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**Political Positions of Donald Trump:
The Mexican, Muslim and the Tax Cuts issues
As a case study**

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& Civilization

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Dedications

This dissertation is dedicated to My Parents, who instilled in me the virtues of perseverance and commitment and relentlessly encouraged me to strive for excellence.

My undying thankfulness goes to my beloved siblings, who stand by me when things look bleak.

My deepest recognition goes to my home town friends, the best of colleagues

I have ever had, and to the best brother from another mother

One can ever have "PIPO".

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Abstract

At present, wise Policy Making has become a necessity to set up long lasting relationships between presidents and both their citizens, and the other nations worldwide. In our case, the new and current president of the United States of America Donald Trump has drawn the whole propaganda's attention to himself with his outrageous and bold decisions. The purpose of this study is to investigate if the political positions of Donald Trump were well studied before getting into effect (the Mexican border wall, the Muslim travel ban, and the tax reform as a case study), trying to unfold the truth behind these decisions and the odds of their thriving, and how do they serve the American people and the country as a whole.

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List of Abbreviations

GOP: The Grand Old Party or the Republican Party

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

INA: Immigration and Nationality Act

USRAP: United States Refugee Admissions Program

U.S: United States

General Introduction

General Introduction

Public Policy nowadays, becomes of a great importance to define a nation's stand point. Its decisions are intended to solve problems and improve the quality of life for its citizens. It is also enacted to regulate business, to protect citizens at home and abroad, and to aid the poor through funding programs.

Ever since America's independence in 1776, forty four different presidents had the privilege to rule the country. Every American president has made decisions that re-stitched the fabric of the society and altered America's place in the world. Some of these decisions were merely suitable; others required the courage of conviction in the face of intense opposition. Some were motivated by political loyalties, but many were inspired by a vision of making America more than just a country. Donald Trump, America's latest president has combined all these qualities to become one of the most controversial leaders of all time.

President Donald Trump won the 2016 elections to become America's 45th president. The republican candidate promised of making various changes in public policies at his campaign, and it did not take him too long to draft his first executive orders concerning illegal immigration, Muslim Travel ban, and lately the tax cuts. These three massive decisions show lot of discrepancies of whether Trump political positions serve the interests of the country and its citizens or they have other implicit purposes. In this respect, the research beforehand raises some queries that should be answered properly:

- What will be the outcome of Donald Trump's Political decisions?
- Do these decisions taken by Trump serve the United States of America?
- What would be the impact of such decisions on the world?
- Are these decisions purely economic?

The questions asked above may accept the following hypotheses:

- One of these decisions' outcomes will be a huge deficit in the country's economy.
- These decisions could lead to political upheavals around the world.
- These executive orders will raise America's economy.

General Introduction

What is about to be dealt with is going to be divided into two chapters. The first one would shed light on a concise biography of President Donald Trump, highlighting different stages of his early life to the present day. Then, the same chapter would provide detailed background information of the issues formulating our case study, which would help constructing the chapter that follows.

The second chapter will deal with an analysis of Trump's political positions through conducting a discourse analysis of the president's speeches, in which he explains the reasons behind taking such decisions. The findings will be supported with analysts' judgments within the same field of research.

Chapter One :
Donald Trump and
his Policies

1.1. Introduction

Policymaking is a process which is affected by social, political and economic factors that determine the status of any country's well-being and prosperity. Hence, speeches and political discourses play a big role in shaping and conveying the message any leader wants to deliver to his disciples. Since The United States of America is considered one of the greatest powers in the globe, any step it makes has an immediate impact over the world; especially after electing Mr. Donald Trump as a President, who made it clear that policymaking is going to reach another level under his mandate.

1.2. Introducing Donald Trump

Born in June 14, 1946, Queens, New York, Donald John Trump was a real estate genius and a previous tiny screen icon according to *Biography website*. He took part in wide, construction investments with huge profits in 1971 in Manhattan. Later in 1980, Trump inaugurated the grand Hyatt New York, which turned him to the most recognized contractor in the city. In 2004, NBC Channel selected him to star its hit reality TV show, *The Apprentice*. Trump's involvement in politics started in 2015, when he declared his candidacy for Presidency of the United States joining the GOP House (Grand Old Party). On July 19, 2016, and after making it through the primary polling stages, Trump became officially the candidate of the Republican Party to race for presidency. After vanquishing the democrats' leader Hillary Clinton¹, Trump was elected the 45th president of The United States of America, taking seat at the oval office on January 20, 2017 (Biography, 2018).

1. Hillary Clinton: born on October 26, 1947. American politician, Diplomat, and an Ex-first lady of The United States from 1993 to 2001. She was the Democratic nominee for president in 2016.

1.2.1. Trump's early life

Although there were more than six figures in Trump's family bank account, New York best developer, Fred Trump believed that his fourth son Donald, born in June 14, 1946, will not get any higher position in his enterprise. At the age of 13, he joined a military school for his indiscipline. He took classes at Wharton school, University of Pennsylvania, and became more likely the one to succeed his father, after his older brother who was more into pilotage. Fred. Jr died at the age of 43 because of his addiction to alcohol, the fact that made Donald quit smoking and drinking until this very moment. Before being a member of his father's staff, Trump declared he took a 1-million-dollar loan from his father that got him into the world of estate (BBC, 2017)

He was of benefit to administer the family's large investments in lodgings and accommodation projects in the districts of New York, and got fully in charge of the enterprise whose name changed to the Trump Organization in 1971. After his father's death in 1999, Mr. Trump moved his family's trade from private units in Brooklyn and Queens to captivating Manhattan ventures, changing the rundown Commodore Lodging into the Terrific Hyatt and raising the foremost recognised Trump property, the 68 story Trump Tower on Fifth Road. Other properties bearing the celebrated title taken after: Trump place, Trump world Tower, Trump Universal Inn and Tower, and so on. There are Trump Towers in Mumbai, Istanbul and the Philippines. Mr. Trump moreover created lodgings and casinos, an army of commerce that has led to four insolvency filings for his contenders (para, 7-8)

Mr. Trump also built an empire within the entertainment business. From 1996 until 2015, he was a proprietor within the Miss Universe, Miss USA, and Miss Teen USA beauty pageants. In 2003, he debuted an NBC reality TV appear called *The Apprentice*, in which competitors competed for a shot at an administration work inside Mr. Trump's association. He hosted the show for 14 seasons, and claimed in a monetary divulgence form that he was paid an add-up to of 213 million dollars by

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the network through the show's run. He has composed a few books, and possesses a line of stock that offers everything from neckties to bottled water. Concurring to Forbes, his net worth is 3.7 billion dollars, in spite of the fact that Mr. Trump has more than once demanded he is worth 10 billion dollars (para, 9-10)

According to *Britannica* (2018), Trump has been a husband to three wives, in spite of the fact that his most popular spouse was his prior, Ivana Zelnickova, a Czech athlete and model. The couple had three children, Donald. Jr, Ivanka and Eric, before they recorded for separate in 1990. The following court fight made for various stories within the newspaper press. Those stories included affirmations that Trump was abusive towards Ivana, in spite of the fact that she afterward made light of the episodes. He hitched on-screen character Marla Maples in 1993. They had a girl named Tiffany together before separating again in 1999. He married his current spouse Melania Knauss, a model in 2005, and the couple has one child, Barron William Trump. His children from previous marriage presently offer assistance running Trump Association, in spite of the fact that he is still chief official (para, 3)

1.2.2. Donald Trump's Net Worth

Donald Trump's net worth is 3.1 billion dollars. Of that, 1.6 billion dollars is in New York real estate; 570 million dollars is in golf clubs and resorts; 500 million dollars is in non-New York estate; 290 million dollars is in cash and individual resources; and 200 million dollars is in brand businesses. That's down from 3.7 billion dollars in 2016; generally due to declining New York real estate values according to a Forbes assess (2017).

According to *Biography* (2018), Trump's net worth has been a subject of open debates over a long time. In 1990, Trump attested his claim net worth within the neighborhood of \$1.5 billion. Be that as it may the real estate showcase was in decay, lessening the esteem of the pay from Trump's empire; a Forbes magazine examination into his resources uncovered that his existing obligation likely brought the number closer to 500 million dollars. In any occasion, the Trump Organization

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required a gigantic implantation of advances to keep it from collapsing; a circumstance which raised questions as to whether the enterprise might survive liquidation. A few eyewitnesses saw Trump's decrease as typical of numerous of the commerce, financial and social abundances that had emerged within the 1980's (para, 3).

Donald Trump in the long run overseen to climb back from a detailed shortfall of about 900 million dollars, claiming to have come to an apex of more than 2 billion dollars. Be that as it may, autonomous sources once more addressed his math, evaluating his worth at something closer to 500 million dollars by 1997.

Over the course of his 2016 presidential run, Trump's net worth was addressed and he pursued discussion after over and over denying discharging his tax returns whereas they were being reviewed by the Internal Revenue Service. He did not discharge his tax returns before the November race. The primary time a major party candidate had not discharged such data to the open since Richard Nixon in 1972 (para, 5).

1.2.3. Running for presidency

Trump's interest in running for president was shown as early as 1987, and indeed entered the 2000 race as a Reform Party candidate. After 2008, he got to be one of the foremost blunt individuals of the Birther Movement, which addressed whether Barack Obama was born within the US. Those claims have been altogether debunked, for Obama was born in Hawaii. Trump at long last conceded there was no truth within the claims amid the presidential race, in spite of the fact that, there was no expression of remorse. It was not until June 2015 that Trump formally reported his entrance into the race for the White House. In his words: "We need somebody that literally will take this country and make it great again. We can do that," (Trump, 2015) he said in his declaration discourse, promising that as a candidate with no got to fundraise he replied to no external interferences and was the ideal intruder candidate (BBC,2017).

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Under the slogan “Make America Great Again”, Trump has run a disputable campaign built on guarantees to fortify the American economy, construct a dividing wall on the border of Mexico and the US, and to incidentally bans movement by Muslims towards the US, "until our country's representatives can figure out what is going on" (BBC, 2017). Despite massive dissents at his campaign occasions and the most excellent endeavors of his Republican rivals Ted Cruz² and Marco Rubio³, Trump got to be the hypothetical Republican Party chosen one for president after the Indiana primary (para, 4).

The race champ Mr. Trump's campaign for the chiefship was shaken by quarrels, counting the rise of a recording from 2005 of him making lustful comments towards ladies, and claims, counting from individuals of his own party, that he was not fit for office. But he reliably told his armed force of supporters that he would oppose the Gallup polls, which generally had him trailing Hillary Clinton, which his administration would strike a blow against the political foundation and remove the administration in Washington. He took motivation from the successful campaign to urge Britain out of the European Union, saying he would drag off "Brexit times 10". It was something few experts accepted would happen as surveying day drawn closer, in spite of his campaign accepting a late boost from new contention over an FBI examination into his opponent's emails (para, 5-8)

As his shocking triumph was still sinking in over the US, his proponents were lucky to see him within the Oval Office when he and President Obama met for transference talks two days after the voting Day. He is the prior US president never to have held elected office or served within the military, meaning that he had as of now made history before he was sworn in as America's 45th president on 20 January 2017 (para, 9-10).

² Ted Cruz : born on December 22, 1970, is an American politician and attorney serving as junior USA Senator from Texas since 2013.

³ Marco Rubio : born on May 28, 1971, is American politician, attorney, and a junior USA senator for Florida.

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1.2.4. Donald Trump's Inauguration

On January 20, 2017, Trump was sworn in as the 45th president of the United States by Chief justice of the United States John Roberts. Trump took the vow of office putting his hand on the Bible that was utilized at Abraham Lincoln's introduction and his claim family Bible, which was displayed to him by his mother in 1955 when he graduated from Sunday School at his family's Presbyterian church. In his inaugural discourse on January 20th, Trump sent a populist message that he would put the American individuals over legislative issues. He stated: "What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our government is controlled by the people," (Trump, 2017) He went on to paint a disheartening picture of an America that had fizzled numerous of its citizens, depicting families caught in destitution, an ineffectual instruction framework, and wrongdoing, drugs and gangs; promising people the end of the American massacre (Biography, 2018).

