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**Donald Trump's Immigration Policy or The Roots for  
a New Nativism?**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Master Degree in Language and Culture**

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## **Dedication**

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## **Abstract**

This dissertation studies Donald Trump's unorthodox policies in different sections. This study sheds light on stated aims which were proposed as an attempt to reform the economy starting with withdrawals and cancellations of different agreements as well as fighting terrorism abroad and providing security and stability of the country. These plans however, labeled as ignorant and dangerous. On one hand, this work focuses on new immigration reforms. These reforms however, were put to reduce the overall number of immigrants while boosting the number of educated immigrants.

Trump has provided nothing less than a racist view nearly to every part of the government. These reforms also hold nativist themes which were practiced in the nineteenth century to the present. It compares a recent surge in nativism like earlier periods. There are many similarities between nativism of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century period and today, particularly the focus on the purported inability of specific immigrant groups to assimilate, the misconception that they may therefore be dangerous to the native-born. There are also key differences between these two eras, most apparently in the targets of nativism and in president Trump's consistent and disseminated appeals to nativist sentiments.

## ملخص

تهدف هذه المذكرة إلى دراسة سياسات دونالد ترامب غير التقليدية في أقسام مختلفة. تلقي هذه الدراسة الضوء على الأهداف المعلنة التي تم اقتراحها كمحاولة لإصلاح الاقتصاد بدءًا من عمليات التنازل والإلغاء لاتفاقيات مختلفة بالإضافة إلى مكافحة الإرهاب في الخارج وتوفير الأمن والاستقرار في البلاد. بالرغم من ذلك، هذه الخطط، وصفت بأنها جاهلة وخطيرة. من ناحية أخرى، يركز هذا العمل على إصلاحات الهجرة الجديدة. ومع ذلك، وضعت هذه الإصلاحات للحد من العدد الإجمالي للمهاجرين مع زيادة عدد المهاجرين المتعلمين. لم يقدم ترامب شيئاً أقل من نظرة عنصرية تقريباً لكل جزء من الحكومة. تحتوي هذه الإصلاحات أيضاً على موضوعات ناشئة تم ممارستها في القرن التاسع عشر حتى الوقت الحالي، وهي تقارن الزيادة الأخيرة في المذهب القومي مع الفترات السابقة. كانت هناك العديد من أوجه التشابه بين قومية أواخر القرن 19 وقومية اليوم، لا سيما التركيز على العجز المزعم لدى بعض الجماعات المهاجرة لتحويل الاعتقاد الخاطئ أن هؤلاء الجماعات قد يكونون خطيرين على المواطنين الأصليين. هناك أيضاً اختلافات أساسية بين هاتين الفترتين، والأكثر وضوحاً هي في أهداف المذهب القومي. وفي نداءات الرئيس ترامب الثابتة والمنشورة تجاه المشاعر القومية.

### **List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>BBC</b>	British Broadcasting Company
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CNBC</b>	Consumer News and Business Channel
<b>CNN</b>	Cable News Network
<b>DACA</b>	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GOP</b>	The Republican Party
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Free Trade Agreement
<b>NATO</b>	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>TPP</b>	Trans-Pacific Partnership
<b>USCIS</b>	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

## List of Figures

**Figure1:** Southwest Border Migrant Apprehensions Have Dropped to Early 1970s

Levels.....29

## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>Chapter One: America First: Trump's Unorthodox Policies</b> .....	5
1.1 Trump's Economic Chaos.....	5
1.1.1 Responses to Trump's Economic Policies.....	7
1.2 Donald Trump's Diplomatic Policies.....	9
1.3 Unusual Diplomatic Policies.....	10
1.3.1 The Trump Doctrine.....	12
1.3.2 Fighting Terrorism Abroad.....	14
1.3.3 Republican Menace to Trumpism.....	16
<b>Chapter Two: Trump's Immigration Policies</b> .....	18
2.1 Immigration Reforms.....	19
2.1.1 Huge Expulsion of Unlawful Immigrants.....	19
2.2 Muslim Travel Ban.....	21
2.2.1 Restrictions of Asylum.....	24
2.2.2 The DACA Program.....	25
2.2.3 Syrian Refugees.....	26
2.2.4 Border Wall with Mexico.....	28



<b>Chapter Three: Contrasting Nativism with Trump’s Immigration Policy.....</b>	<b>31</b>
3.1 Nativism: An Overview.....	31
3.1.1 Anti-Immigrant Sentiments.....	31
3.2 Trump’s Nativist Policies.....	33
3.2.1 Trump’s Immigration Policies and Nativism: Similarities.....	34
3.2.2 Trump’s Immigration Policies and Nativism: Differences.....	42
3.3 Assessment of Trump’s Policies.....	45
<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>52</b>

## Introduction

The United States' presidential election of 2016 remain one of the unforgotten influential event in the political regime of the country. Scholars might spend the next decades understanding the causes behind Trump's electoral victory, yet at least some of the credit goes to the inspirational logo "Make America Great Again". It might be fair enough to say that Trump becoming president of the United States is a huge turning point in its history, some political experts argue that the country is on the edge of collapse, whereas as others claim that Trump is cleaning the country from intruders; especially with the president's courage to enact inappropriate laws and policies in addition to making unexpected announcements through his speeches which reflect his political potentials.

However, there are crucial differences between the president's forceful rhetoric announcements and what the administration is really doing. While his public statements have concentrated on a few main purposes toward which he has made only limited advancement. This investigation should be exploited in order to examine Trump's policies and provide further reports and opinions by different specialists and reporters in the field. The topic is chosen to examine the reasons and motives behind these ideologies held by Donald Trump and to better understand the different angles of one the most unexpected event for the American society as a whole.

The new president has initiated nothing less than a large renovation for the United States' immigration policy. To date, Trump seems to refuse the notion of a higher calling for the United States in international affairs and promotes his administration's 2017 National Security Strategy and trade. For others, the America First approach strikes at the core of the American idea. As a candidate for president, Trump magnified the feelings of failure arising from the recent

experiences of America's global engagement. The surface-level calm of the last two years should not distract from a building crisis of U.S. foreign policy, of which Trump is both a symptom and a cause. The president has outlined a deeply misguided foreign policy vision that is distrustful of U.S. allies as well as immigration, which was the centerpiece of his campaign, offering more detailed policy agenda than on any other issue.

The aim of topic is to form an explanation for the problem of immigration policies which witnessed some sort of renewal of nativism leading to a few number of questions, not only it stopped there, but it also raised some doubts of other communities appeared to be not quite clear about their situation inside the country. It is important to mention the role immigrants play there, for the fact that America has a long consideration of itself as salad bowl for its diversity in culture and freedom to practice religion in addition to other important aspects of society. Instead, what the world has noticed is a president rejecting the entrance of immigrants and refugees limiting eligibility to live and work legally in the U.S.

In this dissertation, an effort is made to clarify in an understandable clarification on how the American president has changed the policies towards the inhabitants due to the fact that the U.S has a long history with opening up with the world and considered part of its heritage, furthermore, without missing the policy towards the ethnic minorities.

Moreover, the work will introduce a variety of speeches of different media sources that are held against Donald Trump exploring the different acts that were shocking for the country and world in general.

Through the proposed research, a persuasive and legitimate answer will be provided to the following questions: How did such policies shape the new Americanism? Were these policies

helpful to facilitate people's lives? Why or why not? In what way Trump's administration policies affected immigrants living inside and outside the country? Did Donald Trump enact policies out of personal motives? How did native-born citizens react? What are the differences and similarities between the old and new suggested policies?

The topic under examination is amongst other events that cause debates and shakeups between different journalists, writers, researchers and scholars in general, those who have expressed their personal points of view. Before moving on with the research, it is important to provide a literature review through concentrating on a few prior works which were conducted to deal with the subject under examination.

Several articles and books have dealt with this issue. In her research entitled as "*Trump and U.S. Immigration policies.*", Alia Nardini claims that the republican administration considers the arrival of individuals from other countries a heavy load and causes dangerous threats. Immigrants, the president supposes, create risks to law-abiding-citizens, and harm the country's economy which is not astonishing that this blank representation of immigration led the republicans to clasp a nativist and restrictions posture.

Following the same course of study, an article entitled "The fight for a White America." Where Jamelle Bouie however explains Trump's ideology of restricting immigration on racial basis would rise the amount of white-ness, limiting the connection among whites, citizenship and power. It is no incident that the ones who interested from such changes i.e. the southerners, eastern and central Europe immigrants will become envious defenders of racial privilege.

In his book "*Trump's Foreign Policies Are Better Than They Seem*" Blackwill believes that Donald Trump is not given enough appreciation for his foreign policies. He also clarifies that

despite foreign policies being somehow chaotic, yet Blackwill asserts that what really matter is the effectiveness of U.S. policies over time and its consistency with the U.S. national interests.

This dissertation will include three chapters. The first chapter entitled “America First: Trump’s Unorthodox Policies”, deals with Trump’s executive orders after being inaugurated. This part reveals the stated aims of the foreign policy of Donald Trump administration which included a focus on security, by fighting terrorists abroad and strengthening border defense. This presenting the United States’ withdrawal from different trade agreements with Asian countries and including tariffs and tax cuts on imported goods. Trump did so to help American bring back its respect globally.

Entitled “Trump’s Immigration Policies” the second chapter provides different beliefs held by Donald Trump towards immigrants. Immigration policy and specifically, illegal immigration to the Unites States was a signature issue of Trump’s presidential campaign, including his proposed reforms and remarks about this issue which is generated publicly. This chapter also provides statistics about illegal immigrants and additional cases concerning those who seek citizenship.

The third chapter is the analysis of this dissertation, under the title “Contrasting Nativism with Trump’s Immigration Policy” highlights the historical notion of nativism which existed in the United States throughout the years. It also mentions different parties and movements held against comers from Europe and Asia. This part compares those movements and ideologies to Trump’s similar beliefs who shares same racist views towards different groups in the country. Contrasting nativist views with Trump’s immigration policies of today which are only few differences.

