

1: Refugees and the Asylum Dilemma in the West – Refugee Studies Centre

Refugees and the Asylum Dilemma in the West (Issues in Policy History) [Gil Loescher] on www.enganchecubano.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This study presents an examination of the historical background and contemporary significance of the asylum and refugee issue confronting Western governments that draws lessons for future policy-making.*

Cautious approach toward refugees should not foster antipathy toward foreigners, migrants Published: Jun 27, - Notwithstanding, Korea has been relatively detached from the refugee crisis. But the case of more than Yemeni refugees stuck on Jeju Island shows Korea too is no exception. There always is a dilemma of how to deal with a refugee crisis. It is difficult for any host country to balance humanitarian consideration of people in need and potential negative impact on the local economy, populace and public safety. Korea has faced such a dilemma, but on a relatively small scale. Korea is a signatory of the UN Refugee Convention and has enacted a refugee act, but the number of foreign refugees who sought asylum here has been low, with the government rigid in granting refugee status. Government data shows 40, applications for asylum since Officials have reviewed 20, of those, and granted asylum to just , or 4. Given these records, the arrival of more than from a single country in one year and their mass applications for asylum may well alert the local and central governments, as well as the general public. Just compare the data to that of the past: There were only seven Yemeni refugee applicants in and 42 last year. Most of the Yemeni nationals came via Malaysia, which offers a day visa-free stay, to take advantage of the visa-waiver program aimed at boosting tourism. Officials say of the Yemeni nationals who arrived on Jeju this year, have applied for refugee status. Some had already left the southern island before the local government imposed an exit ban April The exit ban reflected growing public anxiety and uneasiness about the massive influx of refugees. More than , people have signed a petition with the website of the presidential office to demand the government repeal the refugee act and visa-waiver program and not grant refugee status to asylum seekers. A recent public opinion survey found that Critics claim the Yemenis came to Korea for financial reasons, not to avoid political or religious persecution, and that some criminals or even terrorists could disguise themselves as asylum seekers. Now that the case of Yemeni refugees has become a national issue, what the government should do is obvious. First, given the poor infrastructure for handling a large number of refugees, including human resources, accommodation facilities and job openings, the government should limit any mass inflow of refugees in a short period of time. In that regard, the government made the right decision when it added Yemen to the list of countries whose nationals cannot enter the island without a visa on June 1. This, however, should not mean that Korea does not care about the plight of people in need. Most of all, the best possible care should be given to those already inside the country, including on Jeju Island. The Jeju Special Self-governing Province needs to expand its assistance, including temporary job placements for the Yemenis. Due to manpower shortages, the review is said to take up to eight months. This shows that merely increasing the screening staff to three -- from two -- and placing two interpreters to review the cases of more than people is hardly sufficient. Speedy and efficient reviews are essential for ending the crisis that has been causing public anxiety in the local community. Jeju Island, now a popular destination for Chinese tourists, has already encountered crimes committed by immigrants illegally staying there, including Chinese and Korean-Chinese people, who make up the largest foreign population on the island. In some sense, the anxiety is understandable, but such wariness should not fan phobia of foreigners or those who have already become members of families and communities in this country, including migrant workers and spouses. It is against this backdrop that we hope that related activities, including the street demonstration some activists plan to hold in Seoul against the Yemeni refugees Saturday, do not incite hatred or prejudices against people based on their ethnicity, religion or political background.

2: Ethical Dilemma of Accepting Syrian Refugees – The World Awaits

In recent years, political asylum and refugees have become acute issues in public debate in Western Europe and North America. The debate has become especially heated since and the breaching of barriers between Eastern and Western Europe, with East Germans, Albanians, Romanians, and Yugoslavs all trying to move west.

