

Changes and indicators of trump's new immigration policy plan

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ABSTRACT

Donald Trump was inaugurated as the 45th president of the US on 20th of January, 2017. During the first hours of presidency, he issued numerous executive commands with one of them being the prohibition of migration from several countries to the US. However, US's immigration policy has been rising and falling during more than the past three years. Efforts have been made in the present article to deal with the investigation of these changes and indicators of Trump's new and final immigration policy plan. The important question that can be raised and investigated in this regard is that what changes has Trump's immigration policy undergone and what are the indicators of Trump's new immigration policy plan? The present study is a descriptive-analytical research and it tries finding an answer to the above questions through a descriptive-analytical method. The article's results are expressive of the idea that Trump's immigration policies are very hasty and adopted subject to the effect of the US's election setting and that they are predominantly political and discriminatory for the migration from several certain countries to the US has been prohibited. This plan was faced with domestic and international reactions and, in the meantime, legal challenges one of which is its contradiction of the congressional enactments that forbid any sort of racial discrimination in immigration to the US. Gradually, Trump's immigration plan was more exactly codified by Trump in line with the US's first policy that emphasizes on indicators like competency and versatility of the workforce migrating to the US and cases like immigration through lottery were omitted therefrom.

Keywords: Trump, immigration policy, the US, US's first policy, lottery

Introduction

The present study seeks investigating Trump's immigration policy. Trump's immigration command during the first days of his presidency encountered immediate international criticisms and instigated objections on the international J. F. Kennedy Airport of the US. Immediately after the issuance of the command, numerous claims were presented by citizenship freedoms union that reasoned that the command or its subsequent interventions contradict the constitution, federal regulations or the obligations of the US's pacts and treaties. Federal courts issued emergency verdicts indicating the cessation of the apprehension, banishment or blocking the way of the lawful passengers till the issuance of a final sentence. Numerous and serious criticisms were imposed onto Trump's order from the legal perspectives, including the one

holding that Trump's order is illegal because it has been explicitly expressed by the congress that nobody can "exercise discrimination in the issuance of migration visa based on individuals' race, gender, nationality, birthplace and living place" (part 8 of article 1152 of the US's law). Furthermore, the issued command targeted seven countries' citizens (mostly Muslims) and this is reflective of his discriminatory and racist thoughts and policies. In addition, Trump's command is considered contradictory to the international system of human rights because, based on the international treaty of the civil and political rights as stipulated in a full-scale 1976's convention, enacting discriminatory regulations based on religion, creed or nationality is forbidden against all the countries. Trump's immigration policy has been waxing and waning during the three years elapsed since his presidency and it eventually led to the codification of a detailed plan indicating the new immigration regulations of the US. So far, no independent and comprehensive research has been carried out in this regard and, on the other hand, Trump's immigration policy has directly influenced the lives of millions of people, including in the Middle East, as a function of the US's foreign policy. This same issue turned the present study's accomplishment into a necessity. The main question that has been put forth and investigated in this regard is that what changes has Trump's immigration policy undergone and what are its indicators? The author of the present study tries investigating and answering the abovementioned questions.

Trump's Preliminary Immigration Policy, Reactions and Legal Challenges

In this part, Trump's preliminary immigration policy and the reactions thereto will be dealt with.