## **Chapter One**

### **America First: Trump's Unorthodox Policies**

Over the past two decades he was a Republican, then an independent, then a Democrat, then a Republican. Now, registered as an independent, he leads the Republican 2016 presidential field. But what does Donald Trump really believe on policy? It is hard to tell, he has no “issues” tab on his campaign website and he hasn’t given any substantive policy speeches on the campaign trail. Thomas P. Miller, a health care policy expert commented sarcastically; “His hair has been more permanent than his political positions,” and continued; “It’s a total random assortment of whatever plays publicly.” (Noah).

Voters are drawn to Trump more for his I’ll-say-anything style than for his policy views. But a close inspection of Trump’s two published policy tomes, “The America We Deserve” and “Time to Get Tough” along with Trump’s public statements in interviews, on Twitter and in public appearances, indicate that Trump’s policy preferences are eclectic, improvisational and often contradictory.

#### **1.1 Trump's Economic Chaos**

President trump’s belligerence has focused about his belief that the richest, most powerful country in the world was a victim of the rest of the world. Now, that sentiment has been spread to the Federal Reserve (The Fed) where he lashed out against its chairman Jerome Powell. The Fed had been contributing trillions of dollars to the banking system and financial markets even though there was a bond-buying program named “quantitative easing”. Its claim that this Wall street subsidy is really a stimulation of main street (Guerlain).

The Fed has increased levels of interest rates multiple times. Under Powell, it has achieved so two times, with two more hikes forecast. These actions were achieved without

Trump's blessing and he sees them as contrary to his administration's economic goals. In an interview with CNBC, he claimed that he was not amazed with the rate hikes, a clear attempt to directly affect Fed policy. Remaining with tradition, the Fed showed no reaction, while the White House rapidly released a statement confirming that the president "did not mean to influence the Fed's decision-making process".

Ignoring that official White House position, the president went to Twitter to express his reaction with the Fed. He tweeted; "the United States should not be penalized because we are doing so well. Tightening now hurts all that we have done. The U.S. should be allowed to recapture what was lost due to illegal currency manipulation and BAD Trade Deals. Debt coming due & we are raising rates really" (Twitter). The Fed Chairman would have wanted to highlight that he is independent from the White House, but as Trump appointee, any decisions made in the same context of the president's reaction could be a reflection to political influence in the making. The major issue is that such collision could lead to greater economic suspicion, which would prove mischievous to the economic power Trumps claims he desires to keep.

As Prins suggests that Trump's strategies function in a very impressive matter. It keeps everyone in his cabinet, the media, international leaders, politicians and experts of every sort off guard. It also offers a sort of insurance that his actions will have instant effect, regardless of their negativity. Economically, the incomes of this strategy are both highly global and especially local. As Senator Ben Sasse Claims; "This trade war is cutting the legs out from under farmers and the White House's plan is to spend \$12billion on gold crutches...This administration's tariffs and bailouts aren't going to make American great again' they're just going to make it 1929 again," He was referring to the White House's plan, to make up to \$12billion taxpayer dollars into those sectors of American agriculture hit hardest by Trump's tariff wars. For the sake of solving the

problems, trump thought he has found a deficit-ridden government will have to shell out additional taxpayer dollars.

The \$200 billion or \$500 billion in tariffs on china or any other country enflames the situation further, who gets aid next? Auto workers? Steel Workers? what we are seeing is the start of the entropy wars, which will, in turn, hasten the unwinding of the American international experiment. Each arbitrary bit of presidential pique, each tweet and insult, is a predecessor to yet more probable economic vicissitudes, more mess and harder to clean up. The President's America could change slowly into worldwide catch-22. The more confidence is lost, the more economic disability, the weaker the economy, the more it becomes damaged. And so the Trump spirals onward, circling down and economic drain of his own making (Prins).

### **1.1.1 Responses to Trump's Economic Policies**

The American public is polarized; Democrats used to make complains that Republicans refused to identify the positives in the Obama economy, specifically shown its parlous decide when Barack Obama was inaugurated. Back in the summer, Masha Krupenkin, David Rothschild in addition to Shawndra Hill released a public opinion trend in Politico: "in October 2016, only 28% of Republicans believed that the economy was improving. By May 2017, that number rose to 73%. Among Democrats, the inverse happened: in October 2016, 65% thought the economy was improving; by May2017, only 35% did." This is not unique to 2016. They also note; "after2000, 2008 and 2016, members of the winning party perceived the economy more or less accurately, while members of the losing party almost uniformly took an extremely negative view, despite the dramatic differences in actual economic conditions across those three elections." It appears that partisanship influences public attitudes about the economy more



strongly at the moment that partisanship is on the rise. This could mean that no president will ever receive a political windfall from a robust economy (Krupenkin et al.).

The American Public is intelligent; Trump's economy might effectively have some impairments that suggest the current bright picture will not go on. Trump's tax cuts boosted an increased GDP growth, but that came from a sugar high of additional consumption, not the oft-promised investment explosion. As already mentioned, that ever-increasing budget deficit is a big thing somehow. And there has been an immense of media coverage saying that Trump barely understands how economic policy works, making it hard for him to assume trust for anything that has already happened. It could be a possibility that the public was also showing response to trump's own political cues. He refused to shout the positive economic new and at the same time barnstorming for the midterms. As CNN issued a report about trump dissatisfaction with the marquee closing TV ad and his insistence to aides that his closing argument for the midterm elections. The public does identify that Trump deserves high appreciations on the economy than in other places (Zeleny).

It is not the economy, stupid; for 25 years, James Carville's dictum "It's the economy, stupid" has led several amount of politicians on how to be a candidate for office. But since then, there have been different situations voter looked to give importance to something other than an impressive economy that voter start to show priority to other interests, in this case, small concerns like the rule of law and liberal tradition in America.

There is one thing everyone is sure of, if the economy tips into recession, trump will bear the brunt of the responsibility, equal or not. He has been the president for not too long, he might try to blame Obama or congressional Democrats for any downturn, but those dogs will not hunt. Daniel W. Drezner noted; "a lot of people are not pretty sure which explanation holds the most

weight. The latter is needed to be important factors, but that is precisely why I am wondered about if they are true or not” (Drezner).

## **1.2 Donald Trump’s Diplomatic Policies**

Donald Trump’s foreign policy is highly affected by his desire to “Win”, defined closely as gaining cheering for Trump personally, and more often linked to campaign commitments. Forget about the fact that these moves have been threatening the U.S. national security; Trump believes they are winnings in his mano-a-mano foreign policy in which he squares up against other countries attempting to find “The perfect deal” and rips up any deal regardless of it being beneficial and advantageous to the Country.

With the 2020 presidential campaign about to start, Trump’s childish and dangerous diplomatic policy is worsening over and over. Since the democrats controlling the House of Representatives bit by bit, Trump would face difficulties advancing indigenous legislative primacy. In the upcoming two years, Trump is more likely to give priority to foreign policy. While foreign policy is influenced by unexpected incidents and issues like North Korea and Iran will stay on the line, expect Trump to move on in what he believes is foreign policy “Wins” in the stream of his re-election campaign. (Trump's Foreign Policy is Dominated by Dis Desire to 'Win').

As Robert D. Blackwill wrote in an article that Donald Trump “is not given sufficient credit for his foreign policies.” A report was review by him and acknowledged that Trump’s amazing foreign policy by labeling failures in foreign policies as successes and in the same time views small achievements as victories. Blackwill however tends to make his own pre-judgements about such accomplishments by staying away from what media puts in headlines (Blackwill).

### 1.3 Unusual Diplomatic Policies

Donald John Trump is America's 45<sup>th</sup> president. His first term lasts 4 years from 2016 till 2020. His economic plan has a major concern of "making America great again." He considered such plan as the "biggest deal of his life" with those voters who had the feeling that they had lost the American Dream. Economic nationalism is the goal of Trump's policy.

The first decision was made by the president on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017 to announce the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement. The agreement required the 195 signatories to proceed to cut off their greenhouse-gas emissions to a level that is 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025. They made an agreement to lower emissions to zero by 2100. They committed an amount of \$3 billion to countries which suffer from poverty who are more likely to face rising sea levels and other possible consequences of climate change. Trump's trade policies focus on mercantilism. He uses protectionism to defend America's industries from foreign competitors. The long term goal is to reduce U.S. trade deficit. Theoretically, the wealthier enterprises would then create higher taxes to fund military growth.

The goal is to maintain global warming worsening to 2° C above pre-industrial levels. In 2018, a research revealed temperatures above that level will pass a tipping point. For example: The arctic tundra would be melt, generating 45000 years' worth of stuck greenhouse gases. Such event would make a catastrophic warming of 5 degrees Celsius or more. Melting icebergs would contribute to the rise of sea levels by 200 feet (Easley).

By the start of 2017 and exactly on January 23<sup>rd</sup>, he signed an agreement to withdraw from further negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), and promised the change with a series of bilateral agreements. Consequently, both Japan and EU declared their own trade deal and on July 6, 2017, they agreed to rise Japanese auto exports to the European Union and

European food exports to Japan. Following the same year, on August 16<sup>th</sup>, Trump's administration started to negotiate all over again North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with Canada and Mexico. The North American Free Trade Agreement is the biggest trade deal worldwide, Trump had menaced to retreat from NAFTA and strike Mexican imports with a 35% tariff (Smith).

On September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2017 Trump gave instructions to withdraw from the U.S. trade agreement with South Korea. He wants the country to make more American goods. Following that year, on January 28, 2018, Trump set tariffs and quotas on imported solar panels and washing machines which are imported from the United States. On March 1, 2018, he declared a 25% tariff on steel imports and a 10% tariff on aluminum. Those who use steel such as automakers, would expect higher costs, they would pass that through onto consumers. The stock market dropped, as researchers claim that Trump's actions could start a trade war (Paletta).

The Great Depression showed that protectionism does not function correctly, other countries retaliate and global trade declines. Instead of giving a boost to American exports, it would decrease them and rise prices on imports. Even the National Association of Manufacturing wants to expand not to end free trade agreements (President Donald Trump's Economic Plan).

