How to be a Model Citizen

You are cordially invited to visit Anthony Haughey and the Global Migration Research Network for the intervention, *How to be a Model Citizen* in the Atrium, Civic Offices, Dublin City Council, Wood Quay, Dublin 8.

The intervention runs daily, 9-12 December, 11am - 4.30pm.

How to be a Model Citizen is the culmination of a three-year partnership between the artist, Anthony Haughey and the Global Migration Research Network—a group of diverse individuals who came to live in Ireland (north and south) during the recent economic boom.

Exploring often contentious issues relating to citizenship and contested spaces, the group has worked together and individually with the artist over the last three years in Malta, North Africa, and Ireland. Together they have produced a number of dialogical art and media projects: installations, exhibitions, video works, television broadcasts and intercultural public discussions.

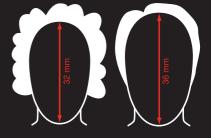
Setting up a temporary space within the Atrium of the Civic Offices, the Global Migration Research Network will invite visitors to test their knowledge of citizenship by posing a series of questions in relation to democratic institutions and civic society in Ireland. The group will simultaneously research these questions online in relation to the process of becoming a citizen in Ireland and elsewhere. Key video works from earlier collaborations will also be shown. The group's findings on this occasion will be included in a book to be published in March 2009, designed in collaboration with Detail Design Studio, Dublin.

How to be a Model Citizen is supported by a Projects: New Work Award from The Arts Council/An Chomhairle Ealaíon, with additional support from the Interface Centre for Research in Art, Technologies and Design, University of Ulster.

For further information contact anthony.haughey@dit.ie







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How to be a Model Citizen

1. What year did Ireland become an autonomous state?	
a) 1916b) 1921c) 1922d) 1937	
2. In which year did Ireland join the EU?	
a) 1944b) 1967c) 1973d) 1978	
3. How many stars are on the EU flag?	
a) 14 b) 15 c) 9 d) 12	
4. Citizens of the EU resident in Ireland, have the right to vote in which of the following?	
 a) Elections to the EU Parliament but no other elections b) All elections except national parliamentary elections c) Local council elections only d) No elections, they have to return to their home country to vote 	
5. Approximately how many people live in the countries of the European Union?	
a) 295 millionb) 370 millionc) 497 milliond) 523 million	

6. What special rights do citizens of EU states have?		
 a) Freedom from arrest while traveling in other member states b) The right to travel to any EU country as long as they have a valid passport 		
c) The right to claim state benefits while living in other member states		
d) The right to citizenship of all EU member states		
7. How many different nationalities are represented in Ireland?		
a) 48 b) 56		
c) 72		
d) 188		
8. What percentage of the Irish population is non-Irish?		
a) 8%		
b) 10%		
c) 14% d) 17%		
9. How many Irish passport holders are living in other countries?		
a) 256,000		
b) 897,000		
c) 3 million d) 7.2 million		
10. In 2004 what percentage of Irish citizens voted Yes to inserting the clause below into Article 9 of the Constitution?		
"1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, a person born in the island of Ireland, which includes its islands and seas, who does not have, at the time of the birth of that person, at least one parent who is an Irish citizen or entitled to be an Irish citizen, is not entitled to Irish citizenship or nationality, unless provided for by law.		
a) 58.3%		
b) 66.1%		
c) 73.8% d) 79.8%		
11. What does the European Frontex Agency do?		
a) Recruit migrants for cheap labour		
b) Prevent terrorism in Europe		
c) Patrol European borders to prevent illegal immigration	П	
d) Monitor human rights violations		

12. What is the Dublin II Convention?	
 a) A European agreement on immigration control b) A concession to Irish citizens to enable ratification of the Lisbon Treaty c) Annual EU summit in Dublin d) Agreement on the number of migrants allowed to live in Ireland 	
13. How long does it take for a migrant living in Ireland to become citizen?	a
a) 3 yearsb) 5 yearsc) 8 yearsd) At the discretion of the Minister of Justice	
14. Which Minister is responsible for integration of migrants?	
a) Brian Lenihanb) Connor Lenihanc) Mary Hannifind) Dermot Ahern	
15. What is the largest ethnic minority in Ireland?	
a) Nigerianb) Polishc) Travellerd) Chinese	
16. What percentage of migrants living in Ireland are seeking asylu	ım?
a) 7%b) 10%c) 32%d) 54%	
17. How many citizens worldwide claim Irish ethnicity?	
a) 9 millionb) 14 millionc) 26 milliond) 70 million	
Additional Comments	

How to



(opposite)
Anthony Haughey
How to be a model citizen
2008
installation/ performance shot
courtesy the artist

How to be a model citizen is part of a series of work that has been produced by Anthony Haughey and the Global Migration Research Network – a group of diverse individuals who came to live in Ireland (north and south) during the recent economic boom. Over the last three years they have worked together on a variety of projects concerning migration in Malta, North Africa and Ireland. Presented in the foyer of Dublin's Civic Offices, this dialogical or participatory art project presented the viewer with an experiential ethical exchange.1

Entering the foyer, I found a series of chairs laid out like any public-service waiting room. Facing forward, these numbered chairs led the eye to a long table, where five 'officials' sat behind a row of laptops. In this distanced position of authority, I found members of the immigrant population of Ireland. This situation created a new dynamic of power, in stark contrast to the normal order of things in such offices.² Simulating the procedures that migrants go through while in the asylum process. I as the participant entered a formal bureaucratic setting. As is guite often the case in these situations, I didn't quite know what to do. To begin with, I approached the desk and was immediately told to sit down and "someone would be with me shortly," creating a sharp sense of isolation and discomfort.