- **Trump's Preliminary Immigration Policy**

In the first election meeting in New Hampshire, Trump claimed that he will expel the illegal immigrants in case of victory in the elections in the first day of his presidency (Trump, 2015). Trump immediately signed an executive order under the title of "protecting the nation against the entry of the foreign terrorists into the US" wherein references have been made to the security concerns regarding the terrorism infiltration by the citizens of seven countries, namely Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen, that totally account for more than 134 million individuals; based thereon, the immigration from the aforesaid countries was suspended for 90 days and the list was supposed to be updated after 90 days. The command for the prohibition of the entry of seven Muslim countries' citizens into the US had been issued disregarding their visa types. Furthermore, the aforesaid executive command put a stop on the admission of a countless number of the refugees from the domestic war in Syria into the US for 120 days. After the command was signed, the refugees who were on their way into the US were stopped and detained in the airport (Kulish, 2017). Whitehouse spokesman published the complete text that had been signed by the US president for "protection of the nation against the entry of the foreign terrorists". It has been stated in the text that "based on the power vested in me as the president of the US according to the USA's constitution and law and it enables me take "citizenship and immigrational measures" and I am obliged to keep the people immune of foreign terroristic intervention, the commands are as explained beneath based on the third topic's part 301 which is related to the citizenship and immigrational measures: the goal of the process of visa issuance, as a very important and vital stage, is recognizing the individuals' relationships with terroristic groups and stopping them from entry into US's soil. Perhaps, the most distinct example of improper observance of the visa issuance process is the terroristic action that happened on 11th of September. In that case and due to the foreign ministry's policies, the consul could not acquire required inquiries for 19 foreign citizens. This shortfall caused the murder of over 3000 citizens. Although the law of visa issuance was revised and modified in some of its parts in the aftermath of 11th of September, it is still seen that the citizens of the foreign countries are perpetrating terroristic actions in the US. Many of the foreign citizens who had gone to the US with such excuses as obtaining scholarship, job and/or tourist visas were accused of having taken terroristic measures or complicity with the terrorist groups after the 11th of September; they were said to had intended sabotage interventions. The inappropriate situation of some of the countries, including unrest and war, has increased the likelihood of the foreign terrorists' entry into the US's soil. They are now intending to enter the US at any cost. In the course of visa issuance process, the consul agents should be very vigilant and ensure that the individuals who intend to come to the country do not mean to harm the

people. In order to support the people, we should make sure that the individuals entering the US do not have hostile moods towards the US and its values. The US should not agree to the entry of the individuals who would violate the US's regulations and ignore its constitution. In addition, the individuals with criminal history, including participation in murder, violence against women and the dissidents of the religious freedom, should be prevented from entering the US. Additionally, those at odd with any American citizen from any race, gender and sexual tendency should be inhibited from entry into the US" (Trump, 2017).

The above order has been issued based on the eighth section of US's 1182 law stipulating that "when the president figures out that the foreigners' entry is detrimental to the US's interests, he can suspend the entry of all the foreigners or a group of them under the title of migrant or others for any term he deems necessary and he can also enact and impose any constraint he envisages appropriate on the foreigners' entry".

The critics reasoned that this power has been limited in 1965 by the congress which has explicitly expressed that nobody can exercise "discrimination in the issuance of immigration visa based on the individuals' race, gender, nationality, birthplace or living place" (part 8 of the US's 1152 law). The only exception to this law is for the individuals specified by the congress (such as the Cuban refugees" (Beer, 2017). A short while later, the government cancelled part of the command and practically excluded the immigrants having green cards from the command (Sheer, Michael, 2017). Iraq that had been placed in the list based on the executive command no.13769 was exempted in this command (executive laws, March, 2017 and Pitzke, Mark, 2017).

This command limited the number of the refugees entering the US to 50000 in 2017 and suspended the plan of admitting the refugees into the US for 120 days so that this program can be conditionally resumed for certain countries with the priority of accepting the refuge claims from the religious minorities.

- **Domestic and International Reactions**

On 21st of January, 2017, a political demonstration was started in Washington D.C. for reforming the immigration regulations, directing the attentions to the racial inequalities and supporting the women's rights, labor issues and bioenvironmental problems. The demonstration was organized and held one day after Donald Trump's inauguration as the US president. The participants shouted against the new US president's policies (Ketrosi, 2017). One day later, thousands of protesters gathered around in in airports and 900 other places in the entire US so as to protest to the endorsement of the command and detention of the foreign citizens (Powel, 2017).