US President Donald Trump's gestures after two years as a president had been considered as chaotic and ignorant. His flawed personality made him some sort of a clown towards people, due to his activities on Twitter and the announcement of nearly every new policy or decision on Twitter, at the expense of analyzing the substance of his diplomatic policy. As a matter of fact, in this report Robert Blackwill argues that "Elephants in The Room" about a freshly chosen council on foreign relations, that few of his individual policies are better than some of his opponents.

Critics have shown no sympathy for the challenges Trump encounters when dealing with the current world events which he inherited. Europe withdraws, for the first times in five

centuries, from a presidency role in international affairs. Russia refreshes, which affected the stability of its surrounding neighbors. NATO debates its role. India tries to deceive its international responsibilities. Global governance fell apart. Dictators from different continents successfully flout the significance of democracy. Technology exceeds our ability to manage it. The United States moves in perceived fall back, not a single U.S. politician has a coherent and convincing set of policies to get along with such world mess, yet Trump is the one to be blamed and virtually no applause for his policies, except from his most enthusiastic political admirers.

For example, long before trump became president, successive U.S. administration pursued approaches to China that misread Beijing's strategic intentions. While U.S. presidents crafted promising statements concerning the relationship over nearly 20-years period, Beijing adopted a huge strategy designed to undermine U.S.-Asian alliances. China used geo-economics tools forcing its neighbors under its dominance, most recently thought the Belt and Road Initiative It violated international commercial activities, including by committing huge robbery of US intellectual property. It manipulated its currency for trade interests.

To its credit, Trump's administration has adopted a much more clear-eyed approach to China that dysfunctions with few of the mistakes in the past. Trump's confrontational trade policy could lead to concessions from the Chinese government that's his instant predecessors sought but could not get through traditional diplomatic means as believed by Blackwill.

### **1.3.1 The Trump Doctrine**

In his article titled "The Trump Doctrine", Michael Anton tries to answer the question "What exactly his Foreign Policy is.?" Many critics blame this confusion on the president's purported inarticulateness. A simpler and additionally more specified explanation for the confusion is that Trump's diplomatic policy does not yet have a widely accepted name. Names

can be useful in arranging thoughts and neglecting the unnecessary elaboration of things everyone already knows about. Despite the latter, Trump has a consistent foreign policy: A Trump Doctrine. The administration calls it "principled realism," which isn't bad although the term has not caught on. The issue is as follows: his doctrine like most presidential doctrines, cannot be summed up in two words, yet Trump himself has explained it, on multiple occasions. In maybe his most overlooked, understudied speech; delivered at the APEC CEO summit in Da Nang, Vietnam, in November 2017, he visualized his approach to diplomatic policy with a quote from the Wizard of Oz: "There is no place like home." Two months before, speaking in the U.N. general Assembly, he clarified the same point by referring to a "great reawakening of nations."

Michael Anton also mentions further phrase for the president's "foreign policy" "America First" is much legible, mostly for historical reasons. But the phrase itself is almost auto logically cannot be refused. A more positive formulation of the president's approach, which starts with an observation about human nature and attempts to make a virtue of necessity. It can be stated as follows: "Let's all put our countries first, and be candid about it, and realize that it is nothing to be ashamed of" (Anton).

Mason Richey has made clear his opinion about the Trump Doctrine. In his article "The Tragic Irony of Donald Trump's Foreign Policy." He stated that "Trump Does not actually have a foreign policy; he has moods regarding international affairs and relations. Beneath the multiple moods he goes through every now and then, namely that other countries are stealing the U.S. through trade; U.S allies are the suitable incapable of defending themselves and unwilling to spend resources. Richey also mentions the real tragedy of Trump's inability to define some facts that the negative results that he failed foreign affairs beliefs and choices he made frequently for those affected by them Trump simply makes a lot of bad foreign policy decision that hurt nearly everyone from the U.S. domestic consumers to businesses with global supply channels to leader

of the country's allies in Europe and the Indo-pacific, and concerning foreign policy decisions like the abrogation of the Iran deal or engagement with north Korea, the jury is still out.

In the end, the outcome of Trump's weak policies went beyond the irony that analysts and critics are obliged to go with the flow. Good policy choices need solid execution and messaging to have their intended effects. Too bad even Trump's brilliant ideas increased allied financial commitment to security and defense burden-sharing the U.S. from some of the messiest and most hopeless aspects of middle-east conflicts, and pushing back against Beijing's violations of trade norms are undermined by his approach compromise the American policy. Trump is the kind of person says Richey, "even the gold he accidentally touches turns to dirt." This rises the debate about future policy choices and will restrict future options and choices due to the fact that "we could have tried that already." (Richey).

### **1.3.2 Fighting Terrorism Abroad**

Trump's aims include a concentration on security and stability of the country, by fighting terrorism abroad and reinforcing border defenses in addition to immigration controls; an expansion of the U.S. military; an "America First" approach on trade. (Montanaro. Domenico 'The Trump Foreign Policy Doctrine in 3 points). The foreign policies positions expressed by Trump during his presidential campaign changed slightly, making it hard to define a political agenda, or even a set of clear, stable policy values.

During his presidential inauguration speech, he mentioned that during his presidency, he would not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example. We will shine for everyone to follow. He also declared that his administration would seek friendship and good intentions with the world nations, additionally his understanding the "Right of All Nations to put their Own Interests First (Paul).

During the same election campaign, Trump repeatedly defined American global interests almost purely in economic terms with the nation's role a peacekeeper, as a provider of a nuclear deterrent against adversaries like North Korea, as a protector on humans' rights and as guarantor of allies' borders being rapidly reduced to questions of economic benefit to the United States. He also called-in for allied countries, including Germany, Israel, Japan, Saudi Arabia and South Korea to compensate the U.S. for aiding defending their nations and suggested that his intention to protect a country depends on how much that country will pay us. Trump and his advisors continued this theme throughout the presidency, emphasizing their view that other countries need to increase their financial commitment to their own defense or compensate the country for providing it(Sharman).

Trumps also supported a robust national defense during the 2016 election and in his first budget proposal as president in march 2017. He proposed \$54 billion (10%) increase in defense spending, to a total of \$639 billion for fiscal year 2018. He declared that this increase would be needed to fight terrorism, improve troop readiness, and build new ships and planes and would be paid for by deep cuts to other agencies; including a 28% cut from the state's department budget. Furthermore, he requested an additional 30\$ billion for the defense department for the remainder of fiscal year 2017 (Johnson).

The president repeatedly expressed his support for the use of torture by the U.S. for the sake of retrieving information from suspected terrorists and explained that the law should be changed to allow waterboarding and other forms of tortures. However, after his election, Trump stated that he would defer to the views of the-secretary of defense James Mattis, who opposed waterboarding and torture (Wong).

One of the weirdest events that occurred during his presidency is that Trump relied more on his White House advisors rather than the State Department to advise him on foreign relations.



He hired Rex Tillerson as Secretary of State. Tillerson did not have previous government or diplomatic experience, but due to ExxonMobil's international activities he had experience and contacts in many other countries, specifically Russia (Mahanta).

The State Department normally has two deputy secretaries of state and six undersecretaries, regarded as senior post, by March 2017 no nomination had been submitted for any of those positions. In many cases Trump has given important foreign policy tasks to advisors within the White House, particularly former chief political strategist Steve Bannon and senior advisor Jared Kushner. Donald Trump has made significant decisions such as a proposed travel ban from certain countries and a counter-terrorism strike in Yemen, which was made without any input from the state's department, budget cuts and reliance on advisors led to media report that the States Department has been noticeably "Sidelined" during the administration (Borger).

#### **1.3.4 Republican Menace to Trumpism**

One of Trump's congress issues is demonstrated in the fact that he was not able to convince Republicans to go with his decisions on many policies. And when he forces the problem, he just receives no support. A lot of American citizens have no clue about this fact. Despite the fact that Republican legislators voted with the president well over 90 per cent of the time, many observers assure that Trump controls the Republican Party. Congressional Republicans came up with techniques and strategies which made normal citizens and his conservative base believe that the president has full control. For a normal news reader, the live proofs make public opinion assume that he is leading a powerful president ruling a vigorous party, but what is unknown to normal people is that this party have an invisible mask and hide their effect. A book written in 1960 entitled "Presidential Power and the Modern Presidents," politician expert Richard Neustadt states the presidential power is "the power to persuade."

Strong presidents have a strong impact on public policy since they possess power, forming reputation for getting their path and penalization for those who stand in their way. A live proof of weak president is Donald Trump, he fails to convince, therefore, permitting political performers in the capital to stand in their path and prevent their purpose and confirm their position.

The Trump estimated budget proposals in 2017 and 2018 years demanded profound shearing non-defense secrecy spending. Congressional Republicans secretly buried them and sent bills both years that rose non-defense spending. This “negative” agenda setting leaves no trace; without a vote, it is hard for the opposition or voters to realize or comprehend what exactly happened. Trump’s priorities were not voted down in the House or the Senate; they were just simply never taken into consideration. These strategies came up with amazing results while a majority of Americans put the blames on Trump for the partial government shutdown, only few blame Republicans. The GOP leaders were capable of not receiving the accusation for the shutdown or get accused for leaving the president

This indicates a bad perception in the new congress. In the American meantime common medium, the visible engagement of the president in the legislative process tends to form a debate. Republicans realize very well they wasted few of their policy-making capability, and will soon know they too cannot hide such fragility of Donald Trump (Glassman).

## **Chapter Two**

### **Trump's Immigration Policies**

Immigration policy and especially unlawful immigration to the United States had been a major concern of U.S. President Donald Trump during his presidential campaign, in addition to his suggested ideas and reforms concerning this issue, it generated a lot of publicity since Trump has emphasized that a lot of these illegal immigrants are labeled as criminals according to him. While statistics completely show the opposite of what he believes. The native-born American citizens commit crimes at high levels every year more than immigrants. Therefore, Trump's accusations towards immigrants has appeared to be otherwise. Trump has proposed a plan that opens the way to gain citizenship for more than 1.5 million protected illegal immigrants and at the same time to fund border wall with Mexico. His policy also includes fulfilling some of his intentions involving key priorities. The details of the plan remain unclear. However, it is all too easy to get carried away by impassioned views uncorrelated from the facts.