The day after Trump's introduction, millions of dissidents illustrated over the United States and around the world. The Women's Walk on Washington drew over half a million individuals to challenge President Trump's position on an assortment issues extending from migration to environmental protection. Activists and celebrities counting Gloria Steinem, Angela Davis, Madonna, Cher, Ashley Judd, Scarlett Johansson, America Ferrera, Alicia Keys and Janelle Monáe participated in this walk. The president tweeted in response, "Watched protests yesterday but was under the impression that we just had an election! Why didn't these people vote? Celebs hurt cause badly." (Trump, 2017), he wrote, "Peaceful protests are a hallmark of our democracy. Even if I don't always agree, I recognize the rights of people to express their views." (Trump, 2017). Trump followed the days coming after, making new policies and signing new executive orders that gave a sneak peek into how Trump's America would look like.

1.2.5. Donald Trump's First 100 Days

As stated on *Biography* (2018), the primary 100 days of Trump's administration kept going from January 20, 2017 until April 29, 2017. Within the

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first days of his administration, President Trump issued a number of back-to-back official orders to form great on a few of his campaign guarantees, as well as a few orders pointed at rolling back arrangements and directions that were put into put amid the Obama organization. A few of Trump's key approaches that got rolling during Trump's first 100 days in office incorporate his supreme court designation; steps toward building a wall on the Mexico border; a travel barring for a few transcendently Muslim nations; the primary moves to disassemble the Reasonable Care Act signed on March 23, 2010, known as Obamacare; and the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Convention (para, 30).

In expansion, Trump marked orders to execute a federal contracting freeze, pull back from the Trans-Pacific Association, and restore the Mexico City arrangement that bans federal financing of nongovernmental organizations overseas that advance or perform premature births. He marked an arrange to scale back monetary direction under the Dodd-Frank Act, made by the Obama organization and passed by Congress after the monetary crisis of 2008. And he called for a lifetime foreign-lobbying ban for individuals of his organization and a five-year ban for all other campaigning.

On March 16, 2017, the president discharged his proposed budget. The budget sketched out his plans for expanded investments for the military, veterans' undertakings and national security, counting building a divider on the border with Mexico. It moreover made exceptional cuts to numerous government offices counting the Environmental Protection Office and the State Office, as well as the disposal of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, subsidizing for the Organization for Open Broadcasting and the Community Advancement Square Give program which underpins Meals on Wheels (idem).

1.3. Donald Trump's political Decisions

Since taking seat at the oval office, President Trump took many executive orders that received a tremendous feedback from the media. His

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decisions split not only the American point of view, but the world's as a whole.

1.3.1. Building the Mexican wall

One of Donald Trump's programs in his presidential campaign was to build a huge wall along the Mexican borders to keep immigrants out of the American territories. After he got elected, Donald Trump didn't take much time to fulfill his promise. In January 25th, 2017, the president published on his Twitter account that the wall is going to be built and the executive order will be signed by the day after. President Trump's bold decision did not stop at this point, but he continued to be more daring by declaring that the Mexican government is 100% the one paying for this wall. This gesture made the media reconsider Mr. Trump of being a strong leader, or just a reckless narcissist calling for irresponsible acts.

1.3.1.1. The History of the Mexicans in USA

The history of Mexicans in the United States of America goes back to 1846, when Mexican immigration "officially began", declared Professor Gutiérrez (2018). It has proceeded into the show without any noteworthy period of interference, unlike other groups that started in Asia, Africa, and Europe that are much more shifted in direction and timing. They often started with gigantic developments, driven by starvation, political conflict or burgeoning financial openings within the United States, and at one point moderated, decreased off, or finished unexpectedly, as was the case with Chinese migration from 1850 to 2015 (para. 2)

This reality clarifies why Mexico has been the single largest source of workers within the United States for the longest period of time. In 2013, the United States numbered 41.3 million people of outside birth; 28 percent, or 11.6 million, were Mexican. In case census information are amassed more broadly, including together the foreign-born and people of Mexican parentage who are

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citizens, the number sums 31.8 million in 2010, or generally 10 percent of the country's add up to populace of 308.7 million. (para. 1).

According to Englekirk & Marín (2000), when compared to different periods of the twentieth century, The Mexican movement to the United States between 1850 and 1900 was moderately fading. The disclosure of gold within the Sierra Nevada of California in 1849 was an introductory jolt for this relocation, as was the development of copper mining in Arizona starting within the 1860s. Amid this same period and on into the twentieth century, farming and agriculture attracted numerous tenants of the northern and central states of Mexico to Texas. By 1900 approximately 500,000 individuals of Mexican family line lived within the United States. A combination of components contributed to sequential articulated rises in Mexican relocation to the United States through the primary three decades of the twentieth century. (p, 1198)

The Reclamation Act of 1902, which extended grounds for cultivating through modern water system ventures, impelled the requirement for more agrarian laborers. The Mexican Insurgency of 1910 and the consequence of political insecurity and social viciousness caused numerous to escape northward over the border for their security, and the development of the U.S. economy within the 1920s pulled in extra numbers of migrants. In spite of the fact that the compensation gotten by most Mexican vagrants in these decades was very moo, they were impressively higher than the compensations paid for comparable work in Mexico. Most vitally, the number of occupations for outside laborers appeared boundless, particularly during World War I and on into the early 1920s (Idem).

Cortés (1980) argues that it was 31,000 Mexicans relocated to the United States within the first decade of the twentieth century, but the next two ten-year periods showed particularly higher numbers, particularly from 1920 to 1929, when nearly 500,000 individuals of Mexican family line entered the nation. In any case, since the wilderness was essentially open to anybody wishing to cross it until the creation of the Border Watch in 1924, migration figures for a long

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time earlier to this date are of questionable authenticity. The genuine number may be obviously higher (p, 699)

Englekirk & Marín (2000) also stated that provincial regions of California, Arizona, Modern Mexico, Colorado, and Texas pulled in a tremendous larger part of these vagrants, but during a long time of World War I, mounting numbers of newcomers moved to the upper mid western states, primarily to the locale around Chicago. They were pulled in by employments in industry, railroads, steel plants, and meat-packing (p, 1203).

In these introductory periods of overwhelming migration, it was most common for Mexican guys to cross the border for work and return to Mexico occasionally with whatever benefits they were able construct over several months. On the other hand, they remained within the United States for longer length and sent cash southward to family individuals; between 1917 and 1929, Mexican vagrants to the United States sent over \$10 million to relatives in their domestic nation (McWilliams, 1990).

During these same decades, men might too set up residency within the United States and return for their families, in spite of the fact that still very frequently with the extreme objective of returning to Mexico forever in a not-too-distant future. It is assessed that approximately one-half of those foreigners who entered the United States from 1900 to 1930 returned to Mexico (Meier & Rivera, 1993).

Mexican movement to the United States diminished impressively within the 1930s due to the financial discouragement of this decade. In spite of the fact that around 30,000 Mexicans entered the United States amid this period, over 500,000 cleared out the nation, most of them constrained to do so since of the Repatriation Program, which looked for to remove those Mexicans without legitimate documentation. Since the 1870s, the Mexican government had endeavored to energize reverse migration to Mexico. Within the 1930s occupations and/or arrive were guaranteed to those who would return, but when

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this commitment was not satisfied, numerous families or people moved back to the border towns of the North and frequently endeavored once more to return to the United States (Griswold del Castillo, 1984).

Meier & Rivera (1993) stated also that the special case of the decade of World War II, legitimate migration from Mexico to the United States since 1940 has remained at or over the tall levels of 1910 to 1930. In spite of government enactment to restrain the numbers of migrants from most nations to the United States within the 1960s and 1970s, Mexican vagrants crossing the border totaled 453,937 and 640,294 for the two decades. It is evaluated that around one million entered the United States lawfully between 1981 and 1990. The number of undocumented laborers has expanded reliably since the 1960s; around one million individuals of this category were deported annually to Mexico within the late 1980s and early 1990s, an extent of this figure speaking to people extradited more than once (p. 192-95).

Englekirk & Marín (2000) concluded that the accessibility of employments within the United States, coupled with tall rates of unemployment and intermittent slowdowns within the Mexican economy, served to empower this proceeded movement northward (p. 1220-1222).

1.3.1.2. The Impact of the Mexican Immigration on USA

In a radio show hosted by Annabelle Quince⁴ (2016), it was argued that the Mexican movement did not truly start until late 19th century. Much obliged to the railroads interfacing Mexico to the U.S says Professor Tim Henderson, a history teacher at Auburn University. There was a charge within the United States called to the Newlands Reclamation Act of 1902, which supplied people with money for irrigation works within the south-Western United States, which made what had been essentially desolate terrains into exceptionally ready to be sown farmland. Consequently, when there were modern cotton ranches and natural product

⁴ Quince ,A : an Australian researcher, lecturer and film director and producer for BBC and ABC Radio.

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plantations, there was of course an awfully drastically expanded request for labour (para, 10-12).

At the same time, Henderson says, there was an explosion of nativism within the United States that was especially coordinated against Asians. By 1917 the US had made the Asiatic Barred Zone, accepting no one from Asia to the United States, and cutting off a key source of work. So the United States looked to Mexico, Henderson says (as cited in Quince, 2016): “Mexicans and other Latin Americans were free to migrate as much as they pleased and they became the dominant labour force in the Southwest” (para, 14).

During the Great Depression, which started with the stock showcase crash of 1929, the request for work within the United States diminished. This had a significant impact on Mexican relocation. By the early 1930s, there was an incredible sense of competition for whatever occupations still stay, and people started to hunt for scapegoats, Professor Mario Garcia⁵ says (para, 20-21).

Tragically individuals started to substitute Mexican foreigners, certainly within the Southwest and in California they were charged of taking employments from genuine Americans, and they were blamed of bringing in infections and wrongdoing and misconduct, and all of this to legitimize adjusting up individuals of Mexican plunge and extraditing them.

Garcia gauges that almost half a million individuals of Mexican descent were sent over the border to Mexico within the early 1930s—making it the biggest expulsion in American history (22-23).

As World War II started, Mexican work was once more in request in America since of the insufficiency of labor. In 1942 the US marked a two-sided conclusion of the war, “we had permitted, through transitory contracts, not visas, hundreds of thousands of rural laborers,” history Professor Foley says (as cited in Quince, 2016), “we didn’t have little ranches at that point; we had colossal,

⁵ Garcia, M: Professor of Chicano studies and History at the University of Southern California

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tremendous agribusiness companies developing all sorts of natural products and vegetables for a quickly developing US populace. They did not need them to go domestic. They adored that cheap work and needed to keep it. And so the cultivators campaigned the United States Congress, which permitted them to keep the Bracero Program going until 1964.” (para, 25-28)

As Henderson focuses out, the Bracero Program too significantly expanded the volume of unlawful movement from Mexico. It was truly troublesome to urge Bracero contracts, and so a parcel of individuals chosen fair to forego all the customs and fair move illegally.

After the lodging showcase collapsed, the development industry misplaced numerous of its outside born laborers, numerous of whom moved back to Mexico and the Americas. Presently, as development inclines back up, domestic builders are having a troublesome time staffing up. Agriculturists are encountering comparative labour deficiencies, in spite of the fact that numerous have said they have misplaced laborers since the requirement of migration laws that started during the Obama organization became harder.

Back within the 1960's and 70's. The tremendous larger part of migrants to the U.S. came from Europe and Canada. But that changed within the late 1990's and early 2000's, when millions of undocumented foreigners primarily from Mexico and the Americas crossed the border looking for higher paying occupations within the U.S. Between 1995 and 2005, the number of undocumented migrants within the U.S. workforce more than multiplied from 3.6 million to 7.3 million, Pew detailed. Most were Mexicans. At the time, the Mexican economy was enduring while the U.S. was within the center of a lodging boom. Numerous Mexicans found development employments and other blue-collar work within the U.S. that paid significantly more than indeed white collar employments in Mexico. As a result, Mexicans have represented the biggest number of undocumented laborers within the U.S. for the past 20 a long time (Blanco, 2017).

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1.3.1.3. The local and International Perception over this Wall

The president Donald Trump's proposed wall surely got its share of attraction around the world. However, the reactions resulted from this proposition showed controversies between those who are with the decision, and those who opposed it. Locally, and according to last year's Quinnipiac poll, 64% percent of the Americans surveyed opposed the construction of the wall, while only 33% of them wanted it to be built. The border wall had more opposition through its way into endorsement. The democrats were counter investing around 67 billion dollars on a wall and adding this big bill to the already accumulated 20 Trillion dollars of America's debts (Calfas, 2017).

