

Bier, D. (2017, January 27). Trump's Immigration Ban Is Illegal. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/27/opinion/trumps-immigration-ban-is-illegal.html?_r=0

David J. Bier is an immigration policy analyst at the Cato Institute's Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity. This is what makes him credible when writing about President Trump's immigration ban. In his article, *Trump's Immigration Ban Is Illegal*, he talks about how President Trump used the 1952 law in order to discriminate a nationality "he finds are detrimental to the interest of the United States." The 1952 law "allows the president the ability to 'suspend the entry' of 'any class of aliens.'" However, Bier points out that the president ignored the fact that "[Congress restricted] this power in 1965, stating plainly that no person could be 'discriminated against in the issuance of an immigrant visa because of the person's race, sex, nationality, place of birth or place of residence.'" It also stated that "[when] Congress passed the 1965 law, it wished to protect not just immigrants, but also American citizens, who should have the right to sponsor their family members or to marry a foreign-born spouse without being subject to pointless discrimination." However, President Trump seems to not care about it. The article portrays how Trump's action of banning Muslims from seven different countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Libya) demonstrates a total act of discrimination. Bier argues that Trump's immigration ban of Muslims is illegal because the 1965 law does not ban discrimination based on religion which was President Trump's original proposal. In the end of the article, Bier states "[some] discretion? Sure. Discretion to rewrite the law? Not in America's constitutional system." This resonated me as one of his audience because Trump's action portrays discrimination yet he argued that immigration from the seven countries stated above is one way to prevent terrorism. Bier's main point in his article is that America's constitutional system can never be changed based on such act of discrimination.

Casselman, B. (2016, Oct. 31st). Immigrants Are Keeping America Young – And The Economy Growing. *Fifty Thirty-Eight: In Real Terms*. Retrieved from <https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/immigrants-are-keeping-america-young-and-the-economy-growing/>

This article, “Immigrants Are Keeping America Young – And The Economy Growing,” focuses on the present presidential election in which no matter what happens, it doesn’t change the fact that undocumented immigrants help benefit with the economy. Bem Casselman, the author talks about the comparison of the U.S. Population when it comes to economic factors. We can learn about the different reasons to why the economy is growing because of these immigrants and how they are improving the economic challenges better than the native-born Americans.

Cebula, R. J. (2016). Give me sanctuary! the impact of personal freedom afforded by sanctuary cities on the 2010 undocumented immigrant settlement pattern within the U.S., 2SLS estimates. *Journal of Economics and Finance*, 40(4), 792-802.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1007/s12197-015-9333-7>

According to this scholarly article, a sanctuary city are cities that offer personal freedoms to undocumented immigrants. These include not being questioned by police officers, immigration officers and any other public official. In this scholarly article, it presents research regarding on how can Sanctuary cities impact the settlement factors of undocumented immigrants. Also included in this

research is the economic and environmental effects that could affect the undocumented immigrants living in sanctuary cities.

Davidson, A. (2006, Mar. 30th). Illegal Immigrants and the U.S. Economy. *National Public Radio*. Retrieved from <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5312900>.

This is a Q&A based article called, “Illegal Immigrants and the U.S. Economy,” where Adam Davidson is asked questions about certain topics about illegal immigrants and if they are beneficial towards the U.S. economy. Some of the questions are generalized with specifics such as industries and wages with undocumented immigrant workers. We can look into the overall impact of the economy when undocumented workers are taking over the U.S. jobs.

Dinan, S. (2016, June 14). Illegal Immigrants Who Overstay Visas Hardly Ever Caught, Feds Admit. *The Washington Times*.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/jun/14/illegal-immigrants-who-overstay-visas-almost-never/>

This newspaper by *The Washington Times*, discusses about how many people who come into the United States with visas, overstay and rarely caught. The newspaper further talks about how even though there is a system to check and track visas when individuals come into the United States, there is no way of tracking people with visas on their way out of the country.

Estrada M. C. (2016, June 22). How Immigrants Positively Affect the Business Community and the U.S. Economy. Retrieved from

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2016/06/22/140124/how-immigrants-positively-affect-the-business-community-and-the-u-s-economy/>

This article provides us with information about how immigrants benefit the country. It gives us statistical data to show how immigrants can help contribute taxes which can contribute and greatly increase the economy by increasing state and local tax revenue by \$805 million each year.

