulos George A. (2005, Fifth Edition). Methods of Social Research. University of Macedonia. THESSALONIKI.

Ettore Recchi, Adrian Favell (2009). Pioneers of European integration: citizenship and mobility in the EU. Nina Rother and Tina M. Nebe: Chapter 6: More mobile, more European? Free movement and EU identity. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, Cheltenham, UK.

G.J. Lewis (1982). Human migration: a geographical perspective. Billing and Sons Publications Limited. LONDON.

Graves, T.D. (1967). Psychological Acculturation in a triethnic community. South western Journal of Anthropology, 23, 337-50.

Hailbronner, K. (1998). European immigration and asylum law under the Amsterdam Treaty. Common Market Law Review, 35(5), 1047-1067.

Maraveyas, N. and Tsinisizelis, M. (2007). New European Union: Organization and Policies, 50 years. Nikolakopoulou: Chapter XIII: Politics of migration and asylum of the European Union. Themelio. ATHENS.

Poulopoulou Ira Emke-(2007). The immigration challenge. PUBLICATIONS Papazisi. ATHENS.

Sayer Andrew (1992, Second Edition). Method in social science. Routledge, LONDON.

Schneider Jan (2009). The organization of asylum and migration policies in Germany. Federal Office for migration and Refugees. NIERENBERG.

Triandafyllidou and Gropas (2007). European Immigration. A sourcebook. Greek edition of 2007 by Kritiki. ATHENS.

Ward, C. and A. Kennedy (1993). Psychological and sociocultural adjustment during cross-cultural transitions: A comparison of secondary students overseas and at home. International Journal of Psychology, 28, 129-147.

Zapata-Barrero, R. (2001). The limits of a multinational Europe: Democracy and Immigration in the European Union. Routledge. LONDON.

<http://www.immigrationcitizenship.eu/2005/12/german-citizenship.html>

www.europa.eu (Justice and Home Affairs) <http://www.destatis.de> (German Federal Statistical Office)

www.ggae.gr (Federation of the Greek Migrants in abroad)

www.google.gr

<http://www.bamf.de> (German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)