This command was confronted with immediate international criticisms and caused protests in New York's John F. Kennedy Airport and the other international airports. Immediately after the issuance of the command, numerous claims were posited against it including the claim by the US's citizenship freedoms union that reasoned that the command or its subsequent interventions contradict the constitution, federal regulations or the treaty obligations of the US. Federal courts issued emergency verdicts indicating the cessation of apprehension, expelling or blocking the way of the lawful passengers. A federal court in Brooklyn temporarily stopped the enforcement of part of the command in 28th of January but the court neither allowed the individuals included by the command to enter the country nor issued a verdict about the command's match with the constitution (Farias, 2017 and Digangi, 2017).

Hundreds of Muslims said prayers in John F. Kennedy Airport in New York for declaring their association with the refugees and emigrants who has sustained losses following the issuance of this executive command by Donald Trump, the US president. This ceremony was held by the invitation of the Islamic institutes in the US and with the goal of showing their unity with the Muslims and the society of refugees in reaction to Trump's executive command for inhibiting the travelling of the citizens of Syria, Sudan, Somalia, Libya, Yemen, Iran and Iraq. Additionally, the people of Europe started gatherings in Hague in the Netherlands, Doblin in Ireland, Munich in Germany and Rome in Italy in front of the US embassies and consulates in these cities to show their objections to Trump's decision for prohibiting the entry of the citizens from seven countries with Muslim majority into the US. Thousands of Australian protesters, as well, condemned the immigration policies of Donald Trump, the US president, for prohibiting the entry of citizens from the seven Muslim countries into the US soil and putting constraints on the

refugees. On the other hand, the people of Philippine and Indonesia gathered around in front of the US embassies in their countries and condemned Trump's immigration policies. In this regard, protestive demonstrations were held in front of US embassy in Manila and the protesters burnt Trump's posters.

- **Legal Challenges and Reaction by the US's Judicial System**

Many of the legal challenges against Trump's executive command appeared immediately after its issuance: since 28th of January to 31st of January, nearly 50 lawsuits were filed to the federal courts. Some of the courts personally issued TROs that prevented the enforcement of a substantial part of Trump's executive order (Jump up, 2017). Trump's government, as well, requested appeal (Adam Liptak, 2017). Several federal judges issued commands that cancelled parts of the command and prevented the deporting of the immigrants who had been included by the command's rulings (Michael Sheer, 2017).

A judge from Boston State issued a verdict against Trump's immigration command and in favor of two associate professors, from Massachusetts University in Dartmouth, both of whom were Muslim Iranian citizens and had been detained following the declaration of the command in Logan International Airport.

A federal judge in Brooklyn agreed with the individuals' gathering in the airports of the entire US and other spots around the globe that had caused chaotic scenes worldwide and declared cessation of part of the president's interventions and announced the permissibility of the individuals' entry into the US¹.

Ann M. Danley, an American federal judge in New York investigated the plea by Hamid Khalid Dervish and Haidar Samir (on behalf of their own selves and the others with identical situation) that had been filed against Donald Trump, US president, ministry of homeland security, customs and border protection organization and John Kelley, the minister of homeland security and temporarily stopped part of Trump's immigration command at 9PM on 28th of January due to its irreparable damage and ruled that the refugees, immigrants and visa holders cannot be sent back to their countries.

Following a legal claim by civil rights league of Arab Americans residing the state and based on the idea that Trump's executive order is in conflict with the US's constitution, Judge Victoria Roberts, the federal judge of Detroit, capital of Michigan State, announced that "Trump's immigration command according to which the citizens of seven Muslim countries' entry into the US should be prevented cannot include the green card holders hence she demanded the state's officials to avoid enforcing the command. Bidon, the associate professor of Law Faculty in Detroit University states that "Judge Robert's verdict conveys this message that the attack to the constitution and the immigration law is intolerable and this message adds to the weight of Judge Roberts's declaration.