Freeland, G. (2010). Negotiating place, space and borders: The new sanctuary movement. *Latino Studies*, 8(4), 485-508. doi:<http://dx.doi.org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/10.1057/lst.2010.53>

The New Sanctuary Movement (NSM), a movement led by religious activists, is seeking immigration reform and sanctuaries for millions of undocumented immigrants. This scholarly article examines the activities of the NSM and how its supporters seek to public officials about immigration reform and establishing more sanctuary places for undocumented immigrants in fear of deportation. The NSM is also involved in lobbying to lawmakers in order to make public policies regarding immigration and also establishing immigrants' ability to be more represented. To conclude that the NSM has been effective in reaching out to

public officials, the NSM in Ventura County, California; Los Angeles County, California; and San Francisco, California were used as case studies.

French, D. (2017, January 28). Trump's Executive Order on Refugees — Separating Fact from Hysteria. *National Review*. Retrieve from <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/444370/donald-trump-refugee-executive-order-no-muslim-ban-separating-fact-hysteria>

This is a report from *CNN*. According to the Ariane de Vogue and Tal Kopan, President Donald Trump is closed into finishing his immigration ban. “The President is contemplating releasing a tighter, more streamlined version of the first executive order,’ Homeland Security Secretary John Kelly said at the Munich Security Conference over the weekend.” This new order is also expected to address concerns of the 9th Circuit federal appeals court “which blocked the original order, that travelers' due process rights were not being respected by giving detailed notice of restrictions for those with current or pending visas.”

Jefferies, J. (2014). Fear of Deportation in High School: Implications for Breaking the Circle of Silence Surrounding Migration Status. *Journal Of Latinos & Education*, 13(4), 278-295.

Long-term ethnographic data on the daily lives of undocumented students, their teachers, and administrators reveal the effects of fear of deportation on the routine of a high school. This study finds many factors contributing to the creation of a Circle of Silence around these students' rights and access to schooling that threatens the educational opportunities of a significant population of immigrant

students.

Kantamneni, N., Shada, N., Conley, M.R., Hellwege, M.A., Tate, J.M., & Wang, S. C. (2016). Academic and Career Development of Undocumented College Students: The American Dream?. *Career Development Quarterly*, 64(4), 318-332.

Little is known about the academic and career decision-making process for college students with undocumented status. This study used a multiple case study approach to explore how academic and work-related decisions were made for 2 college students with undocumented citizenship status.

Krogstad, Jens Manuel, Jeffrey S. Passel, and D’Vera Cohn. "5 Facts about Illegal Immigration in the U.S." *Pew Research Center*. N.p., 03 Nov. 2016. Web. 12 Feb. 2017.

<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/11/03/5-facts-about-illegal-immigration-in-the-u-s/>.

According to the Pew Research Center, the estimate number of undocumented immigrants living in the United States is approximately 11.1 million. Half of these undocumented immigrants living in the United States came from Mexico and the rest are from South American countries like El Salvador and Guatemala, Asian countries such as the Philippines, China and South Korea. There are also 8 million undocumented workers. Most of them are working for the agricultural industry like farming while the others are mostly construction.

Legal, Inc. US. "USLegal." *Undocumented Immigrant Law and Legal Definition* | USLegal, Inc. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Feb. 2017.

<https://definitions.uslegal.com/u/undocumented-immigrant/>.

According to UsLegal.com, an online legal dictionary, the definition of an undocumented immigrant is someone who is foreign-born who does not have the legal right to reside here in the United States. This includes people who came to the country without the proper inspection by a US immigration officer, people who crossed country borders without legal documentation or people who came here with legal visas but ended up overstaying them. An undocumented immigrant is also known as as illegal immigrants or unauthorized immigrants, however, the term undocumented is preferably used as it is more neutral.

