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Title

Crime and Violence in the United States:

Mexican Affiliation into Crime

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Abstract

Immigration to U.S. is not today's phenomenon; the country has been built on the shoulders of immigrants, but the president is. From the depart of his campaign, Donald Tramp, the new president of the United States of America, has issued new and rather debatable policies regarding immigration. He emphasizes the importance of keeping America for Americans conducting a plan to make it 'great again'. Among the decisions Trump made is fighting illegal immigration, and even overloaded legal immigration of non useful people to his country via different means, especially those people involved in crime and violence. In the case of Mexico, the decision is to build a wall. Hence, the present study aims to investigate to what extent Mexican immigrants are involved in crime and violence. Does Trump's decision to build a wall between his country and Mexico stump from his concerns about the welfare and security of his people, especially that the collected data in this study proved the Mexicans' high rate of committing crimes; or are they just acts of another 'Nativist' president who targets non-white immigrants for the purpose of giving a re-birth to white supremacy. The collected data confirms the first hypothesis and denies the second. Despite his racist commentaries about immigrants coming from underdeveloped and developing countries, Trump is just a president who wants to keep his country secure and wealthy, and reducing illegal immigration and trafficking are the best decisions he can issue.

Key words: Crime- Illegal immigration- Trafficking- Violence

Dedication

I dedicate this humble work to my beloved parents and family.

Acknowledgement

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

- ➢ NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement

- ➢ IRCA: Immigration Reform and Control Act

- ➢ TN: Non-Immigrant Classification

- ➢ UCR: Uniform Crime Reporting

- ➢ UCLA: University of California, Los Angeles

- ➢ NIJ: National Institute of Justice

- ➢ MS-13: La Mara Salvatrucha

- ➢ FY: Financial Year

- ➢ STEM: Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

- ➢ Mexican CEOs: Chief Excusive officer

- ➢ ILO: International Labour Organization

- ➢ NDWA: National Domestic Workers Alliance

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General introduction

The United States of America is looking at the issue of immigration as a threat to its citizen safety; economically, politically and socially. The diversity of the ethnic groups present in her lands is seen as the main factor in procreating social scourges such as crime and violence.

As an evidence of the previous sayings, the president Donald Trump, while announcing his presidential candidacy, shocked people worldwide by making a statement about Mexican immigrants, a topic that has become a staple for Trump's speech. He argues "When Mexico sends its people; they are not sending the best. They are sending people that have lots of problems and they are bringing those problems. They are bringing drugs, they are bringing crime. They are rapists and some, I assume, are good people, but I speak to border guards and they are telling us what we are getting."

Such a statement of the US president led us to wonder and investigate about the truth behind strong statements aiming the Mexican ethnic group present in the US ground. Hence, the thesis research questions are as follows:

-Why does the president Donald Trump want to build a wall between the US-Mexico borders?

-Does the US president's policy have something to do with preserving the white supremacy over other races?

The main hypotheses the researcher suggests are as follows:

-The core in building a wall is to end the Mexican illegal immigration and to reduce the issue of trafficking.

-Trump is preserving the American sense of Nativism giving a re-birth to White Supremacy.

This study consists of three chapters. The first chapter discusses the issue of Mexican immigration toward the United States soils, by introducing the Mexican people from different angles; the country and its geographical location, culture, governmental and economic system

Further, the chapter shows the factors that led Mexicans to leave their home land by following legal and illegal immigration ways to immigrate, settle and being one of the largest ethnic groups in the US grounds.

The second chapter deals with the issue of crime and violence which becomes a dangerous threat to US society. It explains in detail the phenomenon, defining it and giving its types and causes as a preface to go deeper in this issue; by discussing the factors behind the increases in crime and violence rates and how the Mexicans are related from inside and outside the US-Mexico frontiers with this problem.

The third chapter reviews trump's positions about immigration within the presidential campaigns and after his inauguration as a US president. It tackles also Trump's planning to make changes in the United States, and to make it 'great again'. Going further, it investigates Trump's dealings with immigration reforms in targeting the aims of the US citizens. This chapter ends with the president's decision about building a wall and why he wants it at the US-Mexico boundaries, viewing both of Trump's True Narrative about making America great again from one hand and to restore Nativism giving a Rebirth to White Supremacy in the US.

Chapter One

Introduction

To

Mexico

1.1-Introduction

This chapter examines the country "Mexico" from different angles in term of reviewing its governmental system, geographical position, country borders and demography in a specific era. Further, since Mexico is known as a Mexican United States this chapter clarifies its population and ethnic diversity groups (Mestizos, Amerindians, White (European) and Black Mexicans, Arab Mexicans and Mix Cultural Diversity in Mexico).

Moreover, it tackles the economic history of the country, moving up to the economical problems that Mexico has faced in which became a factor that pushes Mexicans to immigrate from it, and it talks about the Mexican immigrants and the migration flows to the United States which is illustrated by statistics (charts).

In addition to that, the chapter inspects the dimensions of Mexican immigrants who cross the US-Mexican borders via legal or illegal and gives information about the ways applied in these operations, and shows the location of the places where they settle in the United States.

1.2-The United Mexican States

Mexico or the United Mexican States is a federal republic located in North America with a North Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea coastline, and Gulf of Mexico. Bordered by the United States in the north; covering a length of 3,141 kilometres along with the states of California, Sonora, Baja, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. Belize in the sought eastern part, which extends for 251 kilometres; limited by the states of Quintana Roo, and Campeche. In addition to, Belize Mexico is also bordered by Guatemala in the south east; the Guatemalan and Mexican border spreads over 871 kilometres, along the states of Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Campeche. Mexico

is divided into thirty-one states and the Federal District, which includes most of the country's capital and largest city, Mexico City[1].

It is a country known for its cultural diversity (language, traditions, costumes, and religion), also for its climate diversity (mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, and coastline). Civilization is deeply rooted in the Mexican heritage dating back to the Pre-Colombian history were the Aztecs and the Mayans are considered to be legendary empires (Architectures, scientific advance, language, beliefs, and arts).

In spite of, thousands of years have passed but it is noticeable that the Mayans and the Aztecs heritage still have a major influence on the Mexican society; jewellery, clothing, food, art, language, and celebrations[2].

1.3-The Ethnic Groups in Mexico

Mexico ranks number tenth in the list of countries by population, it consists of different ethnic groups that make it a rich country with multicultural heritage and vast traditions. Benjamin Sawe in this matter states in his article *Largest Ethnic Groups in Mexico* published (2017) that Mexico is populated by different groups: the Mestizo occupied the biggest part in the Mexican population, in second place comes the Amerindian (the Native Americans), and then there is the European Mexicans and the Black Mexicans.

Moreover, the Arab or Levantine Mexican takes the smallest part of the population. Mexico additionally includes different smaller ethnic organizations. However, the general public of Mexican citizens proportions a combined Native American and European ancestry (known as Mestizo). Mestizo Mexican is the primary ethnic institution in Mexico today[3].

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[1] The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Mexico (country, North America) 2017.
[2] Central Intelligence Agency. The world factbook (Mexico).
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/print_mx.html
[3] Benjamin Elisha Sawe. (2017). Largest Ethnic Groups in Mexico.

