The situation is one again at the top of the European Community's agenda. A growing number of EC countries have indicated their willingness to participate in the European Coal and Steel Community. This has led to the creation of a new political force within the Community, focusing on the issues of European economic integration and political cooperation.

Introduction

Population in a more complex manner is a problem for Europe and to assess the political sections of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) it is necessary to return to the historical perspective of the Community's origins. The ECSC was established in 1951 as a means of cooperating in the fields of coal and steel production among the countries of Western Europe. The original idea was to create a single market for these two industries, thereby reducing duplication and increasing efficiency. Over time, the scope of the ECSC expanded to include other economic sectors, such as transport and energy, and it now forms part of the wider European Union (EU).

Abstract

Martin Eaton

Portugal

Foreign residents and illegal immigrants

Foreign residents are an important and growing phenomenon in Portugal. Many...

[Continued on next page]
Table 1: Composition of legal foreigners in Faro District, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total (10,697)</th>
<th>Cape Verde (%)</th>
<th>German (%)</th>
<th>British (%)</th>
<th>Dutch (%)</th>
<th>Rest (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faro</td>
<td>10,697</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>3,931</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>3,224</td>
<td>1,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(70)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of Portuguese migration

Important steps into the field of Portuguese migration were taken during the 1970s and 1980s, when large numbers of Portuguese workers went abroad to work in other countries. These workers were mainly from the north of Portugal, and their return to Portugal was often seen as a positive development. However, there were also concerns about the impact of this migration on the Portuguese economy and society. Some argued that it led to a brain drain, as skilled workers left the country in search of better opportunities abroad.

Our current socio-political context surrounds the response from the Portuguese society.

The Portuguese government has taken measures to address these concerns, including the implementation of policies aimed at increasing the attractiveness of Portugal as a destination for migrants. However, the impact of these policies on the country's economic development and social cohesion remains to be seen. It is clear that the integration of migrants is not only a matter of social responsibility but also a key factor in the future of Portugal.
open to produce, manipulation and other exploitation.

As we shall see, the location of the Portuguese economy is a legacy of its economic development for which there is no recovery at the Cape Verde Islands. Portuguese exploration for many of them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Number of Foreigner Registrations in Portugal, 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa continent</td>
<td>2,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe continent</td>
<td>3,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other African</td>
<td>4,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Latin</td>
<td>13,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>49,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2: Legally Registered Foreigners in Portugal, 1999

Note: Includes those working in agriculture and manufacturing.

1999 figures are from the Portuguese Employment Survey, which is conducted annually. The data includes those working in agriculture and manufacturing.
Portugal is an important exporter of cork, with over 70% of its cork production exported. The distribution of cork production in Portugal is shown in Figure 1.

The cork industry in Portugal is highly concentrated in the coastal regions of the country. The major cork-producing areas are in the regions of Setúbal, Beja, and Évora.

The cork industry is crucial to the Portuguese economy, providing jobs and income for many people. Cork is also an important product for export, with Portugal being the world's largest exporter of cork.

In recent years, there has been a push to diversify the economy and reduce the dependence on cork exports. This has led to efforts to develop new markets and products, as well as to promote tourism and other industries.

In summary, the cork industry in Portugal is a significant part of the country's economy, with a strong tradition and a focus on quality and sustainability. 

Figure 1: Distribution of Cork Production in Portugal

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Portuguese Cork Industry

This document provides an overview of the Portuguese cork industry, including its history, production, and export. It highlights the unique features of the industry and its contributions to the national economy.
A similar type of dependency is often felt among Fortune 500 families, with a particular emphasis in the context of non-profit organizations and other philanthropic endeavors. The phenomenon is often referred to as a "garden or hothouse" effect, where the financial health of the organization is bolstered by the contributions of a small group of wealthy donors. These donors, often the families of entrepreneurs, provide significant financial support to the organization, which in turn provides them with various benefits and perks. The cycle continues, with the organization becoming more successful and the donors becoming more influential. This dynamic can create a feedback loop that is difficult to break, and it can lead to a lack of accountability and transparency within the organization. It is important to recognize this phenomenon and work to ensure that the organization is accountable to all of its stakeholders, not just a select few. This can be achieved through increased transparency, better governance, and more rigorous financial audits.
Once upon a time, there was a young boy named Jack. Jack loved to explore the world around him, especially the woods near his home. One day, while he was out for a walk, he stumbled upon a mysterious old house nestled in the forest. The house was surrounded by tall, ancient trees, and a dense mist swirled around its structure, making it seem almost magical.

Jack decided to enter the house, curious about what lay inside. As he stepped into the dimly lit hallway, he noticed a door at the far end of the room. It was slightly ajar, and the hallway beyond was shrouded in darkness. Without thinking twice, Jack pushed the door open and stepped inside.

The room beyond was filled with objects and artifacts that appeared to be from another time. There were ornate vases, antique books, and strange machines that buzzed and hummed. Jack was fascinated by everything he saw, but as he explored further, he began to notice something peculiar. The objects seemed to be moving, almost as if they were alive.

Suddenly, a low humming filled the room, and the floor began to shake. The objects on the shelves started to vibrate, and the air itself seemed to thicken. Jack realized that the room was coming to life, and he knew he had to leave immediately. He turned quickly and made his way back to the entrance, but he was confronted by a group of strange creatures that appeared to be made of smoke and mist.

Despite his fear, Jack remembered the advice his mother had given him: never look into the eyes of something unknown. He closed his eyes tightly and ran as fast as he could, feeling the mist creatures close behind him. As he sprinted through the hallway, he collided with a large, glowing orb that flew through the air.

The orb shattered against the walls, sending shards of light in every direction. Jack was momentarily blinded, but when he opened his eyes, he found himself back in his own bedroom, with nothing but the memory of the strange house in the woods.

Jack learned a valuable lesson that day. Sometimes, things that seem magical or mysterious can be dangerous. It's essential to listen to our parents and follow their advice. From that day on, Jack never ventured into the woods again, but he never forgot the lesson he learned in the mysterious house.
The provision of quality education in districts such as Sora (Ceará)...

Discrimination in Education

For Camp Veterans' children, the official language is Portuguese.

For Camp Veterans' children, the official language is Portuguese.
Foreign Residents and Illegal Immigrants
Conclusion

Foreign Relations and Illegal Immigrants...
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT KENOSHA, WIS.


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