Lindsay Lowell, B., and Johanna Avato.(2014) "The Wages of Skilled Temporary Migrants: Effects of Visa Pathways and Job Portability." *International Migration* 52.3 : 85-98. *Academic Search Complete*.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/doi/10.1111/imig.12133/full>

The article, “ The Wages of Skilled Temporary Migrants: Effects of Visa Pathways and Job Portability,” is an article which talks about the different types of visa and work authorization card that an immigrant individual can get, along with the types of wages they may get. The source does seem reliable, due to the facts that, it uses a lot of informations from other credible sources. The research of this article is objective because it shows now sign of bias and the fact that it

talks mainly about the different types of visa, an immigrant can earn in order to work. The facts used in this article is well documented and clearly used appropriate. The authors of this article is Lindsay Lowell, B., and Johanna Avato, they are qualified in this subject due to the fact that they do know what they are talking about. This source I would say is scholarly and popular due to the fact that in came from a credible database and the fact that it is a peer review journal.

Lipman, F. J. (2006). The Taxation of Undocumented Immigrants: Separate, Unequal, and Without Representation. *Harvard Latino Law Review*, 91-58.

This is a peer reviewed journal article about the taxation of the undocumented immigrants through different types of criteria in economic factors. Francine J. Lipman explains the contribution that these undocumented immigrants give to the U.S. economy and how it eventually resulted to positive benefits. Although there are some flaws because undocumented immigrants don't receive all government benefits. We can learn the other perspectives with immigrants and the economy such as the pros and cons with them living in the U.S.

Marcelli, E. (2005). Immigrants and the U.S. Labor Market. *NACLA Report On The Americas*, 38(5), 47.

This is a piece of a news article called, "Immigrants and the U.S. Labor Market," focuses on the U.S. labor and how the undocumented immigrants affected it. Enrico Marcelli writes about the how the immigrants take over the jobs and gain

from it as the years go by. We can use this article to help us receive some information about the past and how it has changed over the years within more and more immigrants come in to the U.S.

MENDOZA, S. (2016). Giving Undocumented Students Safe Harbor on Campus. *Education Digest*, 81(5), 13-16.

The Article reports on the efforts of Northern Illinois (NEIU) to protect undocumented and minority students inside the campus. The topics discussed include the challenges experienced by the said students in seeking financial aid and admissions from schools, the inclusive program implemented by the NEIU to help students, and the guidance furnished by the trained staff to the said students.

Merica, D. (2017, January 30). Trump signs executive order to keep out 'radical Islamic terrorists'. *CNN*. Retrieved from <http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/27/politics/trump-plans-to-sign-executive-action-on-refugees-extreme-vetting/>

According to the report made by Dan Merica from CNN, "President Donald Trump signed an executive order Friday that indefinitely suspends admissions for Syrian refugees and limits the flow of other refugees into the United States by instituting what the President has called 'extreme vetting' of immigrants." Trump set up a meeting with Vice-President Mike Pence, Security Adviser Mike Flynn and military officials to discuss accelerating the defeat of ISIS, confronting global threats like North Korea, military readiness and the National Guard according to one of the Defense official who spoke to CNN. Trump's side also added that their

main priority is the homeland.

Based on Trump's order, the Department of Homeland Security can prioritize a person from Muslim countries where war has affected him/her to apply for a refugee status only if he/she is part of "a minority religion in the individual's country of nationality." This claim shows how Trump did not back away from the idea that he is prioritizing Christians over Muslims. He argued that Muslims from these countries treated Christians horribly. "[T]hey were chopping off the heads of everybody but more so the Christians. And I thought it was very, very unfair," President Trump said.

At the end of the report, Merica stated how Democrats reacted before and after Trump proposed the documents stating the banning of Muslims from these countries. Senator Kamala Harris, a democrat from California, said "[m]ake no mistake -- this is a Muslim ban." The Democrats reminded the people of the United States that from the very beginning, America is a country of immigration. In their point of view, Trump's immigration ban is "one of the most backward and nasty executive orders that the president has issued."

Mukhopadhyay, S., & Oxborrow, D. (2012). The value of an employment-based green card

Demography, 49(1), 219-37.

In the article "The value of an employment-based green card," is a article about the importance of having an employment card, how immigrant worker could earn one, and what they need in order to be able to work in the U.S. After reading this article, I would have to say that it does seem like a reliable and current source because it does have credible citations from other credible source and it was just publish not to long ago (2011). The research of this article is objective because it

mainly talked about the importance of having an employment card, why immigrants workers need one, and what they need and have to do in order to earn one. The facts are well documented because it flow in a sequence having good reliable sources from credible sources to back up its main points. The authors of this article is Mukhopadhyay, S., & Oxborrow, they are qualified in this subject due to the fact that they know what they are talking about and the sources they used have good credibility. The source is scholarly due to the fact that it is a peer review journal and the fact that it comes from a great data base.