Eventually I was presented with a questionnaire to fill out. The questions ranged from subjects relating to the independence of Ireland, Irish involvement in the EU, laws relating to migration and Irish citizenship globally. The questionnaire makes direct reference to citizenship tests that are part of the naturalisation process in other EU states. My own lack of knowledge of Irish law and the extent of the Irish diaspora across the globe had a distinctly unsettling effect. The realisation that there are three million Irish passport holders living abroad (3/4 of the population living in the country) and approximately 70 million who claim Irish ethnicity is staggering. It is in these facts that the space for an ethical response or relationship to this Other, the immigrant, can take place.

Julia Kristeva describes this ethical relationship as "not simply...a matter of our being able to accept the other, but of being in his place, and this means to imagine and make oneself other for oneself." How to be a model citizen creates a space where one is this Other. Experiencing being an outsider in the formal setting of the project, and seeing the Irish as part of a vast and global system of migration, opens up a space where an immigrant can be seen as a real person rather than a cipher.

After completing the questionnaire, I was met by one of the five officials, a man from Somalia. In this, a further space for dialogue and exchange was created. Emmanuel Levinas writes of the importance of the face-to-face encounter in the ethical relationship. It is in the presence of this individual face, and their "refusal to be contained"4 within any one definition, that we experience our ethical relationship to them. Offering a voice to these silenced individuals, presenting a space for dialogue and exchange of stories and experiences, is fundamental to the success of this project.5 Miwon Kwon, writing in One place after another: site specific art

and locational identity, highlights the importance of this voice in relation to collaborative or community-based projects. She says "the endeavour to give voice to under-represented and dis-empowered groups, often by engaging them in the very process of creating their own cultural representations is...not simply as artistic experiment but a strategy of political importance." And it is this political potential of that is most compelling. Consequently, How to be a model citizen creates in the viewer a new sense of being 'in common'6 with this Other, as opposed to a relationship based on difference.

Creating an experience, where at once the Irish history of migration and our complicity with a system that allows people to be kept in detention and denied permission to work for a considerable period, poses series questions of the viewer/ participant and their relationship to this 'foreign body'. As Levinas wrote, "The presence of the Other is the equivalent to [the] calling into question of my joyous possession of the world."

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- 1 This participative event was accompanied by video works carried out by Haughey and The Global Migration Research Network. A publication of the projects will be appear later this year.
- 2 The change in power relations is characteristic of much of the work by the group. In Malta two members took on the role of reporters, interviewing members of the public on their attitude to citizenship and migration. In this role the migrants are immediately given a sense of agency in the discuss around these questions.
- 3 Kelly Oliver, ed, Ethics, politics and difference in Julia Kristeva's writing, Routledge, New York, 1993, p 38

- 4 Emmanual Levinas, *Totality* and infinity Duquesne University Press, Pittsburgh, 1969, p 194
- 5 Miwon Kwon, One place after another: site specific art and locational identity, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass. 2004, p 114
- 6 This is a term used by Jean Luc Nancy when discussing terms like 'community'. See Jean Luc Nancy,
- The inoperative community, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1991
- 7 Levinas, op cit, p 75

Michelle Browne is an artist, curator and writer based in Dublin.

Anthony Haughey How to be a model citizen, 2008 installation/ performance shot courtesy the artist create - listen now 13/04/2009 16:40

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Anthony Haughey interview 2/2

Anthony Haughey talks to Create about "How to be a Model Citizen", his collaborative work with the Global Citizens network supported by a Projects: New Work Award from The Arts
Council/An Chomhairle Ealaíon, which ran from 9-12 December 2008 in the Atrium, Dublin City Offices. He also discusses the development of a new work as part of "The Pre-History of the Crisis" at Project Arts Centre 2/2

Recording Date: 10-Feb-2009

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Anthony Haughey discusses "How to be a Model Citizen" and the development of a new work as part of "The Pre-History of the Crisis"

Anthony Haughey interview 1/2

Anthony Haughey is an artist and Lecturer in Photography in the School of Media and formerly Head of the Department of Media, DIT. He was a Research Fellow (2005-8) at the Interface Centre for Research in Art, Technologies and Design at the University of Ulster.

He talks to Create about "Between": a collaborative research project exploring issues of contested citizenship and emerging migrant narratives in a Government of Ireland reception centre for asylum seekers and "Postcards"

Recording Date: 09-Jan-2009

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Anthony Haughey, artist and Lecturer in Photography, discusses "Between" and "Postcards"





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