

Migrants vs terrorists: EU migraton policy reverse side

Relying to periodical analytics of International relations from prestigious and authoritative alma maters such as Oxford, Cambridge Harvard, and influential speaking trumpets such as the Guardian, the present age has, with some exaggeration, has been dubbed as the Age of Terrorism as the scourge of the XXI century. There are about 1 million of atrocious and barbaric terroristic acts have been perpetrated annually since the beginning of a new millennium. The EU scientific, political and civil communities have been obviously split in terms of meticulous internal strategy and doctrine towards migrants absorption critical limit on the one hand, - terroristic barbarities convulsing the EU- on the other. While some influential international relations scientists accompanied by hordiernal political top brass representatives in some European states manifest that the lion's share of seeking from war, starvation, life beyond the poverty line refuges and migrants fleeing European continent must be stigmatized as potential threat to national security due to feasible peril of jihadists recruit and conspiring religious zealots among them. Others, relied under the auspices of common European values, argue migrants, refugees are exactly the same victims of terror as ordinary Europeans are and desperately in need of support, patronization from the wealthiest community of the Earth. Within the frameworks of presented article key arguments of both camps are introspected, the general forecast is constituted.

Key words: migration, refugee crisis, terrorism, terroristic alert, lack of solidarity, opinions split, political schism in the EU.

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The outrageously startling statistics relies to the intensity and overwhelmingness of migration including refugees - about one in seven persons – almost one billion people – are migrants, from whom every third person was forced to flee from war, repressions, starvation, life beyond the poverty line. In 2015 the member states of the European Union received 1,9 million new applications for asylum Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan - the names of these countries of origin already suggest a causal unholy nexus with terrorism.

However, there is also a more sinister explanation. Some argue that refugee flows – consisting these days often of mainly young male

Muslims - are deliberately used as a kind of “Trojan horse”, being part of an “organized invasion” of Muslims into the West to punish and startle infidels and proselytize them into Muslim fate.

Not just some right-wing xenophobic conspiracy theorists think so; even NATO’s supreme commander in Europe, General Philip Breedlove, recently made such a claim, suggesting that refugees are main perpetrators of recent terroristic attack convulsed the EU. In favor of such affirmation also stand the National Front in France, the UK Independence Party, Alternative for Germany and Austria’s Freedom Party making huge political gains now.

However, such point of view is far crying from being unanimous. Humanists ardently declare that migrants and refugees are also victims of terror, whose perception is now tarnished by perverted terrorists. They are desperately in need of support, patronage and protection. Let’s meticulously analyze arguments of both sides.

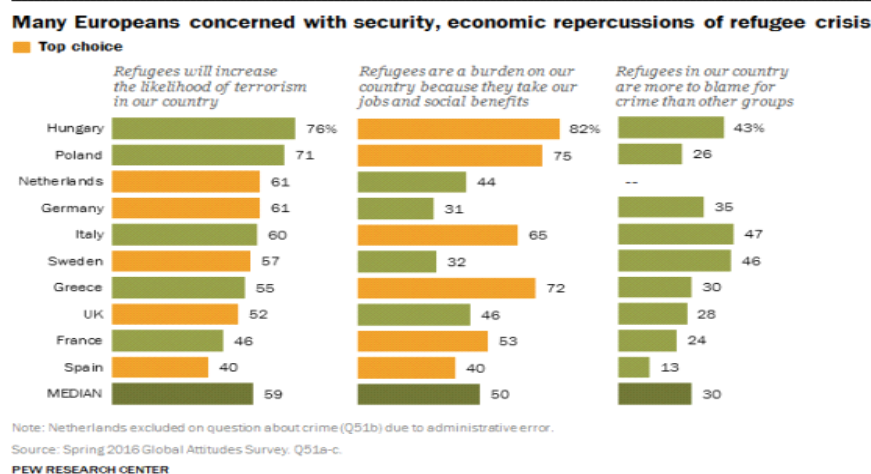
Arguments in favor:

The practical fiasco to put in place efficacious mechanisms of border control and identifications procedures. Presumably, actual refugees while fleeing from internal borders of as notorious bastions of international terror now controlled by ISIS might be accompanied by conspiring terrorists.