1.3.1- Mestizos and Amerindians (Native Americans)

Mexican Mestizo is the biggest ethnic organization in Mexico, and this group account for round sixty-two percent of the national population. They are humans of mixed descent. Their beginning is mainly the intermarriage between the indigenous people of Mexico and Europeans. Moreover, to a lower degree Africans and Asians, The records of the Mexican Mestizo originate from the African and Asian intermarriage essentially to African slaves in the Spanish colonies. There has been also the intermarriage with Filipinos and Chinese. Mestizo tradition is various, and contains a mixture of the Africans, Asians, Mexicans and Europeans cultural factors.

On the other hand, Amerindians or local individuals are the second one biggest ethnic organization in Mexico about twenty-seven percent share of the overall population. Amerindians are part of the ethnic group in what is called now Mexico, they follow the roots of the people lived in Mexico and who preceding the Europeans. The history of Amerindian or local American are originate from immigrant people from Eurasia to the Americas that took place through Beringia, an extension of a place which connected the two continents numerous centuries ago, over what is presently the Bering Strait. The Natives, who lived in Brazil via 1500, are said to be direct descendants of the earliest migrants who passed over the Bering land bridge inside the ultimate ice age (Sawe 2017).

1.3.2- White (European) and Black Mexicans

Mexicans of European decent or the white skinned Mexicans are genetically related to European origins, and it is stated in *The World Factbook* that this small ethnic group takes nine percent from the Mexican population. There is a link between the European

Mexicans and the Spanish who conquered the known Aztec Empire. Therefore, it explains why the Spanish language is the most spoken language in Mexico[4].

Moreover, according to Britannica, Inc article Black Mexicans or the Afro-Mexicans make up almost one percent from the total population of Mexico. However, most of the Black Mexicans in Mexico are considered as immigrants in the recent past and related to African slaves who were brought in the sixteenth century to work in mines and sugar plantations in Mexico. As it is known the Afro-Mexicans have no unique culture, in fact, they are influenced by some other organizations in the country.

1.3.3-Arab Mexicans

Arab Mexicans are an ethnic group who speaks Arabic language and have an Arabic ancestral foundation; they present the smallest part over one percent from the whole number of the Mexican population. Nowadays, Arab Mexicans are Syrian, Palestinian, Iraqi, Lebanese or Moroccan, they are almost one million and they have diverse cultural practices.

Additionally to that, the following chart shows the different shares of each ethnic group from the population in Mexico, which according to world atlas statistics that Mestizo ranks 62% of the population, the share of Amerindian/Native American 27%, while the White (European) Mexican takes 9%, Black Mexican occupy 1% and the Arab or Levantine Mexican present 1%.

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[4] "Mexicans of European decent"
https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmXoypizjW3WknFiJnKLwHCnL72vedxjQkDDP1mXWo6uco/wiki/Mexicans_of_European_descent.html#cite_note-fnavarrete-6
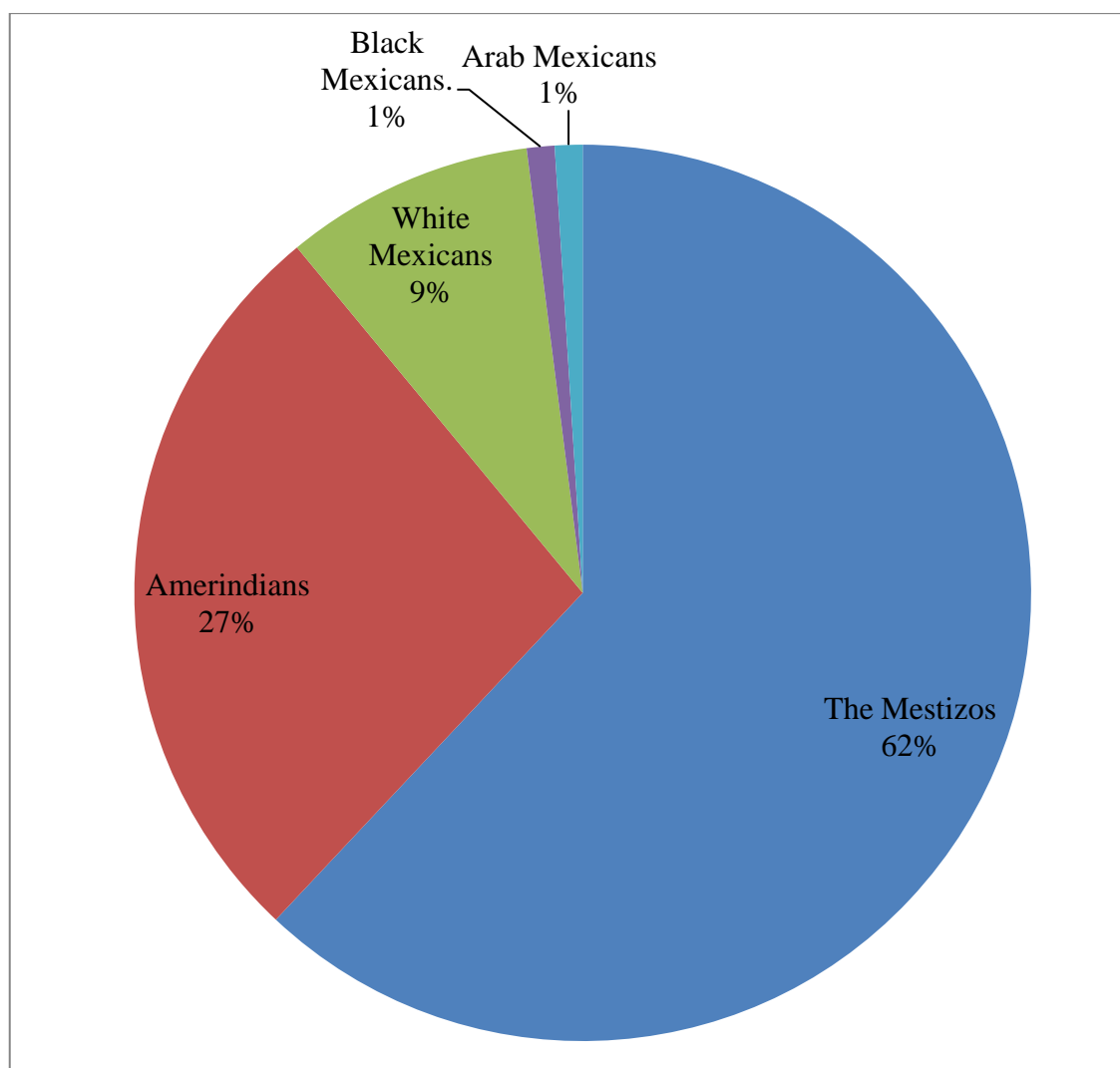
Figure One: The Ethnic Groups in Mexico

1.4- Mix Cultural Diversity in Mexico

Mexico's cultural variety derived from the cultural divers of each ethnic group founded in the country. Moreover, these cultural diversities reflect a mixture of Mestizo group; which presents the biggest part in the Mexican population, Amerindian who comes after in the second share of the population, White Mexicans, Black Mexicans and Arab Mexicans takes the rest part in Mexico.

1.5-Economic History of Mexico

Mexico's financial records have been characterized in the mid-1940 through the 1970s by a considerable economic growth, especially in agriculture, industry, and

services. However, since the 1918s the country has mostly depended on the sales of petroleum, in addition to that petroleum witnessed a huge prices fell which put the country in worldwide debts. In the early 1990s with the debt alleviation the country provide variation and privatization of the economy, success of the foreign investment, and the growth rate returned to the old levels.