Changes in Trump's Immigration Policies

As it was mentioned, the first immigration plan of Trump was signed one month after his entry into Whitehouse on 28th of January, 2017. This command encountered many oppositions and caused extensive protests. Finally, he annulled the command on 16th of March, 2017 and signed the revised version. The federal appeal court of Virginia emphasized on the religious discriminations existent in Trump's command for immigration plan on 25th of March, 2017, about ten days after its being signed and preferred not to agree to its enforcement and the plan was also stopped. The annulment of Trump's command for a second time caused the US government to refer the case on 1st of June, 2017, for investigation to the highest judicial authority, i.e. the very supreme court of the US. Following the complaint by the lawyers of Donald Trump's government, US's supreme court made a decision on 26th of June, 2017, for investigating the request of Donald Trump's lawyers in line with the reevaluation of Trump's immigration plan. During the late September, 2017, Donald Trump signed the third version of his immigration plan and it was in this way that the American borders were shut forever to the citizens of seven countries, namely Libya, Yemen, Somalia, Syria, Iran, North Korea and Chad. Following this command, the entry of Venezuela's governmental authorities into the US was also prohibited. On 17th of October, 2017, a federal judge in Hawaii suspended the command of Trump's third immigration plan before its commencement. The reason for the cancelling of this command was this subject that this command, as he thought, harmed the US

¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/28/us/refugees-detained>

interests. After a while, the appeal court of San Francisco confirmed the enforcement of Trump's immigration plan on 13th of November, 2017, but with the exertion of certain limitations and reformatioins thereon. Based on the aforesaid reforms, some family members like grandfathers and grandmothers, grandchildren, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law and the blood relatives like uncles, aunts and their children, nieces and nephews are excluded from the command's rulings (Kanno-Youngs, Zolan, 2020). On 4th of December, 2017, the US's supreme court confirmed the complete enforcement of Trump's third command on the immigration plan till the declaration of a final verdict by the appeal court. The latest of Trump's immigration plans was announced on 16th of May, 2019 and, considering the available information, part of the law on Trump's newest immigration plan has been enforced since 21st of November, 2019.

The prohibitions of Trump's immigration plan that had been endorsed by him before were indicative of the forbiddance of the entry of citizens from seven Muslim countries, namely Iran, Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Libya and Iraq, into the US soil. After operationalization, this command instigated vast tensions and objections in the airports of the US and cities of this country. This issue made the federal court of Washington and, following its lead, the ninth division of US's appeal court stop the enforcement of this plan. As ordered in the first version of Trump's immigration plan that had been stopped previously, the green card holders of these seven countries could not enter the US soil. However, after the vast protests and cessation of the command's enforcement, he started making his own immigration reforms and signed the modified version of the command. Unlike in the first command, the new executive command of Trump's immigration plan held that the individuals having US's green card and the individuals for whom US visa has been issued are excluded from the traveling constraints and Iraq's name was removed from amongst the seven countries. These prohibitions do not include the migrants of the six countries' citizens who have been present inside the US during the operationalization of the command and it is enforceable only for the individuals who have been outside this country and they are not allowed to ever come back to the US soil.

Of course, based on the new changes in Trump's immigration policies, the US agents or border guards were given the authority to consider exceptions after exact and case-specific investigations for some of these six countries' immigrant citizens who have the following qualifications:

The individuals to whom green cards and permits for entry into the US have been granted for a period of long-term activities and prevention of their entry into the US would harm the activity and occupation for the performance of which they had been admitted. Each of the individuals who, besides the citizenship of one of these six countries, also have citizenship of another country and have been on a trip with the visa of the country not listed amongst the forbidden countries on the operationalization day of the US president's command.

The individuals who need to enter the US for special and substantial jobs and/or professional and specialized commitment and the prevention of their entry into the US might cause damages to their obligations.

The set of the individuals who intend to enter the US for meeting one of their family members such as child, wife or parents; and, of course, they should be US citizens or have permanent and legal residence in this country and/or have non-immigration visa and prevention of their entry may cause difficulties to them.