And it is not just alarming hypothesis, but an appalling reality. As for instance, the part-commander of ISIS troops in Syria Leit Saleh, who participated in massive tortures and behaving of civilians in Aleppo, in August 2015 was occasionally photographed by La-Figaro’s correspondent. All doubts with regard to his personality were dispelled because of remarkable scars on his face.

Pointing to safeguards built into the 1951 Refugee Convention, It was also added: "Combatants/fighters are not entitled to refugee status, those involved in war crimes, crimes against humanity or other serious crimes may be excluded from refugee status". When all these facts were brought into the public eye the wave of public condemnation swamped Europe.

The survey, which was conducted between April and May this year, covered the European countries of Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Hungary and Poland migrants are perceived as a threat to national security (see Pic1).



Pic.1 Pew research center opinion poll, April-May 2016.

The November 2015 Paris attacks (sometimes referred to as 11/13) and three coordinated suicide bombings occurred in Belgium went down in history as series of atrocious coordinated terrorist attacks that occurred in the end of 2015 and at the beginning of 2016. The attacks were the deadliest on France since World War II.

All of the known Paris attackers were EU citizens, who crossed borders without difficulty, albeit registered as terrorism suspects. According to the French prime minister, Manuel Valls, several of the perpetrators had exploited Europe's immigration crisis to enter the

continent undetected. At least some, including the alleged leader Abdelhamid Abaaoud, had visited Syria and returned radicalized. Staggering results of investigation decisively substantiated the scope of perilous connection between arriving migrants and terroristic alert in Europe. There is a flourishing terrorist underworld of radicalized Muslim migrants all across the EU.

Arguments against:

There are miscellaneous spectrum of alternative political views promulgated of concerned democratic parties under the auspices of Refugees International (RI) - a global, independent advocacy organization, - convinced that the lion's share of migrants has nothing in common with terroristic cells. Solitary instance of migrants' involvement into terroristic activity is not sufficient reason to lump everyone together. Instead of reprobating and judgment the EU should solidified its efforts to improve migrants' desperate plight.

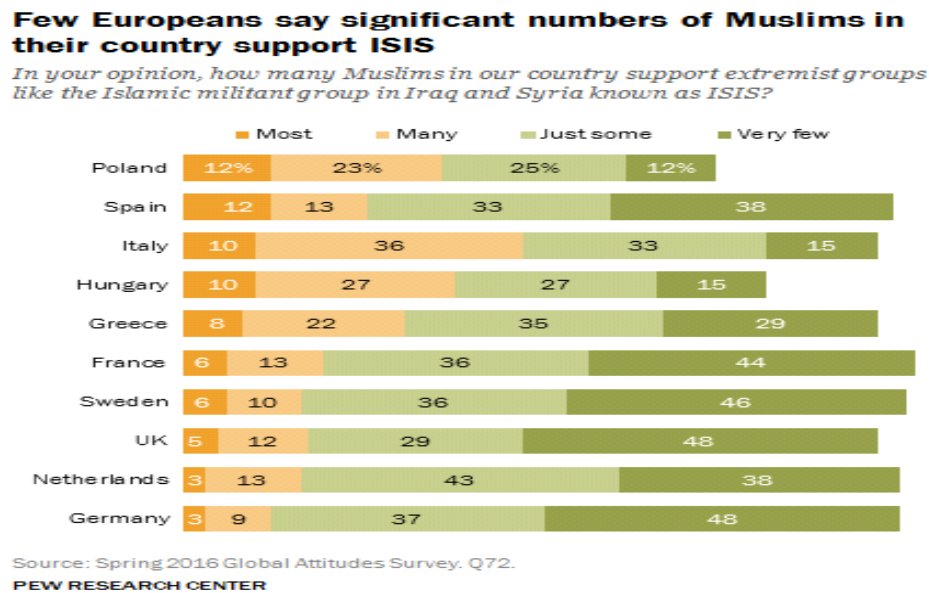
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Hal Far, Malta for African immigrants, Nong Samet Refugee Camp on the Thai-Cambodian border, Timisoara Emergency Transit Centre for refugees in Romania, Sangatte camp and the Calais jungle in northern France - in all these camps migrants are living in slums, suffering from malnutrition, starvation, deficiency of humanitarian and medical assistance.