In the mid-Nineties when the peso has crumbled a new crisis arose, pushing the adoption of austerity measures. In the late 1990s a strong export quarter helped the United States to get better; however the financial system again went into recession in 2001, in big component due to the financial downturn in the USA. The Mexican authorities has almost the whole authority in planning the financial system and owns and operates a few primary industries (such as petroleum, the authorities ownership of which is remitted by means of the constitution), but the quantity of state-owned corporations has fallen appreciably since the 1980s.

About 20% of the country's workers are engaged in farming, which is slowly becoming modernized. Because rainfall is inadequate outside the coastal regions, agriculture depends largely on extensive irrigation. Mexico produces a wide variety of agricultural products, including corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, sugar, and tomatoes.

Moreover, Mexico is one of the biggest countries that produce metals, such as silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, and natural gas. Furthermore, its petroleum reserves considered as one of its worthy estate. Mexico's export has relied on petroleum by 75% in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In the mid-1980s that share has fallen with a big amount. Posterior, the petroleum production highly recovered, but in the mid-2001 it began to

reduce. However, since the 1980s diversification of industry has helped in stopping Mexico's trade from being dependent on only one export[5].

Furthermore, Maquiladoras or the industrial assembly plants (Maquiladoras or Maquila program was launched in the mid-1960s. Its objective was to create employment along the northern states of Mexico.) Is a program which pushes the Mexican economy via using an enormous variety of goods. These plants are the most significant root of exports, which take utility of a huge, low-cost labour force to produce finished goods and re-exported to the USA and other countries.

However, Mexico's economy is also exceeded by tourism. Favourite tourist centres include many states as Acapulco, Cancún, Cozumel, Puerto Vallarta, Mazatlán, Cabo San Lucas, and Tijuana, as well as Mexico City itself and such highland centres as Guadalajara and Puebla.

1.6-Beginning of Problems in Mexico

In spite of, the fact that Mexico is a rich country of industrial diversification, but this will not hide the problems that face the country. According to the Economist Newspaper's article *"Rich is rich and poor is poor"* two centuries ago the German explorer Alexander von Humboldt wrote: "Mexico is the land of inequality. Perhaps nowhere is there one more appalling in the distribution of fortunes." Poverty and inequality are two different things; there is an enormous difference in rating between the number of poor people and the government affiliation person doing the rating.

The minister Mr. Levy believes that a 25% of Mexicans cannot even find money to fulfil their needs of food and clothing. In Mexico City the minimum wage has become completely weird since it reached $4 a day, moreover, according to statistics made by government 30% of the working population gets less than that minimum wage. In

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[5] "Mexican History Mexico (country, North America) "
https://www.questia.com/library/history/north-american-history/mexican-history/mexican-history

addition, in 2008 a big financial crisis hit Mexico's economy, and one of the effective causes in hurting the economy was the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)[6].

Furthermore, Mexican agriculture has been influenced by the new agreement, since it becomes cheaper than its old value. "Less than 3 percent of Mexican farmers can compete today with cheaper agricultural imports backed by the United States," said Tim Badgett. However, with the founding of NAFTA inequality has developed, the poor people become poorer and the rich one become richer[7].

On another side, next to Mexico's bad economy a new issue has occurred. Moving from rural to city territories, particularly the capital, has caused overcrowding and pollution. In some areas, especially the north and southeast, a higher average of sickness and diseases because of the lack of pure water, natural habitats of various animals has ruined because of the deforestation.

Otherwise, the fell in productivity was a result of the decrease in quality of agricultural ground, especially for the people who depend on the land for their life needs. The factor of Mexican high immigration average was a result of the lack of work and poverty rate, with 3.60% in 1000 of the people emigrate from the country each year. Furthermore, Mexico ranks the first places in the highest immigration rates among the worldwide and the highest emigration rate in Latin America[8].

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[6] NAFTA: is an adjustment signed in 1994 by Canada, USA and Mexico, seek to cancel export and import taxations between the three nations.

[7] *Rich is rich and poor is poor, and getting poorer*. (2000). https://www.economist.com/node/403177

[8] Kathryn Ebben. (2010)0 T*hrough their Eyes Experiences of Mexican Immigrants in Green Bay,* Wisconsin. https://www.csbsju.edu/Documents/Peace%20Studies/pdf/ThroughTheirEyes.pdf

1.7-Immigration from Mexico

Migrating from Mexico towards the United States has become lately an epidemic that scorches the U.S society economy and a dozen other domains, according to the pew Hispanic centre, About 11% of everyone born in Mexico is currently living in the U.S, sometimes immigrating towards the U.S is individually and in other cases whole families immigrate together. Taking that hard journey takes a great deal of efforts and sacrifices in order to reach the United States for several purposes among them financial reasons, individuals that seek refuge in the United States is for the sole purpose of financial support to their families back in Mexico.

Although these immigrants already have jobs in their own country but their wages are low and force them to seek other means to have better conditions also the U.S economy offers better salaries even in the lousiest jobs that allows Mexican immigrants support themselves and their families. Another factor pushes Mexicans to immigrate is the high standards of American educational system that provides their children with remarkable knowledge and better future job opportunities.

Moreover, other factors that pushed immigration to the United States could be summed up in the following: the Mexican economical recession in the 1995 and currency devaluation are major factors in Mexican flows of immigrants, and also a significant reduce in the Mexican income, on the other hand an economical boom and Flourishment in the united states were major reasons behind immigration (Eben, p:15)[9].

1.7.1-Mexican Immigrants in the United States

Mexicans were settling in the south-western of the United States before these lands were integrated into the country. Some Mexican areas were added to the United States after The Texas War of 1836, the Mexican American War, and the Gadsden Purchase.

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[9] Ibid.

Next decades noticed a growth of Mexicans in those territories such as employment within the railroads, farms, mines and other regions drew immigrants from Mexico; those immigrants regularly created their very own neighbourhoods wherein they may retain their ordinary practices and lifestyle.

In the World War II the Bracero (The Bracero program was an agreement between the U.S. and Mexican governments that permitted Mexican citizens to take temporary agricultural work in the United States.) application set up at some stage allow seasonal farm employees from Mexico to went into the United States with the promise of earning among ten and fifteen percent times more than they might at domestic.

However, the seasonal workers kept coming to the United States even after the ending of the Bracero program in 1964. One of the most persisted factors that drew migrants into America was the pull from agricultural enterprise, and boost opportunities in year-round employment in slaughterhouses, poultry vegetation and restaurants have advocated a big amount of workers to settle permanently in the North.

D. Bean and G. Cushing states in their article *The Relationship between the Mexican Economic Crisis and Illegal Migration to the United States* that Due to Mexico's bad economy the rate of Mexican immigrants in the US has increased from the 1980s to 1994, and shifting employment developments led to a wider spread of the US Mexican immigrant population. Presently, immigration from Mexico within the first decade of the Twenty-first century seems to have reduced barely in contrast to the preceding decade, although records are incomplete. Feasible factors for this phenomenon region a downturn inside the U.S. economy as well as stricter immigration policies[10].