Internationally, the Mexican government got angered after Trump's statement on Mexico actually paying for the wall. "With Mexico being one of the highest crime Nations in the world, we must have THE WALL. Mexico will pay for it through reimbursement/other" (Trump, 2017). In response, the country's foreign ministry released a statement saying Mexico would not pay for a wall or other physical barrier at the border "under any circumstances." the statement said, "This determination is not part of a Mexican negotiating strategy, but a principle of national sovereignty and dignity," (Secretaria de relaciones exteriores, 2017).

Mexican President Enrique Pena Nieto totally rejected the idea of building the wall, disapproving president Trump's bold decision, and reiterating his promise on not paying for it. Mexicans even called the president to boycott the meetings between the two leaders "in what the analysts viewed as a stinging insult" specially that Trump's order came at the same day Mexico's foreign secretary, Luis Videgaray, arrived to Washington to discuss trade matters and other issues as drugs, and crimes flow, coming in front of the Mexican president Nieto (linthicum, 2017).

Aljazeera Channel reporter, Gouri Sharma, transmitted some of German subjects' reflections on how the Wall of Berlin separated their

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families, and created unnecessary prejudices. These Berliners called the U.S office to put their case as a reminder of what suffering a wall can cause to their citizens, arguing that such “Such physical structures, many argue, are detrimental to society's progress, and go against the right to freedom of movement. The separation of families is one of the harshest consequences of them.” (Sharma, 2017).

However, President Trump seems to love the atmosphere to be steamier, when people still did not recover from the Mexican dilemma, Trump decides to shut down the Muslim entry into the U.S. soils.

1.3.2. The Muslim travel ban

On January 27, 2017, President Trump signed an executive order in which the U.S office halted 7 Muslim majority countries from entering its territories. This order concerns: Syria, Yemen, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Somalia, and Sudan.

1.3.2.1. The History of Muslims in USA

Going back to the most punctual days of the country's establishing, Islam incorporates a long history in America. Within the past two-plus centuries, Islam and Muslim Americans have been entwined with American history. That story is not well-known, for the Muslim populace of the US has frequently been very little. Yet, Islam still shows up in ways that most Americans might discover astounding. (Williams, 2017)

Within the early days of America's establishment, the largest part of Muslims weren't citizens but slaves. Numerous Muslim slaves were taught and proficient in Arabic, Richard Brent Turner writes in *The Cambridge Companion to American Islam* (2013), and they "often occupied leadership roles in the jobs that slaves performed on plantations in the American South. ... Their names, dress, rituals, and dietary laws were perceived as powerful significations of Islamic identities in the slave community." (p. 32). But in spite of the fact that numerous African Muslim

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slaves attempted to preserve their Islamic characters and conventions once they came to America, they moreover required to adjust to their modern environment and shape modern communities. This eventually driven nearly all of them to change over to Christianity. Hence, in spite of the gigantic deluge of Muslims from the Atlantic slave exchange, by the conclusion of the 19th century Islam had all but vanished among these communities (Idem).

Ghanea Bassiri writes in *A History of Islam in America* (2010):

Conversion to Christianity was arguably the most widespread method by which African Muslims reconfigured their religious practices and beliefs to adapt to their new context and to form new communal relations. While we do not know exactly when and how (or even whether) the open practice of Islam completely ceased in nineteenth-century United States, it is clear from our sources that the American-born children of African Muslims did not practice Islam nor did they self-identify as Muslims (p. 80).

Millions of migrants started arriving on America's shores toward the end of the 19th and particularly the early 20th centuries. They included tens of thousands from Muslim-majority nations within the Center East, South and Central Asia, and Eastern Europe. They were impelled in part by The Industrial revolution that helped lift America out of the cinders of the Civil War and Reconstruction era dated from 1861 until 1877. America's prior mosque was built in Chicago, concurring to history specialist Sally Howell⁶ in 1893 as portion of the Street in Cairo appeal at the World's Columbian Presentation in Chicago. It was implied to be a "close replica of the Mosque of Sultan Qayt Bey in Cairo," she says, and to "display Islam for American audiences." At the exhibition's near, the mosque was torn down, and the staff and the entertainers at the "Cairo Street" display, who had been imported to the States as objects of exhibition,

⁶ Howell, S : Associate Professor of History, Director of the Center for Arab American Studies, University of Michigan.

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returned to their more common lives in Egypt, Morocco, and Palestine. The second mosque built within the United States wouldn't appear up for a few more decades. It was found in Highland Park, Michigan, and was completed in 1921 (Idem).

Sally Howell describes it well again in *The Cambridge Companion to American Islam* (2013) :

Built by Muslim migrants for use as a place of worship, this mosque, like the one on "Cairo Street," was intended to represent Islam to American observers, but the Muslims of Highland Park hoped to create a very different impression of their faith. The Islam to be practiced in the Moslem Mosque of Highland Park would not be exotic, foreign, or a thing of spectacle. It would be an American faith tradition not unlike those found in nearby churches and synagogues. It would attract worshipers who were American citizens (p. 45).

Little domestic community organizations started to be founded over the nation by Muslim foreigner communities in America in the early 20th century. At the same time, Howell composes, African Americans moreover "began to embrace Islam in the 1920s and 30s partially in response to the radical dislocations and racism they experienced prior to and during the Great Migration (the movement of disenfranchised southerners to industrial regions in the North)" (p, 46)

A few of these African-American Muslim affiliations would go on to have noteworthy affect on the confront of Islam in America by advancing the thought of Islam as a missing portion of black African legacy. Sylvianne Diouf writes in *Servants Of Allah* (1998), "for Islam to endure, it had to grow... through transmission to the children...and through the conversion of the unbelievers" (p, 251).

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Zain Abdullah (2013), a scholar in cultural anthropology, and a specialist in Islamic studies in America, argues that after their arrival in 1965, the treatment of Muslim Americans was shaped largely by a series of geopolitical encounters between the United States and various Muslim nations. In 1967 the Six Day War, a significant event in the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict, brought negative portrayals of Arabs into the American media and fed into the worst stereotypes about Islam. (p. 66)

The 1970s oil embargo against the United States further exacerbated harsh views of Muslims and the Middle East. Long gas lines angered Americans, and Muslims in the United States felt the brunt of their rage. Major news outlets sketched caricatures of Arabs as rich oil "sheiks" bent on world domination. Things would only get worse (Idem)

At the end of the decade, the Iranian Revolution⁷ and the US hostage crisis⁸ would captivate the world and provide yet another instance of "violent" Islam's clash with the West. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, were a watershed moment in the history of Islam in America. The largest attack on American soil since the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941 had been carried out by extremists acting in the name of Islam. It changed the nature of Muslim relations in the United States, and it opened a debate that is rarely acknowledged but is still going over whether Muslim Americans are accepted as equal citizens (p. 79)

Despite their long and rich history as an integral part of American society going all the way back to the founding of our nation, many Muslim Americans in 2018 continue to be treated as unwelcome foreigners. That is not a universal sentiment, to be sure, but neither is it a tiny fringe belief.

⁷ The Iranian Revolution: refers to events involving the overthrow of the Pahlavi Dynasty (Jan, 1978-Feb, 1979) and become an Islamic republic.

⁸ US Hostage crisis : 52 American diplomats and citizens were held hostage for 444 days (1979-1981) by supporters of the revolution as a reaction to America supporting the Pahlavi Monarchy.

1.3.2.2. Muslims' achievements in the USA

The United States of America became one of the greatest nations in the whole world, thanks to the diverse achievements accomplished in all fields. Surely Americans are proud of the work that led them to this remarkable rank. However, a considerable share of these accomplishments goes back to the Muslims residing in the United States.

Lot of Muslim figures took up different professions that helped shaping the current America. Fazlur Rahman Khan. The Bangladeshi-American was known as the “Einstein of structural engineering”. He spearheaded a modern structural framework of frame tubes that altered the building of skyscrapers. Khan’s variation on the tube structure concept, or the so-called “bundled tube” made a difference in the building of The 442 meters Sears Tower in Chicago, which held the record of the tallest building within the world for twenty five years beginning 1973. Khan passed away in 1982, but his advancements have demonstrated key for future skyscrapers, counting the 2009 Trump International Inn and Tower in Chicago(Jeffries, 2015).

Shahid Khan is the embodiment of the American dream. The Pakistan-born extremely rich person arrived within the US matured 16 on a one-way trip to the College of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. Khan said (as cited in Solomon, 2014): “Within 24 hours, I had already experienced the American dream,” by which he implied he found a work for \$1.20 an hour washing utensils, more than the larger part of the individuals back in Pakistan earned at the time. He began a car-parts trade after college. Presently, the 65-year-old best known within the UK for owning Fulham FC , is the head of the \$4.4bn auto-parts company Flex-N-Gate, the 360th wealthiest individual on the planet and three years prior Forbes magazine put him on its cover as the face of the American dream (para. 1-3).

Concerning medicine, Jeffries (2015) states that In 1963, Ayub Ommaya, a Pakistani-born Muslim neurosurgeon concocted an intraventricular catheter framework that can be utilized for the aspiration of cerebrospinal liquid or the

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conveyance of drugs; which means that a delicate, plastic, dome-shaped gadget is put beneath the scalp. This so-called Ommaya Reservoir is at that point connected to a catheter that's set into your brain. The reservoir is utilized to supply chemotherapy directly to the location for brain tumors. He too created the primary coma score for classification of traumatic brain damage and created, as well, the US's National Center for Damage Avoidance and Control, which, as portion of its mission, centers on traumatic brain harm. (para, 5)

Concerning Politics, after the conclusion of subjugation within the US in the late 1960's, numerous African Americans started to move to cities in huge numbers. But since of prohibitive lodging and work arrangements, the result was that numerous lived in vexed ghettos. In such a setting, a few African Americans returned to what they accepted to be the religion of their predecessors. Numerous of them were pulled in, amid the 1950s and 1960s, to the brilliant speech of a representative for the Country of Islam, who was born Malcolm Small in 1925, but got to be popular as Malcolm X, the Muslim convert who cast off his slave title and admonished African-Americans to cast off the shackles of bigotry "by any means necessary" (Malcom X., 1964). Counting savagery, a message opposite to his partner Civil Rights activist Dr Martin Luther King, who called for non-violent respectful insubordination. "I don't even call it violence when it's in self-defence," he said once. "I call it intelligence." (1964).

Boxer Mohammed Ali Clay, Nobel Prize winner Ahmed Ziwail, These figures are only a sample of the Muslims who gave America colors to the picture it has now.

1.3.2.3. Global Perceptions of the Ban

The Muslim travel ban issued by President Donald Trump resulted a serious state of anger and disagreement around the world. Officials and famous figures showed their sympathy with the seven Muslim majority countries before exempting Iraq, and considered this gesture as divisive and discriminatory.

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Starting with the subject countries, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif⁹ said that Trump's immigration order is "insulting" and a "gift to extremists," the Foreign Affairs Ministry said. Iran will take "reciprocal measures in order to safeguard the rights of its citizens until the time of the removal of the insulting restrictions of the government of the United States Against Iranian nationals." (Zarif, 2017)

Sudanese embassy in Washington published in her website the foreign ministry statement on the ban saying, "The Sudanese citizens living in the United States are known for their good reputation, respect for American laws, and their lack of involvement in radical and criminal acts," the Foreign Affairs Ministry said, adding that the Sudanese people are "heirs to the ancient Nile River civilization, which is marked by tolerance and peaceful coexistence." The ministry called on the U.S office to erase Sudan from the U.S list of countries that advertise for terrorism (sudan embassy, 2018)

Meanwhile, Yemen's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister AbdulMalik Al-Mekhlafi¹⁰ posted on Twitter in January 28, 2017 (as cited in CNN, 2017) that The ban is "not justified" and "supports the terrorists and sows divisions among people,". The Foreign Ministry said that attempts to classify Yemeni citizens as a probable source for terrorism were "illegal and illegitimate."

The European allies had their share of comments, when British Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson (2017) described the ban as "divisive and wrong," while London Mayor Sadiq Khan (as cited in CNN, 2017) said the move was "shameful and cruel." While the French Foreign Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault (as cited in CNN, 2017) said that welcoming refugees was "a duty of solidarity...Terrorism doesn't have a nationality; discrimination is not an answer," he said on Twitter. Germany commented as well (as cited in

⁹ Zarif,J : born 7 January 1960, Iranian diplomat, Minister of foreign Affairs, and a visiting Professor of international Relations.