Immigration legislative and administrative policies, legal statutes and court decisions, and regulations all together form nations' immigration systems. Yet immigration policy in the United States has undergone a huge change since the inauguration of Donald Trump in January 2017. However, there are important differences between the President's rhetoric and what the administration is actually doing. While his public statements largely focus on a few major objectives toward which he has made only limited headway. Building a wall on the southern border with Mexico, cutting legal immigration, deporting millions of unauthorized immigrants, in addition to restricting refugee admissions from certain Muslim-majority countries. The administration has taken other important measures to reshape U.S. immigration policies that are less visible but no less important. These include enlarging who is prioritized for deportation,

dramatically reducing refugee admissions, minimizing the eligibility criteria for asylum, to ending temporary protections that shielded numerous immigrants from expulsion.

## **2.1 Immigration Reforms**

The Trump administration embraced the Reforming American Immigration for a Strong Economy Act in August 2017. Experts in the field believe that such changes could lead the country to weakening its economy over the upcoming thirty years, according to a study released by the Penn Wharton Budget Model. The bill that would minimize the overall number of immigration percentages whereas boosting the number of educated immigrants. The research group believe that the United States after three decades from now will possess 4.6 million, or 2.1 percent less people employed. If immigrations were separated to two sides, the size of the U.S. economy would be 2 percent smaller by the year 2040 (Brubacker).

### **2.1.2 Huge Expulsion of Unlawful Immigrants**

During the summer of 2015 and precisely on August, Donald Trump revealed his file concerning his immigration policy, seeking to prioritize the working class's necessities on top, not the "rich people" and looking to expel millions of undocumented immigrants. His essentials were divided into three principles which are his main focus, his principles are as follows:

1. A nation without borders is not a nation. There must be a wall across the southern border.
2. A nation without laws is not a nation. Laws passed in accordance with our constitutional system of government must be enforced.
3. A nation that does not serve its own citizens is not a nation. Any immigration plan must improve jobs, wages and security for all Americans.

Trump also provided further clarification about his immigration strategy during his appearance on NBC's "Meet the Press." In which he announced that it is a must to maintain the bonds between families together and added a comment on illegal immigrants that they must leave the country. Some of his strategies included a raise in salary for H-1B visas to encourage businesses to employ American workers first. However, Trump consulted the issue with an immigration hard-liner supported his the plan in which America really misses (Gass).

In a web article published on November 2015 entitled as "Trump Models 'Deportation force' After Inhumane Eisenhower Plan, Scholar says" both Avila and Marshal wrote that Trump has suggested a "Deportation Force" to carry out this plan, modeled after the 1950's era "Operation Wetback" program during the Eisenhower administration that ended following a congressional investigation and was eventually due to its consequences, but today this operation is to be triggered again by Donald Trump (Avila and Marshal).

Department of Homeland Security holds a new proposal which contains regulation of deporting any illegal immigrants in the United States who does not possess any paper which proves here stay in the country for more than 2 years, illegal immigrants also would be treated same as someone who crossed the borders unlawfully i.e. not appointing an attorney or not even seeing the judge. For example: when border patrol arrests an illegal immigrant, immigration authorities have the right to order that person's removal directly without any court proceedings, this process is called "Expedited removal proceeding". Supporters of this operation believe that this policy is essential for it permits the United States to empower its borders without putting any efforts on immigration system. These proponents commented that those who crossed the border illegally do not have the right to go through constitutional process same as American-born or longtime residents (Herrera).

### **2.2.1 Muslim Travel Ban**

One week after Trump was inaugurated, he directly signed an executive order to prevent travelers from Muslim countries to have access to the United States; Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Iran, Libya, Somalia and Sudan. This ban which intended to be applied for minimum of 90 days was followed by considerable number of legal lawsuits. Hannah Giorgis explains in her article “The Faulty Logic in Trump’s Travel Ban” how numerous immigration attorneys and journalists stayed in airports’ terminals to report about passenger the previously mentioned countries. Giorgis believes that Trump’s intention is to “protect the nation from terrorist activities.” Analysts however focused on a very important point that the 9/11 attacks in 2001 reported fifteen of the 19 plain-hijackers are from Saudi Arabia, yet Saudi Arabia does not exist in Trump’s list. Such remarks could lead to a clash of civilizations in the Middle East. Ironically, the seven countries registered zero attacks between 1975 and 2015 and Muslim communities from different countries are often at the risk of highly being factitious by extremist violence, believes the reporter (Giorgis).

The Muslim Travel Bans is an act of discrimination orders and declarations released by the Trump administration. The initial purview of the ban in January 2017 and became active from that day. A lot of people in addition to the press rushed to the airports to eye witness the reactions and to observe the travelers coming from Muslim countries. Further versions of the act were instantly blocked by federal courts which labeled it as unconstitutional and an abuse of the president’s power.

President Donald Trump has chosen 141 principles concerning 23 major problems during his presidential campaign. His goals continuously evolving and labeled as means for him to indirectly make decisions though not very popular, and not so accurate views, yet such decision

work somehow. His plans round up the 11 million illegal immigrants or provide them with an opportunity to obtain citizenship. After declaring he would prevent Muslims from travelling to the country, it is unobvious if this policy is still on the go, he said he has expanded the policy on one hand. On the other hand, he announced that he had minimized it. Trump frequently revised proposals to ban Muslim travel to the United States in the course of his presidential campaign. In late July 2016, NBC News characterized his position as: “Ban all Muslims, and perhaps other people from countries with a history of terrorism, but just don’t say Muslims.”(Timm).

Amy B. Wang mentioned in her article “Trump asked for a ‘Muslim ban,’ Giuliani says- and ordered a commission to do it ‘legally’”. Rudy Giuliani said on Fox News that Trump tasked him to craft a “Muslim ban” and asked Giuliani to form a committee to show him “the right way to do it legally”. The committee which included former U.S. attorney General and Chief judge of the Southern District of New York Michael Mukasey, and Reps. Mike McCaul and Peter T. King, they decided to drop the religious basis and instead concentrated on regions where Giuliani says that there is “substantial evidence that people are sending terrorists” to the United States (Wang).

Rappeport and haberman of The New York Times explained how Trump retreated slightly from his call for Muslim ban and how he called it “merely an idea, not a proposal.” In 2016, and exactly on June 13<sup>th</sup>, he reformulated the ban so that it would be geographical, not religious, applying to areas of the world which are proven to have terrorism against the U.S. Europe or our allies. The reporters also clarified the weirdest thing Trump did. After only two hours, he claimed that ban was only for nations that are heavily linked to Islamic terror. In June 2016, he additionally declared how he would allow Muslims from allies like the United Kingdom to enter the United States and how there would always be exceptions to the ban. These views were considered as divisive and dangerous and play into the hands of extremists (Rappeport and Haberman).

Following the same context, Scott Detrow spoke about Trump's criticism of 'Muslim communities,' in his article "Trump Calls to ban Immigration from Countries with 'Proven History of Terrorism'." Trump expanded his suggested ban on Muslim immigration to the United State as he believes that such community group is a possible terrorist threat to the country. Detrow also wrote about Trump's dissatisfaction with current immigration laws and his view that it is dangerous and useless. Specifically, Trump also stated; "When I am elected, I will suspend immigration from areas of the world when there is a proven history of terrorism against the United States, Europe, or our allies, until we understand how to end these threats." (Detrow).

A Syrian born man named Hasan was interviewed for a green card application at the Unites states' embassy in Rome and he was accompanied with his American wife Sarah. The couple lived in Italy and were in a relationship for six years, and they are two years as husband and wife, the case with Hasan is that he received consecutive refusals for American VISA, the couple asked for a clarification on why his appliance was refused, the immigration officer responded with a complete mockery saying "google it". After two years with Trump's decision on banning Muslims, the case of Hasan and Sarah remains outrageous. The No Ban Act which was suggested in May 2019, many republicans like Judy Chu and senator Chris Coons abolish the Muslim ban and seek to end probable hate and oppression against performed by the president through minimizing the executive branch's authority to enact anti-discriminatory guidelines in the near future. For the meantime, Sarah and upcoming-hoping to be Americans like Hasan stayed surrounded outside of the United States not sure when will they live their marital life together. Farida Chehata commented on this case; "As a lawyer with the Council on American-Islamic Relations; I see plenty of people trying to navigate through our immigration system, some with more success than others." She requires applicable and serious gestures from officials to cancel Muslim ban because it is the right thing to perform and it is everyone's duty to achieve



it. Chehata is the immigrant's rights managing attorney at the Los Angeles office of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR).

### **2.2.2 Restrictions of Asylum**

Asylum is a protection granted to foreign nationals already in the hosting country or at the border who meet the international law definition of a refugee. A refugee is when a person cannot return to his home country or cannot obtain protection in that country due to a fear of being prosecuted in the future.

On July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018, new guidance was provided to United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) officers who interview asylum seekers at the US' borders and evaluate refugee applications. According to this guidance, asylum claims on the basis of gang-based or domestic violence are unlikely to meet the criterion of persecution "on account of the applicant's membership to a particular social group", unless the home government condones the behavior or demonstrates a complete helplessness to protect the victims. Furthermore, an applicant's illegal entry may "weigh against a favorable exercise of discretion." This change however implicates that even as the office reunites families who are separated at the border under a now-reversed "zero-tolerance" policy, it is somehow aggressive and harsh and might eventually affect U.S. immigration policies (Kopan).

Donald Trump's administration declared that it might give order to the US immigration courtrooms to prevent providing asylum for those who are victims of domestic abuse and gang violence who arrive to the country seeking security and settlement. The guidance followed an earlier reversal by Jeff Sessions on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018 of a decision by the Board of Immigration Appeals granting asylum to a woman who left her country after suffering domestic violence for a decade. Sessions had stated that "the mere fact that a country may have issues effectively governing

certain crimes like domestic violence or gang violence for instance, or that certain population are more likely to be victims of crimes, cannot itself establish an asylum claim. Democrats slammed the move as “heartless” and “inhumane”. Tom Perez commented “There simply aren’t enough words in the English language to fully capture the depravity of this administration,” Tom Perez is the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He also explained that trump is harassing the most susceptible humans in American communities and that one must look at himself in the mirror and ask himself what are we transforming to under Trump’s presidency (Siddiqui).