Krikorian reminded the audience that only 0. I elaborated on the implications of these priorities in a detailed report last year, and noted that UNHCR itself acknowledges that almost all refugees submitted for resettlement are under normal circumstances "where there are no immediate medical, social, or security concerns which would merit expedited processing. But is it really? As we just noted, it is not necessarily the most vulnerable and urgent cases that are submitted for resettlement. In fact, refugees with no specific vulnerabilities are being resettled in the United States. So, as I asked in a previous blog, why them and not others? How to pick a "lucky few" out of millions who are undergoing common hardships? Not only have my queries remained unanswered, but, to my knowledge, no one else is even asking. Nonetheless, a new development caught my attention: The official story line about "resettling the most vulnerable refugees" has been adjusted to a less embellished yet more truthful one, "resettling not only the most vulnerable refugees". In an interesting shift from past official statements, Lawrence E. Bartlett, the former director of refugee admissions at the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration PRM , presented what sound like the new talking points: The resettlement program is an important foreign policy tool, not just a humanitarian one. Unprecedented scrutiny and a new Trump administration may very well have encouraged those in charge to drop their emotional appeal to save the "most vulnerable" refugees and finally admit to more practical selection criteria. This acknowledgement is refreshing. For them, it is un-American, even immoral, to lower the number of refugees resettled in the United States. Federally funded resettlement contractors called it a "shameful approach" and a "sad day for America". How is this ethically right? Currently, this absolute power lies in the hands of a few staff members of the UN refugee agency the United States relies on for refugee resettlement referrals. But even if U. How are the "lucky few" chosen out of millions of refugees with similar backgrounds, broken livelihoods, foreign policy implications, and potential to adapt to Western societies? Refugees should not be randomly picked to come here or stay behind. This is the real moral dilemma, not the numerical ceilings on refugee resettlement.

3: The Migration Dilemma by Peter Singer - Project Syndicate

Refugees and the Asylum Dilemma in the West Edited by Gil Loescher. This study presents an examination of the historical background and contemporary significance of the asylum and refugee issue confronting Western governments that draws lessons for future policy-making.

Celine Cooper lays out its origins, impact and the various reasons many are now calling for its repeal. But the rapidly evolving political, legal and policy context for asylum seekers in the United States under President Donald Trump has lent it an unprecedented urgency. Today, the challenge of irregular migration has become a pressure point for the federal Liberal government. It is straining intergovernmental relations between Ottawa and the provinces, particularly Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where the majority of refugee claimants are arriving or settling. Blair was one of several people to address a lengthy House of Commons immigration committee meeting on the issue Tuesday. His new role is one sign among many that the broader issues of immigration and public safety are being twinned, and taking on heightened importance ahead of the federal election. But, as tensions over the issue continue to bubble up, a key question is this: What is the Safe Third Country Agreement? In exchange for agreeing to cooperate on information sharing and other enhanced border security measures, the US consented to enter into a STCA with Canada. Prior to the agreement, an asylum seeker could request refugee protection upon arrival at any port of entry to Canada – be it an air or marine port, on land, or one of many inland Canadian immigration offices. Under the STCA, refugee claimants are obligated to apply for asylum in the first country in which they arrive. The public began paying attention. Approximately 90 percent of them were on their way into Canada via an unofficial border crossing at Roxham Road, which runs between Champlain, New York, and Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle, Quebec. But recent statistics suggest that numbers of irregular crossings into Canada are starting to subside. She spoke to OpenCanada last year when the irregular migration flows from the US to Canada started attracting wider media attention. She argued that people are choosing to cross into the country irregularly, rather than at official border crossings, specifically because of the STCA – an argument made by several other refugees advocates recently, including University of Toronto professor Audrey Macklin in a widely circulated opinion piece in *The Washington Post*. The incentive to cross irregularly – and thus unsafely – is a problem, argued Dench. It was part of the discussion leading up to it. Calls to repeal the STCA existed long before Trump came to power, in part because of procedural and outcome discrepancies for asylum seekers between the two countries. For example, Canada has officially recognized gender-based persecution under the definition of a refugee since while the US does not. Refugee claimants in Canada also have greater access to government-funded services and can apply for work and student authorization while their claims are processed. It also includes limited sanctions against North Korea and Venezuela. In April, the Trump administration announced stronger measures to prosecute people attempting to cross into the country illegally through its southwest border. Prior to enactment of this policy, many people accused of illegal entry who did not have a criminal record were referred for civil deportation proceedings. This did not always mean the separation of children from their families. Images of children being kept in wire cages in detention centres have prompted a global outcry. Sessions also stated that people fleeing from gang violence or domestic abuse should not qualify for protection under the asylum law. Immigrant children, many of whom have been separated from their parents under a new "zero tolerance" policy by the Trump administration, are shown walking in single file between tents in their compound next to the Mexican border in Tornillo, Texas, US, on June 18. In late June, Trump signed an executive order to end the practice of separating children from their parents. Furthermore, the UN Refugee Convention prohibits penalizing refugees for entering a country unlawfully. If your claim is ultimately successful, then the convention holds that entering the country irregularly will not be held against you. In other words, migrants arriving in Canada are not just those fleeing their country of origin directly, but also include those who now feel threatened in the US. Many believe that they may have a better shot at obtaining asylum – with a view to permanent immigration status – in Canada than in the US. When people with temporary protected status or asylum seekers who have made it to the US begin to see that US policy makes

