

## Presentations' Summaries

## Refugees in Korea

Jookyung Lee, Hwajin Oh  
Busan University of Foreign Studies

### Introduction

- 1) Definition of Refugee
  - A person who is forced to flee and is unable/unwilling to return to his/her country of nationality due to war, persecution, or violence.
- 2) Background and Motivation
  - Became aware of the worldwide refugee crisis after watching a documentary by Ai Weiwei
  - Found an interest in a TV program promoting a positive shift in perspective on foreign immigrants in Korea
  - Learned about the refugee crisis, one of the major issues today.
  - Comprehended the divided state and North Korea's problems.
- 3) Research Questions
  - What is the current state of the refugee situation in Korea or how is Korea dealing with the global issue of the refugee crisis?
  - How have refugee admissions and resettlement policies improved in Korea?
  - In what ways are Korean government and society making efforts to help refugees resettle in Korea?
- 4) Methodology
  - Literature Review
  - Public Data
  - Interview and Survey

## Migration in Czechia

Martina Kovářová, Jonáš Suchánek  
Charles University

### Background of the issue

Czechia was mostly an immigration country until the beginning of the 19th century. With the beginning of the industrial revolution in 1850, emigration tendencies started to rise in Czechia and continued until the First World War. After the Second World War and with the rise of communism, Czechia got into a very specific stagnant migration period. On one hand, a lot of people left the country in a search of a better life in neighboring countries and worldwide. On the other hand, the outflow of emigrants was compensated by the inflow of work related migrants from other communist countries. The situation completely changed after the Velvet revolution in 1989 and the number of migrants rose up. As for the immigration, Czechia was mostly playing a role of a transit country at that time. Eventually, Czechia started to attract more migrants as the economic attributes of the country started to develop. This time was also very specific and characterized by re-emigration of former Czech people. With the entry of Czechia to European Union in 2004, the conditions for migration changed. In 2015, Europe faced the unexpected enormous wave of refugees and perception of certain foreigners worsened. Nowadays, the spatial distribution of foreigners in Czechia is quite unequal. Most of them are living in the capital city or neighboring regions on the north of the country. Moreover, there is a polarized public opinion across the European Union on the immigration crisis in 2015. Its determinants will be further analyzed and discussed.

### Research questions

- How did historical issues affect migration situation in Czechia?
- What are the main push and pull factors for migrants?
  - How migration crisis in Europe influenced the current political situation in Czechia?
  - What is the spatial distribution of foreigner in Czechia and what are its determinants?
  - What are the main differences between the voluntary and forced migration in the case of Czechia?

Methodology of your research Analysis of secondary literature.

### Data and Evidences

DRBOHLAV, D. et al. (2009): The Czech Republic: On Its Way from Emigration to Immigration Country. IDEA Working Papers. P. 125

MUDDE, C. (2007): Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe. Cambridge University Press. p. 385

DOSTÁL, P., JELEN, L. (2017): Pressures of the 2017 Immigration Crisis: Explaining Polarized Public Opinion Across the European Union. Charles University. Faculty of Science. p. 37

## Comparative analysis on how Singapore and Norway have responded to its respective regional humanitarian crises

Afiq Fitri and Silje Undlien  
King's College London

### Short summary:

In this presentation we will explore and compare the various political discourses in the field of refugee and asylum policy in Norway and Singapore. We will highlight the generally hesitant, but uneven European response to the crisis in Syria, as well as place the specific Norwegian response within the context of its European, national and international identity. Turning to Singapore, we will examine the city state's response (or lack thereof) to the Rohingya crisis and explore the various historical precedents underpinning its closed-door policy towards refugees which has remained unchanged for decades. We will then explore alternative policies to foster debate amongst the forum's participants. In all, we don't seek to draw simplistic parallels between two vastly different countries and its respective refugee policies. Instead, we will present how each country has responded to humanitarian crises on polar opposites of the planet, and explore what we can learn from one another towards a historical approach to public policy implementation.