Trump repeatedly shows his complains about the increasing number of asylum seekers, saying that it these people are well trained so that they win their claim. A memo for advocate general and homeland security secretary where Trump gave an order to minimize asylum applications and demands for a fee. This memo grants the Justice and Homeland Security department 90 days to provide the suggestion, but it still doubtful of when the regulations will take place. Such proposal would make it harder for asylum seekers to get employed or receive protection from the country.

Trump believes that such precautions should fortify asylum procedures in order to save the system from messing out asylum operation. In the memo, the president mentions his declaration that allowed him surpass the congress and unlocks funding to construct his signature wall with Mexico. The outcome of such act appeared in March 2019, there has been over 92.000 arrests of unlawful immigrants for illegal entry on the southern border and the majority of the people arrested were families (Alvarez).

### **2.2.3 The DACA Program**

DACA, also known as “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals” it is an American immigration policy which permits illegal immigrants’ children who were born in the United

States to gain additional 2-year period of deferred action from deportation and becomes qualified for a work permit in the country. However, this policy does not grant citizenship for these children known as “Dreamers”. This act was announced by the former president Barack Obama on June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2012 and was executed from that date.

A year and half after Trump inaugurated president, the U.S. district Court in San Francisco released an initiative bill as an attempt to uphold Trump’s hopes to cancel the DACA program. March 5<sup>th</sup> 2018 is the date in which Trump wants to put down the policy and seeks to find an alternative program instead. Federal Court for the District of Columbia demanded that the Department of Homeland Security should clarify why the DACA program have to be shut down. A few months later, federal judge released an order that the administration must completely retrieve DACA. On January 2019, Democrats rejected an offer that was made by Trump, promising these under-31 years old “Dreamers” to provide them with a 3-year worth of protection in exchange of border wall funding, that is an additional 1 year since DACA offers only 2. Some statistics show that the cancellation of the program could cost the economy a \$215 billion over the next decade, which is the amount of lost spending power from these employed young people (Amaded).

### **2.3.1 Syrian Refugees**

The president during his presidential campaign proudly announced to Fox News interview in 2015 that he would send Syrian refugees back to their country. Rival Republican candidate Jeb Bush called Trump’s announcement as terrible and very inappropriate. The president clarified to the public at Keene High School in 2015 “I hear we want to take in 200.000 Syrians. And they could be – listen, they could be Isis.” This claim was labeled and seen as ridiculous, how Trump sees these 200.000 refugees as man-army. Immigration is Trump’s main focus during his election

campaign, starting from the Mexico wall in southern border and moving the case of Muslims entering the country(BBC News).

In a web article of Aljazeera official website, it is argued that the U.S. would decrease the amount of refugee numbers to welcome for resettlement to just 45.000 over 2017, i.e.; nearly half the number in 2016 in which the U.S. has agreed to welcome 84.995 refugees from different spots of the world. However, in 2017 this number has been lowered as mentioned above. The separation of such gesture was divided into eight sections, according to Aljazeera, the administration suggested taking in a maximum of 19.000 refugees from Africa, 17.500 from the Middle East in addition to South Asia, 5.000 from East Asia, 1.500 from Latin American and the Caribbean and finally, 2.000 from Europe and Central Asia. The report also explains how The International Refugee Assistance Project explained its position on such proposals concerning refugees by showing a bad picture and abusing the country's leadership role in humanistic gestures because the world is amazingly full of refugees since World War II(Aljazeera).

Another similar report was written a year after the previously mentioned one, the latest report shows Mike Pompeo announcement that the U.S. would cap the number of refugees allowed into the country at 30.000 for fiscal year 2019, the announcement was considered a disgrace and shameful. Refugees' lawyers condemned the lower cap. "Today's announcement ... is shameful abdication of our humanity in the face of the worst refugee crisis in history" said Jennifer Quigley, of Human Rights First. Pramila Jayapal also called the new proposal as "outrageous" and tweeted "I came here at age 16 as an immigrant and today I am a congresswoman. Who could these refugees fleeing violence be if we gave them the chance?" going back to Pompeo, he thinks that such announcement took place due to security concerns and he explained that everyone has to take full responsibility check immigrants to avoid any possible entrance of those who could bring harm and insecurities to the country (Aljazeera).

## 2.2 Border Wall with Mexico

As mentioned before, Trump has emphasized U.S. border security and illegal immigration to the United States as a campaign major problem. In his announcement speech he pointed out in one of his parts, “When Mexico sends its people, they’re not sending their best. They’re not sending you. They’re sending people that have lots of problems, and they’re bringing those problems. ... They’re bringing drugs. They’re bringing crime. They’re rapists. And some, I assume, are good people.” (Full Text: Donald Trump Announces a Presidential Bid).

A study was published in *Social Science Quarterly* in May 2016 examined Trump’s claim that immigrants are responsible for higher levels of violent and drug-related crime in the United States. Eventually, it found no evidence that links Mexican or illegal Mexican immigrants associated to violent or drug-related crime, it did however find a small but significant link between illegal immigrant populations (including non-Mexican illegal immigrants) in addition to a series of arrests for the same reason (Green 506-524).

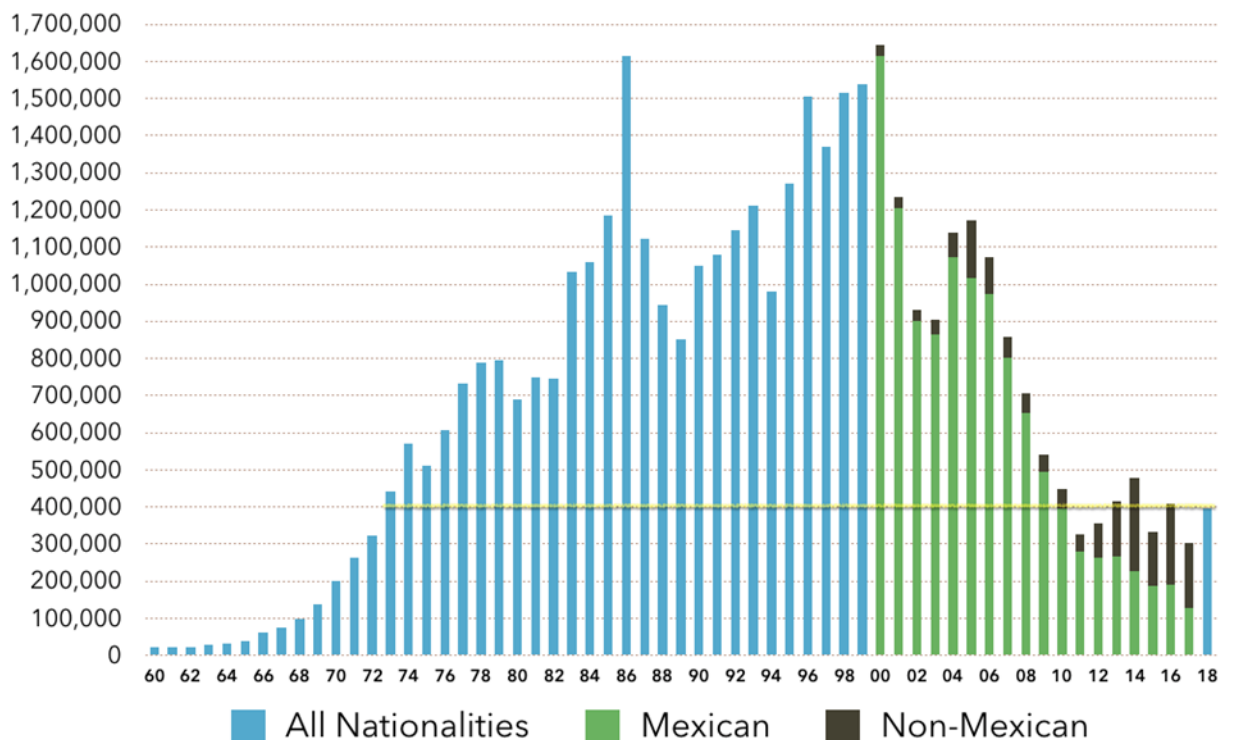
After such claims, Trump has repeatedly pledged to build a great, great wall along the U.S.’s southern border, and has mentioned that Mexico would pay for its construction through increased border-crossing fees and NAFTA tariffs. (Corasaniti) Trump also mentioned “nobody builds walls better than me, believe me, and I’ll build them very expensively. The concept for constructing a barrier to prevent illegal immigrants from entering U.S. is not a new matter; nearly 800kilometres of fencing has been put under the Secure Fence Act of 2006 with \$2.6 billion bill and added later that his suggested wall should be a “real wall. Not a toy wall like we have now.” (Drew).

The data about migration, and about what crosses the U.S.-Mexico border illicitly, shows no issues existing at the border. Eventually, Mexicans are not the problem that the president is

making his statement on. Instead, they point to a necessity to make America's own asylum system to very different profile of the U.S. bound migration, and to construct a unique official border crossing. The following table shows what the data is really suggesting.

### Southwest Border Migrant Apprehensions Have Dropped to Early 1970s Levels

## Southwest Border Migrant Apprehensions Have Dropped to Early 1970s Levels



Source: U.S. Border Patrol <http://1.usa.gov/1W4vtwR> <http://1.usa.gov/1W4vuAR>

Source: <http://1.usa.gov/1W4vtwR>

The number of migrants caught up by border patrol at the borders between U.S. and Mexico in 2018. 396,331 migrants was the fifth lowest total since 1973 (Isacson).

Greg Miller of the New York Times published an article entitled “Trump urged Mexican president to end his public defiance on border wall, the transcript reveals” in which he spoke about Trump made his initial call with the Mexican president which was leaked on August 2017,

the transcript of the January 2017 the phone call between him and Enrique Pena Nieto, Trump conceded that he would fund the border wall, not by charging Mexico as he promised during the campaign, but through other ways. But Trump implored the Mexican president and prevented him from announcing publicly that the Mexican government would never pay for the border wall.

