

**GERMANY'S PROGRESSIVE SELF-ABOLITION IN GLOBALIZATION
PROCESS**

The conflict-ridden German transition to multi-ethnic society in the 21st century

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the issues of migration of the refugees from Arab World and Africa to the European Union. In the summer of 2015 we face an acute immigration crisis in Germany and South Eastern Europe. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are pushing in disorderly fashion from Arab and African countries into Germany and Sweden. Assistance granted to refugees is in these two EU countries more than 30 times higher than in the Arab world or Africa and displaced people have much better perspectives for a future life. Governments in Germany and the EU so far have no solution on how to deal with the enormous influx. Not only housing and care of refugees are a problem, but the main difficulty is to integrate the masses of incoming Arab and African young men into the German education system and labor market. Most of the new arrivals do not have sufficient basic education, no skills for modern work and not enough German language proficiency. More than 10 million under-educated Muslim men will change social life in Germany significantly in the coming decades.*

Key words: *Germany, conflict, multi-ethnic society, refugees, migration, Europe, Globalization*

**ПРОГРЕССИРУЮЩЕЕ САМОУСТРАНЕНИЕ ГЕРМАНИИ В
ПРОЦЕССЕ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

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Аннотация. *Статья посвящена вопросам миграции беженцев из Арабских стран и Африки в Европейский Союз. Летом 2015 года мы столкнулись с острым иммиграционным кризисом в Германии и Юго-Восточной Европе. Сотни тысяч беженцев движутся беспорядочной манере из арабских и африканских стран в Германию и Швецию. Помощь, гарантированная беженцам в этих двух странах ЕС, более чем в 30 раз выше, чем в арабских странах или в Африке и перемещенные лица имеют намного больше перспектив для будущей жизни. У правительства в Германии и ЕС до сих пор нет решения о том, как бороться с огромным притоком. Не только жилье и уход беженцев являются проблемой, но основная сложность заключается в том, чтобы интегрировать массу въезжающих арабских и африканских*

молодых людей в немецкую образовательную систему и рынок труда. Большинство новоприбывших не имеют ни достаточного базового образования, ни навыков для современной работы, ни достаточного знания немецкого языка. Более 10 миллионов, не получивших достаточного образования мусульман, значительно изменяют социальную жизнь в Германии в ближайшие десятилетия.

Ключевые слова: Германия, конфликт, много-этническое общество, беженцы, миграция, Европа, глобализация.

Germany abolishes itself. This is the title of an over 460 pages thick red book with the subtitle - *How we put our country at risk.* The author is a very analytical and valiant politician of the German Social Democratic Party named Thilo Sarrazin. The book was published five years ago in 2010 and gained about one and a half million readers. Mr. Sarrazin worked for many years as finance minister of the German capital Berlin and at the end of his career, as a board member of the German central bank Deutsche Bundesbank. His book caused a controversial nationwide discussion on the economic, social and migration policy in the present Federal Republic of Germany. The book dealt systematically and statistically with the subjects of state, government, society, future, decay, poverty, education, justice, demography, migration and population policy. It stated that not only growth, but also modern downfall and degeneracy exists within German society. The author warns that demographic distortions caused by falling birth rates and migration, jeopardize the foundations for prosperity and social peace in Germany in the future.

Only two years later, in a similar mindset, the book entitled “Neukölln is everywhere” warned anew against social risks of migration. Its author is Heinz Buschkowsky, the Social Democratic mayor of a Berlin district. Here is described vividly how strong immigration of Muslim immigrants in particular changed the social life in the neighborhoods, schools and kindergartens as well as in the commercial sector drastically, especially in the lower classes. The author complained about the ignorant arrogance of German wealthy people, of which there is a lot. He writes:

It is not difficult to display a foreigner friendly disposition in well-off neighborhoods. It is harder in areas, that are increasingly transforming, where you as a native can no longer read the signs in stores, where families from around the world live together, where a mix of very different food smells in the hallway, where foreign music is played loudly, where we experienced very different lifestyles and religious customs. (Neukölln is everywhere, p.77)

In 2012, 41% of people in Neukölln had an immigrant background and 66% of the pupils in primary schools (S.34, 43). Many migrant children come from homes where the parents do not work. The migrant families receive the money for living expenses and many social services from the German state.