Emigration to the richest country in the world  
– a matter of compassion and prejudice

Wistveen Lena  
Norwegian University of Technology and Natural Science

Background of the issue

As a result of the civil war in Syria in 2011 Europe experienced an increase in the flow of refugees building up to a migration crisis in 2015. When the crisis hit Norway the welcome was mixed, while some did their best to help, others did not know whether to regard the refugees as economic migrants coming to Norway to exploit the welfare, extremist or actual refugees. The crisis showed how unprepared and somewhat unwilling the government emerged in a humanitarian crisis. The crisis also became a platform for people to spread misinformation about the refugees, their situation, religion and culture, causing prejudice and breeding ground for racism. In this presentation I will focus on the work of the government and how it affected the population, the attitude of the population and the function and consequences of social media and press.

Research questions

1. The governments immigration policy and the impact refugees had on the system and population
2. The role of social media and press

Methodology

My methodology will be based on historical theory and method, where fact, reliable sources and source criticism is key points, which is crucial for achieving an understanding in this theme. I will be using both a qualitative and quantitative approach in order to understand the attitude of the sources and compare them with statistics. I will also compare this phenomenon to earlier migration situations using comparative methods.

Evidences

My charts, tables and statistics were gathered from NORAD – Directorate for Development Cooperation and SSB – Statistic Norway's Information Centre. Regarding information about the refugees I used VG and Aftenposten, two of the biggest newspapers in Norway. They followed the refugees closely during 2015, both in Norway and Europe and is an important primary source. NRK – Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation, a source considered being critical and reliable. On information on the refugee policy and more I used [www.regjeringen.no](http://www.regjeringen.no). A public information website where information and services from the government, ministries and the office of the Prime Minister are communicated to the public.

## Japan's Nuclear Untouchables: A History of Victim Stigmatization in Japan

E. Pendlebury and E. Nagy  
Smith College

On March 11, 2011, the Fukushima nuclear reactors experienced meltdowns following a massive earthquake and tsunami. Thousands of residents from prefecture within a 20 km radius faced radiation exposure, and have since faced a daily struggle of health concerns, post traumatic stress, financial burdens and more. Victims have also faced social difficulties, and are stigmatized and treated as second-class citizens. This isn't the first incident of such stigmatization in Japan's history; hibakusha, victims of the 1945 atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also experienced discrimination from their fellow citizens. Unaffected citizens feared and ostracized the hibakusha, assuming that they were tainted by radiation and could somehow spread it to others around them. A similar form of radiation fear is now being perpetrated against Fukushima victims today.

This presentation, titled "Japan's Nuclear Untouchables: A History of Victim Stigmatization in Japan", seeks to explore the past and present occurrences of discrimination against radiation victims, and the similarities and differences between the experiences of the hibakusha and the current Fukushima victims. Using victim accounts, governmental and survey statistics collected regarding both events, and media about the victims from both 1945 and 2011, we hope to illuminate and better understand the trend of victim blaming in Japan. With this foundation, we will be able to speculate about potential solutions to help Fukushima victims integrate into society and minimize discrimination against them.

Europe as a multinational state:  
An examination of the historical interactions and their contemporary  
consequences

Dumitru Anna  
TU Wien

#### Background

Europe has a long history of Völkerwanderung that shaped and changed the interactions between its inhabitants. As a result of this, the majority of the member-countries of the European Union have a multinational population.

It is remarkable how so many different ethnicities are not only given the possibility to express their cultural heritage openly but have managed to live peacefully together.

Nowadays, we see an increase in the cultural diversity, nevertheless, if we look back into history we will encounter different stages that lead to Europe becoming what it is today - a welcoming, non- judgemental community.

#### Research Questions:

- The fundamentals of the European Union and what they stand for
- The causes of Völkerwanderung - focus on modern history
- Case example Austria and its neighbours - historic people movements, problem areas, present-day comparison
- Possible future development

#### Methodology of Research

I will be following two different research strategies:

Firstly, I will deal in documents of different historical significance, reconstruct a concise series of movements, their causes and if they were voluntarily undertaken or forced.