Kirstjen Nielsen, the Homeland Security Secretary made false assertion. With presence of Donald Trump's adviser Jared Kushner high congressional leaders of the both Democrats and Republicans. The State Department reported in September 2018 that by the end of 2017 there was no live evidence that indicates international groups have formed bases in Mexico, worked with Mexican drug cartels, or sent operatives via Mexico in the U.S. Nielsen's goal was to convince Democrats of the necessity to build the wall along the border, but her claim was quickly backfired with members pushing on the claim. Trump strongly defended the claim and released a letter to all members of Congress making the point and staff too to television to emphasize the previously mentioned terrorist threat. Eventually, experts in this domain falsified those figures as inaccurate; "It's very unlikely that 4000 people on terrorist watch list gave been apprehended as opposed to 4000 people from travel banned countries were apprehended," Fresco said. Former deputy assistant attorney general for the office of immigration litigation in the Obama Administration, and added additionally; " If so, where are they?" (Ordoñez).

## Chapter Three

### Contrasting Nativism with Trump's Immigration Policy

The term nativism can be defined as favoring or protecting the benefits of certain established inhabitants of a specific place or nation against those of immigrants. Nativism therefore generally results in forming an opposition to immigration. Therefore, these nativists claim that foreigners cannot be assimilated and coin them as a menace and hostiles to their own culture. Nativism acquired its name from the different American parties between 1840s and 1850s, in this context “native” does not mean American Indians, but rather for those whom were coming from the inhabitants of the original Thirteen Colonies (Billington).

#### 3.1 Nativism: An Overview

Due to the large inflows of immigrants across different cultures and ethnicities after 1845, the existing American culture was far different from those cultures. Irish Roman Catholics were highly objected by nativists because of their fidelity to the pope in addition to their rejection of republicanism since it is viewed as an American symbol (Billington). Even though the United States always has been and still is a nation of immigrants, nativism has been present from the very beginning and has arguably never gone away. This seemingly paradoxical circumstance lies at the very core of American society (Schrag 2).

##### 3.1.1 Anti-Immigrant Sentiments

Moving on with the events, 1850 shaped the creation of the Know Nothing party or American Party. This party originated out of the back of the Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, which was founded by Charles Allen in the same year. It came to fruition during the onset of the Civil War, when tensions between the industrial north and the agrarian south seemed all but unsolvable. The Whigs and the Democrats were tackling the issues of that era. Hence, a vacuum



for a third party started to capitalize on this situation and attract huge following in a short time span (Anbinder). True to nativist ideology, the Know Nothings' agenda was based on strong anti-immigrant sentiments and everyone who seeks to join needs to make a vow of "I know nothing". In this case, anti-Catholic rhetoric. More and more Irish and German Catholics set sail to the country. Their catholic background made things worse, since anti-Catholicism has been a characteristic of the Know Nothings. Through years, a lot of people decided to leave traditional parties and joined the Know Nothing (Bennett).

Following their victory in the state elections, party leader got rid of their vow to secrecy in order to reach yet a bigger audience and changed their name later on to "American Party". In order to keep up with the republican nature of the United States, the Know Nothings targeted Catholics' political footprint, instead of favoring immigration restriction. It proposed a twenty-one-year period before someone could become an American citizen and take part in the democratic process such as 'voting blocs' (Bladek). Anbinder mentioned in his book that Know Nothings promised to remove traditional politicians catering to the Catholic vote and banned foreigners from taking office.

Between 1870s and 1880s, ethnic whites targeted violence against Chinese laborers. A mass movement in San Francisco was held by an immigrant from Ireland to attack Chinese. Eventually this movement led to the creation of a new nativist movement called the Chinese Exclusion act of 1882. The Chinses responded by giving false claims of American birth which helped a lot pf them to migrate to California (Lee). Between 1840s to 1920s, the Bennett Law was enacted as a reaction towards German Americans who were attached to their native language rather than English and because of their neutrality during the first World War. The law ended up closing many German elementary schools. Many nativist sentiments arouse since America's participation in the World War, many places and streets in addition to some churches had their

names changed. Consequently, German Americans were obliged to purchase war bonds to show their patriotism (Luebke).

### **3.2 Trump's Nativist Policies**

Trump has assembled a long record of comment on issues involving African Americans as well as Mexicans, Hispanics more broadly, native Americans, Muslims, Jews, women and people with disabilities. His statements have been reflected in his behavior, from public acts to private preference. (Graham). Trump criticized Judge Gonzalo P. Curiel who oversaw few cases, alleging bias in his ruling because of his Mexican heritage, Trump said that Curiel would have “an absolute conflict”. During his presidential campaign, Trump used his political platform to spread disparaging messages against various racial groups. Trump claimed; “the overwhelming amount of violent crime in our cities is committed by blacks and Hispanics.” (Keneally).

Some officials in the white house are viewed as nativists and numerous policies of the administration such as “Travel ban in addition to an office that concentrates on investigating on illegal immigrants’ crimes is also included. Referring back to Kaufmann, he made Trump’s supporters in his circle of interest rather than Trump himself, he introduced a research about American who were afraid of U.S. values from immigrants were more likely to backup Trump during his campaign. Kaufmann argues that Trump’s “Make America Great Again” symbol is less about reforming American dominance than gaining back unity among different cultures. Another political specialist Ivarsflaten comments on the same topic saying that Trump cannot recreate a new Republican ideology through nativism. The significance of Trump’s presidency is that if he is a real nativist, he would be the first man in charge since 1980. In this stage, Mexicans started leaving the country more than arriving, and large numbers of illegal immigrants in the U.S. failed to increase. The most important question posed by the rise of nativism according to

Kauffmann is “What is the future of ethnic-majority communities in the West?” the question is not “Who are we as a nation-state?” he said, it’s “who are we as an ethnic majority?” it’s not “What does it mean to be British or Americans?” it’s, what does it mean to be White British or White American? (Friedman).

At a rally in Alabama on November 2015, Trump falsely claimed that he had seen television reports about “thousands and thousands” of Arabas in New Jersey celebrating as the World Trade Center collapsed during the 9/11 attacks, he also doubled-down on the assertion, insisting that there were people cheering in New Jersey where there are mass Arab populations (Phylps).

Following the same racist views, and during an intelligence briefing on hostages held by a terrorist group in Pakistan, Trump repeatedly interrupted the briefing to ask an Asian-American analyst specialized in hostage situations “where are from?” after she replied that she was from New York, he kept insisting on her with the same question until she clarified that her parents were Koreans. Trump, as analysts suggested that he was trying to clarify that her ethnicity should determine her career path. Beauchamp claimed that when Trump refused to accept New York as an answer, he is saying that children of Asian immigrants can never be Americans. This isn’t just bigotry; it feels like the refusal of the classic American ‘Melting Pot’ (Beauchamp).

### **3.2.1 Trump’s Immigration Policies and Nativism: Similarities**

The United States has long consideration of itself as a shelter for immigrants through years, a place where everyone is welcomed, regardless of religion, color or race. But throughout its history, nativism in the United States has a black spot. A historical overview is needed in order to understand better, as evidenced by anti-immigrant movements between 1870’s and 1940’s. Probably the most popular nativist movement decades before the Civil War. On a practical level, immigrants in the United States were competing for employment as new workers arrived. There

were several reasons for the massive wave of immigration that so changed the United States during the late nineteenth century. Historian Jose Moya pinpoints five major “revolutions” from Europe and towards the U.S. These were: 1) rising growth rates and declining mortality rates in Europe; 2) the dominance of liberalism in European political thought, which allowed for the unrestricted movement of peoples; 3) the transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture; 4) the industrial revolution, which further mobilized the labor force by creating a demand for labor in industrial centers; 5) developments in transportation that made ocean and land travel easier and cheaper. (Moya 13-44).

Within days of taking office, Trump signaled his intent to implement a nativist agenda that relies on the conviction that Muslims should be barred from immigration because their religion makes them likely to be hostile to the constitution. By its words, the order uses hostility to the constitution, not religion, as the touchstone for identifying dangerous foreigners who must be kept out of the United States. The section of this order claims that it seeks to protect national security by excluding those who “bear hostile attitude” toward the United States, the president and his lawyers have said, is the definition of patriotism, not bigotry (Newman).

Trump’s administration has suggested an indirect policy to end VISA lottery and family sponsorship programs that favors a strategy which provides privileges for new comers. As the president believes such policies would unify and form a sort of a cohesion among citizens. However, what political experts believe that it would revive the notion of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when war abroad and opportunity at home brought waves of immigrants to the United States; Italians, Polish in addition to Russian and Chinese. These immigrants started to make concerns to those who are afraid what these newcomers might mean for white supremacy and the privileged position of white Anglo-Saxon American. Supporters of Trump complimented the Johnson-Reed Act for its severe preventions on who could gain access to the country, the act’s history brightens

what precisely Trump means when he claims he tends to put “America first”. At the core of nativism is a phobia of external effect, a renewed force somehow menacing the bond which keeps Americans together. Restricting immigration on racial lines increased the value of whiteness, minimizing the connection between citizenship, power and opportunity. The president, allied by his followers have clarified their fear about rapidly diversifying America. Eventually, immigration policy is highly tied up to nation’s self-identity, forty years ago, a lot of American citizens desired an identical country, this desire however reversed and became opened-up to millions of people from all continents (Bouie).

Nativist movements had targeted immigrants well before 1900, and indeed throughout US history. The root of these nativist impulses were several intertwined phenomena. In the popular imagination, the “new immigrants” were unassimilable because of their race, ethnicity and culture. Commonly held beliefs of the time, many of which originated in the so-called “science” of eugenics, defined specific national and ethnic groups as inherently better or worse than others. Yet economic also played a role: Nativist restrictions were often accepted and promoted by working-class whites, who believed that they were losing job opportunities to immigrants. This was certainly true in California for example, where immigrants became first targets of this new wave of nativism (Higham). In the same era, the expansion of railroad system and the emergence of new industries through different spots in the country led to an increase in the demand for labor (Cardoso 18-20). The Trump campaign used many of the nativists themes developed by the Buchanan campaigns, as Buchanan himself has repeatedly said. Adopting a policy agenda that Trump campaign manager Steve Bannon, like Buchanan before him, called “economic nationalism,” the Trump campaign focused on the policy agenda as Buchanan, opposition to free trade and immigration, and like Buchanan sought to tap into the resentment of Middle American Radicals (Wolff).