The individual applying for entry into the US from one of these six countries should be an infant or a young child and/or be a person in need of medical cares. The emigrants having the citizenship of one of the foresaid six countries but employed by the US should be able to prove that they have provided valuable services to the US. These changes that were brought about within the format of the second version of Trump's immigration plan were also stopped after a while due to the reason that the forbidden countries were all Muslim and this was envisioned as exertion of constraints on the followers of a given religion which is in conflict with the US's constitution; some of the courts accordingly ruled the annulment of this command and Trump's second command was in this way stopped.

In the third version of Trump's immigration plan, the entry of citizens from seven countries, namely Iran, Somalia, North Korea, Syria, Yemen, Chad and Libya, into the US had been prohibited. Furthermore, based on this command, besides the citizens of the seven aforementioned countries, Venezuela's governmental officials did not have the permission to enter the US soil. It did not take a long time before

the last command of Trump's immigration plan was stopped by the ordinance of a court. If we want to deal with the prohibitions and exceptions of Trump's immigration plan specifically for Iranians, it has to be stated that Trump's immigration plan does not include the individuals having scholarship and academic visa. However, strict investigations are also performed for these individuals and it is not easy for them to enter and exit the US borders.

In Trump's immigration plan, individuals who have the citizenship of a country other than the aforesaid six countries in addition to Iran's citizenship, as well, have not been prohibited from entry into the US. With these definitions, the Iranians having US citizenship are not included by this law.

In Trump's immigration plan, Iranians having US green card, as well, are not included by this command and they are allowed to enter into this country and reside therein.

Trump's immigration plan and his executive law also do not include refugees and individuals at risk of suing or torture. Furthermore, individuals whose visas have been issued before the enforcement of Trump's command for the immigration plan and the set of the applicants having credible visas which have happened to be cancelled in the course of Trump's prior command are not included by the prohibitions of entry into the US and can travel to the US.

Indicators of Trump's New Immigration Plan and Policies

In the continuation of his immigration policies, Trump points to an immigration plan that contains his instructions and indicators for the admission of the new immigrants. Trump's immigration plan that was prepared under the supervision of George Kushner, Trump's son-in-law, and Stephan Miller, his consultant, is the plan proposed by Donald Trump, US president, for reducing the migrations into this country. In explaining these policies, Donald Trump stated that "we want to exert a new migration system to protect the American values. This policy is the most complete and most comprehensive immigration package offered so far². The US president underlined that this policy package would ensure us that the criminal groups are not allowed to enter. According to Trump, emphasis has been made in immigration plan on the Americans' employment. The US president stated in criticizing the democrats' migration policies that "they propose open borders, low wage and, actually, chaos, while we give priority in an immigration plan to jobs, wages and security of the American workers. Unfortunately, some misuse our regulations. The greatest change we can bring about is increasing the ratio of the skillful migrants from 12% to 57% and we are willing to get it even higher". The US president pointed about the proposed plan to lottery visa which is granted randomly and stated that "the random selection is against the Americans' values and many of the potentially qualified emigrants worldwide are excluded hence measures should be taken in line with contribution to them. The plan seeks terminating the lottery system based on which 55 thousand individuals enter the US from various countries. In this plan, no reference has been made to work visas.

Trump's immigration plan should be accepted for enactment by the republican party and it also needs the agreement between the republicans and the democrats. The migration policies have caused discrepancies and tensions between these two factions for about three decades.

The followings are indicators of Trump's immigration plan:

- **Meritocracy:**

In Trump's immigration plan, stress is put more than anything else on meritocracy and skill-orientation. In this plan, the individuals capable of aiding the US economy deserve permanent residence and acquiring American citizenship. Trump's immigration plan seeks putting an end to the massive migration of the individuals without skill and competency based on scales like kinship, humanitarian needs, lottery and random selection. In this plan, the reinforcement of the border security and revision of the green card granting system has been focused. This is a plan based on which individuals having high skills and high education degrees as well as individuals having vocational propositions are placed atop of the priority list and this system will be replaced for the scale based on which the individuals with relatives in the US could receive visa for entry into the US.

