




# Illegal Immigration and Race Superiority across the Globe: Lessons for the African Union



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## ABSTRACT

Studies have shown that illegal immigration has multiple effects on both developed and developing countries of the World. However, little or no attention has been paid to examining the consequential effect of illegal immigration on racial superiority. Hence, this paper explored the illegal immigration of people from third-world countries and the eminent experience in developed countries, particularly on racial superiority. It contextualised the philosophy behind the illegal immigration of people from the Global South, considering the human reactions of those in developed countries. Using secondary sources to gather data, the study revealed that the issue of illegal immigration is challenging due to the fact that it impinges on several issues, including the economy, human rights, employment and poverty. This paper concluded that for African Union Countries to eliminate the increasing rates of poverty within the less industrialised countries, the issue of illegal immigration needs to be addressed with more balance and less emotion. It contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing insightful information on how best immigration can be coordinated towards human and capacity development in African countries.

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## INTRODUCTION

Illegal immigration has increased dramatically over the past 10 years, especially in light of the growing global inequities in all parts of the world. Of course, migration from one place to another was believed to be advantageous; yet, because it is illegal, one may argue that this has changed the economic benefits, making the poor world more vulnerable to instability. Unregulated immigration activity may cause instability in receiving and transit countries in the next decades. Immigration, whether legal or illegal, is consequently becoming one of the key components of global societies. Additionally, it is necessary to build a close monitoring mechanism for various national migration policies that place an emphasis on ad hoc norms and frameworks that are relevant to migrants migrating to destination nations.

It has always been astounding that clever and educated individuals will accept the supposition that no race is superior to another without considering the issue or coming up with a justification. It would be a mathematical anomaly if equality turned out to be the norm, leaving aside for the time the

ambiguity of the term "superior" and the fact that individuals motivated by racial hatred are capable of immense injustice as a result. Race superiority, conceptually speaking, is the belief that a particular race, species, ethnicity, religion, gender, social class, ideology, nation, or culture is superior to other variations of that trait and encourages those who identify with it to rule, control, and subjugate those who do not.

Bales in his book *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, offered definitional perspectives on an illegal immigrant as a foreigner who has either illegally crossed a political border internationally or sailed through the Mediterranean Seas, or a foreigner who entered a country legally but then overstayed his/her visa.<sup>1</sup> However, notwithstanding how brutal and terrible Bales analysed its components, illegal immigration is not an alien phenomenon.<sup>2</sup> In their article on "Images of illegalised immigration," Christine & Sylvia dated the beginning of illegal immigration to the conclusion of World War II and its continuation through the 1950s and 1960s.<sup>3</sup> The early illegal immigration to France from Spain and Italy was one of the most notable cases. For instance, while trying to traverse the Pyrenees after World War II, numerous refugees died in the snow. However, civil instability and intracommunal conflicts among groups with divergent cultures caused another aspect of the tragedy of illegal immigration. Its proportions have now been altered to reflect the human desire to move on to better pastures, which seems to be more common among young people without jobs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The United States and Europe are frequently the destinations of those looking for better pastures. Although they have socially conscious and economically motivated goals, their method can be considered criminal. This paper establishes a direct relationship between issues of illegal migration with the concept of race superiority. The scope of this paper covers the race dynamics with broader impacts on some examples of race superiority and illegal immigration across developing countries.

### **Race Superiority in Context**

The genesis, trend, and trajectory of race supremacy were shown through a survey of the body of existing material. White supremacist ideologies were stated to serve as justification for centuries of European colonisation in the Americas, Africa, Australia, Oceania, and Asia. The idea that white people have a responsibility to transform other communities into ones that are more like their own was known as "The White Man's Burden" and was generally accepted throughout the 19th century.<sup>4</sup> Thomas Carlyle, whose *History of the French Revolution, The French Revolution: A History*, served as the basis for Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*, argued that European supremacist policies were acceptable because they benefited "inferior" native populations the most. However, Carlyle's primary work on the issue, the *Occasional Discourse on the Negro Question*, was not well accepted even at the time of its publication in 1849.

