Migration and immigration representing an unwanted ally of terrorism

Marián Mesároš *A; Imrich Dufinec B

A B University of Security Management in Košice, Košťova 2373/1, 040 01 Košice, Slovakia

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Abstract

Migration and immigration as phenomena of the 21st century have a clear connection with terrorism, namely not only as its result, but also its reason. The main reason is represented by a doctrine of the world superpowers in their effort in gaining capital and looking for crude oil, and is also a result of the colonial past of the majority of the European countries. The individual world religions are experiencing breaking the armistice resulting in armed conflicts and illegitimate interfering of the world powers even without the UNO authorization to do so. Though the United Nations Organisation has a noble mission, its activities do not correspond with the content of the mission. Even the embargo imposed on the Russian federation cannot force anybody to think Russia is interested in solving the problem and does so only in favour of its interests. As has already been stated above the USA has its own interests and maybe also the feeling of guilt as the majority of the so-called Islamic state, just like opponents of the regimes in Lybia, Syria and Egypt, had to undergo training programmes and were armed by American specialists who asked for their Judas services a lot of money. Research tools used to write this article was analysis, analysis, synthesis of available information, reports, scientific articles on the subject and subsequent deduction to identify conclusions.

Keywords: migration, immigration, terrorism, religion, politics, globalization, absence, following human rights, incompetence.

Introduction

One of the most frequently used words at the present time is “SAFETY”. (Mesároš, 2012) This word refers to the safety of a person, a group of persons, nations, nationalities, countries or a group of persons of the same religion. Fear for one’s safety usually refers the environment not protected enough. Attacks on social and/or personal safeties have been promoted to an important strategy of achieving not only personal, but also group interests. World economy globalization and desire for wealth result in war conflicts that are frequently reflected in religious and/or racial forms of fanaticism. It is remarkable that countries not being in immediate need for solving such problems employ/use the third countries in favour of both presenting themselves as “peace makers” and building and renewing what was destroyed by war conflicts. It is not necessary to be familiar with this fact as much as Eric Margolis is to understand that designating possible enemies as allies of Al-Kaida represents a way of how to withhold their political and human rights and make such enemies illegal.

A similar conception was created by Israel, namely a conception aimed at Palestinians. However, it has been not confirmed up to now whether Al-Kaida that was so much glorified and at the same time condemned was really so powerful and whether it was not only a creature
of the western world representing a kind of a bridge enabling by the UNO authorisation trouble free entering this country full of crude oil and huge mineral resources.

Other examples of how a propaganda can become a reality can be provided by Egypt. The majority of the population of this country elected its government voluntarily, namely in favour of stabilizing political and social lives.

**Material and methods**

Research tools used to write this article was analysis, analysis, synthesis of available information, reports, scientific articles on the subject and subsequent deduction to identify conclusions.

**Results and discussion**

**Migrants and immigrants – a protected species**

Designating migrants and immigrants like this not only expresses the situation in an apt way, but at the same time frightening. Such a designation of human beings, i.e. protected species, as a result of their effort to save their lives is unsuitable but not dignified. However, characterizing the migration (in the future being compared to the migration period – the end of the 4th up to the beginning of the 7th century) necessitates to mention the fact of the existence of the present time humankind, namely also as a result of migration.

After *homo sapiens* evolved in Africa (about 150 000 years ago), it managed to occupy the whole African continent. However, the appearance of the then Africa was absolutely different, i.e. living conditions were excellent, that is why the designation SPECIES is suitable and apt (Mesároš, Lošonczi, 2019). This already quite stabilized species decided to leave Africa 80 000 years BC. The journey was absolutely different from the journey of the current migrants and immigrants. On their way to the New World the then migrants discovered unknown kinds of mineral resources, new crafts were coming into existence and agriculture was being perfected. People got to Europe through Asia 40 000 years ago, and started occupying America 20 000 years ago. Such a demanding and complicated mission reached its top through the technical revolution in the 18th and 20th centuries.

It seems that the present humankind (7 thousand million people) will quietly live and reproduce. However, it was not so in the past and it will not be so in the future either.

**Reasons of human migration and immigration**

Through the increase of relative welfare, one started dividing labour and personal property as well. Rich people started exploiting poor people, which many times resulted in various riots and war conflicts. Modern political scientists confuse and wrongly compare the migrations from Europe to America (19th and 20th cent.) with the present migration and immigration (beginning in 2015). Migrants who came to America 80 000 years ago were blessing for the continent, a driving force of the next development. Many of the migrants stayed in the new continent, however a lot of them went back and brought not only money, but also invaluable knowledge in science and technology. So those who went back tried to give back to their home countries what these lost through leaving of their people to the New World.

It is very necessary to ask the following question: *What is the reason so many migrants and immigrants leave their home countries and who has caused or contributed to such a situation?* The answer is there cannot be just
one culprit, as for example, if one wants to cause any body moving, what is necessary is the first impulse that can be accidental or intentional, however followed by other impulses.

