The question is whether cultural pluralism is compatible with equality of opportunity and the coaptation of immigrants. As globalization proceeds, will heterogeneity persist, leading to de-territorialization of cultures, at the expense of homogeneity?

Kathleen Valtonen is a visiting researcher at the Centre for Refugee Studies. She is working on her doctoral program at the Department of Social Policy, University of Turku, Finland, on refugee and immigrant resettlement in Finland and Canada.

Refuge, Vol. 14, No. 6 (November 1994) 25
ample, that ethnic diversity is characteristic of almost all postindustrial societies. The question is whether cultural pluralism is compatible with equality of opportunity and the coaptation of immigrants. As globalization proceeds, will heterogeneity persist, leading to de-territorialization of cultures, at the expense of homogeneity?

While we are witnessing an era of change that is fraught with structural contradictions and a high potential for social conflict, we lack effective global governmental institutions. The United Nations "has failed dismally to prevent civil wars from occurring on all continents" (p. 223). How then can politicians, bureaucrats, and academics respond to the responsibility of formulating policies concerning peacekeeping, international migration, and refugee movements? At one of the few junctures in the book at which the author sets out concrete suggestions for proceeding in the New World Order, he states the imperative of dismissing as anachronistic all previous plans and programs. The whole system must be rethought in global terms and along the lines of international cooperation. Short-term self-interest must yield to policies promoting the long-term interest of all concerned, including the so-called developing countries, whose people must participate actively in making decisions that concern them.

Richmond argues that state sovereignty can no longer be maintained in an absolute way: "all boundaries are permeable and borders can no longer be defended with walls, iron curtains, armed guards, or computer surveillance systems" (p. 205). Sustainable development must be practised, and territories and their resources, material and human, must be held in trust for posterity.

Departing at times from the level of a largely structural analysis, the author links the preoccupation with territorial integrity and state sovereignty with individuals' "ontological security" needs and collective fears of loss of identity.

The author presents an extensive empirical analysis of the configurations of the present-day catalysts of social, economic, and political change that are at the root of regional instability and migration pressures: the legacy of colonialism, economic disparities between developed and developing countries, political confrontation between the superpowers, recent changes in Eastern Europe (the disintegration of the Soviet Union), the international arms bazaar. The reader should consult at an early stage the final chapter in which the author presents three alternative scenarios for the New World Order, in this way, the data in the thematic essays on, for example, "Racism and Immigration" and "Migration, Ethnic Conflict and the New World Order," can be more readily related to the typologies that facilitate the reader's own formulation of concrete alternatives in the New World Order. This is undoubtedly a process that the author intends to initiate.

The three scenarios are the nostalgic, the pragmatic, and the utopian. Significantly, the author has located the United Nations, its agencies, and Conventions within the realistic utopian alternative. At the end of the book the reader realizes that, as the author pointed out earlier, there is no exit from the global impasse. Because the author has so skillfully led the reader up to this point, the much less tangible nature of the alternatives indicated in the last chapter leaves the reader wishing for a more substantial closing to a dynamic work.

The author gives considerable weight to the theory underpinning the central issues and concepts, opening up for the student reader the parameters of academic scrutiny. This book is an exhaustive contemporary work on the impact of globalization and postindustrialization on migration and racial/ethnic conflict issues. Its wealth of material, and the substantial body of relevant theory as well as policy implications, make it thought-provoking and recommended reading for students, policymakers, and researchers.
Convention Refugee Determination Division


Regional Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Ottawa</th>
<th>Atlantic</th>
<th>Quebec</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Prairies</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Claims heard to completion</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>4,884</td>
<td>8,396</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>15,801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(includes claims received before 1994)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions rendered</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>5,039</td>
<td>10,018</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>17,834</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims rejected</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>5,588</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>5,525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims upheld</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>3,846</td>
<td>6,430</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>12,309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn/abandoned</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>1,513</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions pending *</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims pending **</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>5,963</td>
<td>8,803</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>15,309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Decisions pending include all claims heard to completion for which no decision has been rendered by the end of the reporting period.
** Claims pending include all claims referred to the Convention Refugee Determination Division that have not been finalized (i.e., by a positive or negative decision or by withdrawal or abandonment) as of the end of the reporting period.

Statistical Summary by Major Source Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Claims of Alleged Persecution</th>
<th>Claims Heard to Completion</th>
<th>Withdrawn/Abandoned Completion Abandoned</th>
<th>Convention Refugee Status Claims</th>
<th>Decided</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Acceptance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sri Lanka</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Somalia</td>
<td>2,006</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2,083</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Iran</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. India</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Israel</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bangladesh</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pakistan</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. China</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Russia</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Guatemala</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Yugoslavia</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Haiti</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Romania</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Afghanistan</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Peru</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Lebanon</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. El Salvador</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mexico</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Norway</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Ukraine</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Algeria</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Bangladesh</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Bangladesh</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Ireland</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Russia</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,882</td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>13,959</td>
<td>10,941</td>
<td>3,098</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,882</td>
<td>6,446</td>
<td>37,329</td>
<td>32,309</td>
<td>5,020</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Immigration and Refugee Board, Ottawa; Notes: Estimates, November 25, 1994

Forthcoming Titles

CRS/York Lanes Press
1994–95

Asylum—A Moral Dilemma
by Rabbi Gunhild Plant
(co-published with Greenwood Press)

Legitimate and Illegitimate Discrimination: New Issues in Migration
Edited by Howard Adelman

Refugee Rights:
Report of a Comparative Survey
by James C. Hathaway and John A. Dent

Somali Refugees in Toronto: A Profile
by Edward Opolu-Dapaah

Cambodian Refugees in Ontario: An Evaluation of Resettlement and Adaptation
by Janet McLellan

From Uprooting to Surviving:
Resettlement of the Vietnamese-Chinese Boat People in Montréal,
1986–90
by Larry Lam

Boat People in Hong Kong: Transition to New Home
by Larry Lam

Sri Lankan Refugees in India
by Asha Hoog

Published by:
York Lanes Press
Suite 351, York Lanes
York University
4700 Keele Street
North York ON M3J 1P3
Canada
Fax: (416) 736-5937
Internet: refuge@vm1.yorku.ca

Refuge, Vol. 14, No. 6 (November 1994)
The Centre for Refugee Studies Summer Course provides perspective and insights for up to fifty practitioners inside and outside government who work with refugees or on refugee affairs and have a degree or equivalent experience. In eight-and-a-half days, which includes one pause day, the course offers an overview of refugee issues plus an opportunity to explore current topics with international experts.

Module 1: Comprehensive Overview (Four intensive days—Wednesday to Saturday)
- Social Demography of Refugee Movements
- History of Nation States and Refugees
- Role of the UNHCR and International Organisations
- Law and Refugee Status

Module 2: Special Topics (Three-and-a-half intensive days—Monday to Thursday)
- Current Issues in Refugee Protection
- International Law
- Settlement, Assistance, and Solutions

Fees for Full Course, inclusive of materials:
Before April 1, 1995: $650 (subsidized to $350 for non-governmental groups)
After April 1, 1995: $750 (subsidized to $450 for non-governmental groups)

Food and accommodation are extra. Modest cost on-campus accommodation is available as are quality hotel options. A variety of restaurants with varying prices are available on campus.

For further information and registration, please contact:
Dr. Tom Clark, Summer Course Coordinator
Centre for Refugee Studies, York University
Suite 322, York Lanes, 4700 Keele Street
North York, ON M3J 1P3 Canada
Tel: (416) 736-5663 • Fax: (416) 736-5837
Internet: tclark@vml.yorku.ca