The Confederate States of America were established before the American Civil War, and their constitution featured provisions that limited or prohibited the government from interfering with the system of "negro" slavery, according to the writings of Edwards, David, and Gloria.<sup>5</sup> Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens stated that white supremacy over black slaves was one of the Confederacy's founding principles in his speech known as the Cornerstone Speech. The Ku Klux Klan, a secret organisation, was founded in the South after the war. Even though there was still white, Protestant supremacy in the United States at the time, its goal was to "restore" white supremacy after the Reconstruction era. The organisation taught superiority over Jews, Catholics, and other minorities in addition to all other races. In particular, most reviews of the body of prior literature revealed the origins, pattern, and trajectory of racial superiority. It was claimed that the reason for centuries of European colonisation of the Americas, Africa, Australia, Oceania, and Asia came from white supremacist beliefs.

<sup>1</sup> Kevin Bales, "Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy. Berkeley," *Cal.: University of California Press*, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> Bales, "Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy. Berkeley."

<sup>3</sup> Christine Bischoff, Francesca Falk, and Sylvia Kafesky, *Images of Illegalised Immigration: Towards a Critical Iconology of Politics* (transcript Verlag, 2010).

<sup>4</sup> Frederick J Gravetter and Lori-Ann B Forzano, *Research Methods for the Behavioral Sciences* (Wadsworth Publishing Company, 2003); Torben Tranæs and Klaus F Zimmermann, "Migrants, Work, and the Welfare State: An Introduction," *T. Tranaes and KF Zimmermann Migrants, Work, and the Welfare State*, Odense, University Press of Southern Denmark, 2004, 15–29; Glenn J Kerr, "Dynamic Equivalence and Its Daughters: Placing Bible Translation Theories in Their Historical Context," *Journal of Translation* 7, no.1(2011):1–19.

<sup>5</sup> Sujha Subramanian et al., "Cost and Affordability of Non-Communicable Disease Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment in Kenya: Patient Payments in the Private and Public Sectors," *PLOS ONE* 13, no. 1 (January 5, 2018): e0190113, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0190113>.

Throughout the 19th century, the notion that white people had a duty to remake other cultures so that they resemble their own was known as "The White Man's Burden" and was widely accepted.<sup>6</sup> According to Carlyle's *The French Revolution: A History*, which served as the inspiration for Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*, European nationalist policies were acceptable since they produced the greatest advantages. Humanity was frequently seen as a group without any semblance of equality. A scientific investigation could hardly be used in the analysis of this sort of qualitative notion because methodology, by its very nature, places greater focus on the historical dynasty.

According to African-American scholar Cornelius West, black Muslim theology developed in America as a reaction to white supremacy and gave rise to black supremacist religious beliefs. The propaganda of the Japanese Empire exploited the antiquated ideology of *hakko ichiu* to bolster the notion that the Yamato were a superior race, destined to control Asia and the Pacific between the early 20th century to the conclusion of World War II, a period known as the pre-1945 Shwa era in Japan. A number of publications, including *Kokutai no Hongi*, *Shinmin no Michi*, and *An Investigation of Global Policy with the Yamato Race as Nucleus*, examined the idea of Yamato supremacy according to Morris's (2001) study on the Evolution and Modern Racism. This supports the majority of theories that racism has its origins in the racist ideologies of white supremacism.

Black Southern Sudanese claim to live under a racist type of Arab dominance in Africa, which they compare to the historical white supremacy of apartheid in South Africa. The alleged genocide in the current War in Darfur for example has been said to be an instance of Arab racism. Ancient Indians in Asia regarded all outsiders as barbarians. According to the Muslim scholar Al-Biruni, Indians refer to strangers as unclean. Dubois notes that Hindus view Europeans as barbarians, wholly ignorant of any concepts of honor and good breeding, a few centuries later. A Pariah (outcast) and a European are on the same footing in the eyes of a Hindu. Europeans were seen as demons or disgusting ghost-like entities by the Chinese. The Europeans were described as barbarians by the Chinese authors as well. As concise instances were provided in the book by Morris Africans are not automatically excluded from this sense of prejudice, just like people from every other region of the world.<sup>7</sup>

The topic of whether human superiorities, which at a particular period, one person may demonstrate above other people, is not necessarily racial in nature at this point. When individuals are leveled up in terms of culture and educational opportunities, both physical and mental inequalities that existed before disappear. These disparities are not caused by race but rather by circumstance, by blood rather than by environment. In reality, there are two opposing mistakes that we could make while attempting to account for differences between persons. However, Kerr made a compelling case in his article titled "Myth of Race Superiority" that there seems to be an equality fallacy inherited from the earlier thought of the last century, which minimises racial differences and has a strong faith in the ability of interpersonal interactions and educational instruction to raise a backward folk to the level of the best.<sup>8</sup> Another fallacy that has developed since Darwin is the counter fallacy, which exaggerates the role of race and views the actual distinctions between individuals as inherited and unchangeable.