Some prominent left-wing political leaders are convinced that by such neglecting to refugees' needs Europe provokes their anger and lust for revenge. Initially, refugees and migrants are nor terrorists, but they could affiliate with terroristic branch If there no any alternatives to change their plight for the better.

Undermining the constitutionally proclaimed presumption of

innocence, according to the mass opinion polls, the overwhelming are preoccupied with the prejudice over all Muslim migrants. When asked specifically about support among Muslims for extremist groups like ISIS, few among the European publics surveyed think such sympathies are widespread (see Pic.2).



Pic.2 Pew research center opinion poll, March 2016.

In countries such as France and the UK where fewer people believe that most or many Muslims in their nation support extremists groups, the political divisions are stark. A third of National Front supporters in France think a significant portion of Muslims in their country sympathize with groups like ISIS, compared with 15% of Socialist Party identifiers. About four-in-ten UKIP partisans (41%) express the same concern about Muslims versus just 10% of Labour supporters.

In conditions of such public's attitude exacerbated by anti-Islamic political rhetoric many experts Muslim-migrants are really prone to become radicalized and hostile feeling pariahs. The substantiated and objectively proved facts of migrants endorsement into planning and

perpetrating blood-curdling terroristic atrocities can't be swept under the rug dictating the necessity to introspect European system of collective security, however those cases shouldn't flourish the fertile soil for prepossessions over all migrants with no exception. As long as the fundamental pillars of the EU are inseparable from tolerance, peaceful multinational coexistence, collaboration on equal footing.

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Суверенное государство и вызовы глобализации

В настоящее время привычные принципы международных отношений оказываются под вопросом, они подвергаются серьезному переосмыслению и переформатированию. Россия должна найти адекватные ответы на вызовы современной ситуации. Здесь не должно места ни для изоляционизма, ни для пассивного ожидания дальнейших событий. Чтобы сохранить свой суверенитет в полном объеме, Россия должна решить двойную задачу: возродить промышленный сектор и развить информационный сектор. Ее решение может не только надежно обеспечить экономическую независимость России, но и вывести нашу страну на лидирующие позиции в мировой экономике.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, суверенитет, международные отношения, ООН, великие державы

Currently the usual principles of international relations are questioned; they are seriously reconsidered and redesigned. Russia must find the adequate answers to the challenges of the current situation. Neither isolationism, nor passively waiting for further developments should take place here. To preserve its sovereignty fully Russia must fulfill the double task: to revive the industrial sector and to develop the information sector. It can not only secure the economic independence Russia, but also bring our country to the leading position in the world economy.

Key words: globalization, sovereignty, international relations, United Nations, great powers

В глобализирующемся мире суверенное государство сталкивается с рядом вызовов. Эти вызовы, разумеется, нельзя рассматривать как результат деятельности неких мифических злокозненных сил. Они являются результатом действия объективных экономических и политических факторов, возникающих в процессе глобализации. Система международных отношений, сформировавшаяся после Тридцатилетней войны и закрепленная Вестфальским миром 1648 г. получила наименование Вестфальской системы. Субъектами международных отношений в ней выступают территориальные, суверенные государства, «над которыми нет никакой высшей власти. Государства самостоятельно улаживают возникающие в них конфликты, в том числе и силой, если это