¹⁰ Al mekhalfi, A : born 19 August 1959, is Yemeni politician. As of 2016 he was Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

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CNN, 2017), "The necessary and decisive fight against terrorism in no way justifies a general suspicion against people of certain beliefs, in this case people of the Muslim faith or from a certain origin," Chancellor Angela Merkel said. "These actions, according to my beliefs, are against the core idea of international aid for refugees and international cooperation. Furthermore, Refugees are welcome," said Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Mehmet Simsek (2017) on Twitter, in one of the few statements to emerge from a Muslim-majority country not on Trump's blacklist. "We would happily welcome global talent not allowed back into #USA," he wrote. The border sister Canada also showed sympathy for the countries on the list more implicitly, when Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau (2017) posted on twitter, "To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith. Diversity is our strength #WelcomeToCanada"

Barring these countries from entering the United States of America led to an unstoppable chain of reactions in all over the world. Trump had to improvise, so he came up with another outrageous decision to radically change the American tax code.

1.3.3. The Major Tax Transformation

In an unusual move, President Donald Trump declared that the United States of America is going to witness the biggest taxation cut in its history. "a bill for middle class and a bill for jobs." said President Trump, will be a gift for all Americans by Christmas. In December 22, 2017, the President signed the 1.5 trillion Dollars overhaul plan to be executively official (Wilkie, 2017)

1.3.3.1. An overview about the new Trump's tax plan

The new U.S tax code delivered by Trump's administration encompasses myriad of changes in the corporate taxes. Under the new law, corporations who have taxable income over 10 million dollars will face

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only 21% single tax, instead of 15% to 35% rate they used to endure. This bill also, eliminates the law that put a tax penalty on individuals that do not have health insurance, which make people with insurance coverage 13 million “fewer” (BBC, 2017)

Individuals whose income is over 500.000 dollars will benefit as well from these cuts, when the top rate of 39.6% will drop to 37%, including some of the other rates below it. The new plans administered will double the total of inheritance for individuals and couples who are up to receive 5 to 11 million dollars respectively, knowing that the current taxes reach to a rate of 40%. (para, 4)

The GOP bill came up with a tax credit for children to eliminate the current personal exemption which is worth 4.000 dollars for each member of a family. The new scheme will hand one to two thousand dollars per child for families whose wage is equal or under a certain amount (para, 8)

Trump’s controversial bill gets more interesting when the new plan makes companies responsible only for the income “earned” domestically, while exempting them from the taxes on income made abroad under the so called “territorial system”. Adding to it, fewer taxes on liquid and illiquid assets held offshore (para, 9).

1.3.3.2. The Different Views about the Tax Cuts

The new tax plan delivered by President Trump had miscellaneous responses among politicians and analysts. Their point of views showed some intriguing facts that should have been reexamined or changed to cover up some loopholes.

Starting with Mr. Ramesh Ponnuru, an editor in *National Review magazine* said that increasing child tax credits to a certain amount is not a well studied decision. Since the detailed amount is missing, and there are

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millions of children in the U.S. who benefits from this credit. That is going to tire the Treasury, and it is a big thing to “leave out” (Ponnuru, 2017).

The same remark was given by Philip Klein, another editor at *The Washington Examiner* who argued that there are three deficiencies that ought to be reconsidered in the new Tax Plan, especially for middle-class families. More details should be known about the exact amount increased in the child tax credits, who may claim these benefits, and the incomes related to the new tax brackets. He wrote, “details matter, but this frame work points to large corporate tax cuts, modest middle-class tax cut, and potential increases in taxes for families that earn more than the middle-class but don’t quite qualify as wealthy” (Klein, 2017).

A former policy adviser to President Ronald Reagan¹¹, Bruce Bartlett (2017) claimed he took part in creating the tax cuts for the first time forty years ago while working for the GOP. Bartlett argues that the current tax reform will not necessarily lead to economic growth, for same thing happened with President Reagan’s tax reform. Even though his plan somehow spurred the American economy, yet, Reagan had to raise taxes again several times to cover up the cumulative revenue loss from 1981’s tax cut estimated to 264 billion dollars. Additionally, the cuts became the “GOP’s go-to solution for nearly every economic problem”, the economy might prosper, but also might be put into risk of unwanted failures. (Bartlett, 2017)

Kevin Williamson, a roving correspondent in *Nation Review magazine* argued that the republicans must really work hard and think of a solution to eliminate the deficit gap these taxation cuts have made. He wrote, if the GOP thinks that these cuts are going to pay for themselves, then that is only “a free-lunch fantasy”, because there is no chance how

¹¹ Reagan, R : born in February 6, 1911, was an American politician and actor who served as the 40th President of the United States of America from 1981 until 1989.

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these tax cuts would back up or get over the 1.5 trillion dollars just added to America's total national debts. (Williamson, 2017)

1.4. Conclusion

Despite the many differences in views professed by preceding American presidents, Donald trump's political decisions remain the most controversial so far. The American economy owes a lot to Mexican immigrants for their great contributions in growing the American economy, as well as the Muslim community has played a great role in shaping the modern America with its different scientists, architects, and so far. Thus, they call into question the motives behind and the ends in sight.

Chapter Two:
Speaking Donald Trump:
An analysis

2.1. Introduction

Before unveiling the cover of the winner of the 2016 elections, the race for presidency of the United States of America reached the paramount of tension between the electors; where they each one of them gave a glimpse of his or her policies that are going to be mainly the core of their success or failure during the presidency period. In this chapter, the decisions taken by Donald Trump and discussed in the first chapter will be analysed throughout his speeches and his executive orders. With the assistance of the experts' words, the odds of these decisions' thriving will be clarified.

2.2. Discourse analysis on Donald trump's immigration speech.

On august 30, 2016, Mr. Donald Trump delivered his immigration speech at the Phoenix rally, Arizona. While he stood in front of his followers and fans, the GOP candidate focused on explaining one of his future policies that he considered very challenging in regard to America's current status, "This will be a little bit different. This won't be a rally speech, per se. Instead, I'm going to deliver a detailed policy address on one of the greatest challenges facing our country today, illegal immigration" (Appendix A).

Trump's speech can be divided to two parts: the drawbacks of illegal immigration and the proposed solutions that may put an end to this problem. President Trump used a solid diction and a bunch of rhetorical devices trying to make every word coming out of his mouth memorable and convincing.

For starters, President Trump begins his speech by mentioning his meeting with the Mexican President Nieto, and how this gathering led to an agreement between them over the illegal flow of drugs, criminals, and undocumented aliens across the border. By establishing such ethos, Trump makes it easy for the American citizens to agree with his ideas, especially if the Mexican subjects are down with Trump's decisions. Trump's ethos increased significantly when he made an analogy between the Mexican president and himself to express his patriotic love for his country, "... the President of Mexico, a man I like and respect very much. And a man who truly loves his country, Mexico. And, by the way, just like I am a man who loves my country, the United States.", attracting more people by such use of rhetoric.

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Trump dived in this topic deeply by exploring the problems and the effects of illegal immigration, stating that the fundamental issue with America's immigration system is "that it serves the needs of wealthy donors, political activists and powerful, powerful politicians." , claiming that special interests spend huge amount of money to cover up those loopholes from the media, which generate a fortune out of them. Trump argues again the American immigration system does not serve any of its citizens since politicians call for amnesty, lower wages, and open borders...etc; when these policies have a major impact on work opportunities, wages, and paying the bills, "we have to listen to the concerns that working people, our forgotten working people, have over the record pace of immigration and it's impact on their jobs, wages, housing, schools, tax bills and general living conditions." , because the competition over the jobs grows with the existence of millions of these unauthorized aliens, instead of the compatible ones only, who have more chances to assimilate with the American society.

"Then there is the issue of security." says Mr. Trump, changing his attention towards the countless records of crimes committed by these unauthorized criminals; accusing directly the administration that failed in securing their open borders, by making a direct reference to Hillary Clinton, his rival in the elections, "Countless Americans who have died in recent years would be alive today if not for the open border policies of this administration and the administration that causes this horrible, horrible thought process, called Hillary Clinton." To support his view, Trump gives various examples of these crimes that were the consequences of the corrupt immigration system and the uncontrolled borders. He illustrates: "Another victim is Kate Steinle. Gunned down in the sanctuary city of San Francisco, by an illegal immigrant, deported five previous times. And they knew he was no good." using the art of imagery extensively to construct a mental image for the audience to make them feel agitated and abhorrent.

In addition to that, Trump gives the audience different statistics about crime and illegal immigration: "...illegal immigrants and other non-citizens, in our prisons and jails together, had around 25,000 homicide arrests to their names, 25,000." Moreover, he argues that 113 billion dollars is the yearly cost of this illegal movement. This huge bill of money could be spent on American students,

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instead of uneducated and lower workers coming from the south to compete with Americans who have the priority to all the privileges Mexicans are endowed with.

Once again, Donald Trump makes direct unfavorable references to President Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton when accusing them for supporting open borders, sanctuary cities, and visa overstays, in addition to amnesty which led to the release of notorious criminals from detention. More than this, Trump tries to draw a bleak picture of Clinton's policies, for she promises Mexicans jobs, amnesty, and even medical care. The opportunity Trump did not waste to misrepresent Clinton's image in front of her citizens and distort her plan, "What is wrong with our politicians, our leaders if we can call them that. What the hell are we doing?".

The second part of Trump's speech explores his plan and shed the light on his proposed solutions to overcome the immigration dilemma. Trump presents 10 solutions for this illegal movement that answer the Mexican problematic. The first and the most important one is to build a huge wall along the southern borders, "We will build a great wall along the southern border, and Mexico will pay for the wall." arguing that a wall with the latest technologies included, plus aerial and manpower surveillance will put an end to criminal cartels and keep out undocumented aliens from the US soil. Trump insists that the Mexican government is going to pay 100% for the wall, stating that his meeting with the Mexican President makes him believe that Mexicans want to work side to side with him to solve this problem, although both presidents' reflection on the topic after the meeting were clearly different.

The other nine solutions encompass detaining criminals with no release until they got sent home, zero tolerance for criminals and deportation, although Mr. Trump didn't talk about mass deportation of 11 million undocumented immigrants, instead he focused on criminals. In addition to that, he promises to block funding for sanctuary cities that refuse to cooperate with the federal authorities. All the remaining solutions give a glimpse of the new immigration system Trump is going to endorse once he gets to rule the country.

In this speech, Trump uses Pathos to encourage people to listen to what he has to deliver; especially that Trump knows how Americans have become anti-immigration in the recent years. Trump knew that this was an important issue to

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many American voters, particularly, to those states close to the borders. By delivering his speech in Arizona, Trump knew he would easily appeal the audience's emotions, for no one could understand him more than people who are living the situation.

Another example of Trump's pathos is his way to include the audience in his plan, using things like "we will", "together we can", and "we are going" in order to make the voters to feel as they were part of the cause Trump is fighting for.

To conclude with, to convince people of how worthy he is to win the elections, Trump had to bring one of his wild cards until things settle in his favor, which is illegal immigration. By using a powerful diction, ethos, and pathos Trump was able to convey his plan perfectly.

2.3. the odds of the new immigration system thriving

Trump's controversial decision about building a wall made a big fuss in the whole world. The reflections over this topic have been split up into adherent and abhorrent views. Yet, professional analysts have put emotions aside and relied on facts to foresee if building a wall is predestined to evolve, or not.

"Building a wall will actually increase the number of illegal immigrants in America" says writer Adam Conover (2016). He argues that building a wall will be practically impossible because it would have to stretch over 2000 miles of rough terrains, cutting through mountains, rivers, and villages.

The bill to build such wall is monstrously expensive, which could reach 25 billion dollars (Drew, 2015). It will be one of the most expensive single pieces of infrastructure in American history, and it would cost as much as 20 Hoover Dams, or the entirety of NASA's annual budget (Granath, 2015).

Moreover, increasing security at the border line will never stop illegal immigration. According to a study by Jorge Ramos (as cited in Greenberg, 2015) an estimated 27-40% of all undocumented immigrants in America came by plane. They came legally through passport control, and then just overstayed their visas. Ramos (as cited in Greenberg, 2015) states that "it's completely absurd idea. Why

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would you want to build a 1,900-mile wall between Mexico and the United States if almost 40 percent of all immigrants come by plane and they overstay their visas?” (para. 2-5).