² <https://www.ima.ir/news/83317130/>

Trump's immigration plan is at odd with the green card reception program which is based on lottery and it seeks removal of this system. 55 thousand individuals were allowed to enter the US annually through this system. Considering the existent information, no change will be made in the number of the green cards and the scale of their granting will become different. Trump's immigration plan realizes the reception of the permanent residence card or green card as being pendent on the enjoyment of certain scales. Indicators like extraordinary talents, professional and specialized jobs and exceptional university students fall in the focal point of this plan. Some Whitehouse authorities remind this visa under the title of "US reconstruction visa".

- **Reformation of the Refuge Regulations and Fight Against Illegal Migration:**

In another part of Trump's immigration plan that is related to the strengthening of the US borders, reference has been made to the construction of the border walls in the sensitive spots. Furthermore, Trump's immigration plan seeks reforming the US's refuge system with the goal of reducing the number of refuge applicants and returning the individuals lacking refuge conditions to their countries in a shorter period of time.

One of the goals of Trump's immigration plan is fighting with illegal migration. This goal is one of the biggest election programs and slogans of Trump. His controversies with the American congress about constructing border wall along with Mexico have been within the framework of this same unfulfilled election promise. According to the US president, the enforcement of Trump's immigration plan would make the world envy US's immigration programs. He has also stated that the current immigration laws prevent the migration of the individuals he calls "brilliant emigrants"³.

Admission is exercised for supporting the refugees inside and outside the US as well as the other vulnerable classes, including the various ranks of legal admission of the refugees and those who cannot live in their countries due to various reasons like threats and emergency condition. Of course, in his mind, such emigrants are considered as dangers to the US as stated in Trump's immigration plan and they intend to notably reduce the number of such emigrants.

- **Change in the Scale of Kinship-Based Emigrants Admission:**

In Trump's immigration plan, family is of a lower importance and many Iranian families and emigrants of other countries are currently away from their relatives and dears and are living in fear and dread in the US. In the previous commands of Trump's immigration plan, he has directly stated that he is in opposition to the migration of the individuals from Muslim countries and he clearly demonstrated his opposition by prohibiting the migration from eight Muslim countries. Trump's immigration plan signifies the considerable changes in the kinship-based scale of emigrants' admission and it seeks reducing the admission of the emigrants and granting permit and green card to the individuals based on kinship relationship. In the US, 1.1 million individuals receive American green cards every year and, out of this number of granted green cards, about two third have been based on kinship scale. According to immigration statistics of the US, about 66% of the green cards have been so far granted to the individuals having familial relationships but this number will be decreased to 33% in Trump's proposed plan.

In Trump's immigration plan, a complex system has been founded for the kinship-based emigrants for preserving the balance with the total number of the emigrants. In this plan, the spouse and the single children below 21 years of age as well as the parents of the applicants below 21 years of age can enjoy the facilities of migration and joining their family members but such facilities are not existing for the other relatives. However, the contingent emigrants related to the first-degree kin, as well, should be qualified for standard conditions and criteria. For example, the applicants should have the special age-related and financial conditions. After the enforcement of the previous versions of Trump's immigration plan in February, 2019, US government is still processing some programs of granting visa based on kinship scale. According to the information offered by the US's ministry of foreign affairs, about 3.8 million applicants (including the spouses and the young children) have been in the waiting list since 1st of November as the first time at which they have been enrolled. Most of the applicants of migration to the US have intended to migrate to this country through kinship relations and under the financial support of their families.

³ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-49669811>

- **Axial Skill:**

Trump's immigration plan emphasizes more than anything else on skill. This plan seeks preventing the immethodical migration of the individuals lacking skill and competency into this country. One of the goals of Trump's immigration plan is providing the opportunity of immigration and living as American citizen as well as using the US government's facilities through competency-based system (Cory, 2018).

