The Refugee Crisis After Paris and



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"Paris and Cologne Change Everything..."





How? By Moving the discussion from refugee safety to citizen security

Let's break it down this way....

The Refugee Crisis: Two Challenges

- 1. The Refugee Challenge: A **Perilous Journey**: Why so dangerous? Why don't refugees fly?
- 2. Europe's Challenges: Integrating refugees and slowing the flow of refugees—a rapid and large influx of asylum seekers— over 1 million—in Europe— and the terrorist threat of bringing the war to Europe— particularly in France. Tension between secular, liberal laws and culture and the patriarchal and religiously conservative worldviews that some refugees bring with them.

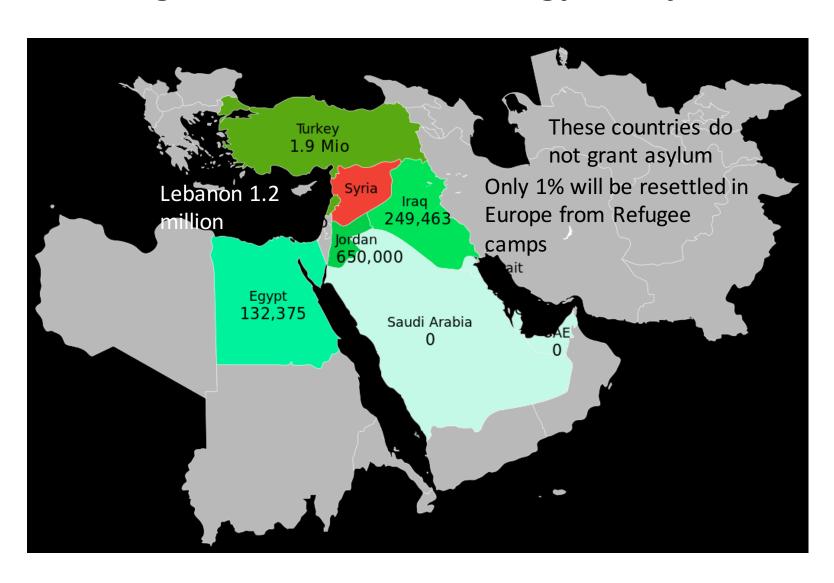
I. The perilous journey: Three dangerous Steps in seeking Asylum

- Persecution / death/ destruction of homes and families
- 2. Prolonged insufficiencies and life-threatening conditions in relocation camps
- The journey to find asylum is life-threatening.





So why are refugees going to Europe? Why are they taking another life-threatening journey?



why don't they fly to Europe?







Is it too expensive?



A smuggler's boat from Turkey to Greece: €1000+



COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/51/EC of 28 June 2001 supplementing the provisions of Article 26 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985

- Whereas: (1) In order to combat illegal immigration effectively, it is essential that all the Member States introduce provisions laying down the obligations of carriers transporting foreign nationals into the territory of the Member States. In addition, in order to ensure a greater effectiveness of this objective, the **financial penalties** currently provided for by the Member States in lases where carriers fail to meet their control obligations should be harmonised to the extent possible, taking into account the differences in legal systems and practices between the Member States.
- (3) Application of this Directive is without prejudice to the **Obligations** resulting from the **Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951,** as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.

Europe's Refugee Challenge: Two schools

SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT FAVORING MORE REFUGEES

A Economic growth through immigration

Business

B
The virtues of
multiculturalism

Americans, generally

C Pure humanitarian compassion

Younger people, Liberals

SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT OPPOSING MORE | REFUGEES

Economic drag from higher taxes for welfarism E
The virtues of
monoculturalism

Fear of and Islamic invasion and its culture

F

Economic conservatives

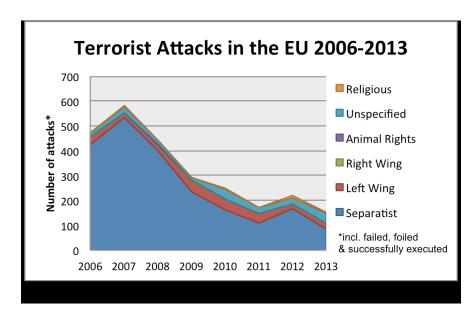
Older people, Social conservatives

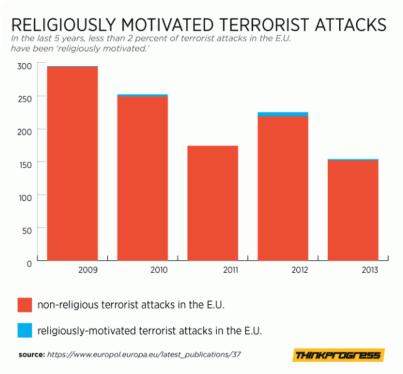
Social conservatives

G. Fear of Refugee Violence

Fear that ISIS fighters are among the refugees: **Terrorist Attacks**Fear of refugee **crime and assaults**