All those of us dealing with foreign safety policy realize the intention of such an impulse at the present time has consisted in economic globalization, whatever its form may be. Striving for profit knows no frontiers and is characteristic of searching for weak points of opponents and their abusing even through a political way. Desire for the power of the individual political parties, mainly of the third world countries, represents a nutrient medium for the world powers, which they can properly use as well. Forms of abusing instable states have a long tradition and are supported by desire for power and personal benefits.

Similar, sometimes even funny, events happened in the former Czechoslovakia as well, namely as a result of the then regime. Unparalleled was flattering of the government representatives in the 1950s, e.g. when shoemakers of the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) came gaining new experience in shoe industry. In the Czech town Gottwaldow (now Zlín) the Soviet shoemakers could see a huge banner saying: “Soviet shoe industry – example to us”. However, the Soviets politely asked the management of the Czech industry to remove the banner.

Why does this story blend in with the topic of migration? The American world “policeman” repeatedly looking for suitable places for enhancing his capital draws attention to countries willing to obey him. The ways of drawing attention are of different forms; the author of this paper does not want to, for example judge the nuclear weapon tests in North Korea, however it is necessary to stress the UNO has not yet determined the date of a meeting in favour of solving the serious problem, while an American aircraft carrier has already sailed to the coast of the Corean peninsula (Mesároš, Lošonczi, 2020).

As the author of this paper completed an intership in one of the biggest military aircraft schools in the world, namely in Colorado, the USA, in 1998, he will forever keep in his memory the words at the front of the academy: “Welfare and happiness of the US has to be fought outside”. This exactly blends in the conception of the present migrations. Foreland for the migration and immigration waves towards Europe has been created following destruction and disruption of the legitimate regimes in Libya, Egypt, Syria and other countries, and has been rather underestimated by Europe itself. One can only hope the new US government sets a policy worth the 21st century.

**Migrants and immigrants of the 2020s**

Based on the relevant researches it is possible to observe 90% of migrants and immigrants are people younger than the middle age. They are not ashamed of taking young children and old people (even 100 years old) with them. It is one of calculations of the Arabs, namely to arouse compassion of the Europeans. To a certain extent they have been successful. After one year, however, it has been found out the 90% of migrants and immigrants (nearly 1 million) in Germany do not have any work skills, as in their home countries the migrants and immigrants lived a very good life. In Europe they have no relatives, they are believers and not able to respect laws and rules of countries where they wanted to get (Germany, Sweden, Great Britain).

Preliminary estimation of German employment specialists says the majority of migrants and immigrants will only be able to be employed as early as in 10 years. Though until 2019 there is a presupposition of other 2,5 million of migrants and immigrants to come, there is not a specialist that would estimate costs of tax payers for covering the life of migrants and immigrants during the 10 years. However, politics and electing representatives of Germany for the next period is of more important priority than fear of the near future.

In favour of running economics in Germany it is necessary to have 47 million workers of productive age within 2050, which may be called solidarity with migrants and immigrants.
Typology of terrorism

Relation between migration, immigration and terrorism is being dealt with by many studies (Rožňák, Hrala, Drotárová, 2020; Wright, Brodeur, 2019; Krížovský, Kavečanská, Drotárová, 2020; Light, Thomas, 2021). However, it depends on the type of terrorism. Development tendencies of terrorism impact on all parts and systems obliged to fight it. Every type of terrorism has a particular reason, substance and conditions, for example religious terrorism is experiencing its increase as a result of interfering external influences in its complicated running. No interfering in the running of the religions in general has been declared by Pope Francis in his New Year’s Day speech; at the same time, he has demanded tolerating the individual religions.

The argument about the existence of the only god people worship and believe in, though having a different name, has not been a sufficient argument for, e.g. the well-known French daily Charlie Hebdo resulting in a terrorist attack. However, the next issues of the daily following the attack prove the journalists have not been taught a lesson and preferred the profit on sales.

Though terrorism must not be retreated, such purposeless provoking results in increased risk of danger and senseless attacks causing death of people not involved in the economic profit. The mass media should have a certain amount of tolerance and should also be able to guess safety risks.

As terrorists do not appreciate their own life and prefer a dream paradise instead, no safety measures can prevent terrorist attacks.

Typology of terrorism is in close connection with the form of its manifestation. The forms can be divided according to the means used by terrorists and can be represented by assassinations, politically motivated kidnapes, taking hostages, hijackings planes and other means of transport, bomb attacks and using explosion systems or weapons of mass destruction.

In favour of adding more information, we provide a survey of the most frequent types of terrorism (Mesároš, Lošonczi, 2019; Light, Thomas, 2021):

1. **Criminal terrorism** – is based on a close connection between an organized crime and terrorism. This type of terrorism primarily focuses on personal material advantages or profit and is used by various gangs, groups and in some cases also individuals. Some of such groups may change the character of their activities, namely from the political activities to criminal ones or vice versa.