### Illegal Migration in Context

Not until recently in 2007, as noted by Vicino have campaigns been held to discourage the use of the term "illegal immigrant" in many countries.<sup>9</sup> These campaigns are typically based on the justification that while immigration may occasionally be illegal, the individuals involved are not illegal. To discourage the use of phrases like "undocumented immigrants" or "unauthorised immigrants" to describe foreign people who remain in a country unlawfully, the "Drop the I-Word" campaign was started in the United States in 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Gravetter and Forzano, *Research Methods for the Behavioral Sciences*; Tranæs and Zimmermann, "Migrants, Work, and the Welfare State: An Introduction,"; Kerr, "Dynamic Equivalence and Its Daughters: Placing Bible Translation Theories in Their Historical Context."

<sup>7</sup> Viswanath Venkatesh, Fred Davis, and Michael G Morris, "Dead or Alive? The Development, Trajectory and Future of Technology Adoption Research," *The Development, Trajectory and Future of Technology Adoption Research (April 27, 2007)*. Venkatesh, V., Davis, F.D., and Morris, M.G. "Dead or Alive, 2007, 267–86.

<sup>8</sup> Kerr, "Dynamic Equivalence and Its Daughters: Placing Bible Translation Theories in Their Historical Context."

<sup>9</sup> T. J. Vicino, *Suburban Crossroads: The Fight for Local Control of Immigration Policy* (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2013).

The US Associated Press, UK Press Association, European Journalism Observatory, European Journalism Center, Association of European Journalists, Australian Press Council, and Australian Media, Entertainment, and Arts Alliance are just a few news associations that have stopped using the term "illegal" to describe people. On the other hand, Inda called attention to others in her book *Targeting Immigrants*.<sup>10</sup> In contrast, the word "illegal immigrants" is sometimes abbreviated as "illegals" in some settings. This argument does not necessarily have an impact on other phrases that do not directly describe humans. As an illustration, the Associated Press continues to refer to immigration that is unlawful under civil or criminal law.

Some models might offer reasoning for the occurrence of this subject matter, according to a comprehensive analysis of the available literature. Neoclassical theory, which is more theoretical, contends that work opportunities and prospects for future legal status determine the likelihood of "successful" illegal immigration.<sup>11</sup> This model also predicts that the pool of unskilled laborers in recipient nations tends to grow and face competition from illegal immigrants. In this paradigm, undocumented immigrants obtain employment by agreeing to lower pay than employees who are citizens, sometimes at or below the minimum wage and "off-the-books." Later, in 2004, economist George Borjas supported some features of this model by finding that, as a result of competition from illegal immigrants, real earnings for US employees without a high school diploma fell by 9% between 1980 and 2000.

Developing nations have recently embraced trade liberalisation policies to reap the benefits of globalisation. However, the quick opening of domestic markets might result in the displacement of significant numbers of agricultural or unskilled workers, who are more likely to turn to illegal immigration for employment and a better standard of living.<sup>12</sup> The structural demand in the developed countries is another explanation that might exist. Regardless of earnings, Douglas stated that a split in the labor market in so-called developed nations generates a structural need for unskilled immigrant labor to fill unattractive positions that people of those nations do not want.<sup>13</sup> He asserts that there is a growing divide in post-industrial economies between high-paying, white-collar positions that demand ever-higher levels of education (or "human capital"), for which inhabitants of the country of origin and legal immigrants can be qualified, and low-paying, stigmatised jobs that have no educational requirements.

Briggs emphasised that poverty is a pervasive element that is virtually universally regarded as a cause of illegal immigration while seeking to advocate for the adoption of the US Immigration Policy.<sup>14</sup> Literature has shown that while economic models do take into account relative income and wealth between the home and destination nations, they do not always indicate that illegal immigrants are always poor by the standards of the home country. Since no data were examined to support this statement, this could be openly criticised for lacking sufficient methodology. More importantly, it is debatable whether the lowest classes in developing nations lack the means to launch an illegal border crossing attempt or contact relatives or friends who are already in the target nation.