With their reflections these two prominent Berlin Social Democrats stimulated some debate in Germany on demography and migration, but they only marginally influenced the thinking of the majority of German population and of the German

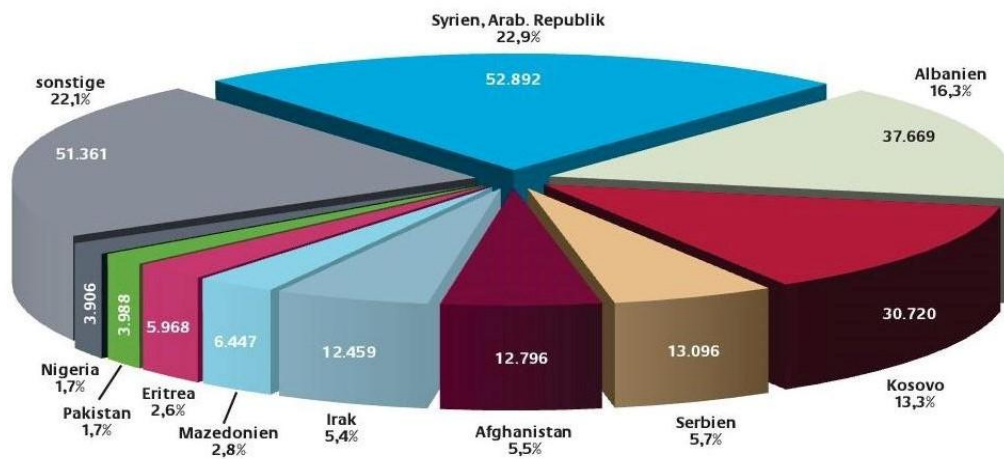
Government.

Only the power of a previously unseen vigorous wave of immigration to Germany in the summer and autumn of 2015 changed the general perception of the Germans, their media and politics on globalization, migration and alienation.

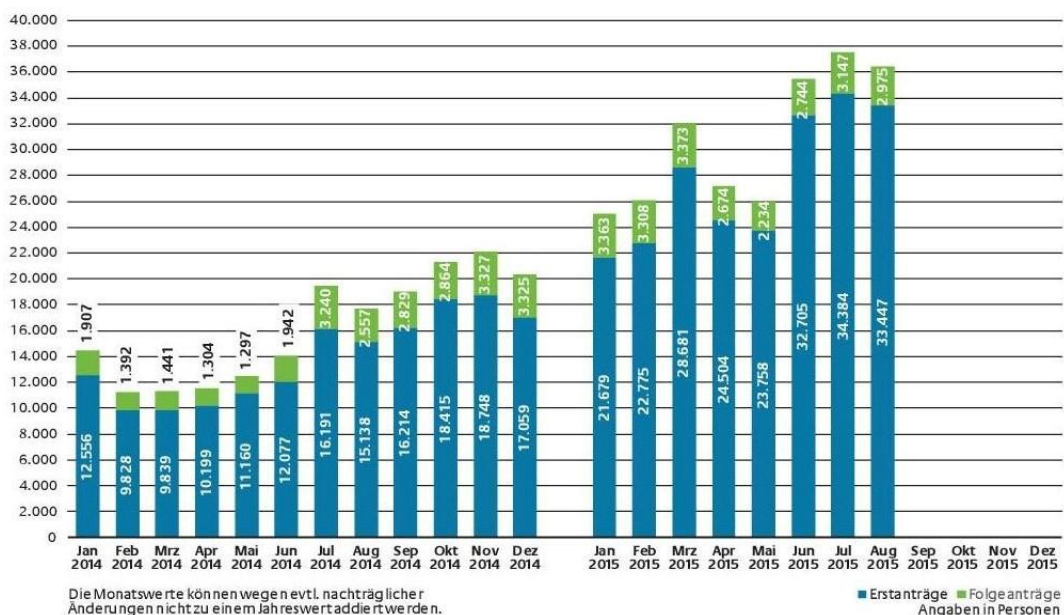
Since spring 2014 the number of often uncontrolled immigrants from Eastern Europe, Arabia and Africa has been increasing greatly. About 80 percent of the migrants are Muslims, about 70 percent are young men. Only two-thirds have a school degree or vocational training. Less than ten percent can immediately begin employment or continue education in Germany without prior linguistic and/or other qualification. Over 90% of the immigrants that are currently streaming into Germany are merely new customers, not new workers. Their subsistence has to be primarily funded by public welfare.