Nadadur, R. (2009). Illegal Immigration: A Positive Economic Contribution to the United States. *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, 35(6), 10357-1052. doi:10.1080/13691830902957775.

This is a peer reviewed journal article that ranges from different contemporary issues relating to illegal immigration in the U.S. Also focuses on the effects of the economy with the undocumented immigrants. Ramanujan Nadadur argues that undocumented immigrants have a huge impact on the economy in a positive way. This is really detailed with lots of information that can give us a sense to what the economy looks like with undocumented immigrants and how they are important for this factor. This includes specific terms that connects with the economic factor and shows how the undocumented immigrants are involved.

Nienhusser, H. K., Vega, B.E., & Saavedra Carquin, M. (2015). BRIDGING THE GAP:

Guiding the College Search of Undocumented Students. *Journal Of College Admission*, (229), 30-34.

The article discusses developments in the US higher education sector as of October 2015, particularly the issue of higher education access for undocumented immigrants in the country. It examines the role played by high school staff, particularly school and college counselors, in shaping the college choice process of undocumented students.

Passel S. J. (2016, February 3). Homeland Security Produces First Estimate of Foreign Visitors to U.S. Who Overstay Deadline to Leave. *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/02/03/homeland-security-produces-first-estimate-of-foreign-visitors-to-u-s-who-overstay-deadline-to-leave/>

This scholarly source by the *Pew Research Center*, gives us statistical data about how many people enter the U.S. with visas, how many leave with visas, and how many people stay in the U.S. after their visas are overdue. Homeland Security gives statistical estimates of how many people come into the United States and how many stay after their visas have been overdue, and which groups of people most commonly entering the United States with visas; Canada, Mexico, Germany, Brazil and Italy.

President Trump's revised travel ban will still target same seven Muslim countries as previous

order. (2017, February 19). In *Daily News*. Retrieved from <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/trump-revised-travel-ban-target-7-muslim-countries-article-1.2976960>

According to *Daily News*, President Donald Trump's immigration ban was revised after the Supreme Court refused to accept it. In his revised immigration ban, he still targeted the seven countries (Iran, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Libya). However, "green-card holders and dual citizens of the U.S. and any of those countries are exempt. The new draft also no longer directs authorities to single out — and reject — Syrian refugees when processing new visa applications."

Trump's original immigration ban created chaos from different airports all over the world because "travelers were detained when the order went into effect."

The report also included how Syrian refugees were no longer automatically rejected under the new order. However, the total numbers of Syrian refugees who are permitted to come in the US are almost half as what Obama had during his administration. Since the US had already more than 35,000 refugees this year, there will only be less than 15,000 spots left before hitting Trump's cap.

Schwarz, J. (2017, February 17). Trump Muslim Ban Executive Order Violated Executive Order About Executive Orders. *The Intercept*. Retrieved from <https://theintercept.com/2017/02/03/muslim-ban-executive-order-violated-executive-order-about-executive-orders/>

Jon Schwarz, a reporter from *The Intercept*, President Trump's Immigration Ban of Muslims from seven countries violated the executive orders about executive orders. President Trump violated the Executive Order 11030. "Section 2 begins, 'A proposed Executive order or proclamation shall first be submitted ... to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget,' which is part of the White House." Basically, the OMB must approve the executive order, then the justice

department will take care of it, and the president himself. What President Trump was that he went directly to the OLC which shows disrespect to OMB. Many evidences can be used against him for skipping OMB.

Simons J. (2001, November 26). Immigration. *Fortune*, 144(11), 92-98. Retrieved from

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/ehost/detail/detail?sid=5508c2b8-579e-4418-b28a-c41330270811%40sessionmgr103&vid=0&hid=113&bdata=#AN=5532376&db=bth>

This is a short excerpt about the hardships of immigrants and the politics Dr. Juan Hernandez participates in to help make better immigration compromises between the U.S. and Mexico. This article will be good as a source to bring more awareness about the indecisiveness of America's economy which depends on immigration but claims to reject immigrants.