them feel unsafe, and decide they need to do something about it, Damian Smith said, they have a few choices. One option is to engage in large-scale civil disobedience. In the context of the US, that would probably mean moving to a sanctuary jurisdiction. And then they can choose international movement. That could mean going back to their home country “ which, for many of these people, is manifestly not an option “ or it could mean going to a third country. Already, people are risking their lives to cross to Canada in the winter, or taking taxis to the border at highly inflated prices. Canadian policy under the microscope When it comes to Canadian refugee policy, there is no guarantee that asylum seekers will be allowed to stay if their claims do not meet the legal requirements. They do, however, have the right to procedural justice. Managing borders is essentially a federal responsibility. But the process is complicated and expensive, and the bulk of day-to-day settlement challenges falls on municipalities and provinces to address. Claimants can remain in Canada for at least as long as it takes the IRBC to determine whether they qualify as refugees. Currently, this can take up to two years. Nevertheless, temporary housing for refugee claimants in Montreal and Toronto is stretched to the limit. In Toronto, shelters are at capacity, and college dorms “ where hundreds of claimants and their families are being housed temporarily “ have set an Aug. There are increasing calls for Canada to do more to stem the tide of irregular migration, and to deal with the backlog of cases. The federal Conservative opposition has called repeatedly on the Trudeau government to close the loophole by allowing the STCA to be applied along the entire length of the Canada-US border, not just at official border crossings. This measure would require Canadian officials to return most people back to the US to make a claim there. Critics of this plan suggest that it could incentivize smugglers and criminal networks who profit from interdiction measures to circumvent the STCA, putting asylum seekers at additional risk. There are disputes on major issues, notably related to trade and the economy. But many advocates see no reason why the US would object to Canada exercising its option for a temporary withdrawal from the agreement. What would be some of the implications of scrapping the STCA? Damian Smith agreed that stopping irregular border crossings would have a positive outcome. We need to increase the number of shelter spaces permanently, because in Ontario and Quebec, asylum seekers are going to college dorms, emergency shelters, new Red Cross shelters. We need to put the federal and provincial monies toward building permanent capacity rather than ad hoc reactive measures. Quebec, where the majority of asylum seekers are entering irregularly, is gearing up for its next provincial election on Oct. The next federal election is in Could moves to repeal the STCA polarize political debate, and shift the momentum toward a more critical approach to immigration in general? We have advocacy groups. Those sentiments can be used, and have been used, in previous elections. But ultimately, Canada has international obligations, and obligations under Canadian law as well, to provide protection when people come to our country and seek it.

4: A 'safe country' dilemma for Canada

The Asylum Dilemma Since the middle of the s, more than five million people have submitted requests for refugee status in Western Europe, North America, Japan and Australasia.