Professor Douglas Massey (2015) argues that a wall wouldn't stop illegal immigration because of something called circular flow. For decades, immigration into the US was a circular flow, when people would come to America, work for a period of time, and then they go back home with whatever benefits they collected. When Reagan and Bush administrations drastically increased border enforcement, they stopped that circular flow; not by keeping people out, but by keeping people in. as it becomes harder to go back and forth, people crossing the border preferred staying northward. Ironically, this border enforcement caused a huge increase of illegal immigrants living in the United States. Besides, the whole idea of building a wall is misguided, since the Mexican economy is doing quite well and the population growth has slowed down, so the number of illegal border crossings is at an all-time low. (para. 3-15)

Finally yet importantly, Trump's Mexico wall would be a gift to the drug cartels. Smugglers see the wall as an old-fashioned distraction compared to the new technologies they possess and use to move drugs and people into the US; believing that the wall will boost their profits and enforcing their criminal networks in one way. Plus there are 52 legal crossing points along the American border; bribing the checkpoints will be peanuts compared to merchandise's value that is going to enter the US soil (Driver, 2018).

2.4. Analysis of Trump's Executive Order: Protecting The Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry into The United States Of America

On January 27, 2017, President Donald Trump issued and signed an executive order mostly known as the Muslim Ban, highlighting detailed information about barring the movement of the seven Muslim majority countries including: Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Libya, Yemen, Sudan, and Syria; in addition to the matter of refugees entering the US soil. The document consists of eleven sections explaining all the new policies and procedures that the US government has taken against these countries of particular concern.

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In section one, the Executive Order shows that its purpose is to ensure that those admitted, immigrants or non-immigrants, “do not bear hostile attitudes” towards the United States and do not promote “violent ideologies” over American law. As it is the purpose of the Executive Order to not admit those who engage in “bigotry or hatred,” including violence against woman, or those who “oppress members of any race, gender, or sexual orientation.” (Appendix B)

The section that involves the actual ban is section three. Subsections (a) and (b) assign the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security and the Director of National Intelligence to conduct a review “to determine the information needed from any country for the adjudication of any visa, admission, or other benefit under the INA.” After the review, the President will receive a report on necessary information and a “list of countries that do not provide adequate information.” Subsections (d) and (e) states that Foreign Governments who are found not to provide adequate information must hand over information on nationals seeking entry to the U.S. within 60 days of notification or entry may be prohibited until such information is received.

This section also immediately suspends the adjudication of any visa, admission, or any other benefit to individuals from particular countries. The President will exclude from entry immigrants and non-immigrants “who are from the seven majority Muslim countries for a period of 90 days. While Executive Order exempt and allow entry to people as long as they are found to be in the national interest. This Executive Order tries to sugarcoat religious discrimination with the concern for national security, and it clearly shown in section five.

The Executive Order in section five, suspends USRAP (United States Refugees Admissions Program) for 120 days to review the entire application and judgment process to make sure applicants are not a threat to the security and welfare of the U.S. Moreover, in the face of resuming the refugee admission, the government prioritizes refugee applications made on religious-based persecution,

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provided that the religion is a minority religion in the applicant's country of residence. The Executive Order stops refugee processing and admission of nationals from Syria as refugees indefinitely until sufficient changes have been made to USRAP to ensure its correspondence with the national interest. Additionally, the number of refugees admitted into the United States will be reduced during 2017 to 50,000, which cuts it into half of it used to be.

The following sections of this order discuss mainly the paperwork and administrative procedures needed to be completed by all travelers to get their visas. They include an obligatory in-person interview after the interview waiver program got suspended. Plus, a biometric entry-exit system has to be completed for more anti-terrorists scrutiny. In addition to collecting data, and being transparent with American citizens about foreign nationals who have been charged, radicalized, or engaged in terrorism-related acts after entry into the United States.

According to lot of people, the language used in this document is clearly ambiguous. The executive order entitled "*Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States of America*", seems to be poor targeted and unclear to be effective law, while the other part seems to support it just because it bans Muslims. However, all these judgments would be irrelevant unless they are proven right. Meanwhile, President Donald trump claims that the decision he made cannot be a racist call over Muslims, but a constitutional right he is in the process of practicing.

2.5. Trump's Muslim Ban under Investigation

Donald trump's new executive order, banning immigrants and refugees from six Muslim-majority countries is one of the most controversial decisions a President has ever made. Although there are lot of opposing opinions about this order, most of analysts agreed upon some points that the executive order did not take into consideration.

Journalist Rachel Revesz (2017) writes that the list of the countries banned from entry into the United States is literally empty from actual nations that promote for terrorism. She argues that Trump's list should include Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and

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Pakistan, for they are the countries from where terrorists who hijacked the 9/11 crashed plane came. But that would be impossible since Trump's business and the Gulf oil is more important than America's national security (para, 1-2).

According to Rick Jervis (2017), analysts from department of homeland security report that since the beginning of the Syrian war in 2011, few travelers from the seven concerned countries were charged of terrorism-related acts. In contrary, more than half of the people engaged and inspired by foreign terrorist groups were actually U.S. citizens born in America. Not to mention that only 7% of the U.S. visas were granted to people from these countries in their region in fiscal year 2015 (para, 5-7).

According to Ryan McCarl (2017), the Muslim ban breaches the first amendment that protects religious freedom. It prohibits favoring any faith over another, or putting any burdens on people because of their beliefs; the clauses that Trump has already violated. In addition to that, Trump prioritizing refugees based on their religion and only if it is a minority religion in the target country, obviously expresses not only the government preference for religion, but punishes Muslims for their beliefs by disqualifying them from the American government privileges. This ban is not just inhumane & unwise, but unconstitutional, Ryan says (para, 1-4).

In the other hand, Nellie Perry (2017) justifies the list made by Trump using statistics that speak about terrorist attacks that happened in these subject countries. She argues that the Islamic state in Syria and Iraq makes them more than illegible to include in the list. Moreover, the horrific attacks on U.S. facilities in Benghazi, Yemen ranked 7 in the global terrorist index, and the history of terrorism in Somalia and Sudan make the list looks way reasonable (para, 4-9).

Editing writer Qanta A. Ahmed (2017) argues that the executive order makes completely sense, for it targets lands fertile for Islamism; which is the case with these seven Muslim-majority countries. Radicalized Muslims evolve within chaotic and weak governments, and since these 7 nations failed in preserving peace in their soils, they have become victims and safe havens for terrorists (para, 2-4).

2.6. Donald Trump's discourse analysis on tax reform

At December 13, 2017, President Donald Trump surrounded by students, families, and entrepreneurs at the white house, delivered a speech giving remarks on the new tax plan the country is going to have; making a renewed pitch to the American people about the importance of overhauling the tax code.

By establishing his ethos and pathos, Trump begins his speech by mentioning the promise he made to his citizens about making tremendous cuts on taxes, which encompasses all classes, “We want to give you, the American people, a giant tax cut for Christmas. And when I say giant, I mean giant” (Appendix C). Rhetorically speaking, trump uses the tricolon device as he says: “...tax legislation that will deliver more jobs, higher wages, and massive tax relief...” to attract his audience and give his statement a sense of perfection.

The president gave a glimpse of what the American family is going to be granted. He states that a family of four earning 75.000 dollars annually would save about 2.000 dollars under the senate bill. However, this could vary from home to another since they don't get paid the same and the number of children differs, which means different reckoning.

Trump also argues that the new plan closes the loopholes that used to help special interests skipping taxes, while it lowers tax rates for families and the businesses to raise an income of 4.000 dollars. Now this could boost some people's paycheck, but another astronomical bill would probably be added to the U.S. deficits. However, Trump proved witty enough to cover these gabs or filling them by increasing his ethos through showing what the current taxation system has done. “Our current tax code is burdensome, complex, and profoundly unfair. It has exported our jobs, closed our factories, and left millions of parents worried that their children might be the first generation to have less opportunity than the last”. Trump promises his citizens to lead a renaissance in American manufacturing, and brings back the factories that went abroad, giving reference indirectly to Detroit city; the bankrupting town that once was the biggest manufacturing city in the United States.

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This will create more job opportunities to the unemployed, and boost the American economy.

President Trump made a huge promise that there won't be an economic recession ever again, at least not under his mandate; a promise probably no president alone has the power to keep, but Trump is a known figure in positive thinking, and here he is reassuring the nation with an uplifting tone "we're not going to lose our businesses again,". He insists also on the importance of passing the tax bill; because it will break all barriers and gives the Americans a new breathe through economy, for he thinks that the country is smothered by massive taxation. These cuts will give new hopes to the middle-class families that it seems he won't stop marketing for them since they are the core of his plan.

Speaking of middle-class families, Trump gives the word to some family members to speak of the tax bill, and more or less promote for it. Trump shows to the nation how these families benefit from a drop in the tax rate they belong to, saving thousands of dollars in their pockets "Bryant and Ashley Glick... they were in the 15 percent tax bracket... Under our plan, they will drop to the 12-percent bracket. That's a big drop". After listening to those families' reflection on the bill, which clearly increases the president's pathos, he himself announced that Americans will see lower taxes by February if the congress passed the bill by Christmas. Another promise Trump has to keep, though working on the new tax tables would probably take more than that to be realized.

Trump praises his plan by comparing it to that of President J.F. Kennedy 52 years ago. Stating that it's an American principle, rather than an idea two parties are fighting for; though the tax rates in Kennedy's period were way too high than today's Trump. Yet, he argues that the GDP growth (Gross Domestic Product) has accelerated in recent months, with the last two quarters growth rate topping 3 percent, the highest rate in two years.

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Trump denounce those who talked badly of the tax cuts and opposed it, and falsified the rumors that say the plan is for the rich only; claiming that the bill is for middle-class people and companies that are going to create more job opportunities. Rhetorically speaking, Donald Trump at the end of the speech keeps on repeating the fact that the new plan will make America great, and the economy will spur the Americans' lives and their children; so passing this law in the congress is vital.

In this speech, President Donald Trump tries to convey and to convince the American people in general of the huge advantages the new plan is going to endow over them. And the congress more specifically, of the importance of making these tax cuts in order to rise with the American economy. Trump uses a simple diction, but his good use of rhetoric, pathos, and ethos attract well his audience, and appeal to their emotions, which make his speech another success for him; though the content may be in the face of lot of critics.

2.7. Analysts react to Donald Trump's tax cuts

Before passing the new tax plan in congress, people are already calculating whether this bill would really keep its promises, or it is just another break for the rich. Analysts who read the bill already found myriad of gabs that will disappoint not just citizens, but the American economy as a whole.

Journalist Dominic Rushe (2017) states that the first winner from this bill will be the President himself. If house bill becomes law, Trump will benefit from an elimination of the estate tax; which means everyone who has to leave above 5.49 million \$ to his children, they can leave up to 11 million \$ to their heirs without paying the taxes. This cut would save Trump's family 1.15 billion \$ when he dies. Then, the corporate tax rate will drop from 35% to 20% under the new plan, the idea that will allow business owners to invest and create more jobs. However, statistics proved that U.S. corporations already pay far less than 35% , and lower taxes have not been shown to create jobs. This fact made business men less

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enthusiastic to put their money at risk. Additionally, people who earn less than 30.000\$ (lower income) will face higher taxes by 2021, a year after the election. Adding to that, the bill already changed 13 million people's health insurance with tax rebates. That would leave these people without insurance and impose burdensome taxes once the tax break is removed (para, 3-18).

Vox analyst Tara Golshan (2017) talked also about the corporate tax cuts, arguing that it was the main player in Trump's bill. In addition to what has been said, Golshan states that American companies outside the country won't need to pay taxes for what they earned abroad. This would lead these franchises to put their money back in U.S. banks where taxes rates could reach 8% instead of the current 35. These lowers taxes may encourage these corporations to invest more in America, raise wages, and collaborate in economic growth. While individual taxpayers are going to benefit from the cuts for the short term, they'll be losing a lot for the long one argues Golshan. As if now, individuals will benefit from lower tax rates including all brackets (from 10% till 39.6%) and an increase in standard deductions. Families also will benefit from an improved child tax credit. It is estimated that the bill will add to the Americans' income by an average of 2.2%, but it won't take long until everything changes again, when the cuts will slowly go down until they expire altogether by 2025.