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[10] *Frank D. Bean and Robert G. Cushing. The Relationship between the Mexican Economic Crisis and Illegal Migration to the United States. (http://lanic.utexas.edu/project/archives/llilas/cswht/paper5.html)*

1.7.2-Migration Stocks and Flows to the United States

It has been documented that during the 1990s immigration from Mexico to United States increased in enormous figures. A recent data published by the pew Hispanic centre confirms this claim; the same data clearly shows that in the year of 2001 immigration to the U.S has stopped increasing. Before the recent global economical crisis, immigration started taking a downward trend. In addition, in the year of 2007 flows of Mexican immigrants appeared to be continuing decreasing, an absolute decrease in the number of Mexicans immigrating and living in the U.S has been observed in 2010 especially after the 9/11 attacks seems to be a factor in diminuating immigrant waves (see figure two and three).
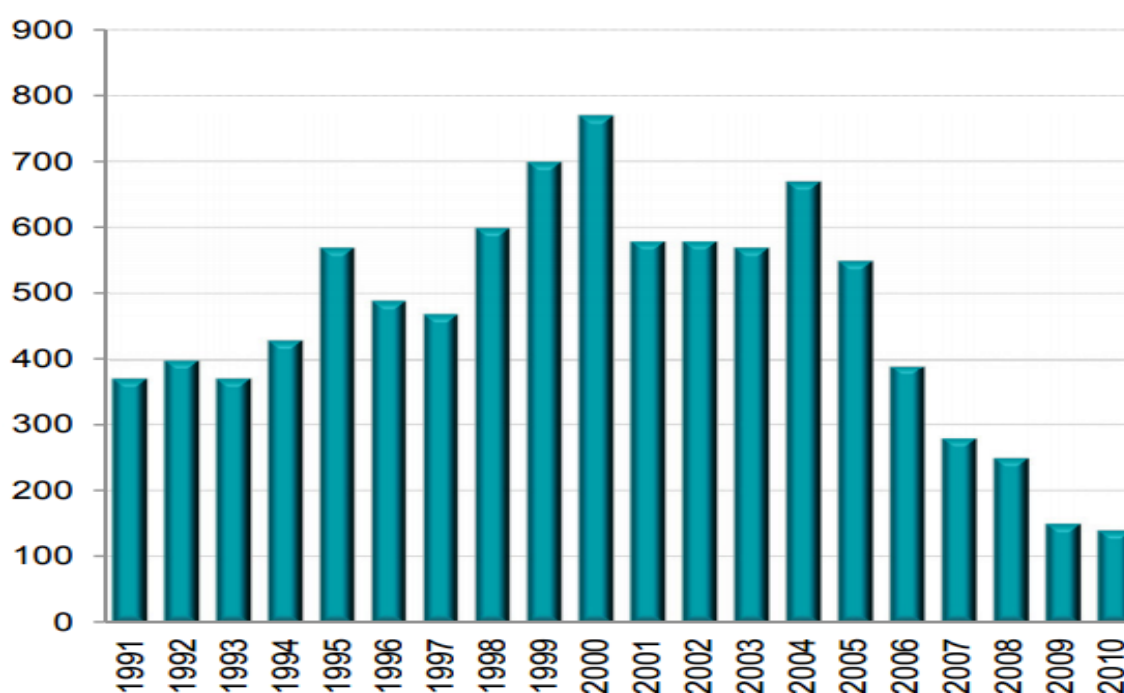
Figure 2: Annual Migration from Mexico to the United States
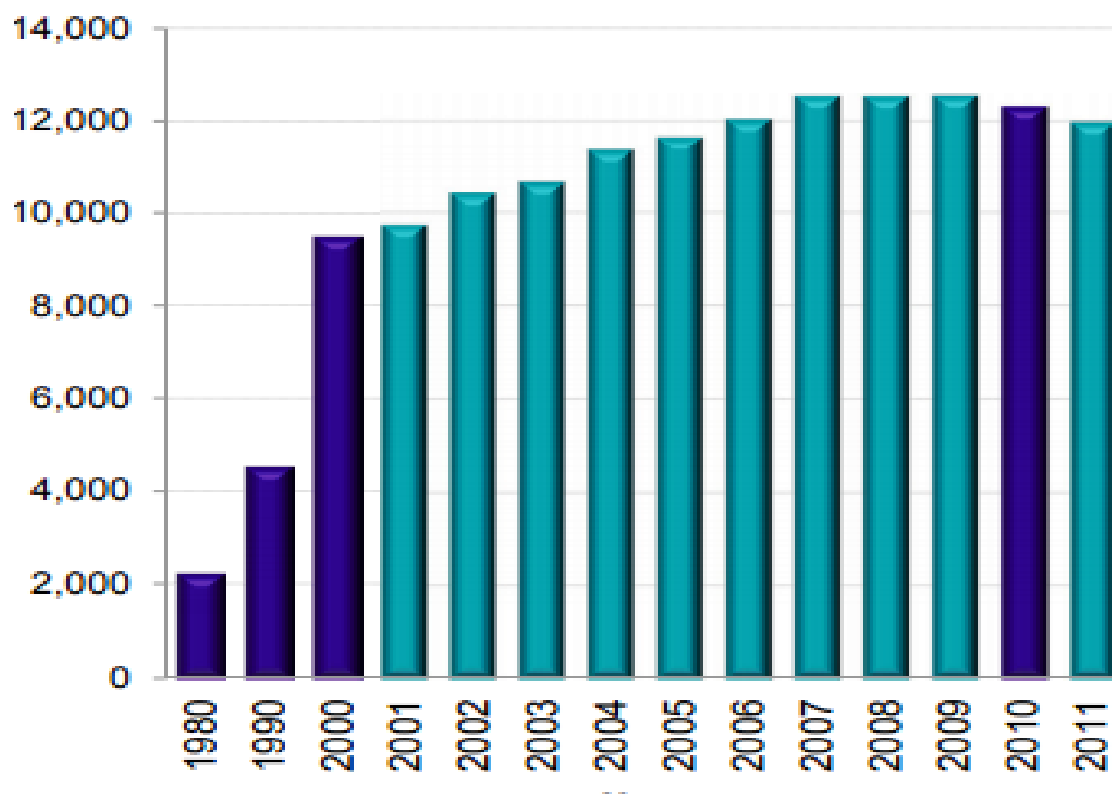
Figure 3: Mexican Born Population in the United States

1.8-Mexican Illegal Immigration to the United States

According to J. Borjas in his paper *Introduction to "Mexican Immigration to the United States"* entering the United States borders without proper documentation and authorization is considered as a violation to the American immigration laws and policies, also remaining within the US soil without the visa is also a violation to the US law and both are considered as illegal immigration types and these offenders are called 'undocumented immigrants' and 'unauthorized immigrants[11].

However, after the end of the BRACERO program in 1964 the illegal immigration from Mexico towards the United States along the Southwest border has increased. In 1997, more than 3.1 million of undocumented immigrants cross the borders from Mexico to the U.S. The Mexican illegal immigrants rank 60% from the whole

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[11] George J. Borjas. *(2007). Introduction to "Mexican Immigration to the United States".* the National Bureau of Economic Research
http://www.nber.org/chapters/c10587

undocumented population in the United States, and Central Americans from El-Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua make up another thirteen percent (U.S. INS 1999). Furthermore, most of both Mexicans and Central Americans illegal immigrants came to the United Sates without documents.