Hauptherkunftsländer im Zeitraum 01.01. bis 31.08.2015

Gesamtzahl der Erstanträge: 231.302



Entwicklung der monatlichen Asylantragszahlen seit Januar 2014



In June/July 2015, the influx of refugees via the Balkans, Hungary and Austria

to Germany was becoming stronger. Media and politics since then speak of a refugee crisis. The Dublin III Regulation of the European Union, which requires the registration of all refugees to start an orderly asylum procedure on arrival at an EU country, was less and less respected by August. In mid-September Germany, Austria and some neighboring countries have suspended the Schengen agreement, the EU rules on freedom of travel without border controls. Migration became an EU crisis.

More and more Germans are asking now three questions:

1. Why is this migrant influx growing especially now in 2014/15?
2. How long and how much will the immigration growth to Germany continue?
3. What consequences does this migration have in the medium and long term for Germany/EU?

1) Main source and reasons of the increasing immigration to Germany

For more than five decades, the Middle East has been a world region that is plagued by various tensions, conflicts and wars. The Middle East conflict between the Arabs and the State of Israel started in 1948 and brought six wars. No end is in sight. We saw three Gulf wars in the Iraq region since 1980. The United States were massively involved in the last two wars of 1991/1992 and 2003. The last Gulf war was according to international law an American illegitimate invasion without a mandate from the UN Security Council. It led to the fall of the Saddam Hussein government. In 2011 with a UN mandate, a military intervention of some NATO countries took place in Libya to eliminate the Gaddafi regime. It brought about the Arab Spring, during which by civil war-like mass protests in Egypt, Algeria and Yemen the existing governments were overthrown.

In addition to wars and civil strife due to different domestic and foreign policy interests, there is a centuries-old religious conflict between Sunni and Shiite Muslims. Particularly in Iraq the associated reciprocal terrorist violence annually claims many hundreds of human lives. Further, a regional ethnic competition between the Ottoman-Turkish, Kurdish and Persian world has historically caused and still is causing conflicts. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament, Elmar Brok, believes that the key to overcoming the Islamic State (IS) and for restoration of peace and security in Syria and Iraq is primarily an understanding between the governments and leaders in Riyadh, Ankara and Tehran. No such agreement has been reached. (Press Release 02/12/2015, Defeating IS is crucial for Europe's security).

United Nations WFP program (source WFP)



Cash and Vouchers Manual

The German Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Gerd Müller estimates that the regional wars and civil wars in recent years resulted in about 10 to 12 million refugees alone living in the refugee camps in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq. Germany has provided assistance to these people in the last 18 months of 2014/2015 through 180 projects on-site in the amount of around EUR 1 billion. The Minister requests that the EU should invest now € 10 billion annually - half in Arabia on site, the other half for refugee support in Greece and Italy - in order to mitigate the worsening refugee crisis. He pointed out that sufficient financial EU resources are already available for neighborhood assistance and in EU development funds. It would only take a redistribution in use, i.e. in addition to EU countries now Arab countries should become beneficiaries as well.

The German Minister also pointed out that a main support source for Arab refugees is the World Food Programme of the United Nations. Unfortunately this program was halved for Syrian refugees in 2014. Currently, the program supports any refugees in Syria and neighboring countries only with around 50 euro cents per day. This is far too little. (Interview Müller, Focus Online, 15/09/2015).

If we want to understand the reasons for migrants' movement from Arabia to Germany, an understanding of the UN refugee support system and the American involvement is also necessary.

The World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP) was launched in 1963 to help victims of earthquake in Iran, of a typhoon in Thailand and 5 million refugees of civil war in Algeria. In 2009, the WFP had an annual budget of 4.0 billion US dollars. More than 80 states and institutions ensure the financing. The USA contributes the biggest part. In 2009 the United States alone funded 1.76 billion US dollars (42%). Japan gave only 202 million and Germany only 132 million US dollars. In 2014 the WFP assisted around 80 million people in 82 countries, including six emergency regions (Syria, Iraq, Sudan, West Africa, Central African Republic, the Philippines) with 202 projects. Aid recipients were 67 million women and children, 15 million domestic migrants, 7 million refugees and 0.8 million refugee returnees. In 2014, 3.2 million tons of food were purchased and distributed worldwide by means of a large logistical accomplishment. Total costs amounted to 5.4 billion US dollars. The WFP employs 11.000 people.

In 2014 the WFP spent approx. 0.8 billion US dollars in total for helping 8.9 million people in 53 countries with CASH & VOUCHER programs. (Source WFP).

