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I- Resumé Analytique Comparatif:

How do the legal and political debates about immigration reflect the tensions between national security and human rights in the US and the UK today?

The two documents respectively sourced from "The New York Times" and "The Guardian" provide insight into the heated debates over immigration in the US and UK. Though each piece offers a distinct lens on the matter, the former focusing on the US society and the latter, on the UK, they both underscore the measures taken to ensure national security before voicing the growing concerns regarding human rights. (57)

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Both documents primarily embark on a discussion over the highly debated measures taken simultaneously by the US and UK's leaders in the name of national security. The openning document outlines the flagship initiative of president Trump consisting in mass deportations mainly targeting Latino communities. He ramped up the operations by authorizing ICE federal agents to arrest, question and detain individuals merely based on their race and ethnicity. Some lawsuits have been filled, yet, in a major divergence from the supreme court's

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decision provided 50 years ago, it temporarily authorized such practices. Analogously, Doc 2 reveals that in the UK N°10 has been 'advocating for the modernization' of the ECHR in order to enable him to adop a hardline on clandestine immigration. Keir Starmer deems this convention not consistent with present-day challenges including the escalating influence of Nigel Farage that he wants to curb. (117)

Subsequently, both articles highlight the voices of the opponents claiming that these policies strike a significant blow to human rights. Indeed, Document 1 is thoroughly permeated by a critical undertone concerning ICE raids. Apart from legal actions in the US, several figures such as Thomas Coffin decried federal agents' methods as they infringe on individuals' privacy and deny their constitutional rights. Some even suggest that these masked agents are not actually controlled since they arrest people without a legal authorization. On the same wavelength, in the UK, Doc 2 admonish against a ECHR overhaul since this could be conducive to inhumane practices in some countries. There is simply no room for a reform that risks jeopardizing vulnerable people's sacred rights. (119)

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To conclude, both documents demonstrate that the multiple debates in the US and UK reflect deep tensions between national security and human rights. If governments prioritize the former, some opponents argue that the policies pursued tend to sacrifice the latter on the altar of security.

327 words

II. Expression personnelle :

To what extent do the current policies and rhetoric about immigration reflect political and economic challenges faced by the US and the UK ?

In the wake of the landslide victory of Mr Donal Trump in the 2024 presidential elections, the entire world witnessed a set of unprecedented, draconian measures regarding immigration policies. In the USA as well as in the UK, these sweeping changes intending to crack down on illegal immigrants, sparked a resounding outcry from any human right organization across the globe. However tempting framing this thorny issue throug an ethical lens might seem, I would rather tend to scrutinize it as a political and economical matter. The narratives over immigration, in my view, reflect the economic upheavals undergone by these two countries and also the political one, especially in a context of dissemination of the far right ideology. Yet, such policies may not help overcome these issues.

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One could justifiably link the present demonization of immigrants as a deep seated moral issue, however, the roots of this harline appears to lie within the economical challenges in the US and the UK. Indeed, after years of open borders policy, the huge influx of individuals, workers or even entire families ended up generating significant frictions in the economy of the host countries. This point is aptly illustrated by the United Kingdom where net-

immigration reaching record highs (600.000 in 2022) has put a severe strain on the NHS (national health system) by overloading their infrastructures already overstreched. Now, this crucial system stands on the brink of collapse, depriving British citizens of a solid care system.

The same goes for the United States where, under the Democrat influence, the "Obama Care" system had, according to the Republicans, granted free care to a large number of illegal immigrants, thus deepening fiscal deficits. Hence, the economic cost of unmonitored immigration pushes the rulers to adopt a stricter stance.

Furthermore, the present-day rhetoric as regards foreigners is a direct corollary of the overarching far right ideology gaining ground all over the world. In fact, othering and portraying foreigners as a substantial threat to national identity, is one of the core principles of the extreme right parties. Admittedly, one might argue that Mr Trump and the Republicans are merely from the right, but were one to carefully analyse his stance on immigration described by Jazmine Ulloa (Doc 1), one could not escape the conclusion that he taps into far rights models. As a result, the decried ICE raids in virtually all the American cities are the embodiement of the roadmap he designed as part of the MAGA doctrine. In the UK, although 10 Downing street is not yet under genuine control of Nigel Farage, the looming threat of this worst-case scenario significantly influence Keir Starmer's stance. Initially the prime minister did not want to foster mass deportations. Nevertheless, faced with Reform UK leading the polls with 31% well beyond the mainstream bonds (Doc 3) and the ever-escalating number of Britons viewing illegal immigrant as a threat, he was pushed to a pivot. By advocating for a reform of the ECHR (Doc 2), he is trying to mimick his very political opponent to hamper him from drawing more electorate. Accordingly, the current trend about immigration

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seems to be intertwined with the political landscape.

Notwithstanding the aforementionned, with hindsight, ~~ado~~ cracking down on immigrants in order to meet the glaring economic and political imperatives seems to be counter-productive. In fact, it is incontrovertible that welcoming foreigners and trying to get them integrated present unwelcome shortcomings. However none of those is a reason to ostracize and disenfranchize them. Conversely, there is a compelling case to be made that, hitherto, immigration ~~took~~ played a crucial role during the golden era of both the US and the UK. Foreign talents are indeed a catalyst for economic growth. For instance 46% of top 100 firms of Fortune 500 in the US have been founded or co-founded by a foreign like NVIDIA with Jensen Huang born in Taiwan. At the cultural level moreover, as Doc 4 and Doc 5 ironically deplore, the hardline approach on immigration eventually ripple through the worldwide cultural influence (Soft power) of the US and the UK. It is a genuine hurdle to acquiring "out of the box thinking" and a broader perspective on the planet. Hence, mass deportation is far from being the flawless silver bullet that they depict.

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When viewed holistically, a primarily analysis of the current stances on immigration reveals that they are above all the reflection of the economic challenges and the political atmosphere in the US and the UK. However, adopting this radical stance merely lend credence to the far right ideology without solving the deep entrenched issues. It is only by fostering unity in diversity that our world leaders will be able to create a multicultural society ~~fl~~ prosperous.

541 words.

Translation

TM - Traduction,

The excited nationalists who faced the police shouting << Deport them ! >> embed themselves in the troops of voters which increase the electorate of the anti-immigrants party Reform UK.

With 31% voting intentions, the board of Nigel Farage, promoter of the Brexit, prevails today, far ahead of the Labour party in power (20%) and the Tories (16%). This is something unprecedented in a century characterized by the ceaseless switch between these two major parties in power.

In 2014, xenophobia had already been one of the main engine of the divorce from the European Union, accused of making the uncontrolled entrance of the eastern European workers easier. Since the exit from the European Union, the Polish have stopped implementing themselves freely in the United Kingdom, but they have been replaced by a record number, far higher, of people from the old British empire.

Not only have Brexit - of which only 32% of Britons think it was a good decision - failed to meet its pledge to << take back control >> of borders, but it has also exacerbated the controversy over immigration, still festered by Donald Trump's policy. To the extent that Vernon Bogdanor, british expert of constitutional right, admonish in the Guardian, against the << moral anxiety >> that an << inflammatory rhetoric >> on immigration could engender.

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