2. **Pathological terrorism** – This form of terrorism is carried out by individuals and should lead to their psychic satisfaction. Such terrorists do not have a particular political motive, they carry out terrorist activities for pleasure of hurting other people. A common example of the pathological terrorism is shooting in schools.

3. **Political terrorism** – uses violence in favour of achieving a particular political aim. Immediate physical effect does not have to be a primary aim of this form of terrorism. Political terrorists terrorize and intimidate a particular group of people. This type of terrorism can be subdivided as follows:

   - **Ultra right-wing terrorism** – is connected with ethno-nationalist terrorism supported by various extremist, racist, xenophobic and neofascist organizations. This type focuses on intimidating or even killing immigrants, Jews, antifascists etc. Terrorists of this type seldom use stabbing and/or cutting weapons, they mostly use bottle bombs and/or firearms and seldom booby traps. An example of adherents of the ultra-right-wing its the movement skinheads.

   - **Ultra left-wing terrorism** – can be divided in anarchistic, communist ones etc. Nowadays this type of terrorism is seldom spread. If an attack of this type were committed, a circle of possible offenders would be considerably reduced to individuals or small groups.
- Ethnic and territorial forms of terrorism – Ethnic terrorism enforces interests of a particular ethnic group perceived as a marginalized one, i.e. an inessential part of a particular society. The aim of the territorial form of terrorism is to get out of the domination of a particular country, to separate from it, e.g. the armed Basque nationalist and separatist organization ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna). This type of terrorism is frequently designated as a separatist one. Ethnic and territorial forms of terrorism are of step interconnected.

- Religious terrorism – is considered to be the greatest threat. Its aims are often interconnected with other ideological elements, such as ethnic, territorial or political ones. This form of terrorism includes various religious sects and radical, extremist, traditionalist and fundamentalist groups. The religious terrorism can be divided into fundamentalist and eschatological ones. Fundamentalist terrorism represents a violent form of religious extremism. Nowadays its most dangerous form is represented by the Islamic fundamentalist terrorism. The ideology of this form of terrorism consists in disrespecting and unaccepting non-Muslim countries, whereas this form of terrorism tries by using violence to prevent the globalization from getting into the Islamic world. In many cases the attacks of the religious terrorism primarily consist in the revenge for the wrong Muslim countries suffered from in the past or at the present time on the part of the non-Muslim countries. Eschatological terrorism is used by various sects declaring the world to be bad and necessary to be destroyed for the purpose of creating a new one. Such a world will be meant only for the chosen people and members of the sects, whereas these are trying for “salvation of the world” by means of terrorist attacks where they do not hesitate to use weapons of mass destruction. Except, the sects manipulate their members and force them to commit a mass suicide.

- Ecological terrorism – concerns environmental topics. It tries to point to the protection of nature and environment. There are two kinds of ecoterrorists, namely ecosocialists and ecoanarchists. Ecosocialists consider capitalism to be culprit of the environment crisis. They are for the abolition of capitalism and introduction of socialism, whereas the common property shall be used in favour of humankind. Ecoanarchists think anarchy and decentralization of the society can contribute to the harmony of the coexistence between people and nature. Ecoterrorists usually choose a nonviolent way of presenting themselves, e.g. protests, blockades, occupation of factories etc., that is why their actions are not always regarded as terrorist ones.

- Cyber terrorism – A relatively new type of terrorism represents a computer terrorism. Vast cyber-attacks are increasing at an alarming speed in the whole world (Plotnek Jordan, Slay Jill, 2021). This type of terrorism represents attacks on technical, communication and information objects, servers and equipments. It is many types connected to thefts of information, blackmail or causing a computer equipment(s) dysfunction.

Conclusions

The most serious question the European Union, i.e. the individual member countries (approximately 500 million people) have to deal with is the protection of the individual countries including the Schengen area. One cannot believe the world powers are interested in helping their new competitor. Even the embargo imposed on the Russian federation cannot force anybody to think Russia is interested in solving the problem and does so only in favour of its interests.

As has already been stated above the USA has its own interests and maybe also the feeling of guilt as the majority of the so-called Islamic state, just like opponents of the regimes in Lybia, Syria and Egypt, had to undergo training...
programmes and were armed by American specialists who asked for their Judas services a lot of money (Mesároš Marián et al., 2011). There is of course no recipe for solving this problem, however, one can sum up the efforts and willingness of the EU member states so far as follows:
- common dialogue and procedure,
- no quotas in sharing migrants and immigrants,
- strict protection of the Schengen area as early as in entering the particular countries,
- building collecting places in the individual countries,
- earmarking money for supporting buffer countries (Greece, Italy, Turkey, Balkan countries),
- reinforcing safety units of the individual countries if the external frontiers of the Schengen area fail,
- strict checks of applicants for asylum,
- accept only applicants for asylum a particular country is interested in,
- it is necessary not to forget Slovakia is getting old and so is in need of new and loyal people who could solve this problem.

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