Gale & Samwick (2016) concluded that changes to the individual income tax have an impact on long-term economic growth. The structure and financing of the a tax change are critical to achieving economic growth. Tax rate cuts may encourage working, saving, and investing, but if the tax cuts are not financed by immediate spending cuts, they will likely also result in an increased federal budget deficit, which in the long term will reduce national saving and raise interest rates. The net impact on growth is uncertain, but many estimates suggest it is either small or negative. Base-broadening measures can eliminate the effect of tax rate cuts on budget deficits, but at the same time, they reduce the impact on labor supply, saving, and investment and thus, reduce the direct impact on growth (para, 1)

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2.8. **conclusion**

As to what has been discussed beforehand, one could easily recognize Trump's endeavor to make his proposals worth achieving. By such good use of rhetoric, Trump succeeded to attract the American citizens to absorb his decisions, for his sole purpose is to make America great again. However, most of analysts did not share him the same opinion, for his political positions could lead to a chain of events culminating a negative effect on America.

One could also tell that Donald Trump's way of speaking makes him a different politician than the others. His simple vocabulary, grammar, and his direct simple tone paved the way to his disciples' unconditional support.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

There is a common agreement among decision makers at all levels that policy making is of a crucial importance to maintain the society's stability and prosperity. It could be taken for a fact that wise decision making always helped people to answer their queries, and resolute their concerns. However, new policies must be studied well to ensure that the planned actions represent the policies' goals. Otherwise, policy makers will not meet there necessities.

In the light of what has been discussed, political positions of Donald Trump made a challenging makeover in U.S. governance, and drained all the Medias' ink writing feedbacks on these unusual decisions. Trump's move to build a wall along the Mexican borders in order to stop illegal immigration and the flow of drugs, is predicted to cause serious tensions between the neighbors. Trump wants to construct a big wall for what is estimated to be 25 billion dollars to stop aliens from entering the U.S. soils, when the rate of illegal immigration is at all time low. Besides, Mexicans seem to come by plane to U.S. and just overstay their visas; and with the wall built between the two countries, these Mexicans will be stuck in America just like the 11 million ones already there. In other hand, the wall could be beneficial to some extent, for keeping aliens outside the country will provide American citizens with more job opportunities, and better living conditions.

The Muslim travel ban is another bold decision taken by Trump that made a huge Fuss around the globe, especially the Muslim nations. The analysis shows that Trump is trying to sugarcoat religious discrimination with concerns for national security. However, that turned out to be wrong, because countries like Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Egypt which are known for their terrorist attacks (9-11-2001 events) are exempted from the ban. However, the profitable businesses between the United States and these nations like the 350 billion dollars arms deal with Al-Saoud, seems to cover for their history; which leads Trump to use countries with political turmoil like Syria as scapegoats.

The tax reform seems to be as real gift for the American people at first sight. However, the tax break issued by Trump could be of benefit only for a short period. By Trump next mandate, all the privileges given to taxpayers will be expired, except

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for the businesses that will keep benefiting from the reduced taxes; a legal loophole that Trump will benefit from before anyone else. This policy may create new jobs, better wages, and grow the American economy, but it is risky to add 1.5 trillion dollars into the country's debts, and wait for the plan to succeed based on uncertain predictions.

Despite the long history that relate Mexicans and Muslims with the United States of America, Trump seems to be more persistent to achieve his goals and keep his promises, and thanks to his rhetoric, Trump has a strong base of followers that adhere his political positions, even if it means having quarrels and upheavals with half of the nations worldwide.

The consequential actions trump has taken have changed the way government works and the role the United States of America plays in the world. Despite scoring the lowest approval ratings of any modern president, and facing the Democratic oppositions to most of his proposals, Trump has had an important impact on everything from regulations, policies, and for the nation's institutions. Besides, Trump draw himself a bleak image with the other nations around the world, creating unnecessary tensions with whether his allies or foes. Trump's legacy will affect American governance and life long after he has moved out of the white house.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Transcript: Donald Trump's full immigration speech, annotated

Issued: AUGUST 31, 2016

Wow. Thank you. That's a lot of people, Phoenix, that's a lot of people.

Thank you very much.

Thank you, Phoenix. I am so glad to be back in Arizona.

The state that has a very, very special place in my heart. I love people of Arizona and together we are going to win the White House in November.

Now, you know this is where it all began for me. Remember that massive crowd also. So, I said let's go and have some fun tonight. We're going to Arizona, OK?

This will be a little bit different. This won't be a rally speech, per se. Instead, I'm going to deliver a detailed policy address on one of the greatest challenges facing our country today, illegal immigration.

I've just landed having returned from a very important and special meeting with the President of Mexico, a man I like and respect very much. And a man who truly loves his country, Mexico. And, by the way, just like I am a man who loves my country, the United States.

We agree on the importance of ending the illegal flow of drugs, cash, guns, and people across our border, and to put the cartels out of business.

We also discussed the great contributions of Mexican-American citizens to our two countries, my love for the people of Mexico, and the leadership and friendship between Mexico and the United States. It was a thoughtful and substantive conversation and it will go on for awhile. And, in the end we're all going to win. Both countries, we're all going to win.

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This is the first of what I expect will be many, many conversations. And, in a Trump administration we're going to go about creating a new relationship between our two countries, but it's going to be a fair relationship. We want fairness.

But to fix our immigration system, we must change our leadership in Washington and we must change it quickly.

Sadly, sadly there is no other way. The truth is our immigration system is worse than anybody ever realized. But the facts aren't known because the media won't report on them. The politicians won't talk about them and the special interests spend a lot of money trying to cover them up because they are making an absolute fortune. That's the way it is.

Today, on a very complicated and very difficult subject, you will get the truth. The fundamental problem with the immigration system in our country is that it serves the needs of wealthy donors, political activists and powerful, powerful politicians. It's all you can do. Thank you. Thank you.

Let me tell you who it does not serve. It does not serve you the American people. Doesn't serve you. When politicians talk about immigration reform, they usually mean the following, amnesty, open borders, lower wages. Immigration reform should mean something else entirely. It should mean improvements to our laws and policies to make life better for American citizens.

Thank you. But if we're going to make our immigration system work, then we have to be prepared to talk honestly and without fear about these important and very sensitive issues. For instance, we have to listen to the concerns that working people, our forgotten working people, have over the record pace of immigration and its impact on their jobs, wages, housing, schools, tax bills and general living conditions.

These are valid concerns expressed by decent and patriotic citizens from all backgrounds, all over. We also have to be honest about the fact that not everyone who seeks to join our country will be able to successfully assimilate. Sometimes it's just not going to work out. It's our right, as a sovereign nation to chose immigrants that we think are the likeliest to thrive and flourish and love us.

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Then there is the issue of security. Countless innocent American lives have been stolen because our politicians have failed in their duty to secure our borders and enforce our laws like they have to be enforced. I have met with many of the great parents who lost their children to sanctuary cities and open borders. So many people, so many, many people. So sad. They will be joining me on this stage in a little while and I look forward to introducing, these are amazing, amazing people.

Countless Americans who have died in recent years would be alive today if not for the open border policies of this administration and the administration that causes this horrible, horrible thought process, called Hillary Clinton.

This includes incredible Americans like 21 year old Sarah Root. The man who killed her arrived at the border, entered Federal custody and then was released into the U.S., think of it, into the U.S. community under the policies of the White House Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton. Weak, weak policies. Weak and foolish policies. He was released again after the crime, and now he's out there at large. Sarah had graduated from college with a 4.0, top student in her class one day before her death.

Also among the victims of the Obama-Clinton open borders policy was Grant Ronnebeck, a 21-year-old convenience store clerk and a really good guy from Mesa, Arizona. A lot of you have known about Grant. He was murdered by an illegal immigrant gang member previously convicted of burglary, who had also been released from federal custody, and they knew it was going to happen again.

Another victim is Kate Steinle. Gunned down in the sanctuary city of San Francisco, by an illegal immigrant, deported five previous times. And they knew he was no good.

Then there is the case of 90-year-old Earl Olander, who was brutally beaten and left to bleed to death in his home, 90 years old and defenseless. The perpetrators were illegal immigrants with criminal records a mile long, who did not meet Obama administration standards for removal. And they knew it was going to happen.

In California, a 64-year-old Air Force veteran, a great woman, according to everybody that knew her, Marilyn Pharis, was sexually assaulted and beaten to

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death with a hammer. Her killer had been arrested on multiple occasions but was never, ever deported, despite the fact that everybody wanted him out.

A 2011 report from the Government Accountability Office found that illegal immigrants and other non-citizens, in our prisons and jails together, had around 25,000 homicide arrests to their names, 25,000. On top of that, illegal immigration costs our country more than \$113 billion dollars a year.

And this is what we get. For the money we are going to spend on illegal immigration over the next 10 years, we could provide 1 million at-risk students with a school voucher, which so many people are wanting.

While there are many illegal immigrants in our country who are good people, many, many, this doesn't change the fact that most illegal immigrants are lower skilled workers with less education, who compete directly against vulnerable American workers, and that these illegal workers draw much more out from the system than they can ever possibly pay back. And they're hurting a lot of our people that cannot get jobs under any circumstances.

But these facts are never reported. Instead, the media and my opponent discuss one thing and only one thing, the needs of people living here illegally. In many cases, by the way, they're treated better than our vets. Not going to happen anymore, folks. November 8th. Not going to happen anymore.

The truth is, the central issue is not the needs of the 11 million illegal immigrants or however many there may be -- and honestly we've been hearing that number for years. It's always 11 million.

Our government has no idea. It could be 3 million. It could be 30 million. They have no idea what the number is. Frankly our government has no idea what they're doing on many, many fronts, folks.

But whatever the number, that's never really been the central issue. It will never be a central issue. It doesn't matter from that standpoint. Anyone who tells you that the core issue is the needs of those living here illegally has simply spent too much time in Washington.

Only the out of touch media elites think the biggest problems facing America -- you know this, this is what they talk about, facing American society today is that

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there are 11 million illegal immigrants who don't have legal status. And, they also think the biggest thing, and you know this, it's not nuclear, and it's not ISIS, it's not Russia, it's not China, it's global warming.

To all the politicians, donors, and special interests, hear these words from me and all of you today. There is only one core issue in the immigration debate, and that issue is the well being of the American people.

Nothing even comes a close second. Hillary Clinton, for instance, talks constantly about her fears that families will be separated, but she's not talking about the American families who have been permanently separated from their loved ones because of a preventable homicide, because of a preventable death, because of murder.

No, she's only talking about families who come here in violation of the law. We will treat everyone living or residing in our country with great dignity. So important.

We will be fair, just, and compassionate to all, but our greatest compassion must be for our American citizens.

Thank you.

President Obama and Hillary Clinton have engaged in gross dereliction of duty by surrendering the safety of the American people to open borders, and you know it better than anybody right here in Arizona. You know it.

President Obama and Hillary Clinton support sanctuary cities. They support catch and release on the border. they support visa overstays. They support the release of dangerous, dangerous, dangerous, criminals from detention. And, they support unconstitutional executive amnesty.

Hillary Clinton has pledged amnesty in her first 100 days, and her plan will provide Obamacare, Social Security, and Medicare for illegal immigrants, breaking the federal budget.

On top of that she promises uncontrolled, low-skilled immigration that continues to reduce jobs and wages for American workers, and especially for African-American and Hispanic workers within our country. Our citizens.

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Most incredibly, because to me this is unbelievable, we have no idea who these people are, where they come from. I always say Trojan Horse. Watch what's going to happen, folks. It's not going to be pretty.

This includes her plan to bring in 620,000 new refugees from Syria and that region over a short period of time. And even yesterday, when you were watching the news, you saw thousands and thousands of people coming in from Syria. What is wrong with our politicians, our leaders if we can call them that. What the hell are we doing?

Hard to believe. Hard to believe. Now that you've heard about Hillary Clinton's plan, about which she has not answered a single question, let me tell you about my plan. And do you notice --

And do you notice all the time for weeks and weeks of debating my plan, debating, talking about it, what about this, what about that. They never even mentioned her plan on immigration because she doesn't want to get into the quagmire. It's a tough one, she doesn't know what she's doing except open borders and let everybody come in and destroy our country by the way.

While Hillary Clinton meets only with donors and lobbyists, my plan was crafted with the input from Federal Immigration offices, very great people. Among the top immigration experts anywhere in this country, who represent workers, not corporations, very important to us.

I also worked with lawmakers, who've led on this issue on behalf of American citizens for many years. And most importantly I've met with the people directly impacted by these policies. So important.