According to research from the Pew Hispanic Center, having a family who have immigrated or comes from a community with many immigrants is a much better indicator of one's decision to immigrate. Illegal Mexican immigrants in the US have education and wage levels that are similar to the median for Mexico.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, most of the research identified population growth as one of the catalysts for illegal immigration. Overpopulation is the result of population expansion that exceeds a region's or environment's carrying capacity. The effects of population booms on issues like pollution, water scarcity, and poverty were downplayed in Flores's papers on managing illegal immigration.<sup>16</sup> An estimated 7 billion people live on Earth now, up from 1.6 billion in 1900. The population of Mexico alone increased from 13.6 million in 1900 to 107 million in 2007. According to Virginia Abernethy, immigration acts as

<sup>10</sup> J. X. Inda, *Targeting Immigrant: Government, Technology, and Ethics* (Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2006).

<sup>11</sup> George J Borjas, "The Labor Demand Curve Is Downward Sloping: Reexamining the Impact of Immigration on the Labor Market," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118, no. 4 (2003): 1335–74.

<sup>12</sup> Tamar Jacoby, "An Idea Whose Time Has Finally Come? The Case for Employment Verification," *Migration Policy Institute*, 2005.

<sup>13</sup> Douglas H Clements and Julie Sarama, "Effects of a Preschool Mathematics Curriculum: Summative Research on the Building Blocks Project," *Journal for Research in Mathematics Education* 38, no. 2 (2007): 136–63.

<sup>14</sup> Vernon M Briggs Jr, "The State of US Immigration Policy: The Quandary of Economic Methodology and the Relevance of Economic Research to Know," *JL Econ. & Pol'y* 5 (2009): 177.

<sup>15</sup> M. F. Marquardt et al., *Living "Illegal": The Human Face of Unauthorized Immigration* (Bangladesh: The New Press, 2011).

<sup>16</sup> William K Flores, "New Citizens, New Rights," *Latin American Perspectives* 30, no. 2 (2003): 87–100.

a "relief valve" for overpopulation, preventing a population from dealing with the effects of overcrowding and exporting it to another area or nation. The United Nations calculated that the global population was increasing by 1.14% (or around 75 million people) per year in 2000.<sup>17</sup> The CIA's World Factbook reports that 145 people are added to the world's population per minute at the moment. The population of the globe is expected to reach 9.4 billion people by the year 2050, up from 9.1 billion, according to a revised prediction released by the US Census Bureau. Every 12 years, a billion more are added. Nearly the bulk of the increase will occur in less developed areas.

### Lessons for the African Union

**Illegal Immigration:** In this essay entitled "Drivers of Illegal Immigration in the Contemporary World," Taylor made the case that war and refuge, which are mostly available in Europe and Asia, are additional factors contributing to illegal immigration globally.<sup>18</sup> Civil conflict or oppression in the nation of origin may be the cause of illegal immigration. The non-economic push factors include persecution (religious and otherwise), regular abuse, bullying, oppression, and genocide, as well as hazards to civilians during conflict. However, this stance might be claimed to have been empirically inconsistent with these factors. Refugee movements have historically been driven by political factors, such as the desire to flee tyranny. In addition, for emigrants who have illegally entered another country after fleeing a conflict or repression, the status of "illegal immigrant" may coincide with or be superseded by that of "asylum seeker". Refugee seekers are often not regarded as illegal immigrants until they continue to reside in a nation after it is ruled that they do not have sufficient grounds to request refuge.

On the other hand, they will gain status if the destination state recognises them as "legitimate" asylees. However, many people who qualify for asylum in a given state may be hesitant to seek it or may have been denied it; as a result, they are considered "illegal immigrants" and could face penalties or deportation.<sup>19</sup> The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees' Article 31 prohibits Contracting States from punishing refugees for entering or staying in their territory illegally if they have travelled directly from a place where their life or freedom is in danger. There are many instances of large-scale emigration from developing or conflict-ridden nations—examples include Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Senegal.