Nowadays and to be more accurate by the end of 2017 the number of illegal immigrants reached its lowest levels in period of forty-six years and dropped down by twenty-five percent from the previous year 2016. The Pew Hispanic Centre estimates that six to seven million immigrants came to the United States via illegal means or by using the help of smugglers normally called the coyotes getting caught trying to enter the united states soil the illegal immigrant.

1.9-Mexican Legal Immigration

It is instructive to place the Mexican immigrant influx in the context of both past and current immigration to the United States. From this perspective, the historical and demographic uniqueness of recent Mexican immigration quickly becomes apparent. In the past few decades The number of documented immigrants were basically increased to the united states, from about 2.5 million in the 1950s to 9.1 million in the 1990s.

In 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA is an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. IRCA was introduced in 1986 to control the alarmingly high rates of illegal immigration. Employers were giving many American jobs to illegal immigrants.) Granted amnesty to illegal immigrants present in the United States as of 1982. Roughly 3 million illegal immigrants qualified for this amnesty.

Currently, immigration from Mexico in the first decade of the Twenty-first century appears to have slowed slightly in comparison to the previous decade, although data is insufficient. Possible causes for this phenomenon area a downturn in the U.S. economy as well as stricter immigration policies. Another migratory change rise up of the

Mexicans immigrants that still come towards the United States, the majority do so legally. At early beginning of the twenty-first century, less than 10 percent cross the borders illegally. A decade later, it is 50 percent.

From 1994 to 2013 more than three million Mexicans were considered as authorized immigrants to the United States who entered through the green card program[12]. Otherwise, some immigrants went to the United States via other different visas applications such as Business & Tourism (B1/B2), NAFTA Professionals (TN), Student Visas (F and M), Family members of U.S. Citizens or Legal Permanent Residents and Employment-Based Immigrants[13].

1.10-Mexican Settlements in the US

Batalova (2008) mentioned in her report about *Mexican Immigrants in the United States* that most of the Mexican immigrants settle in ten states, in 2006 (4,396,435) of Mexican were residents in California, followed by Texas (2,339,715) and Illinois (724,845). Then comes the last seven states which gather large numbers of Mexican immigrants involve Arizona (608,645), Florida (303,345), Georgia (276,494), Colorado (254,844), North Carolina (254,830), Nevada (230,314), and New York (230,299). Collectively, the number of Mexican immigrants who lives in the ten states considered as 83.3 percent from the whole Mexican Americans citizen in 2006.

Moreover, 27.9 percent of the 11.5 million Mexican immigrants in 2006 gathered in three metropolitan areas comprise Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA is the metropolitan area with the largest number of Mexican born (1,902,623 or 16.5 percent), followed by Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI (699,447 or 6.1 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX (607,180 or 5.3 percent).

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[12] *Mónica Verea. Immigration Trends After 20 Years of nafta, 2, July-December 2014*
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1870355016300052
[13] *this information back to the U.S. Embassy and Consulates in Mexico "Visas" vited on 30 April 2018*
https://mx.usembassy.gov/visas/

State Proportion of the Mexican-Born Population in the United States
And the 15 Metropolitan Areas* with the Largest Population of Mexican Born

State Share of the Total Mexican-Born Population
- 0.0% to 1.0%
- 1.1% to 5.2%
- 5.3% to 6.3%
- 6.4% to 20.0%
- 20.1% to 38.1%

Number of Mexican Born in a Metropolitan Area*
- Less than 500,000
- 500,000 to 1,000,000
- More than 1,000,000

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006

Map created by Trudy Rebert
© 2008 Migration Policy Institute

* Refers to Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Map 4: State Population of the Mexican-Born population in the US

Furthermore, more than seven in ten Mexican immigrants residing in the state of New Mexico in 2006 were originally Mexicans, in Western and South-western states Mexican immigrants ranked the largest share of the total immigrant; 72.8 percent of all immigrants in New Mexico are Mexican foreign born, 65.5 percent of all immigrants in Arizona, 62.5 percent of all immigrants in Texas, and 57.6 percent of all immigrants in Idaho. By contrast, in Maine and Massachusetts Mexican-born individuals takes only

1.3 percent of the immigrant citizens and less than 1 percent of Vermont's foreign-born

population[14].

Map prepared by the Migration Policy Institute.

Source: American Community Survey, 2006.

Mexican born as a percentage of all foreign born

- Less than 15%
- 15% to 29%
- 30% to 49%
- More than 50%
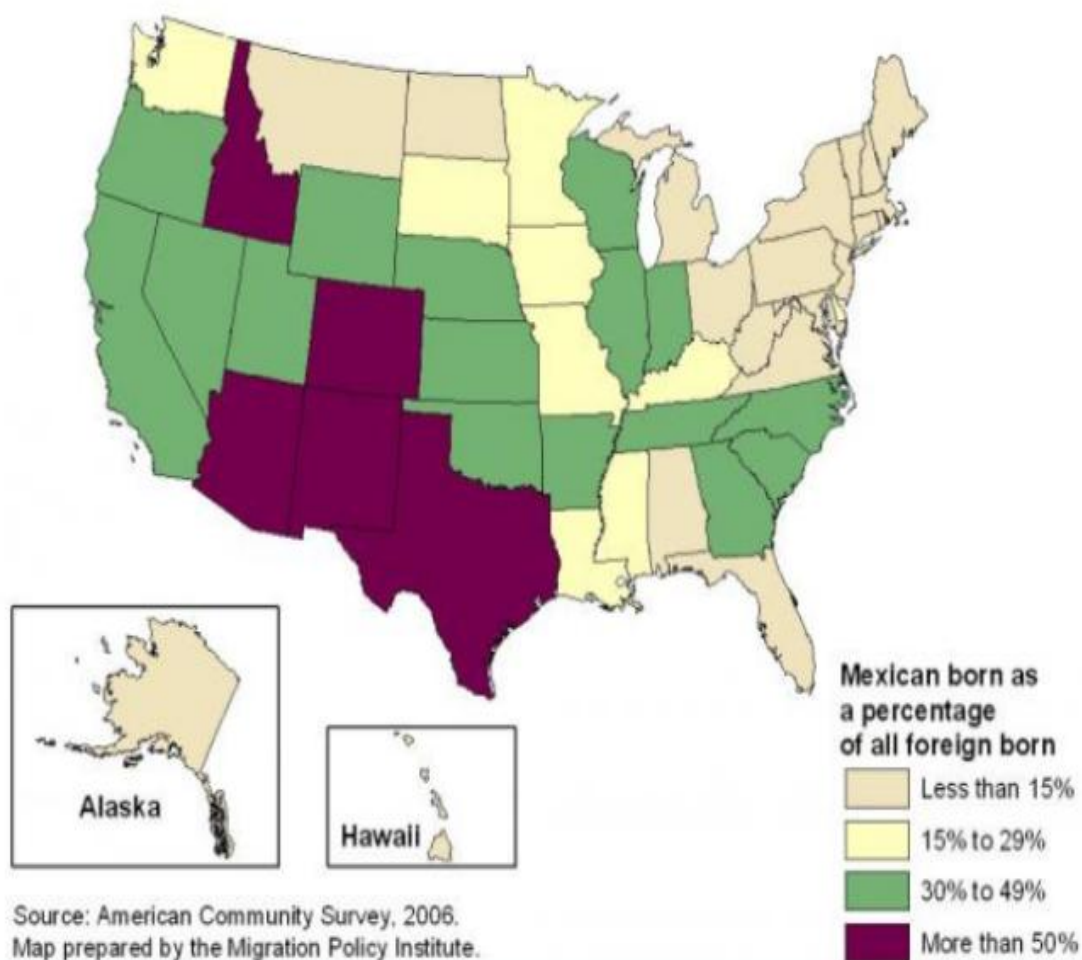
Map 5: of Mexican Born as a Percentage of the Total Foreign-Born Population by

States, 2006

1.11- Conclusion

   Actually, this chapter shows an amount of details about Mexico from outside and

inside, how its governmental system is shaped, its location, and population. It also dealt

with how it reached its deep economic values and the harsh periods that the country has

faced and how Mexicans dealt with it in an image of immigration from Mexico toward

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[14] Jeanne Batalova. (2008). MPI article in

https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexican-immigrants-united-states-1

the United States for better chances. We have seen also Mexican immigrant settlements in the US.

