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all_PDFs_annotations

Extracts annotations from all PDF files within script path folder.

Some users might need to run the following code to get Terminal/cmd permissions for both python scripts:

```
sudo chmod 777
```

Bring the Pain Three Essays on the Influence of Military Capabilities on International Conflict -+- Highlights

- Page 11 (Bring the Pain: Three Essays on the Influence of Military Capabilities on International Conflict): “Chapter 4 examines what influences the likelihood of a war ending with an absolute outcome. Past work has focused on understanding questions about”
- Page 13 (Bring the Pain: Three Essays on the Influence of Military Capabilities on International Conflict): “find that balanced dyads involving militarily powerful states are more likely to experience low level conflict as there will be uncertainty about the expected costs of conflict. Yet the initiation of a militarized dispute will transmit enough information”
- Page 13 (Bring the Pain: Three Essays on the Influence of Military Capabilities on International Conflict): “Finally, one of the enduring lessons from Blainey (1988) is that theories of international conflict must explain why conflicts end in addition to explaining why conflicts begin. Scholars have begun to take insights from the bargaining”

- Page 15 (Bring the Pain: Three Essays on the Influence of Military Capabilities on International Conflict): “I argue that increasing naval power increases the range of issues over which a state could challenge other states. Yet most of these issues will be of low salience for the challenger. State A challenges State B over a low salience issue policy. How aggressively does State B bargain with State A? State B’s strategy will be determined in part by the range of issues over which it can challenge other states.”

Rosemary Byrne - New Asylum Countries Migration Control and Refugee Protection in an Enlarged European Union (Immigration and Asylum -+- Highlights

- Page 125 (3.I.B: Developments in Domestic Legislation): “agreement with Romania on visa-free travel dating from 17 December 1969²⁴ was revoked for persons who were travelling with an ordinary Romanian passport.²⁵ The reasoning referred to the massive increase in asylum applications on the part of Romanian nationals (150 to 200)”
- Page 125 (3.I.B: Developments in Domestic Legislation): “on the one hand, ‘readmitting illegal migrants’ and that it would strengthen its border controls. fully co-operate it would that in”

Tom K. Wong - Rights, Deportation, and Detention in the Age of Immigration Control (2015, Stanford University Press) -+- Highlights

- Page 1: “only a decade ago, even the United States was described as a country that was averse to interior immigration controls (see, e.g., Joppke, (cid:16)(cid:24)(cid:24)(cid:24)a).”
- Page 1: “Hollifield ((cid:16)(cid:24)(cid:24)(cid:17)) refers to as the liberal paradox' (see also Hollifield, Martin, and Orrenius, (cid:17)(cid:15)(cid:16)(cid:19)), whereby market pressures related to globalization and economic openness make immigration a permanent fixture” in advanced industrialized democracies (see also Piore, (cid:16)(cid:24)(cid:22)(cid:24)), while domestic political and societal pressures concomitantly press for closure”
- Page 2: “these regimes include legal admissions requirements—for example, quotas, points-based admissions systems that privilege certain categories of migrants over others, biometric screening, and stricter citizenship, work, and benefits eligibility requirements—bilateral and multilateral cooperation with immigrant-sending countries, interdiction, carrier sanctions, and the increased use of military technologies and personnel in border security and enforcement efforts. They also include screening immigrants based on the values they hold.”
- Page 2: “In Australia, for example, all prospective immigrants over the age of eighteen are required to sign a values statement when applying for selective visas.”

- Page 2: “employer sanctions and mandatory verification of work eligibility, public-private burden sharing, the denial of rights vis-à-vis the strategy of attrition through enforcement, including access to welfare, police surveillance, and the apprehension, detention, and deportation of unauthorized immigrants.”
- Page 2: “asylum. These include the designation of “safe” third countries or countries of origin, in-country processing and preinspection of asylum seekers, detention pending the decision of cases, and the denial of public benefits and work authorization,”
- Page 2: “when it comes to asylum, the control policies of Western immigrant-receiving countries are **schizophrenic** in that great importance”
- Page 2: “permissive and restrictive components”
- Page 2: “expansionist”

[Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship Series] Evan Smith, Marinella Marmo (auth.) - Race, Gender and the Body in British Immigration test -+- Highlights

- Page 134: “In a later telegram, Thomson, in an effort to keep this decision from becoming public knowledge, directed to the High Commissions in Bombay and Calcutta as follows:”

[Rethinking Globalizations] Leanne Weber - Rethinking Border Control for a Globalizing World A Preferred Future (2015, Routledge) -+- Highlights

- Page 40: “Large-scale immigration databases (such as the EU Visa Information System or the US-Visit Program”
- Page 40: “Mitsilegas 2007”
- Page 40: “Mitsilegas 2010”
- Page 40: “Bigo 2011”
- Page 41: “EUROSUR is thus designed to be a technology-based system of supranational extraterritorial surveillance, involving information-gathering outside the border and in non-EU states, with the aim of providing intelligence that will help prevent or deflect migration flows to the EU external border.”
- Page 41: “Border control no longer serves solely as immigration control; it is also used to fight crime and terrorism.”
- Page 41: “The events of 9/11 transformed this insecurity continuum further, with subsequent policy and legal responses in Europe and America

expressly linking – under the term ‘border security’ – border controls with counterterrorism (Mitsilegas 2011).”

- Page 42: “data on visa applications or passenger information) are now also viewed as security data which must be accessible not only to immigration authorities but also to intelligence and law enforcement authorities, for security purposes.”
- Page 42: “The law of the border is thus applicable also to citizens who, along with foreigners, are under constant risk assessment by the state when they undertake everyday mobility activities such as booking a plane ticket”
- Page 42: “b”
- Page 43: “Border control is operated not only by the state, but also by agencies and the private sector.”
- Page 43: “These gaps are also visible in the growth in extraterritorial immigration control, whereby states attempt to circumvent legal standards applicable in their own territory by orchestrating immigration enforcement and surveillance operations on the high seas or in the territories of non-EU states”
- Page 49: “A small but significant step forward was made by the ECtHR in the case of *Marper* (*S. and Marper v. the United Kingdom*, Application Nos. 30562/04 and 30566/04), in which the retention of DNA data by the British police for individuals not associated with any crime was deemed contrary to Article 8 of the ECHR (private and family life)”
- Page 49: “A number of constitutional courts in EU member states have also ruled against the constitutionality of national legislation requiring mobile phone companies to retain for certain periods of time telecommunications data of all their customers in order to implement the EU data retention directive.”