Trump's immigration plan seeks absorbing superior talents and educated workforce with high skills. The statistics signify that the admission of about 12% of the emigrants into this country has previously been based on skill-related issues whereas Trump's immigration plan seeks changing the immigration regulations and increasing this rate to 57%. Based on Trump's immigration plan, the individuals with high skills, high education levels and/or individuals with job suggestions are placed atop of the priority list of the legal emigrants. In Trump's immigration plan, certain scales have been considered for the emigrants of this country such as age, education, skillfulness in English, job suggestion, investment and so on. Each of these scales have been given a score and the individuals with the highest scores are eventually capable of receiving green card and being placed amongst this country's legal migrants.

Precisely investigating the foreign workforce and exercising strictness in admitting them, Trump's immigration plan seeks giving priority to the American workforce. In fact, one of the goals of Trump's immigration plan is reducing the rate of migration to this country parallel to the preservation of the job opportunities for the local citizens.

In Trump's immigration plan, priority goes to the individuals possessing H1B visa which is a non-immigrational visa specific to the specialized individuals whose expertise is needed by certain occupations in the US. This visa permits the US employers employ the foreign emigrants having high education degrees and work histories related to specialized grounds like IT, financial affairs, accounting, architecture, engineering and medicine. Amazon, Microsoft, Intel and Google account for the largest employment rate the individuals with this type of Visa.

- **Mastery in English:**

As it was mentioned, in Trump's immigration plan mastery in speaking English is one of the important and very effective scales for receiving green card and admission. In this plan, the emigrants enjoying higher skills in English are superior to the others. In general, English and its mastery have always been very important and effective subjects for migration to any country; however, mastery in English is amongst the determinants and essential indicators of permanent residence issuance in Trump's immigration plan and, according to Trump, "language competencies are strong indices for long-term economic success not only for newly coming emigrants but also for their children". In Trump's immigration plan, English language's mastery is scored based on the applicants' fluidity in speaking it and it is determined based on standard tests with the percentage score obtained in these tests having an effect on the individual's score for receiving US green card. Based on the obtained information, the English mastery scoring method is in the following way as stated in Trump's immigration plan: the individuals acquiring scores equal to 100 are given 12 points; those acquiring scores from 80 to 90 are given 10 points; individuals acquiring scores from 60 to 80 are given 8 points and individuals with scores below 60 are given no point (Dinan, Stephen and Miller, 2019).

- **Emphasis on the American Values:**

Trump's immigration plan does not include previously issued green cards. This pan seeks granting green card and residence to the individuals who can pass the tests and realize American culture and values and speak English. Since the beginning of his presidency, Trump has announced his opposition to the granting of green card through lottery and, in his immigration plan, termination of the law on granting green card through lottery has been mentioned as one of the goals. One of the reasons for the opposition of Trump's immigration plan to the granting of green card through lottery is that random selection causes the granting of permission for residence and life in the US without considering the racial diversity and without any strictness to the individuals lacking the required scales. However, Trump did not succeed in removing the granting of green card based on lottery in 2020 and the 2020 lottery registration was commenced at the turn of 2019 in adherence to the previous law on US's nationality and immigration. It is quite likely that he

succeeds in stopping lottery program during the next year through exerting influence in the senate and US congress and enforcing his immigration plan (Kanno-Youngs, Zolan, 2020).

Trump's immigration plans put forth priorities for acquiring score and competing for acquiring green card and US citizenship. The followings are the criteria taken into account in this regard: age, education, skillfulness in English, job suggestion, investment and other special competencies. In Trump's immigration plan, scoring is carried out according to the age of the migration applicant and based on the US's work market requirements. The individuals between 18 and 21 years of age are given 6 points; those between 22 and 25 years are given 8 points; those between 26 and 30 years of age are given 10 points and the scores take a descending trend for the rest of the ages. The individuals below 18 and above 50 are not given any points. Scoring related to the individuals' education level is based on the highest academic degree in Trump's immigration plan. Such scores and points are determined also based on the reception of the academic degree inside or outside the US. The individuals having education degrees from the US higher education institutes are given higher scores and points. Considering the priorities and advantages, it is clear that the kinship relationship and lottery-based selection have not been given any point in Trump's immigration plan and this confirms this plan's opposition to such cases. Based on Trump's immigration plan, the ideal emigrant has the following properties: s/he is young; s/he can speak English; s/he realizes the history of the US and s/he has an expertise of a type (Hauslohner, Abigail, 2019).