However, the United states of America is a vast country which contains diverse ethnic groups, therefore, it is hard to control such a big ethnic diversity; this is shown from the problems that happens in the country which makes it the most known place of crimes and violence from different aspects.

Further, the following chapter deals the issue of crime and violence in the United States, and how the Mexican ethnic group has a hand in those problems.

Chapter two

Crime and Violence in the United States and

Mexican Affiliation into Crime

2.1-Introduction

This chapter discus the phenomenon of crime and violence in the United States from different angles, by providing different crime definitions, types, and causes behind crime activities. The chapter tackles also the issue on how crime affects the society.

Moreover, since the US is known as a source of crime, this chapter spotlights the history of violent crimes in the United States. It exhibits the crime development in the country illustrated with details, by clarifying the main factor behind the increase of crime rate.

Otherwise, the Mexicans are considered as one of the largest ethnic groups in the US. This chapter deals with the Mexican affiliation into crime. Targeting to explain the Mexican ties with the US gangs by giving examples of some active gangs in the United States. Concluded by giving a chart that shows crime and violence rates related to Gang Organizations.

2.2-Crime and Violence in the US

The United States is considered as one of the most influenced countries by crime, where the American society has witnessed a huge rate of crime since the colonialism period. The term "crime" has become a common word in the world wide which makes it more difficult to define.

2.3- Definitions of crime

The Oxford English Dictionary defines crime as an illegal action or behaviour and is punishable by law[15]. Otherwise, Scott in the Oxford Dictionary of Sociology defines crime in a different way; crime is committing reckless acts by breaking rules and laws which are beyond the principles of society[16], it means that those acts are forbidden and punished by a state, and it needs interventions of a public authority.

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[15] The Oxford Dictionary. (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/crime)
[16] Jhon Scott. (1994). the Oxford Dictionary of Sociology, page 133.

Moreover, many prominent jurists have made attempts to define Crime. Sir William Blackstone In his 'Commentaries on Law of England', Blackstone defined Crime as an act committed or omitted in violation of Public Law forbidding or commanding it. While, Barners and Teeters mentioned that the term crime technically means a form of anti-social behaviour that has violated public sentiment to such an extent as to be forbidden by statute[17].

Furthermore, the mutual idea about the different crime definitions is that the crime known as a personal behaviour which goes beyond the society's norms via breaking rules and laws, and there is always a punishment against these acts.

However, the previous definitions describe only the term "crime" and how it is known in common in the society, while it is complex and deep from its different categories.

2.4-Types of Crime

The term "Crime" is incarnated in both violent and non-violent acts in common known backgrounds. Nonetheless, not all the crimes are the same, where each one is different from the other. Therefore, the difference between every crime is related to its types such as Robbery, Property Crime, Assault, and Violent Crimes.

- **Robbery:** Merriam Webster Dictionary defined robbery as an act of taking someone's property using violent menace. For example, armed bank robberies and series of robberies of public properties[18].

- **Property Crime:** According to FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), property crime is a category of crime that shows a personal property abuses without using

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[17] Definitions of crime "Law Notes " in (https://www.lawnotes.in/Definition_of_Crime)
[18] Merriam Webster Dictionary, Definition of Robbery. (*https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/robbery*)

any threat of force. It includes many types of property crimes like burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson[19].

- **Assault:** Paul Bergman (UCLA Law School Professor) defined assault as an act committed to make other person feel fear to experience physical injuries. Thus, this act is forbidden and is punishable by law, even if the assault is not done yet. This definition allows the state to arrest the offender before he hurt the victim[20].

- **Violent Crimes:** According to National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a violent crime is when someone physically hurts or threatens to hurt someone violently. While the term 'violent crime' can be seen from different brutal acts such as: rape and sexual assault, robbery, assault and murder. In addition to that, the NIJ helps researchers that seek to know the factors behind triggering these brutalities, its causes and consequences in order to clarify and reduce this phenomenon.[21]

However, people do not commit crimes just for nothing or just for leisure. There are factors behind committing those crimes. Therefore, each type of crime is triggered by a specific factor.

2.5-Causes of Crime

It is complicated to clarify the causes of crime. Indeed, today most people understand that poverty, parental neglect, low self-respect, alcohol and drug abuse are all connected in showing why people commit crimes. Further, some people are in danger becoming criminal just because of the environment where they live.

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[19] *FBI Uniform Crime Reporting, definition of property crime (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/property-crime)*

[20] *Paul Bergman, Assault definition. (https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/assault-battery-aggravated-assault-33775.html)*

[21] *National Institue of Justice (NIJ). Violent Crimes (https://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/violent/Pages/welcome.aspx)*

2.5.1-Poverty and Crime

The article *Poverty, the Source of Crime* by Punkerslut (2015) states that that poverty and crime are interlinked, in fact, every society has faced these two issues from so long time: poverty and crime, want and disorder, hunger and theft[22]. Otherwise, the term 'Poverty' backs to the lack of needed sources of life. As Aristotle argued, "Poverty is the parent of crime." This shows how poverty threatens the stability of the society and how he describes crime. Even Though, Poverty is considered as a danger and a source of crime in the society, but rarely do writers, politicians, and speakers come forward to attack poverty as the source of criminality unlike the other sources of crime.

2.5.2-Parental Neglect and Crime

The parental neglect is considered as danger issue, because it has further bad reflections. It is explained in how the child feels inferiority toward his parents, when he cannot reach his needs as a child, and he suffer from that.

However, according to Sack the scars left from the childhood especially when it includes emotional, physical or sexual abuse or neglect. It last for too long with the child, causing him a lot of problems such as behavioural problems, and health problems as heart disease. Further, some studies found that the experiences which the child faces at least cause him a psychiatric disorder at age 21. Therefore, those troubles leads to alcohol and drug use in order to forget the pain[23].

2.5.3-Low Self-Respect and Crime

Emler indicates in his article *Self-esteem: The costs and causes of low self-worth* 2001 that there have been three important arguments that shows the role of reduced self-esteem in criminal conduct.