Number one, are you ready? Are you ready?

We will build a great wall along the southern border. And Mexico will pay for the wall. One hundred percent. They don't know it yet, but they're going to pay for it. And they're great people and great leaders but they're going to pay for the wall. On day one, we will begin working on intangible, physical, tall, power, beautiful southern border wall.

We will use the best technology, including above and below ground sensors that's the tunnels. Remember that, above and below.

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Above and below ground sensors. Towers, aerial surveillance and manpower to supplement the wall, find and dislocate tunnels and keep out criminal cartels and Mexico you know that, will work with us. I really believe it. Mexico will work with us. I absolutely believe it. And especially after meeting with their wonderful, wonderful president today. I really believe they want to solve this problem along with us, and I'm sure they will.

Number two, we are going to end catch and release. We catch them, oh go ahead. We catch them, go ahead.

Under my administration, anyone who illegally crosses the border will be detained until they are removed out of our country and back to the country from which they came.

And they'll be brought great distances. We're not dropping them right across. They learned that. President Eisenhower. They'd drop them across, right across, and they'd come back. And across.

Then when they flew them to a long distance, all of a sudden that was the end. We will take them great distances. But we will take them to the country where they came from, OK?

Number three. Number three, this is the one, I think it's so great. It's hard to believe, people don't even talk about it. Zero tolerance for criminal aliens. Zero. Zero.

Zero. They don't come in here. They don't come in here.

According to federal data, there are at least 2 million, 2 million, think of it, criminal aliens now inside of our country, 2 million people criminal aliens. We will begin moving them out day one. As soon as I take office. Day one. In joint operation with local, state, and federal law enforcement.

Now, just so you understand, the police, who we all respect -- say hello to the police. Boy, they don't get the credit they deserve. I can tell you. They're great people. But the police and law enforcement, they know who these people are.

They live with these people. They get mocked by these people. They can't do anything about these people, and they want to. They know who these people are. Day one, my first hour in office, those people are gone.

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And you can call it deported if you want. The press doesn't like that term. You can call it whatever the hell you want. They're gone.

Beyond the 2 million, and there are vast numbers of additional criminal illegal immigrants who have fled, but their days have run out in this country. The crime will stop. They're going to be gone. It will be over.

They're going out. They're going out fast.

Moving forward. We will issue detainers for illegal immigrants who are arrested for any crime whatsoever, and they will be placed into immediate removal proceedings if we even have to do that.

We will terminate the Obama administration's deadly, and it is deadly, non-enforcement policies that allow thousands of criminal aliens to freely roam our streets, walk around, do whatever they want to do, crime all over the place.

That's over. That's over, folks. That's over.

Appendix B

Executive Order Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States

Issued on: January 27, 2017

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq., and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and to protect the American people from terrorist attacks by foreign nationals admitted to the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Purpose. The visa-issuance process plays a crucial role in detecting individuals with terrorist ties and stopping them from entering the United States. Perhaps in no instance was that more apparent than the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, when State Department policy prevented consular officers from properly scrutinizing the visa applications of several of the 19 foreign nationals who went on to murder nearly 3,000 Americans. And while the visa-issuance process was reviewed and amended after the September 11 attacks to better detect would-be terrorists from receiving visas, these measures did not stop attacks by foreign nationals who were admitted to the United States.

Numerous foreign-born individuals have been convicted or implicated in terrorism-related crimes since September 11, 2001, including foreign nationals who entered the United States after receiving visitor, student, or employment visas, or who entered through the United States refugee resettlement program. Deteriorating conditions in certain countries due to war, strife, disaster, and civil unrest increase the likelihood that terrorists will use any means possible to enter the United States. The United States must be vigilant during the visa-issuance process to ensure that those approved for admission do not intend to harm Americans and that they have no ties to terrorism.

In order to protect Americans, the United States must ensure that those admitted to this country do not bear hostile attitudes toward it and its founding principles. The United States cannot, and should not, admit those who do not support the Constitution, or those who would place violent ideologies over American law. In addition, the United States should not admit those who engage in acts of bigotry or hatred (including “honor” killings, other forms of violence against women, or the persecution of those who practice religions different from their own) or those who would oppress Americans of any race, gender, or sexual orientation.

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Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to protect its citizens from foreign nationals who intend to commit terrorist attacks in the United States; and to prevent the admission of foreign nationals who intend to exploit United States immigration laws for malevolent purposes.

Sec. 3. Suspension of Issuance of Visas and Other Immigration Benefits to Nationals of Countries of Particular Concern. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall immediately conduct a review to determine the information needed from any country to adjudicate any visa, admission, or other benefit under the INA (adjudications) in order to determine that the individual seeking the benefit is who the individual claims to be and is not a security or public-safety threat.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President a report on the results of the review described in subsection (a) of this section, including the Secretary of Homeland Security's determination of the information needed for adjudications and a list of countries that do not provide adequate information, within 30 days of the date of this order. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) To temporarily reduce investigative burdens on relevant agencies during the review period described in subsection (a) of this section, to ensure the proper review and maximum utilization of available resources for the screening of foreign nationals, and to ensure that adequate standards are established to prevent infiltration by foreign terrorists or criminals, pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of aliens from countries referred to in section 217(a)(12) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1187(a)(12), would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and I hereby suspend entry into the United States, as immigrants and nonimmigrants, of such persons for 90 days from the date of this order (excluding those foreign nationals traveling on diplomatic visas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visas, C-2 visas for travel to the United Nations, and G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 visas).

(d) Immediately upon receipt of the report described in subsection (b) of this section regarding the information needed for adjudications, the Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments that do not supply such information to start providing such information regarding their nationals within 60 days of notification.

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(e) After the 60-day period described in subsection (d) of this section expires, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the President a list of countries recommended for inclusion on a Presidential proclamation that would prohibit the entry of foreign nationals (excluding those foreign nationals traveling on diplomatic visas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visas, C-2 visas for travel to the United Nations, and G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 visas) from countries that do not provide the information requested pursuant to subsection (d) of this section until compliance occurs.

(f) At any point after submitting the list described in subsection (e) of this section, the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security may submit to the President the names of any additional countries recommended for similar treatment.

(g) Notwithstanding a suspension pursuant to subsection (c) of this section or pursuant to a Presidential proclamation described in subsection (e) of this section, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security may, on a case-by-case basis, and when in the national interest, issue visas or other immigration benefits to nationals of countries for which visas and benefits are otherwise blocked.

(h) The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall submit to the President a joint report on the progress in implementing this order within 30 days of the date of this order, a second report within 60 days of the date of this order, a third report within 90 days of the date of this order, and a fourth report within 120 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 4. Implementing Uniform Screening Standards for All Immigration Programs.

(a) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall implement a program, as part of the adjudication process for immigration benefits, to identify individuals seeking to enter the United States on a fraudulent basis with the intent to cause harm, or who are at risk of causing harm subsequent to their admission. This program will include the development of a uniform screening standard and procedure, such as in-person interviews; a database of identity documents proffered by applicants to ensure that duplicate documents are not used by multiple applicants; amended application forms that include questions aimed at identifying fraudulent answers and malicious intent; a mechanism to ensure that the applicant is who the applicant claims to be; a process to evaluate the applicant's likelihood of becoming a positively contributing member of society and the applicant's ability to make contributions to the national interest; and a mechanism to assess whether or not the applicant has the intent to commit criminal or terrorist acts after entering the United States.

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(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the President an initial report on the progress of this directive within 60 days of the date of this order, a second report within 100 days of the date of this order, and a third report within 200 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 5. Realignment of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program for Fiscal Year 2017. (a) The Secretary of State shall suspend the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) for 120 days. During the 120-day period, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall review the USRAP application and adjudication process to determine what additional procedures should be taken to ensure that those approved for refugee admission do not pose a threat to the security and welfare of the United States, and shall implement such additional procedures. Refugee applicants who are already in the USRAP process may be admitted upon the initiation and completion of these revised procedures. Upon the date that is 120 days after the date of this order, the Secretary of State shall resume USRAP admissions only for nationals of countries for which the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence have jointly determined that such additional procedures are adequate to ensure the security and welfare of the United States.

(b) Upon the resumption of USRAP admissions, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is further directed to make changes, to the extent permitted by law, to prioritize refugee claims made by individuals on the basis of religious-based persecution, provided that the religion of the individual is a minority religion in the individual's country of nationality. Where necessary and appropriate, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall recommend legislation to the President that would assist with such prioritization.

(c) Pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the entry of nationals of Syria as refugees is detrimental to the interests of the United States and thus suspend any such entry until such time as I have determined that sufficient changes have been made to the USRAP to ensure that admission of Syrian refugees is consistent with the national interest.

(d) Pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the entry of more than 50,000 refugees in fiscal year 2017 would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and thus suspend any such entry until such time as I determine that additional admissions would be in the national interest.

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(e) Notwithstanding the temporary suspension imposed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security may jointly determine to admit individuals to the United States as refugees on a case-by-case basis, in their discretion, but only so long as they determine that the admission of such individuals as refugees is in the national interest — including when the person is a religious minority in his country of nationality facing religious persecution, when admitting the person would enable the United States to conform its conduct to a preexisting international agreement, or when the person is already in transit and denying admission would cause undue hardship — and it would not pose a risk to the security or welfare of the United States.

(f) The Secretary of State shall submit to the President an initial report on the progress of the directive in subsection (b) of this section regarding prioritization of claims made by individuals on the basis of religious-based persecution within 100 days of the date of this order and shall submit a second report within 200 days of the date of this order.

(g) It is the policy of the executive branch that, to the extent permitted by law and as practicable, State and local jurisdictions be granted a role in the process of determining the placement or settlement in their jurisdictions of aliens eligible to be admitted to the United States as refugees. To that end, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall examine existing law to determine the extent to which, consistent with applicable law, State and local jurisdictions may have greater involvement in the process of determining the placement or resettlement of refugees in their jurisdictions, and shall devise a proposal to lawfully promote such involvement.

Sec. 6. Rescission of Exercise of Authority Relating to the Terrorism Grounds of Inadmissibility. The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, consider rescinding the exercises of authority in section 212 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182, relating to the terrorism grounds of inadmissibility, as well as any related implementing memoranda.

Sec. 7. Expedited Completion of the Biometric Entry-Exit Tracking System. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall expedite the completion and implementation of a biometric entry-exit tracking system for all travelers to the United States, as recommended by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the President periodic reports on the progress of the directive contained in subsection (a) of this section. The initial report shall be submitted within 100 days of the date of this order, a second report

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shall be submitted within 200 days of the date of this order, and a third report shall be submitted within 365 days of the date of this order. Further, the Secretary shall submit a report every 180 days thereafter until the system is fully deployed and operational.

Sec. 8. Visa Interview Security. (a) The Secretary of State shall immediately suspend the Visa Interview Waiver Program and ensure compliance with section 222 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1202, which requires that all individuals seeking a nonimmigrant visa undergo an in-person interview, subject to specific statutory exceptions.

(b) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of State shall immediately expand the Consular Fellows Program, including by substantially increasing the number of Fellows, lengthening or making permanent the period of service, and making language training at the Foreign Service Institute available to Fellows for assignment to posts outside of their area of core linguistic ability, to ensure that non-immigrant visa-interview wait times are not unduly affected.

Sec. 9. Visa Validity Reciprocity. The Secretary of State shall review all nonimmigrant visa reciprocity agreements to ensure that they are, with respect to each visa classification, truly reciprocal insofar as practicable with respect to validity period and fees, as required by sections 221(c) and 281 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1201(c) and 1351, and other treatment. If a country does not treat United States nationals seeking nonimmigrant visas in a reciprocal manner, the Secretary of State shall adjust the visa validity period, fee schedule, or other treatment to match the treatment of United States nationals by the foreign country, to the extent practicable.

Sec. 10. Transparency and Data Collection. (a) To be more transparent with the American people, and to more effectively implement policies and practices that serve the national interest, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall, consistent with applicable law and national security, collect and make publicly available within 180 days, and every 180 days thereafter:

(i) information regarding the number of foreign nationals in the United States who have been charged with terrorism-related offenses while in the United States; convicted of terrorism-related offenses while in the United States; or removed from the United States based on terrorism-related activity, affiliation, or material support to a terrorism-related organization, or any other national security reasons since the date of this order or the last reporting period, whichever is later;

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(ii) information regarding the number of foreign nationals in the United States who have been radicalized after entry into the United States and engaged in terrorism-related acts, or who have provided material support to terrorism-related organizations in countries that pose a threat to the United States, since the date of this order or the last reporting period, whichever is later; and

(iii) information regarding the number and types of acts of gender-based violence against women, including honor killings, in the United States by foreign nationals, since the date of this order or the last reporting period, whichever is later; and

(iv) any other information relevant to public safety and security as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, including information on the immigration status of foreign nationals charged with major offenses.