Trump however has never been satisfied with immigrants' efforts to whiten the country. by 1970, the term "illegal alien" was created by immigration official in addition Border Patrol. This term was formed in order to categorize new class of criminals that will get deported. Entering the country illegally is a crime. Further examples like Proposition 187 in California in 1994 that denied undocumented immigrants including their children to gain access to education as well as public services. Trump unfortunately continued these nativist and racist ideologies. He is considered as a part of long period of white Americans who were afraid of "losing" what they believe to be theirs. There is a long history of love/hate relationship with immigration and it is a strive of what it means to be American. It is more of a morale struggle rather an economic one (M. Garcia).

Accordingly, Trump accompanied himself with advisors with long histories of nativism. Steve Bannon, Trump's campaign manager and later a senior White House adviser, was the editor-in-chief of the Breitbart News, which Bannon described as "the platform for the alt-right". Breitbart has explained that what it calls the alt-right, also known as "white nationalism", derives from the thinking of Sam Francis and the Patrick Buchanan presidential campaigns, among other sources. Trump's nativist appeals were enthusiastically cheered by the conservative press. A book was quickly published "In Trump We Trust" which praised Trump for recognizing that America's constitutional identity is only possible because of its ethnic core:

There's a reason the Magna Carta and the Glorious Revolution happened where they happened and that the Declaration of Independence was written in a British colony. It's not the Anglo-Saxon character either to take orders or to give them. That's why the socialist left finally gave up on traditional Americans and

pinned their hopes on immigrants, who bring their socialism with them. (Coulter)

What is remarkable is the decline of Asian and European immigration to the United States due to numerous acts which restricted comers from the two continents. This prevention formed a new path for Mexican labor. Consequently, patterns in Mexican employment changed greatly during this period. They worked in agriculture, railroads...etc. migrants started settling in urban areas such as California and the Midwest. Few years later, policymakers became aware that nearly every section of the economy relied extremely on the bracero (Cardoso 51). The high rate of Mexicans being present in the country raised awareness and drew out similar xenophobia and nativism that was pointed out to Asians and Europeans. Nativist groups and labor organizations voiced their will to provide restrictions on Mexican immigration believing that “the Mexican’s Indian blood would pollute the nation’s genetic purity... and corrupt the country’s institutions” (Reisler38).

Perhaps, most infamously, he reportedly railed against immigration from “shithole countries” an apparent reference to El Salvador and African nations, his unique comment on Haitians was that they have “aids”. He asked additionally why the U.S. couldn’t get more people from countries like Norway, whose prime minister he met with him days before he made those comments. It is obvious that Trump built his candidacy and presidency on hard suggestions on immigration (Dawsey). Providing further comments by Trump, the president’s claims on immigration to Europe even more strongly propose that he sees immigration as cultural menace to the U.S. not just an economic or security burden. He called immigration to Europe a “shame” and pointed that it had “changed the fabric of Europe” and that Europeans “are Losing their culture”. Political scientists wish that he could have just stop there. Unfortunately, Trump railed against Germany, which had opened its borders to Syrian refugees, calling it a “big mistake made

all over Europe in allowing millions of people in who have so strongly and violently changed their culture.” Some read these statements as blaming Europe alone, Trump drew a connection to the U.S.: “We don’t want what is happening with immigration in Europe to happened with us (Trump's Comments on European Immigration Mirror White Nationalist Rhetoric).

In February 2017 presidential press conference, White House press correspondent April Ryan questioned Trump if he has intention to involve the Congressional Black Caucus when making plans for executive orders affecting inner city areas. The president said that he would and even asked her if she would like to set the assembly, Ryan stated that she is only a reporter, trump pursued, are they buddies of yours? The New York Times wrote that Trump became seemingly oblivious to the nativist undertones of posing one these queries to a black journalist (Grynbaum). His comments did not stop here, Trump also brought up Obama’s citizenship conspiracy. He claimed that Obama “came out of nowhere. In fact, I’ll take it even further: the people who went to school with him, they never saw him. They don’t know who he is. It’s crazy.” (Moody).

Similar theme today implies Jacobs’ discussion in his article “*Research suggests Trump’s anti-Immigrant Rhetoric is Making Americans More Xenophobic*” According to him, Trump’s anti-immigration policies which are now making people more xenophobic. Jacobs explains the president’s administration is pointing out undocumented immigrants’ crimes as ‘big thing’ even though statistics show the complete opposite, American citizens are committing more crimes. But it seems that such claims do have an intention behind it. A new study which the reporter mentions examines the way Americans pre-judge individuals as “illegal.”. the study was published in the American Sociological Review, concentrated on a survey featuring 1515 non-Hispanic white Americans. The sample gathered was given an assigned profiles of individual immigrants. After reading each, they pointed out if they believed the survey misses appropriate documents. Researchers however concluded that “Committing a violent crime increases suspicion of



illegality by 18 percentages. Whereas identity theft made 21% rise. Stereotyping seem to possess in the non-Hispanic white U.S. public across “political affiliations and education levels. When he ran for President in 2016, the birther movement. His central campaign promises building a wall on the Mexican border and barring Muslim immigration, invoke nativism by playing off fears of foreign infiltration and the need to exclude dangerous foreigners. Just as earlier generations of nativist alleged that unwanted immigrants brought crime, Trump denigrated Mexican immigrants by saying they were rapists and murderers (TIME). He faulted them for speaking Spanish and failing to assimilate (Flegenheimer).

The immigration of southern and eastern Europeans was a great concern to the native population in the East and Midwest, most of these immigrants came from British Isles, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland...etc. Resentment by natives against the new waves of European immigrants stemmed from long-held racial and cultural prejudices among Americans of northern and western European heritage about non-western Europeans, and precisely against Jews. These prejudices heated the idea that the southern and eastern Europeans, like Asian immigrants, were simply too different from the native-born to assimilate. As with Chinese and Asian immigrants, southern and eastern European immigrants’ difference in language, religion economic background, and traditions made them seem undesirable to the native population. Many of the new comers were regarded as particular hostility both by the working classes and by elites. Stereotypically portrayed as greedy and materialistic, resented as “competitors for work and housing in the urban slums.” (Garis 213). Slavic immigrants were also regarded by many of the native-born. Poles, in addition to Czechs and Russians were seen as socialists and anarchists, often blamed for crime and labor war (Howland 445).

Trump’s nativism against Muslim immigrants also bears some resemblance to nativism a century ago. In general, those opposed to Muslim immigration claim that this group is

unassimilable: that Muslims come from a culture that is too different to that of the native-born; and that they cling to their culture, religious traditions and language without adapting to American culture. By this rationale, the presence of Muslim immigration poses a menace to the Christian identity of the United States. This echoes the similar claims about immigrants from China, Japan, Korea, and other Asian countries during the 1870-1940 period, as well as to the anti-Semitism of the same period, and even to nativist fears about Catholics during the nineteenth century (Payne). Furthermore, Muslims are viewed by nativists like Trump to be dangerous due to their connections to extremism. As historian Peter Schrag (196) believes “the anarchist rats and the Mafiosi swimming off the ships in New York harbor a century ago have become Arab terrorists wading across the Rio Grande.”

After providing an overview of immigration and nativism in the past, it is important to go ahead and speak about the new statistics of immigrants in the U.S. By 2015, immigrants made up 13.5 percent of the US population, a proportion not seen since 1920. Today, the United States finds itself at a historical moment that bears some resemblance to the 1920s: It is experiencing a “Second Great Wave” of immigration (Greico). Unfortunately, it is also experiencing another great wave of nativism. Once again; the newest generation of immigrants, many of them from Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa are subject to nativist suspicions that they are too different from previous waves of immigrants to assimilate, therefore, they are representing a threat to the native-born population (Schrag93-163). It is up for debate on whether today’s nativism is a new phenomenon, or whether it is simply a persistent strategy that has been existent across the last eleven years. Certainly, the earliest nativism functioned perfectly after the restriction laws of the 1920s were enacted and implemented. One only has to review the racial history of the 1930s, when the United States provided “a fertile field for individual crackpots and

rabble-rousers, left and right... who worked xenophobia, racism, nativism, and anti-Semitism with renewed vigor”

### **3.2.2 Trump’s Immigration Policies and Nativism: Differences**

What can proponents of a robust immigration system do to counteract this rising tide of nativism? One way to do so would be to analyze and discuss the costs associated with nativism. The nativism of the 1870-1940 period came at a social, cultural, financial, and moral cost to society. The case of Jewish refugees who were turned away during the Second World War is particularly compelling when one contemplates the historical and contemporary contributions of America's Jewish immigrants to American culture, scholarship, economy, and society. The same can be said for the innumerable other ethnic and national groups that were denied entry after 1924, or whose integration and prospects were stymied by other discriminatory policies. Repeated deportations of Mexican immigrants over the past century, for example, have not only traumatized deportees and their families, but have also produced no positive effects on wages for the native-born (Clemens et al.).

Despite the huge similarities, there are also differences between the two notions. Trump today’s nativism, for example, is less likely to be directed at Asians, Europeans and Catholics, but rather at undocumented immigrants, the majority of whom are Mexican and Central America, and at the Muslims. The mean rhetoric against unlawful immigrant focuses on the assumptions that they are an economic exhaustion on society due to the fact that they occupy jobs belonging to native-born and disproportionately use government resources without paying taxes. Trump also thinks that they commit crimes at higher rates than the original Americans. These charges certainly take into consideration

the rhetoric against poor southern and eastern Europeans during the beginning of the twentieth century. They are also demonstrably incorrect (Campos).

Studies of more contemporary immigration restrictions likewise indicate that nativist immigration policies, such as mass deportation, come at a steep cost to American society.

Trump administration's recent executive orders have already begun to create measurable costs for US colleges and universities (in the loss of tuition from immigrant students) and for the tourism sector, as foreign visitors are discouraged from visiting (Muther).