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[22] Punkerslut. (2015).Poverty, the Source of Crime. (http://punkerslut.com/articles/poverty-the-source-of-crime.html)

[23] David Sack, M.D. (2015). 8 Reasons It's So Hard to Overcome a Tough Childhood. (https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/where-science-meets-the-steps/201505/8-reasons-its-so-hard-overcome-tough-childhood)

First, from Melanie Phillips' work it appears that people who consider themselves useless they have no self-esteem, and they might be attracted to commit reckless unlawful acts, unlike who has high self-respect they avoid crime to avoid hurting their own worth. Second argument is about young people and crime. One is that young people are vulnerable to the influence of less law- abiding youngsters. The other is that young people who feel worthless are more susceptible to influence of this kind. The third argument is an explanation of crime by Howard Kaplan (1980), and it takes self-esteem as a motive where it explains how child try to enhance his low worth and how they find it depressing when they do not (in Emler p18)[24] .

2.5.4-Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Alcohol and drugs abuse are interrelated with crime. Where Juergens mentioned in his article *The Relationship between Alcohol and Crime, (*2008) that most of the crimes are related to alcohol's consumption, where the consumer loses his control, he may commit bad acts to the society such as assault or homicide and driving under influence[25]. On the other hand, it is clear that there is a relationship between drug abuse and crime, where drug users commit crimes to get money for buying their drugs, this behaviour hurts the society's safety. In fact, most of criminals are under influence drugs while committing crimes.

However, crime stay always the bad act committed by individuals whether is consciously or under the impact of other circumstances, and it harms the society. Despite, the society has a complex relationship with crime.

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[24]   Nicholas Emler. *(2011). Self-esteem: The costs and causes of low self-worth. (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/30530126_Self_esteem_The_costs_and_causes_of_low_self_worth)*
[25] Jeffrey Juergens*, (2018). The Relationship Between Alcohol and Crime.*
(https://www.addictioncenter.com/alcohol/alcohol-related-crime/#toggle-sources)

2.6-Crime and Society

Taimur states in her article Crime and society 2018 that in societal studies, the control of both the individual and the larger society is concerned with the social domination. At the level of the individual, its personality is related with the family norms and it reinforced by the values provided by society though different aspects such as schools, religion, social gatherings and especially through media[26].

Furthermore, according to sociological theories show that society is the source of criminality. Consequently, some individuals behaviours are considered as an offend to society, such as drug abuse, drug trafficking, assaults etc, the latter may see criminal activity that hurts the people.

2.7-History of Violent Crimes in the US

Latzer mentioned in his book *The Rise and Fall of Violent Crime in America* published in 2006 that violent crime, especially after the late 1960s, was one of the most significant domestic issues in the United States. In fact, after the 1960s the American society has become a source of risk on the citizens especially in the urban areas where the locals was afraid even to leave their home day or night because at that time the crime has reach its heights.

Homicide in a New York City food store in 1972. The clerk was shot dead for a few dollars in the till. Crime had grown more vicious in the 1970s.   [Leonard Freed, Magnum Photos]

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[26] Maria Taimur, Crime and Society. (https://www.dawn.com/news/1381283)

The 1959 "Cape Man" killing of two inoffensive white youths by Hispanic gang members shocked New York. Crime would become much worse a decade later. [Phil Greitzer, New York Daily News]

Latzer said that '*The Rise and Fall of Violent Crime in America*' is a synthesis of history and criminology (criminology: The scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals, and of penal treatment), it is about how criminologists study the crime changes through history, and differentiation between the types of crime[27].

On the other hand, according to Kiprop in his article *The Worst Decades for Crime* published in 2017, crime has been documented in the United States since the colonial period. From this time crime has witnessed changes in rate, reaching its best in the 1970s and at the beginning of the 1990s. However, crime rates in the US have since seen a significant decline. At present, crime rates can be compared to those of the 1960s as they are generally the same. However, from period to another the crime rate kept changing where the American society has witnessed an evolution in crime.

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[27] *Barry Latzer. (2006). The Rise and Fall of Violent Crime in America. (pdf edition).*

2.8-Crime Development in USA

Crime rates have been increased during the 20th century after its decline in the colonial periods. In fact, the reports about the crime records in the American society have heighted compared to other countries. After the Second World War, the rate of crime from 1960 and 1991 has reached the top even in other crime types. However, from the early 1990s crime in the US has been gradually declining.

Furthermore, Figure 6 *U.S Violent Crime Rate* shows the curve which the crime passed through since 1960 till 2014. Where the American society has witnessed a rise and up in crime rate, from 1960 the crime began increasing till it reaches its highest levels in 1992. After that, since 1994 to 2014 the crime rate took another direction in declining from its previous rates.

While, in figure 7, the *U.S Murder Rate* present the murder rates in the Unites States since 1960 to 2014. However, the murder rate was not stable; it increases from 1960 to 1974, then it stabilized in a period of ten years till 1994 the rate has declines again to the year of 2014.
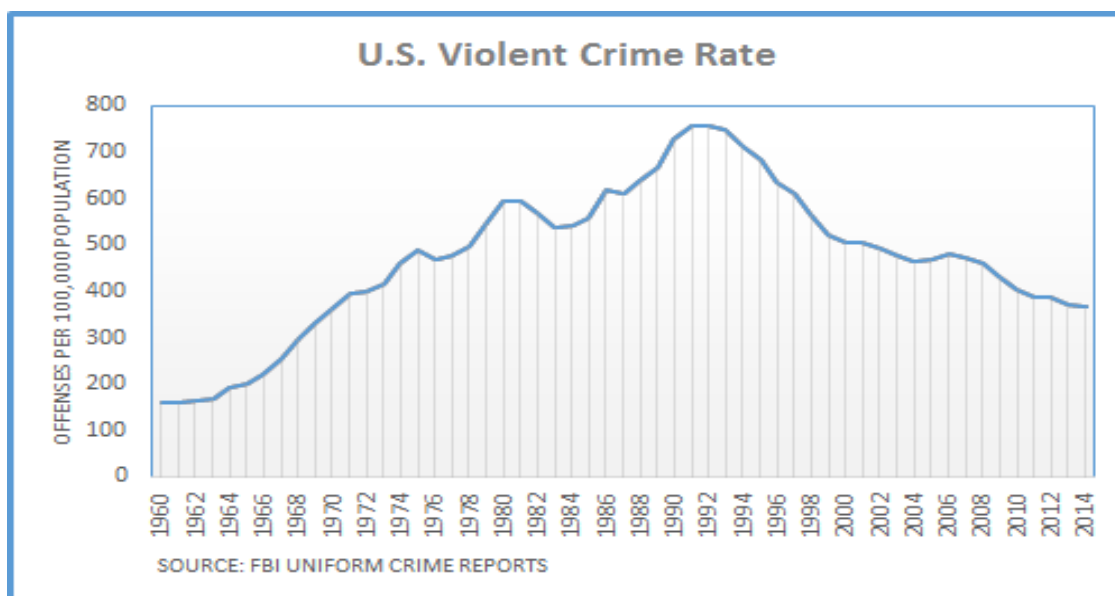