Secondly, the sociological approach with surveys, here I will try to emphasize the personal experiences and reasons for relocating, the differences first and second and following generations face, with which culture they identify. Moreover, I will present the current issue regarding the refugees and asylum seekers, how countries are dealing with these immense masses of people.

#### Evidences

Evidences can be found in different materials, for example: questionnaires, newspaper article, television reportage, running commentaries, scriptoria for historical accuracy, scientific books.

# Is Brazil truly the place immigrants take it for?

Simomoto Patricia  
University of Sao Paulo

## The background of the issue

Brazil is not a country formed by one sole ethnicity. The current Brazilian population is a result of its colonization process, mostly by the European nations on the first centuries, and have only been more diversified, meaning Brazil have been a rather welcoming country for a long time. Not only there is an intense influx of foreigners, but there's also significant internal migration due to the country's size and disparities between regions. The changes of the migration policies in 2017 and new migratory tendencies since 2012 are currently the most discussed themes.

## Your research question(s)

Data suggests that Brazil has been the main destination of many foreigners and migratory movements have been increasingly intensified. However, bad labor and health conditions have been frequent. With a rather turbulent political and social framework, is the country fit to host that many foreigners? Are the new policies really being applied?

## The methodology of your research

The research was based on pre-existing data, mostly on articles and case studies from the academic field and articles from newspapers. For general information regarding the refugees and migration in Brazil, academic papers were used. For rather recent and specific information, different newspaper articles and case studies were assembled in order to obtain a clear picture of each situation.

## Evidences

Most data used in this research has been extracted from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and most case studies and newspaper articles have been based on qualitative interviews.

## Refugees in Poland

– Social environment issues and assistance programs.

Pienkowska Sara, Krukowska Agata  
University of Warsaw

### Background

Due to incautious migration policy of the European Union and dangerous situation in the Middle East and Africa, Europe is now facing a so-called “immigration crisis” – a multitude of problems connected to an increasing number of refugees who are looking for political asylum in other countries. In September 2015 UE’s countries’ governments set two-year program of refugees’ relocation in which Poland took part as well (agreeing to accept few thousands of coming refugees). However, in Poland’s case, the program encounter many difficulties caused, among other things, by public mood and harsh politics of some of the parties.

### Research Questions

- Who is “a refugee” according to Polish law?
- What is Polish refugees policy like?
- What myths about refugees are functioning in collective consciousness of Poles?
- What are some basic information and statistics on refugees in Poland?
- What is Pole’s attitude towards refugees like?
- What difficulties may a refugee encounter after coming to Poland?
- What do refugees’ reception and asylum procedures in Poland look like?
- What kind of help are refugees given in Poland?
- What places and organizations are providing aid for refugees in Poland?
- What volunteering activities come to refugees’ aid?

### Methodology

We were doing our research on the basis of statistics, reports and data published by Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców (Office for Foreigners), the latest news about refugees in media, information found on websites dedicated to refugees connected topics and issues such as Uchodzcy.info, as well as on our own experiences.

## Five Months after Maria

Quinones Zuheily  
Vassar College

### Background

When the 7th International Student Forum begins, it will have been five months since Hurricane Maria devastated the island of Puerto Rico. Maria, a category 5 hurricane considered the deadliest of the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season, caused major structural damage to Puerto Rico's infrastructure and completely destroyed the island's electrical grid. As a result, countless Puerto Ricans have been forced to either find a way to survive on their own or migrate in droves to cities in the continental United States where they are considered unwelcome.

### Research Questions

- How are the victims of these natural disasters coping and rebuilding?
- How quick and helpful was the aid response to each of the areas majorly affected by the hurricanes?
- How are the people migrating and immigrating due to the impact of these hurricanes being treated?
- What can be done to help?