Compared to the Arab refugee camps, the living conditions and development opportunities for refugees in Germany are incomparably much better. In Germany refugees have free housing, food, education and health services for the whole family at the world's highest quality standards.

In Germany the financial assistance granted to each refugee amounts to about 12,000 Euros per year (Source: ARD Illner, Giffey, Berlin calculation), which is compared to the WFP aid more than 30x higher than in the Arab world or Africa. In economically strong Germany the refugees do not only lead a much happier life in a highly developed welfare state, but do also have in particular a very good perspective

for their future life, and especially the life of their children and grandchildren. Therefore responsible people from Syria and the Arab world/Africa must make any effort to go to Germany.

Refugee dormitory Zützen (LR Online) Children integration Walddrehna (Turowski)

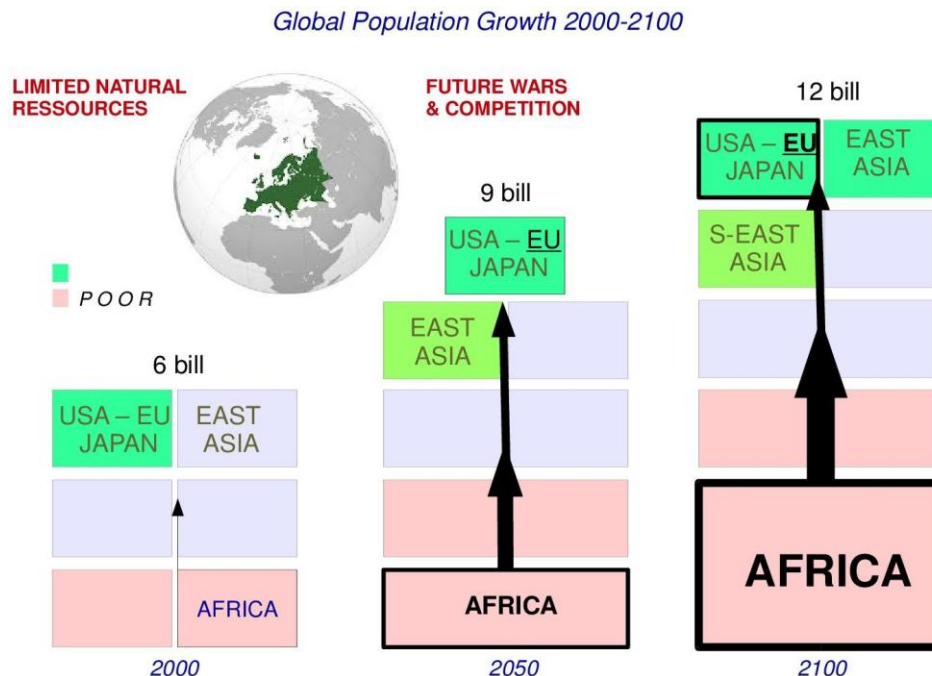


On 21/08/2015 the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees publicized on Twitter to all employees and volunteers as the German new guideline that for all Syrian citizens the Dublin procedure was suspended and all Syrian citizens would immediately be allowed free access to Germany with grant of asylum. This news spread through the modern electronic media like wildfire to the refugee camps. For hundreds of thousands of refugees Germany has thus become ever more the land of hope and longing. Thousands of Arab families invest several thousands of dollars to finance the trip to Germany for one of their young men or even adolescents, so in order later accomplish a family reunion in Germany. After this Twitter message and the confirmation of the Chancellor on 31/08/2015 that Germany will step up to the migration challenge, in Munich alone more than 60,000 new refugees arrived from late August to mid-September.

2) Increasing migration pressure on Germany and EU without foreseeable end

The German government and the German population will become more and more aware in 2015 that the increasing immigration is not a passing phenomenon. At first the attention of the media and politics was focused on the short-term accommodation of chaotically arriving refugee masses from Hungary and Austria.

Now Germans are beginning to think about the mitigation of the migration causes in the countries of origin and in particular about the huge challenge of integrating refugees into German daily social life. The German people understand better month by month that the need for immigration management is the enormous task of the century, born in the outer world, which we cannot escape and have to face for better or for worse



Germany has a centuries old, small urban settlement structure with an economy marked by strong mid-sized and craft oriented enterprises. It is among the most technologically and economically leading countries of the world. In its recent history Germany was able to well overcome the social disasters of two world wars. After the Allied division of Europe and the loss of a quarter of its territory Germany integrated 14 million German refugees after the Second World War and 17 million East Germans after its reunification in 1990 into the high-performance and resilient economic and social structures of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The traditional western immigration countries are USA, Canada and Australia. Germany, Austria and Sweden now move ahead confidently on a future path following the old immigration countries structurally. These three new EU immigration countries will change profoundly and sometimes dramatically in a few years by adapting to global issues and problems.