Importantly, however, information about the costs of nativism must be disseminated to a broader audience, which is a difficult challenge in America's ideologically segmented media landscape. Indeed, there is no shortage of scholarship on the benefits of immigration, but the message is not resonating with large segments of American society. More work should be done to publicize the economic, social and cultural contributions of Muslim immigrants, undocumented workers, and other groups targeted by today's nativist policies. For example, a recent New York Times article on the essential role of refugees in regenerating the economy of small towns in upstate New York illustrates how immigration could be reframed as something that has direct and tangible benefits for society (McKinley). In addition, politicians, government officials, civic leaders, scholars, and journalists must do more to educate the public on the costs of nativism and to address fears that underlie nativist beliefs. A growing effort to understand the concerns of the so-called "white working class" that were instrumental to the election of Donald Trump will hopefully produce more information on how to address and respond to nativism within that group (Molyneux).

Nativism might also divide when a vast cross section of the US electorate experiences the expenses of the new restrictions procedure and ceases experiencing the benefits of immigration. If immigration restrictions continue, such losses whether in the form of higher cost goods and services, employment costs, cultural production, and numerous other tangible and intangible benefits will be felt more widely in the months and years to come. On the other hand, however, studies have revealed that nativism rises during times of economic hardship, and so it is possible that the economic costs of immigration restrictions might actually fuel nativism, rather than mitigate it (Goldstein and Peters).

Demographic developments could probably aid to divert or subdue the current nativist diversion, precisely as they affect the electorate. Maybe when those costs and interests become more apparent, both immigrants and the native-born will begin to mobilize for political change, as was the case in California during the 1990s when the passage of proposition 187 inspired the Mexican and Latino immigrants it targeted to become politically active and form coalitions with other immigrant groups, as well as white progressives (Hemmer). Latinos were widely expected to form a definitive voting bloc 2016. and although the number of Latino voters increased, it was ultimately not enough to elect the Democratic presidential candidate. Still, it seems safe to assume that as the number of Latino voters 'increase, so too will the possibilities for political mobilization against nativist legislation (Krogstad and Lopez).

Nevertheless, it is also important not to assume that progress is inevitable, and that nativism will decline if only the right arguments are made to the right people. Unfortunately, nativism seems to spring anew with each new generation of Americans. Indeed, the very immigrants who were the targets of nativism in the early twentieth

century held their own prejudices and biases about other groups. As Peter Schrag (140) points out, these immigrants<sup>9</sup> “often invoked these [ethnic and racial] stereotypes proudly, sometimes affectionately, because it showed they were now also 100percent American.

Indeed, adopting racist and exclusionary attitudes may be one way of assimilating in a society that is still divided at the level of economy and culture on the basis of some racial lines. Historians of ethnicity and immigration have demonstrated that the concept of “whiteness” is flexible, and that as some immigrant groups during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries came to be considered (and to consider themselves) part of the white majority, they also adopted the attitudes of that majority towards groups still considered to be nonwhite. It stands to reason, then, that today's immigrants in addition to their children and grandchildren cannot be seen to automatically develop solidarity with other immigrant groups. Latinos, for example, are divided into political and national lines and even immigrants from the same country are sometimes divided by political concepts in their mother land.

### **3.3 Assessment of Trump’s Policies**

Since the end of the Second World War, the dominant current of American exceptionalism in the rhetoric and outlook of the US presidents has been the ideology that the United States has a special mission to redeem the world through extending liberty and democracy to all people. However, President Donald Trump is an exception. He believes that in the post-Cold War era successive administrations in Washington have pursued relentless view of regional or global hegemony, especially in the Middle East. According to Trump, the government must first protect its citizens and promote their prosperity. He

wants to “make America great again” by rebuilding its economy and projecting military strength. Furthermore, he also attempts to create new immigration policies which was held by racist views and discriminations through several aspects of border control and additional restrictions. Trump’s America first impulses are hardening as he gains greater confidence on both world stage and local attempts to stop his reforms.

To discuss the concept of Trumpism, it is the ideology of President Trump. His business-like approach to politics is driving him to turn vast complicated policy issues into simple and easy to understand concepts that he holds as they happen. He did not concentrate giving specific details regarding policy which he would implement as president since in the business world executives are reactionary, and respond as complications present themselves. President Trump appeals to populism by derogating elites, keeping links with the masses, and makes complex ideas easy into small statements. His speeches included big ideas such as reconstructing the United States infrastructure and create new jobs, rising economic growth rate through reducing international impact. All of these ideas are complicated and demands sophisticated details to establish, but Trump presented them in a simple way to encourage his audience and make them possessing the sentiments of being involved in governmental process. The anti-establishment attitude did nothing but revealing his will to eradicate corruption in the Congressional branches. To provide further explanation, Trump during his campaign made a vow to reverse the fashion of politicians in the White House only serving their comrades’ interests, and put people’s necessities in the top of the list (The united States Government).

in regards to what is written above, Trump in this way sets himself aside from the typical president, and takes a business-like approach to politics. He speaks about his

abilities as an entrepreneur to show successful changes to today's infrastructure in the United States. Additionally, he provides a strategy that will "hopefully" create economic change within the United States, indirectly referring to the current administration's excessive spending and how as a president, Trump will be a completely different business leader (Taina Savolainen). The scholarly article "Corporate Leadership skills: A New Synthesis" places importance on a corporate leaders anticipatory and visionary skills. These skills speak about a corporate executive ability to provide, or predict, what the result of a précised decision will be and pictures a future solution. Trump exemplifies this skill within his Inaugural Address when explains his decision to put "America First", he understands that this might have negative unexpected outcome from other nations, and despite this, he decides to implement a strategy to buy American and recruit American. "we will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world" states Donald Trump.

After Trump took office in 2017, his outlined his first ideas and thoughts regarding the US foreign policy in his speech, he spoke of ensuring peace and stability with radical Islamic terrorists, of sealing borders with Mexico in addition to enhancing immigration. Criticism of Trump's speech came up rapidly. Critics claimed Trump wanted to persuade American citizens that an open, pluralistic and multiethnic society is a threat. He appealed to fear, creating the image that immigrants are capable of stealing native-born Americans. This bring us back to the nativism, these claims are nearly is what nativism is all about (Cassidy). His attempts to simplify the complexities of economics and putting Americans first, Trump through his announcement and taking Mexico as an example. Specifically, he says; "They are beating us economically. They are not our friend, believe me" trying to



trigger audience's fear that is similar to nativism, in this specific case, Trumpism is exemplified(Hinchliffe).

To clarify more of his attempt of dominance, Trump consistently refers to the mistakes and bad policies of his predecessors to underestimate his opponents in the eyes of his audience. For example, in his Republican National Committee Acceptance speech, he blamed Barack Obama for nearly doubling the country's national debt and speaks more about the legacy of Hillary Clinton: death, destruction, terrorism as well as weakness (Trump).

To sum up, the challenges for American society is to stay balanced despite such turning point. In spite of the rancor and the open feuding among the White House and Congress, the courts and the media, the United States is leading a relatively steady course through this particular period of political instability. Trump would encounter spirited resistance, but without a serious catalyst for impeachment, he will serve a full term and perhaps, should his base keep the faith and get elected again. Consequently, Trump's style, erratic behavior, and impulsiveness ensure that questions about the United States would persist. Close allies would need to think much differently about American remaining power. Allies will have to be finely attuned to the anger and wonder-ness pouring out of Middle America along with the repercussions they possess on the capital's self-esteem. For the meantime, the United States has a president who waves the country's fatigue with discriminatory accusations.

## Conclusion

Trump's doctrine is still developing. It appears that the US President tends to make unexpected decisions, and there is noticeable absence of a long-term strategy. Clarifying the basic tenets of US foreign policy is not easy, due to the lack of coherence between official documents and statements made by Donald Trump, and the divergent positions held by him, the cabinet and congress on important international issues. This introduces uncertainty and tension in relations with other countries and organizations. Since being sworn in as president, Trump has changed his several times on various issues.

President Trump, despite releasing considerable number of immigration reforms, yet he has instituted some major policies while in office that demonstrate both that he is outside of the Republican Party platform and a candidate different from others. Trump did not worry about the political consequences that calling for an end to a humanitarian policy. This demonstrates his business-like approach to politics, as many executives will focus on the end goal not the precise steps to achieving the goal. The previous years were not quiet what is desired. Normally, this would not be a cause for celebration, but given the anxiety about president Donald Trump and what his administration might do. In fact, Trump's years in office has proved himself to be what many critics have long accused him of being: belligerent, bullying, impatient, irresponsible, intellectually lazy and short-tempered. Remarkably, however, those shortcomings have not yet translated into obvious disaster.

One can and should hope that the forces which have constrained Trump so far will continue to limit the damage of his remaining years in office, but the push for a U.S. retreat from the world did not begin with the president and will not end with his exit. The crisis of the United

States' post-Cold War foreign policy has been a long time in the making, and it will last beyond Trump.

Despite Trump's foreign policies reforms, yet he invested a huge priority on immigration policy in which no administration in recent U.S. history has ever made such emphasis. Reducing refugees' acceptance in addition to slowing down the VISA processing time with a little but noticeable influence on the amount people admitted in a few VISA types. In brief, the consequences of such procedures are gradual but eventually could reshape a new immigration policy significantly.

Over the last century, conceptions of America identity have long been contested, the Know-Nothings argued that Catholicism was incompatible with the constitution. Furthermore, congress excluded Chinese immigrants through the Chinese Exclusion Act, based on the belief that they were too foreign to embrace constitutional values. Today, anti-immigrant groups have argued that immigration by Latin Americans and Asians is destroying the constitution. The President's policies follow a long history of American nativism. As the history shows; nativists have routinely claimed that unwanted foreigners are hostile to the constitution.

Like nativists of old, Trump has tried to justify policies of exclusion in patriotic terms, claiming that he does not seek to target foreigners because of their race or religion but because they hate our constitutional ideals. Once again, hostility to the constitution has served as a justification for exclusions. Other members of the Trump administration have made clear that they emphatically believe that immigrants, especially brown-skinned immigrants; are destroying American values. The executive order on immigration is one illustration of Trump administration policies that link values with the traits of prototypical Americans. The president believe that immigration should

be restricted to those who share American values and love our people, a step which is seen as necessary in order to protect real Americans who have been side-lined out of their rightful place.

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