US president emphasizes on the idea that these priorities should not be replaced for the familial relationships or the lottery-based issuance of green card because these methods pave the way for the individuals to come into the US without any selection and assessment and use the US's facilities and services and make no contribution and advantage in favor of this country. Trump has repeatedly declared that he is seeking in his immigration plan for individuals who are useful for the US and can elevate this country.

- **Annulment of a Plan Named DACA:**

Trump's immigration plan includes the proposition for cancelling a program named DACA as an abbreviation for deferred action for childhood that had been enacted in 2012 by Barack Obama, the former US president.

Based on the contents existent in DACA, the children of the families who had illegally migrated to the US could be saved from working in black market and hiding and fear and anxiety. With this law, they could apply for driver's license, enroll in the universities and start schooling and, more importantly, find a job and be employed. DACA program also did not allow these individuals to apply for US citizenship and only the individuals who had migrated to the US along with their families before 16 years of age were allowed to present such applications. Considering the above explanations, these individuals should be not more than 30 years of age at the time of this law's enforcement⁴.

Trump's immigration plan sought annulling this program. Successful and wealthy companies like Facebook, Google and others wrote letters to Trump and declared their opposition to the cancelling of DACA. They stated the followings inter alia their opposition proofs: "all the power and wealth of the American multinational firms originates from the presence of the emigrants and the US needs to take advantage of the workforce consisted of the emigrants if it wants to keep on successfully competing in the global markets".

Trump's immigration plan insists on the rescinding of DACA program as requested by the president of this country. He frequently stated in his lectures that since the fathers and mothers and, generally, the parents of these children have illegally stepped into the US soil, their children are illegally in the US and cannot perform legal activities and enjoy the legal facilities of this country.

The statistics bring testimony to the idea that DACA program has supported about 886 emigrants until the end of 2017. Cessation of this program based on Trump's immigration plan would adversely influence the life of a large number of the US emigrants. They have already been employed and formed families in this country.

⁴ <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca>

Conclusion

Operationalization of Trump's immigration plan causes the collective expelling of the workers who have illegally migrated to the US and are working therein. Trump's immigration plan may also negatively influence the birth rates. According to the statistics, the migrating women's pregnancy rates are higher than the American women's. The high rate of the emigrants' birth rates contributes to the support of the laboring population during retirement. If the illegal emigrants residing the US are transformed into legal migrants in the screening system of Trump's immigration plan following their successful pass through the tests and other stages, the society's costs will be increased. One of the most primary advantages of Trump's immigration plan for the US is the augmentation of security in this country. Amongst the other advantages of Trump's immigration plan is that it may be able to reduce the Americans' unemployment rate and the expelling of the illegal emigrants working in the US may pave the way for the employment of the jobless Americans. One of the other advantages of Trump's immigration plan that can simultaneously be one of its disadvantages is that it results in the reduction of this country's racial diversity which can per se cause the preservation of the American culture and values. Trump's immigration plan seeks lowering the Americans' unemployment rate. Illegal emigrants cause the greatest harms to the US-born native individuals who are in direct competition with the emigrants for finding a job. That is because they are young; they do not have academic education and are amongst the minorities and their employment rates are higher than those of the educated white emigrants who are older. The existence of such scales as education level and admission of the emigrants based on competency and skills in Trump's immigration plan causes this educated and skillful workforce contribute to the US's production and its economic enhancement more than the extent to which they use its services and this is amongst the goals pursued in Trump's immigration plan.

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