Ethical Dilemma of Accepting Syrian Refugees As Americans we are known for always wanting bigger, faster, better, and more time efficient things. We seem to have a tendency to get caught up in the little things. A lot of the time we take for granted what rights and privileges we were given by our founding fathers. Many countries around the world were not as lucky. Living in the United States we do not have to go through life in fear, if we walk outside our front door, of when the next drone strike will hit. We can drive to our jobs and work to make a living without being terrified that we will be killed by a sharp shooter on the way there. Syrians have been living with this on going nightmare since ; refugees are fleeing by the millions to neighboring countries, Europe. Some Syrians are trying to seek refuge and asylum in the United States. People argue that due to the demographic of Syria and the recent terrorist attacks, member of the terrorist organization ISIS, will try to disguise themselves as refugees to sneak across the borders and into the United States. Our nations history was created by refugees from England who were escaping the tyranny of the King. The Syrian civil war has been waging since , the Bashar al-Assad regime has ruthlessly fought back with continuous raids and systematic bombings. She describes the day her family realized there was no option but to flee. And then they arrested my brother and tortured him for days. He survived but they scarred his body and destroyed his genitalsâ€they forced their way in, beat my husband and threatened to arrest him. From under a table, my children watched and screamed. Attacks just like these happened everyday since the opposition forces tried to take down the Assad regime. Syria is a war zone; hundreds and thousands of people have died due to the crisis. But in the battle for Syria, where rules of war do not apply and where civilians are facing a savage massacreâ€!. Syrian refugees are in eminent danger, there is an on going threat of the Assad regime, if the refugees stay it will be a choice that will most likely end their lives. Along with safety being a forefront issue in the Syrian crisis, their infrastructure, primarily healthcare and economy, is another call for concern. Due to the civil war the healthcare in Syrian is little to nothing, especially for expectant mothers. There has been an influx of pregnant mothers whom are crossing the borders to gain access to antenatal and postnatal care that they could not get back in Syria. Gavlak, The healthcare supplies are sparse and on top of that healthcare officials, such as doctors, are leaving the country as well because of the crisis. Materials to perform live saving procedures and treatments for ongoing illness are increasingly hard to come by. Medical physicians that do stay must go through obstacles to get to and from their work, such as sharp shooters and roadblocks. Gavlak, Rania Abouzeid talked about a baker, Abdel-Maten, who lives 2 km from his job but since the neighborhood where the shop is, is controlled by the regime he has not been able to work for four months. Abouzeid, Their economy is on the verge of collapse because people like Rania Abouzeid are so afraid for their lives they will not leave their own houses to go to work. They are getting slaughtered by the thousands, and when they are not lucky enough to be able to flee they are being forced into fighting as child warriors. It was how I imagine hell to be. With this massive displacement the crisis has caused, the younger generations of Syria are being deprived of a childhood and an education. Refugees that have been taken into host countries will most likely not register their children into school. There are a variety of reasons, behind this logic one of which is over crowding. Of these schools only a very select few can offer an Arabic speaking option for the children. Globally, many people are opposed to idea of accepting Syrian refugees into their country, especially the United States. The people who argue against the refugees state that we have too many issues on our plate as a country already, such as, debt, lack of education, racism, bad economy, bad foreign relations, and dysfunctional government. Why should we meddle with foreign affairs by accepting people in this country when there are homeless people, mentally ill, and veterans already here in the United States that we do not find enough resources to help? Also it is easier, safer, and less costly for us to establish camps closer to their homes that would allow for return to their country when conflict subsided. Having already had a terrorist attack on U. We do have major issues right here on our home soil that we need to make initiatives to change.

We need to decrease the homeless population and find ways to prevent tragedies that are occurring all too frequently nowadays. Being the major world power that we are, we have ethical duties and obligations to help alleviate the amount of Syrians seeking refuge in the neighboring countries. Who are we as a nation to deny millions of people access to safety because the possibility of a risk that does not outweigh the reward of saving millions of people. We are one of the ones who helped in the events leading up to the crisis; now we must help the most people we can for the greater good of our world.

5: Holdings : Refugees and the asylum dilemma in the West / | York University Libraries

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6: The dilemma of Palestinian refugees in Germany - InfoMigrants

Economic globalization, refugee production, and the undermining of international law: a third world perspective / Pius Lekwuwa Okoronkwo. K R45 O56 OSG Asylum: a moral dilemma / W. Gunther Plaut.

7: Refugees and the Asylum Dilemma in the West Edited by Gil Loescher

Refugees and the Asylum Dilemma in the West Gil Loescher (ed) This is the first study of the asylum-refugee problems to examine not only the history of policies of receiving nations in the West but also some of the underlying causes of refugee movements.

8: The Real Moral Dilemma of Refugee Resettlement | Center for Immigration Studies

Refugees and the asylum dilemma in the West / Gil Loescher --The international refugee regime: the historical and contemporary context of international responses to asylum problems / Claudena M. Skran --Foreign policy: ideological and human rights factors / Mark P. Gibney --From immigration to refugee redefinition: a history of refugee and.

9: [Editorial] Dilemma on refugees

Like many Jews in America, in Israel and around the world, I am outraged by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's decision to cancel the agreement made between Israel and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, which would have given temporary residency status to about 16, African asylum-seekers.

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