(b) The Secretary of State shall, within one year of the date of this order, provide a report on the estimated long-term costs of the USRAP at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Sec. 11. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

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Appendix C

Remarks by President Trump and American Taxpayers on Tax Reform

Issued on: December 13, 2017

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you, everyone. Please.

We're joined today by college students, young entrepreneurs, families, workers, mothers, and fathers from all over our nation. You make this country run. It's an honor to be with you, and it's an honor to have you at the White House. And thank you all for being here — really fantastic. Thank you. Great people. (Applause.)

As a candidate, I promised we would pass a massive tax cut for the everyday, working American families who are the backbone and the heartbeat of our country. Now we're just days away — I hope, I hope — you know what that means, right — from keeping that promise and delivering a truly amazing victory for American families. We want to give you, the American people, a giant tax cut for Christmas. And when I say giant, I mean giant. (Applause.)

As we speak, Congress has reached an agreement on tax legislation that will deliver more jobs, higher wages, and massive tax relief for American families and for American companies.

The typical family of four earning \$75,000 will see an income tax cut of more than \$2,000, slashing their tax bill in half. It's going to be a lot of money. You're going to have an extra \$2,000. But there are many more things than that. Our plan expands the child tax credit for working families. You'll hear the numbers very soon, but they're even larger than anticipated. It nearly doubles the amount of income taxed at the rate of zero. I don't know if any of you are paying zero. I hope you're not; I hope you're paying above that. But a lot of people who are having it a little bit tough are going to be paying zero.

It closes special interest loopholes; it lowers tax rates for families; and our plan also cuts taxes on businesses, which is expected to raise income by an average of more than \$4,000. So your income goes up. It's like having a \$4,000 increase, which isn't bad, which isn't bad.

a lot of money to spend. A lot of jobs are going to be created with the money that you spend — very special. And it makes America competitive again so we can bring back that

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simple but beautiful phrase, you've heard it before: Made in the USA. Right? I don't know if they've heard it, but you've heard it. (Applause.)

Our current tax code is burdensome, complex, and profoundly unfair. It has exported our jobs, closed our factories, and left millions of parents worried that their children might be the first generation to have less opportunity than the last. Our factories have left. So many of them, gone. But they're all coming back. And you see it, even before we do this, that they're starting to come back. Our country is starting to do really well again, and as a country we're being respected again. We're being respected again.

I'm here today to tell you that we will never let bad things happen, with respect to the economy of our country. We're not going to lose our businesses again like has happened over the last number of decades. America is coming back bigger and better and stronger than ever before. Okay? They'll see it, and they're going to see the result.

America isn't content just by getting by. America is about getting ahead, about finding the best in ourselves and in each other. We are reclaiming our destinies as Americans, a nation that thinks big, dreams bigger, and always reaches for the stars. We didn't become great through massive taxation and Washington regulation. And, by the way, we are cutting regulation at a rate never seen before in the history of our country. We became great because our people, our families — and because of our freedom. We became great because of our drive to find the next horizon, to unlock the next mystery, and to begin the next adventure. You know what I'm talking about. And that's who we are: a nation of strivers and builders and dreamers and doers, people who treasure their independence and don't know how to quit. Never quit. Never, ever give up — never, ever.

I say that, also, to our great Cabinet. And they've done a great job. A lot of things have happened. Nobody's done the job that we've done. When government loosens its grip, there is no summit we cannot reach. Our tax cuts will break down, and they'll break it down fast — all forms of government, and all forms of government barriers — and breathe new life into the American economy. They will unleash the American worker; they will tear down the restraints on discovery, innovation, and creation; and they will restore the hopes and dreams of the American family. Millions of middle-class families will win under our plan. And today we are honored to hear from a few of those wonderful and truly great families.

Bryant and Ashley Glick — right — are from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. I know it well. They have two beautiful children with a third on the way. Bryant manages a farm equipment store. Ashley works in healthcare. This year, they were in the 15-percent tax bracket. Under our plan, they will drop to the 12-percent bracket. That's a big drop. Instead of itemizing their deductions, they will be able to file their taxes on a single, little,

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beautiful sheet of paper. That's good. That's good. (Applause.) And instead of paying \$2,600 in income taxes, they will get it down to \$2,000. They'll save at least \$600 and probably more than that. Bryant, Ashley, how about saying a few words? You want to? Come on. Thank you very much.

MR. GLICK: Well, thank you, Mr. President. It's an honor to be here. On behalf of the good people of Lancaster County; my family; and, specifically, my grandmother, Linda Martin, well done. Many of your predecessors promised that this reform was coming, but you did it. We are greatly excited about this. With the tax savings that we are going to see, we are going to put that money into home renovations. And I'm excited that you were the one that got it over the finish line. Thank you, Mr. President. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The Kovacs family also joins us today from Ohio. That's a great state. A lot of success in Ohio. (Laughter.) Adam is a veteran who works in telecommunications, Lindsay works in administration admissions at a university, and they have two beautiful children.

This year, they're currently in the 25-percent bracket and pay nearly \$14,000 in taxes. Our plan gives them their time back because they won't have to itemize, and it gives them nearly one-third of their money back — more than \$3,500 for one year. I'd like to invite the Kovacs to explain what our tax cuts will mean for them. They've studied it very closely. These are very smart, sharp people. They know exactly what we're doing here, and they like it. Come on up. Thank you. (Applause.)

MR. KOVACS: Thank you, Mr. President. It is truly an honor that you invited the Kovacs family to the White House today. This is going to be great for our family. We have home renovations that we want to take care of, and hopefully save for our two children to go to college.

Thank you so much, Mr. President. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The Giampolo family is from Polk County, Iowa. Anthony is a police officer and Aubyn is a 911 emergency dispatcher. When they're not at work protecting and serving their fellow citizens, their hands are full with four wonderful children.

This year, they were in the 25-percent bracket, their itemized deductions, and they've done everything they can. They paid more than \$19,000 in taxes — thank you very much, by the way; that's a lot of money. (Laughter.) Under our plan, they will file on a single

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page and save \$2,700. Anthony, Aubyn, maybe you'd like to say a few words? Come on in. (Applause.)

MR. GIAMPOLO: I just want to thank President Trump. Education is very important to our family. Under this bill, our family will be able to save a lot of money. We have a lot of people going to school. My wife and I are both in graduate school, finishing up, and we still got three other — four other kids to get through college. So, it will help out a lot. (Laughter and applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Leon and Maria Benjamin are pastors of New Life Harvest Church — and it's a beautiful church in Richmond, Virginia — and they have three wonderful children. Under our plan, they will get a larger tax refund to help them pay their bills. They'll receive a tax refund, this year, of \$3,000. Leon and Maria, I would love you to discuss your middle-class tax cut a little bit with the millions of people watching right now on television. (Laughter.) You do very well, and we're very proud of you. And it is indeed a beautiful church. I got to see a very, very nice picture. We'll have to get there someday soon. Thank you. Come on in, please, please. (Applause.)

MR. BENJAMIN: (Laughter.) To God be the glory. Thank you, President Trump, for inviting us here. On behalf of the Benjamin family and of course, Richmond, Virginia, we represent a cadre of many families across the nation. African American families, urban communities, and families all across need this now. And it's time for a change, and it's time that we recognize that our President is making good on his promises. (Applause.) Thank you, Mr. President. God bless you, and we'll continue to keep praying for you and your team as you move forward and forge ahead with this new future in America. God bless you. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: He can be my minister anytime. (Laughter.)

The Howard family lives in Tenino, Washington. Issac owns an espresso machine service company, and Emily takes care of their four beautiful children. They are currently in the 15-percent bracket and pay \$2,500 in taxes. Our plan will totally wipe out their tax bill, and they might even get a refund of substantially more than \$700. I'd like to introduce them. Come on up. (Applause.)

MRS. HOWARD: I'm going to speak for us today. (Laughter.) We are absolutely blessed to be here, so thank you, Mr. President. It's our joy to stand before you guys. And what this means to us as a family is that we will be able to pour out into our community — whatever that looks like — giving away to families that are in need, or setting them up for success in any way that — whatever God has planned for our family. I think that that

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is our goal, and that we are blessed to have such an amazing President — and what a good steward he is of our country.

So thank you, Mr. President. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you all. It's critically important for Congress to quickly pass these historic tax cuts, and that's going to take place, I think, even before the media — I used the word “media.” Did you notice? As opposed to “fake news media” — I don't say. (Laughter.) Because today is a very important day. We want everybody to be covered very accurately. So I'm excited to announce that if Congress sends me a bill before Christmas, the IRS — this is just out, this is breaking news — has just confirmed that Americans will see lower taxes and bigger paychecks beginning in February, just two short months from now. (Applause.) Just got that. We just got that.

Fifty-five years ago this week, President John F. Kennedy, a Democrat, launched a historic effort to pass sweeping top-to-bottom tax cuts. A half a century later, we're reminded that lowering taxes is neither a Republican or Democrat idea, but an American principle and an American idea.

The goal of my administration is for every American to know the dignity of work, the pride of a paycheck, and the satisfaction of a job well done. We want people to love waking up in the morning and going to work — just with that incredible enthusiasm that we have in this country. And that's what we're going to be doing, and that's what's going to be happening.

Today we stand on the verge of a new economic miracle. Our economy has already surged to 3 percent growth — far ahead of schedule, by the way — far, far ahead — in each of the last two quarters. And if we didn't have the hurricanes, we could have hit four last quarter. Four — a number that was unthinkable two years ago when I started the campaign, and even my first month in office — that was an unthinkable number. And I'll tell you what, it's going to go higher than that.

We've created 2.2 million jobs since the election. Unemployment is at a 17-year low. The unemployment rate in the manufacturing business is the lowest in recorded history. Consumer confidence is a 17-point high. Pensions and retirement accounts are soaring as the stock market hits 85 new record highs since the election. How are we doing? Are we doing okay? Not bad, right? (Applause.)

And if Congress sends me a tax reform, this is only a small beginning to the incredible things that our people will achieve over a very short period of time, and the tremendous

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heights that we will reach economically and so many other ways in our country. Every day, as this victory draws closer — I mean, we are so close, right now. So close. In fact, almost — I don't want to talk about it. Maybe we shouldn't talk about it. (Laughter.)

The cynical voices that opposed tax cuts grow smaller and weaker, and the American people grow stronger. I heard one of our opponents stand up the other day and say, this is for the rich. They had no idea. They didn't even see the final bill. I didn't see the final bill. This is for the people of middle-income. This is for companies that are going to create jobs. This is for very, very special people, the great people of America.

Everyday, hardworking Americans know that the future of this nation will never belong to those who say you can't; it will always belong to the American people who will say we will; belongs to people like the Glicks, the Kovacs, the Giampolos, the Benjamins, the Howards, and the millions of Americans just like them across our nation, who pour out their hearts and souls every single day to take care of their families and the country they love and that we love.

We are going to have a country that celebrates you again — hardworking, great people. You're being celebrated again. Remember that. Because you were a little bit forgotten. We had called it "the forgotten people." Somebody else called me and everybody else the "deplorables." Have you ever heard that term? Right? We're proud to be the deplorables, and we're doing well.

going to make our tax system work for you again. We're going to make our economy work for you again. And we are going to make the American Dream — and that's the real dream — that will be the dream that you want for your children and your grandchildren once again. But we need your help to get Congress across that finish line. We'll have very little Democrat support, probably none, and that's purely for political reasons. They like it a lot, and they can't say it. They don't like what's happening. But they can't say it. Some day we have to come together and do bipartisan, and hopefully it can happen soon. Right? (Applause.)

If you make your voices heard, this moment will be forever remembered as a great new beginning, the dawn of a brilliant American future shining with patriotism, prosperity, and pride. With your help, we will bring back our jobs; we will bring back our wealth as a country; and, for every citizen across this beautiful land, we will bring back our great American Dreams.

you and God bless you all. Thank you very much. Thank you. (Applause.)