3) Social challenges and consequences of immigration in Germany

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung in Germany significantly contributes to the formation and formulation of public opinion, especially in the educated middle class. The responsible editor for policy, Volker Zastrow, wrote in a remarkable comment on the emerging major refugee problem on FAZ.net on 06/09/2015 to which he chose the words of Sarrazin's book title 'Germany abolishes itself' as headline. Mr Zastrow postulated:

Life in open societies has for all huge advantages, but also substantial losses. Open societies abolish itself constantly. ... Getting older means in such a society: one becomes a stranger in his own home country, and not just because foreigners immigrate, but because the whole country moves away. Germany abolishes itself.

Population = Immigrants in Germany 2015-2035 (millions)



Competence = Growth of Population and Economy based on more poor consumers



The slogan “*Becoming foreign in my own country*” were seen previously in Germany only sometimes as a graffiti of rather migration skeptical adjusted adolescents. Now, however, the fundamental abolition of the old, formerly only slowly changing population structures, alongside a replacement of traditional German values and ways of thinking, has become challenge to solve for the country’s elites and the diminishing educated middle-classes.

Today a large part of the German population of around 40 percent has a growing fear of mass immigration. (Infratest, FAZ 04/09/2015 Survey about refugee debate). The active progressive self-destruction of the traditional population structures in Germany, an emerging transition from a democratically constituted government of the German people towards a constitutional state for many ethnic groups similar to the American model, while also being subject to overriding European law and political EU-power, is suspect to many Germans.

German cities and towns, and especially the kindergartens, schools, vocational training centers and universities will have to accommodate in the next years more than 10 million people from Arabia and Africa with no or very low German language skills and without experiences and notions on how to live, learn and work under German conditions. The average education level in the German lower classes will most likely decrease considerably. The highly developed German social security system must be adjusted inevitably gradually in a downgrading process first to the

little lower Western European social standards and after it probably to the much lower North American standards.

If Germany can activate the still existing classical, i.e. typically German creative education and organizational potentials and competences of the still largely educated middle class as well as those of the highly innovative and flexible medium-sized businesses, Germany probably has a realistic chance to mitigate and delay the deterioration of life for the present German population. The upper classes of the new Germany will most likely not have to experience a reduction in their standard of living, however, the lower classes most definitely will.

The new keywords in the modern Germany are INTEGRATION of immigrants into the life and work, and migrant INCLUSION in the world of education. The future multi-minority Germany will be a country that is characterized by a new great ethnic and multicultural DIVERSITY.

As in biology, so also in the social development evolution cannot be reversed. No one can manipulate a child to stop its growth and learning. The aging and dying of an old man can only be delayed, not prevented.

Similar the ongoing islamization process in Europe can be slowed down or encouraged, but not stopped. Germany's fate and future is the multi-ethnic society, as they now already exist in North America with only minor social tension and without loss of prosperity until now. The current European refugee crisis acts as a catalyst to the inevitable structural change of Germany and the EU towards a North American social modal.

The countries of the EU periphery in the East and South expect like the European Union bureaucracy to be funded by transfers from the Core and Northern Europe. Brussels EU administration now has to use a growing portion of its financial redistribution means to economically, socially and politically stabilize North Africa and the Near and Middle East. Even in Germany itself previously eligible regions in the East and North of the country will receive less transfer money from the southern provinces.

No one can predict the future. In 2011 Syria had about 22 million inhabitants. Today the number is estimated at around 17 million people. Judging from the current legal and migration policies of Germany, as many Syrians as wish to do so are invited to come to Germany to building a better future for their families there.

Presently, the majority of German people are still contemplating whether this governmental invitation is good or bad for them. During a meeting with 300 German mayors in Berlin on 09/15/2015 the mayor of Gelsenkirchen (258,000 inhabitants) observed:

In his town about a quarter of inhabitants are friendly towards refugees, a quarter are of right-wing and xenophobes. The remaining two quarters are still undecided:

"I am afraid that they will reorient slowly."

(BZ, Karl Doemens, 09/15/2015)