Despite all of these models, the activity is unwelcome because, according to arguments made by Nicholas and Cull and Carrasce, it typically has some detrimental repercussions.<sup>20</sup> Illegal immigrants run the risk of contracting diseases and risks while entering another nation, as well as the residents of that nation. In addition to the chance of being apprehended and deported, illegal immigrants run the risk of being trafficked for exploitation, particularly sexual exploitation, and some engage in criminal activities. In addition, among the various issues that those involved in illegal immigration confront, enslavement and prostitution are the most prominent.

**Race Superiority:** People should be cautious of it in a time when race is the watchword of the vulgar, and scientists place their confidence in genetics. Americans should be aware of how much the higher performance of the latter is a result of social circumstances, given how frequently Americans have witnessed the children of underfed, stunted, and undernourished immigrants match the native Americans in brain and brawn, in wit, and in grit.<sup>21</sup> Keleti (as cited in Berend) has concluded from his observations in Hungary that the majority of the communes there contain individuals who eat less than is essential for them to survive and work, which leads to drunkenness, weakness, sickness, and early death. On the other side, At Water has discovered that the typical wage worker in New England consumes more food than is necessary for health.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Daniel T Griswold, *Willing Workers: Fixing the Problem of Illegal Mexican Migration to the United States* (Center for Trade Policy Studies, Cato Institute, 2002).

<sup>18</sup> Ron Best, "The Whole Child Matters: The Challenge of Every Child Matters for Pastoral Care," *Education 3-13* 35, no.3(2007):249-59.

<sup>19</sup> R. Salaheddine, *Illegal Immigration: Causes, Consequences, And National Security Implications?* (Pennsylvania: US Army War College, 2010).

<sup>20</sup> L. Nicholas, *Ronald Reagan and the Politics of Immigration Reform* (USA: Praeger Publishers, 2000); N. J. Cull and D. Carrasco, *Alambrista and the US-Mexico Border: Film, Music, and Stories of Illegal Immigrants* (New York: University of New Mexico Press, 2004).

<sup>21</sup> Simone Gibran Nogueira, "Ideology of White Racial Supremacy: Colonization and de-Colonization Processes," *Psicologia & Sociedade* 25 (2013): 23-32.

<sup>22</sup> I. T. Berend, *Decades of Crisis: Central and Eastern Europe before World War II* (California: University of California Press, 2001).

It has been told that one race is monotheistic and another had a preference for polytheism a generation ago, during the initial excitement over the marvels of heredity. One race has an aristocratic character, whereas another is democratic in heart. Peggy (1989) observed that although one race was innovative and radical, another was fundamentally conservative in 1981.<sup>23</sup> However, it is hard to categorise races in light of such substantial, complicated features. A more in-depth examination ties these stark historical discrepancies to a variety of minute, precise variations in physical characteristics or temperament. For instance, a daring trust in the unknown paired with a high physical tone that demands action can be linked to four varied qualities of the highest societal relevance, including progressiveness, the spirit of adventure, migrancy, and the inclination to swarm to cities. Similar to this, if we are to believe Signor Ferrero, the less sensual of two equally talented races will produce art that is inferior, less likely to mix with lower types, more devoted to the notion of duty, better suited to monotonous factory work, and more inclined to the Protestant form of religion. One can only expect to explain those striking racial distinctions that fascinate historians by demonstrating stable, particular differences of this sort.

A well-known American Academy of Political Science member named Edward Ross focused his discussion on the military and economic advantages of certain races.<sup>24</sup> In his paper, he examined climatic adaptation and posed several concerns, including: Can they claim and benefit from this superiority without imposing the abhorrent and depressing servile relation on the inhabitants of the tropics? Will the white man's ability to labor and procreate in the tropics be restricted to safe distance economic and industrial exploitation through a male contingent of shifting numbers of troops, authorities, business agents, planters, and overseers?

One's concentration was disrupted by the following reality, which is that one race may have more energy than another. The average level of individual energy is not a stable characteristic of a race since migration always produces new kinds. Individuals who move voluntarily and independently to places of opportunity tend to build up highly spirited communities and populations. There is no question that the type of civilisation a species chooses has the power to liberate or stifle its energies. Americans are particularly lucky in this regard since democracy greatly stimulates their energy. Because of this, America means "opportunity." The world has been astonished by the rapidity with which the previous two generations of Americans have conquered the western half of the continent and populated the wilderness with towns and houses. They were motivated by optimism and ambition.