General Population wants safety





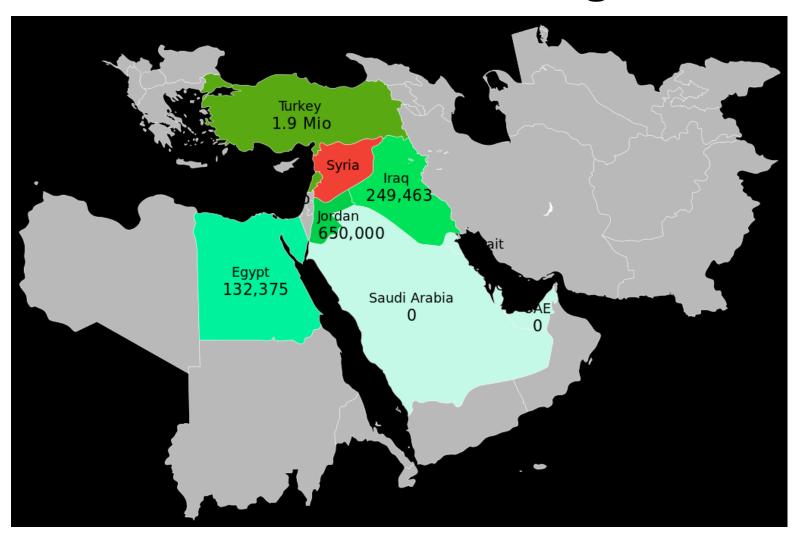
Opponents focus on keeping Refugees Out of Europe

- The EU's historical role is to tighten Europe's external borders
 - Payments to Libyan dictator Gadhafi
 - Frontex
- Agreement with Turkey
- Not just a European phenomenon

Proponents focus on challenge of refugee integration

- Current numbers are manageable
- Europe has historical experience
- Safety is crucial but.....
- The Problem is essentially political

Current numbers manageable



II. Once they get to safety, then what? The Challenge of settling and integrating refugees in Europe



549,000

migrant arrivals in Greece, Italy and Hungary

1,300,000

asylum applications expected this year

4,700,000

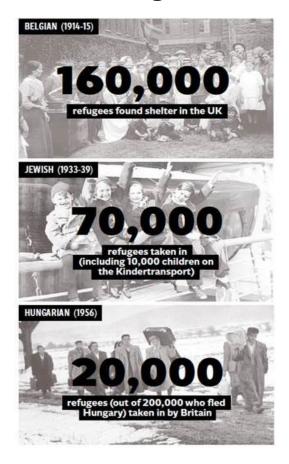
asylum seekers in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan

September 2015

Europe has historical experience

- 1933-35 : First precedent to UNHCR
- 1945-55 12 million Refugees entered Germany 12 million
- 1956 89 Cold War: 3
 million+ into Western Europe,
 (200,000 Hungarians in 1956)
- 1992-95 Balkan + 1st Persian
 Gulf Wars: 1 million
- 2003 2011 Iraqi +
 Afghanistan wars: 4 million

United Kingdom alone:



Humanitarian Borders and Transit



#LETTHEMFLY 🗳



Humanitarian Integration



In any case, integrating immigrants won't be easy.....especially after Paris

- Germany is rich, but refugee demographics don't bode well
 - And protest is growing from all three schools of thought opposing immigration.
- Paris and Cologne do change everything......
- EU institutions are weak, decisions rest with states
 - States are disproportionately affected by influx of refugees and many government leaders belong to the schools of thought opposing accepting refugees

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160,000
migrants relocated in the proposal
549,000
migrant arrivals in Greece, Italy and Hungary
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asylum applications expected this year
4,700,000
asylum seekers in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan
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Conclusion

- Europe needs an influx of migrants and is required to grant asylum
- But asylum seekers must risk their lives to enter Europe
- Safe passage and humanitarian border management will be required
- Threat of terrorists using cover of refugees is real.....
- Compassion for asylum seekers discredits terrorist appeal
- But Compassion may be trumped by fear and weak European Institutions