

The Tragedy of Immigration Policy

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The European nation-state has held an open policy of immigration since the beginning of the common market. Known as the European common market -- designed to achieve unification and open borders amongst the different nations of Europe, sought to solidify itself as an independent state that will be able to compete with other countries as a state-market economy. Where state industry will enable Europe to achieve strong economic growth and industrial-technological development. Such that, the Eastern European countries (especially the Balkans) will provide the needed work force to accomplish manufacturing and the distribution of goods and services to Western Europe. While Western Europe becomes a center of regional trade, finance, commerce and tourism.

Yet the influx of migrants into Western Europe, from war-torn and impoverish areas of the Russian Federation and the Middle East, has pose significant questions of integration and cohesion of the European nation-state. Whether or not the rising population of migrants into Europe has exacerbated the threat of ultra-nationalism in the European bloc?

But even as the incursion of migrants has fuel Europe's economy, it can be hypothesized that hostilities toward migration is the result of rising unemployment in some key parts of the European state. And as well, the burden migrants pose to both the welfare state and cultural unity (the capability of migrants to integrate with Western European values and culturalism). And whether strong religious beliefs risk to compromise the secular tradition of the European nation-state --

a tradition that dates back to the Age of the Enlightenment when secularism meant the separation of church and state.

Take for example the late-90's, with the election of the former prime minister Tony Blair in the United Kingdom (U.K). Having run on a ticket of centrist policy-making, or the third way, the benevolent prime minister of 10 Downing Street instead adopted Margaret Thatcher's policies of cut-backs in public spending and taxes. Even siding with the liquidation of key parts of national industry and state services. And the curtailing of the British welfare state under the auspices of strong economic growth.

Whether the good times are evident, only meant the increasing hostility toward migrants in a cult-figured country

and historically racist nation. Due in part to their history of colonial imperialism and the rising elements of neo-Fascism that brewed amongst certain factions of the Tory-government.

Interests that are inherently in opposition to the European Union (E.U.) -- especially, certain elements that were sympathetic to the late Margaret Thatcher's assertion that an "independent Europe is a united Europe." Yet fundamentally adamant of the integration of European cultural beliefs that is said to be the foundation for the disintegration of borders between the European nation-states.

With the economic recession, increasing unemployment in the British state gave way to economic austerity. Heavy cut-backs in public spending and the privatization of the state sector

that utterly shattered Blair's legacy of neo-liberalism. With increasing animosity, the European state witnessed the rising force of David Cameron's premiership in the U.K. (that tore apart the European governments hold on both tolerance and social good). Causing the United Kingdom to fall victim to British neo-Fascism and racial supremacy.

All in an effort to solidify the Common Wealth charter as an expansionist charter centered on wealth and privilege.

Drafted and adopted as a substitution to the decolonization of the British empire after the Second World War. With a British state along-side the Common Wealth of Nations (in a resentful effort to regain its status as an economic powerhouse).

Even as the European bloc has held itself in high regards -- when it comes to open migratory policies, the Latin American countries (known as the Commons) has fared bitterly when containing the flow of migrants into the North American continent.

Seeking more opportunities -- far from the war torn and third world status of the early Latin American countries, the regional-continent establish a competitive federalist union. Alongside the United States (U.S.) and Canada, the Commons aim to transform itself into a formidable industrial superpower.

Yet as the South American continent shifted toward a socialist policy (unleashing the Bolivian revolution in Venezuela by the late Hugo Chavez and Fidel Castro of Cuba), market

interests (that depend on cheap labor and low taxes to sustain low-prices on products and goods imported into North America) could not reconcile their desire for massive short-term profits with both increasing taxes and higher income. Yet with more government spending in the predominant Latin American countries, higher yields in inflation became an ominous reality.

Threatening U.S. strategic interests to contain the region from any foreign interference, i.e., the Monroe Doctrine, that could potentially cast into doubt the neo-liberal order of corporate capitalism. Unleashing havoc to U.S. military interests to dominate the regional-continent.