System Administrator. (2016, January 1). Migration Push/Pull Factors. Retrieved February 22,

2017 from the APHG Wiki:

http://lewishistoricalsociety.com/wiki2011/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=28

This article talks about the push and pull factors for migration. Three factors of migration described are: economic, cultural, and environmental. The site states that most immigrants migrate due to economic factors, in which they are searching for new job opportunities.

Tan, Avianne.(2017) “Without Immigrants, the US Economy Would Be a 'Disaster,' Experts Say.” *ABC News*, ABC News Network, abcnews.go.com/US/immigrants-us-economy-disaster-experts/story?id=45533028.

This article talks about the impact that immigrant makes on economy if there was was a day without immigrants. It also talks about the negatives effects that it would cause on the economy and the number of business that would be loss. It does not show any bias, instead just talks about what the effect would be if there was no immigrants in the economy.

Terriquez, V. (2015). Dreams Delayed: Barriers to Degree Completion Among Undocumented Community College Students. *Journal Of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, 41(8), 1302-1323

Community colleges in the United States remain relatively accessible to students from the immigrant families. However, undocumented immigrant students encounter difficulties in staying continuously enrolled in community colleges because they contend with multiple disadvantages.

The Immigrant Visa Process. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2017, from

<https://travel.state.gov/content/visas/en/immigrate/immigrant-process.html>

This website is about the visa process and informs the reader the proper steps to

receive the visa in order to enter the United States. It also provides different eligibility criteria for people who want to enter, which include: immigration based on family, employment-based immigration, and the limitations of visas per year.

Vargas, Jose Antonio. (2011). "My Life as an Undocumented Immigrant." *The New York Times*.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/26/magazine/my-life-as-an-undocumented-immigrant.html>

In the article “ My life as an Undocumented Immigrant,” is a article about the live of an undocumented immigrant who strives and struggle in life to earn a legal green card in order to work and to obtain a legal social security card. He talks about his struggle as an immigrant living in the U.S trying to find ways of how to become a legal citizen. This source does seem like a reliable and credible source because it is coming from a person personal experience as an immigrant and it is coming from a popular credible newspaper source. The author is Jose Antonio Vargas, he is qualified in this subject to speak because it is he who experienced the life as an immigrant. This source is popular and scholar because it is a personal story coming from undocumented immigrant himself and the fact that he is a public speaker himself who travels around, talking about his story as an undocumented immigrant.

Wharton, Penn.(2016) “The Effects of Immigration on the United States' Economy.” *Penn*

Wharton Budget Model, Penn Wharton the University of Pennsylvania,

www.budgetmodel.wharton.upenn.edu/issues/2016/1/27/the-effects-of-immigration-on-the-united-states-economy

The article reports on the statistic of immigrants in the U.S and the effect they have on the economy. It also shows data and numbers of of education and the different types impact immigrants have on the economy, along with the level of competition they have with others. This source is credible, due to the fact that it has multiple informations from multiple credible data base.

Wilson, E. (2015). Sanctuary on campus. *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*, 31(26), 8-9.

Retrieved from

<http://proxy.lib.csus.edu/login?url=http://search.proquest.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/docview/1649238594?accountid=10358>

In this short scholarly journal, the author discusses about how the new AB540 and Undocumented Student Center in the University of California system helps Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) and AB540 students pay for resident tuition at UC schools. According to the text because undocumented students are often threatened to be exposed and deported, this program can help them seek sanctuary.

Wong, T. K. (2016, Jan. 26th). The Effects of Sanctuary Policies on Crime and the Economy.

Center for American Progress. Retrieved from

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2017/01/26/297366/the-effects-of-sanctuary-policies-on-crime-and-the-economy/>

This article is called, “Effects of Sanctuary Policies on Crime and the Economy,” in which Tom K. Wong summarized about the way sanctuary cities of undocumented immigrants has benefited the economy. It focuses on the median households’ income that is significantly high in sanctuary cities with undocumented immigrants. This includes statistics on the average amount of income entirely and also shows other results on data analysis between the sanctuary and non sanctuary cities. This can help us with our project because we can take note on how the U.S. economy is stronger in sanctuary cities with undocumented immigrants.