Ross included in his argument that it is not accidental that martial qualities may be used as a justification for racial supremacy. Personally, this researcher does not think that any race will likely succeed in the future based solely on its martial abilities. The death knell is sounded for primarily warlike races like the Vandals, Huns, and Turks when men murder one another with precise weapons as opposed to stabbing and hacking. Warfare has been entirely revolutionised by invention to the point that it is now essentially an extra-risky field of engineering. The most recent and effective use of the industrial system is in the murder of men. No amount of just warlike males can succeed against an intellectual force outfitted with contemporary specialised tools of killing. The fate of the Dervishes is representative of what will inevitably happen more frequently when mankind is forced to contend with well-maintained deadly machines.

The prosperity of a race depends considerably more on the effectiveness of its average units than on the innovations and discoveries of its geniuses when culture becomes international, as it is now. For this reason, the principle of cosmopolitanism should be taken into consideration. The inventive genius now belongs to humanity, and no matter how nationalistic he may be, he always helps the race that can use his innovation the fastest. Therefore, this form of parasitism tends to negate brilliance as a determinant of race survival.

A race cannot maintain its dominance without blood pride and an unwavering attitude toward the lesser races. The laid-back and unconcerned Spaniards in Spanish America mixed half-breeds into the population and made political and religious agreements with the Indians on an equal footing. The Portuguese exhibited much less racial prejudice against the locals in Brazil and East Africa than the Dutch

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<sup>23</sup> Peggy McIntosh, "White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack". *The National SEED Project*. - Wellesley Centers for Women. Wellesley College (1989). Retrieved 19 February 2022.

<sup>24</sup> E. A. Ross, *The Old World in the New: The Significance of Past and Present Immigration to the American People* (New York: Macmillan Press, 1914).

and the English did. However, in North America, white people seldom mixed their blood with native people or scaled back their civilisation to suit their needs. The Indians were absorbed by the Spanish, and through fair or unfair methods, the English wiped them off. Whatever one may think of the latter strategy, the overall effect is that North America, from the Behring Sea to the Rio Grande, is committed to the greatest level of civilisation, while the remainder of our hemisphere will be dragged by hybridism for generations.

## CONCLUSION

Since both the higher culture and the higher blood should be preserved, that race is stronger and, from the cultivator or everyone from the craftsman on down holds a strong belief in its superiority. There is a hidden conflict when different people and ethnicity come together about who will assimilate. The outcome of this conflict depends in part on each civilisation's level of self-belief and the relative superiority of its civilisation. All of the Mediterranean peoples save for the Jews were absorbed by the Greeks, in part because the meekest traveling Greek detested "the barbarians" and saw himself as a missionary to the pagans. Due to the impetus provided by its existence as a sovereign nation, the United States undoubtedly has more absorbing energy than any other country. A large number of aliens have been drawn into and devoured by America, which is a mental vortex.

The intricate interplay between illegal immigration and its manifold effects on various societal domains, such as the economy, human rights, employment, and poverty, underscores the complexity of the issue. Moreover, the examination of race superiority in the context of illegal immigration highlights the hidden conflicts that arise when diverse cultures converge, compelling us to question which narratives will assimilate. Historical examples, such as the assimilation of Mediterranean peoples and the varied responses in African nations, provide a global perspective on this multifaceted issue. There is little question that the enormous scorn that even the native farmhand or mechanic has for the unassimilated immigrant has accelerated Americanism's victory over these diverse components, which is much more definitive now than it was eighty years ago. The story may have turned out differently if he had been less confident in himself and had less pride in American institutions and ideas. There is still one query. Is the Superior Race, as we have described it, able to thrive in every situation and expand?

The majority of people from underdeveloped nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are quite aware of this in Europe. However, just a few instances of the phenomenon could be found in various African nations, including Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and South Africa. Contrary to the widespread belief that it is damage suffered by Europeans as a result of the invasion by Africans, this offers a fair and global perspective on the problem. In conclusion, because illegal immigration has an impact on so many other concerns, such as the economy, human rights, jobs, and poverty, it is a particularly challenging problem. However, the issue of illegal immigration needs to be treated with more objectivity and less passion if we are to reduce the rising rates of poverty in less industrialised nations.

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