With the shift in U.S. policy to quell the Bolivian revolutionaries, the scale of migration to the U.S. and Canada

reach historical proportions. With calls from the far-right establishment to create a wall to mitigate the flow of migrants from reaching the shores of the southern U.S. coast. To increase funding to crack down on drug cartels in Mexico and Colombia that is thought to have amplified the growth in illegal immigration -- yet through violence and slaughter. But in which U.S. military posture has encouraged soldiers in Latin America to commit acts of genocide and war-crime to suppress the population from pursuing economic democracy.

That said, giving the contemporary Brazilian elections: the election of the far-right (with the promise and assurance of fighting corruption and organized crime) has signified the toppling of the Bolivian revolution and the mass uprising against

the set policies of Jair Bolsonaro that aims to reverse almost 20 years of progressive legislation.

While the remaining Latin American countries observe the mass exodus of workers to the northern hemisphere to avoid rising unemployment and violence that has engulf the whole continent.

Building into the paranoia and racism of migrants in the U.S.

While thirty years of Reaganite economics (favoring the super-rich and the one percent) has given way to a catastrophe of slow economic growth, low taxes and even lower social

spending. Hence, antagonizing migrants as the root cause of increasing unemployment and diminishing resources.

Yet more than overwhelming the U.S. state-capitalist market economy by pursuing both manufacturing and isolationism. Even as the U.S. economic model is based on providing services to the global economy (services which most U.S. citizens are unwilling to provide but where most migrants are more than willing to accept -- even if for their own sake, i.e., public transportation, maintenance, farming, transportation of goods and etc., etc.).

With the 2008 economic crisis, the far-right incited opposition against the federal government. Enabling cult-figures and the far-right to assume higher office. Yet with

Barack Obama's land-slide win, in the 2008 presidential and congressional elections, the corporate-sector asserted its dominion of the political process. Foreshadowing a cult-nation that succumb to an atypical decision to reward the corporate sector.

In an attempt to reassert social democratic norms, the 2018 U.S. congressional elections led to political deadlock. Yet having met its permanent demise, social democracy gave way to charlatan politics -- in the form, of congressional social democratically elected candidates and politicians, i.e., Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Bernie Sanders, that fail to recognize their tantalizing ignorance of varying self-interests.

Varying self-interests that aim to derail Cortez and Sanders blue-wave fantasy (amongst a corporate governorship that has assured its radical use of the executive order -- to regain full control of a debating U.S. Congress and to cement its dominance of the free market).

Only then is hostility against migrants a conundrum of almost 30 years of neo-capitalist policies (beginning with the dismantling of the Bretton Woods Foundation, in the early 1970's, that resulted in the mass deregulation of the free-market).

With the fall of the European nation-state, i.e., after the Brexit and the permanent decline of the religious state, has the international norm reach catastrophic failure.

The dark materialization of an ecological and environmental dystopia: amplified by the antagonization and resentment toward migrants (and their stigmatization as immigrants).

Immigration policies that has incited hate and fringe groups: propelling the upsurge of neo-Fascist elements into higher office. With social democratic uprisings that has become more tantamount on a global-scale (in an increasingly divided planet of rising scarcity and population growth).

With these externalities, the tragedy of immigration policy is not that migration results in ultra-nationalist sentiment in Europe and/or increasing unemployment amongst U.S citizens. Instead immigration policy has opened the inhabitants of the

planet to suffrage and independence. Though at the expense of contemporary globalization decision-making that was meant to solidify international cooperation.

Immigration policy that is the product of disingenuous and atypical decision-making -- of national pride, that is as divided in political ideology and racism not seen since the beginning of the Second World War. Antagonistic to globalist sentiment that advocates for mutual co-existence and cosmopolitanism.

Choosing instead to enforce an isolationist policy while aspiring for the role of the global superpower.

An odious act of hostility and antagonism toward the nature and concept of foreignness. Better said, current immigration policy is a tragedy of both bigotry and neo-expansionist exuberance.