### Methodology

I will research these questions using data from major news distributors in the United States and Puerto Rico. I will also conduct interviews with people who remain on the island and people who have been forced to migrate. I would like to contact aid organizations like Puerto Rico se Llevanta, FEMA, and the American Red Cross where possible as well.

### Evidence

Hurricane Maria is the worst natural disaster to occur in Puerto Rico. The island has been suffering economically for decades and the hurricane caused an estimated \$102 billion in damages. Relief efforts on the island have been delayed and minimal. The mayor of San Juan, Carmen Yulín Cruz, has even gone so far as to label the situation a humanitarian crisis. Major news distributors are now reporting that a Puerto Rican exodus of over 215,000 and counting is reshaping Orlando, Florida due to the island's bleak situation months after the disaster.

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# Hypergamy through international marriages in Japan - The way to a better life?

Saranya Meyner  
Ochanomizu University

## Background

On the topic of women who immigrate to Japan through marriage, it could be argued that this is in part caused by them seeking out better prospects abroad from what they can currently find in their home countries. This is sometimes studied in a context of “global hypergamy”. Especially in terms of economic prospects, it’s not strange that many women from for example China, the Philippines, South Korea, and so on seek better prospects in Japan. The problem is just that Japan officially doesn’t have any immigration, even though they are facing a severe workers shortage due to rural depopulation, an aging society and less children being born. This means that foreigners who want to live in Japan, and Japanese who are looking for workers and partners, have to find backways to get them in. One way for this is marriage. Especially in the countryside, farmers are having trouble marrying, and one way for them to get another helping hand and also potential heirs to take over the farm is to marry a foreign woman. The fact that there are less Japanese women willing to do farm work might be a testament to the fact that women now are less likely to want to do tiring, dangerous and “dirty” jobs. Since they don’t want to do jobs like farming, cleaning, or for example nursing the elderly, this is also something that foreign women might pick up. Foreign women are more and more taking up jobs in elderly care, and also cleaning. In the part time work sector like in convenience stores and fast food restaurants we can also see that there is a much higher instance of foreigners working. Another more insidious side to this is the entertainment and sex industry, where both trafficked and non-trafficked foreign women are taking on work that many Japanese women might not take one for even less pay. So in all work aspects, we can probably see foreign women taking up work that Japanese women are unable or unwilling to take. For many women, a marriage visa is a door in to Japan, the Japanese job market, and a better life, compared to their home countries. Many support their families back in their home countries through the money they can save up in Japan. This kind of mass migration, can it truly be called voluntary, or is it very much driven by necessity?

## Research Question

What characteristics do international marriages between foreign women and Japanese men in Japan have?

## Methodology of Research

Data will mainly be collected from official sources in the Japanese government and ministries. Making use of statistics from Japanese ministries we can identify:

- What type of work women do in Japan after marriage.
- Rate of marriage and divorce.
- Nationality of women getting married.
- Area in Japan to which they move.

## The Problem of Ijime toward the pupils from Fukushima

Hikari Kinjyo, Sumika Machida  
Ochanomizu University

### Backgrounds

On 11<sup>th</sup> March in 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred, and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station was exploded. It forced many people to move to outside of Fukushima, and many pupils had been to change their school. However, they experienced offensive Ijime (Bullying in Japanese), and some of them killed themselves. These sorrowful facts have become the serious problem we must solve as soon as possible.

### Research Questions

- What kind of Ijime did pupils from Fukushima experience?
- What did the Boards of Education and the Japanese government do against Ijime?
- What kind of lessons can we learn for from the comparison between Fukushima and other cases?

### Methodology

We will use Literature survey method, and collect the data from the homepage of Japanese government, Boards of Education, and newspapers. Also, we will refer the previous study as much as we can.

### Evidences

According to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan(MEXT), there were 199 cases of Ijime toward pupils. Japanese government set Ijime prevention Promotion Act in 2013, but a junior high school student boy committed suicide in Fukushima in January 2017.

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