Figure 6: U.S. Violent Crime Rate
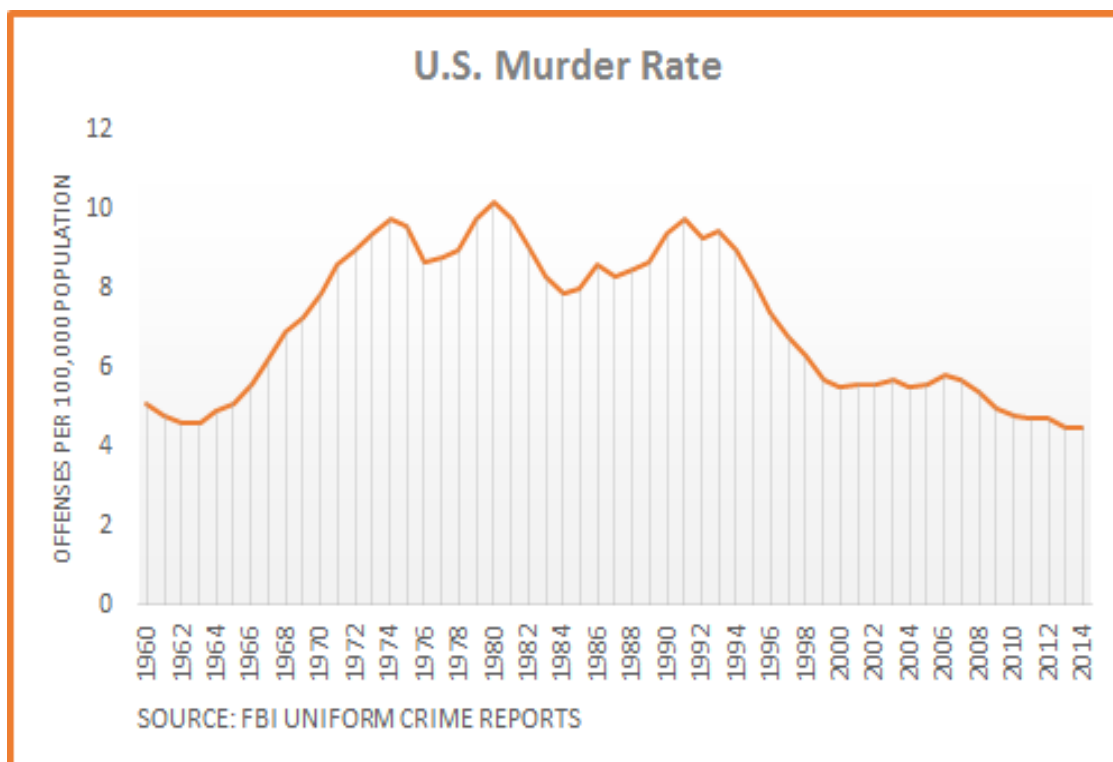
Figure 7: U.S. Murder Rate

Despite the increase and the decline in violence and crime from time to time in the United States of America, however, scholars and researchers kept seeking for the answers of the reasons and the factors behind this phenomenon.

2.9-The Main Factor behind the Increase of Crime in the US

In the book "*Understanding Crime Trends: Workshop Report*" published in 2008, Blumstein and Rosenfeld explain that most of people may linked the crimes to many different factors, such as the property crimes are committed because of the lack of economic opportunity, others may see that violent crimes are linked to the availability of dangerous material like guns or any white weapons.

Whereas, the most important factor that might indicate further trends in effecting crime is population composition from its different aspects: different demographic groups, especially different age and ethnic groups, these criteria display very various rates of involvement in crime.

Anyway, as the population composition is the main factor in increasing the rate of crime, and the US is known as a multi-racial and multi-ethnic country, which includes many different groups such as the Whites, African Americans, Native Americans and Mexicans etc. However, this creates some chaos in the country, where it comes difficult to control such quantity of groups.

Additionally, knowing that the number of ethnic groups is big, The people of the Mexican ethnic group constitute 10.9% of the United States' population, 36.3 million U.S. residents are identified as being of full or partial Mexican ancestry, where it is well documented that the Mexican Americans are the most influential in the increasing of crime rates in the US from different aspects[28].

2.10-Mexican Affiliation into Crime

Chalfin affirms in his article *"Does Mexican immigration lead to more crime in US cities?"* Published in 2013, that the US population that is foreign born has increased about 6% in 1980 to over 12% in 2010.Compounding this demographic shift, the share of the foreign born population of Mexican origin also doubled, leading to the increase in the US residents who are immigrants from Mexico. In fact, this led to the increase in crime rates also[29].

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[28] *Benjamin Elisha Saw. Largest Ethnic Groups and Nationalities In The United States.*
(https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/largest-ethnic-groups-and-nationalities-in-the-united-states.html)
[29] *Aaron Chalfin, (2013). Does Mexican immigration lead to more crime in US cities?*
(https://blog.oup.com/2013/11/does-mexican-immigration-lead-to-more-crime-in-us-cities/)

Mexicans in the United States

However, since the crime rate has increased with the increase of the alien population in the United States, the violent crimes has also developed through small groups to big organized gangs. Further, the Mexican American population growth was the most influential in gangs spreading in the U.S, thus the Mexican gangs has a long hand from Mexico to the United States through Mexican Cartels.

2.11-Mexican Ties with US Gangs

Cawley declares in his article US Gangs *Increase Links to Mexican Cartels* in 2014 that a series of reports gives a huge importance about the relationship between the US gangs and Mexican drug cartels, and corruption activities in north of the border, in fact they interlinked heavily with corruption in the US border region, paying off sheriffs,

border agents and customs officials. These activities are considered as a factor that helps drug trafficking dynamics between Mexico and the United States.

Further, in El Universal, Jose Luis Pardo and Alejandra S. Inzunza, members of the journalist collective Dromomanos, documented Mexican criminal organizations relationship with both gangs and law enforcement in the United States[30]. However, the Mexican drug cartels is the name of organized criminal group, and it is associated with many different dangerous street gangs who influences badly the US society such as MS-13, Latin Kings, 18th Street Gang and Los Zetas.

2.11.1-MS-13 and 18th Street Gang

They span the whole country. | Marvin Recinos/AFP/Getty Images

First, Eric Goldschein and Luke McKenna indicate in their article *13 American Gangs That Are Keeping The FBI Up At Night (*2012), that the 18th Street Gang is one of the most famous "Sureño" gangs in Southern California, it extends in 32 states. The Gang is badly related to many violent crimes include homicide, extortion, alien smuggling, drug smuggling and auto theft. They have also infiltrated the U.S. military[31].

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[30] *Marguerite Cawley. (2014). US Gangs Increase Links to Mexican Cartels.*
(https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/us-links-mexico-cartels-corruption/)
[31] *Eric Goldschein and Luke McKenna, 13 American Gangs That Are Keeping The FBI Up At Night. Jan. 15, 2012 (http://www.businessinsider.com/dangerous-american-gangs-fbi-2011-11?IR=T)*

Second, Kleyman points out in her article *18 Terrifying Facts & Stories about MS-13, the World's Most Notorious Gang*, that the MS-13 gang is the most dangerous gang in the world. In the 80s the gang was created by the Salvadoran immigrant who sought refuge to the United States during their civil war, and now the gang extends in 42 states. The gang members are known from the tattoos on their faces. Besides, the MS-13 is associated with many crimes include Human Smuggling Efforts Are Focused on Sex Trafficking and Prostitution and The Brutal Initiation Ritual Includes Beating and Murder. Otherwise, the gang has some special traditions; they Have Their Own Prison in El Salvador, Members Are Covered in Tattoos, Which All Have Meaning and they have some special signs[32].

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[32] *Katia Kleyman, 18 Terrifying Facts & Stories about MS-13, the World's Most Notorious Gang. Visited on 5,2018 (https://www.ranker.com/list/mara-salvatrucha-facts-and-stories/katia-kleyman)*

2.11.2-Latin Kings and Los Zetas
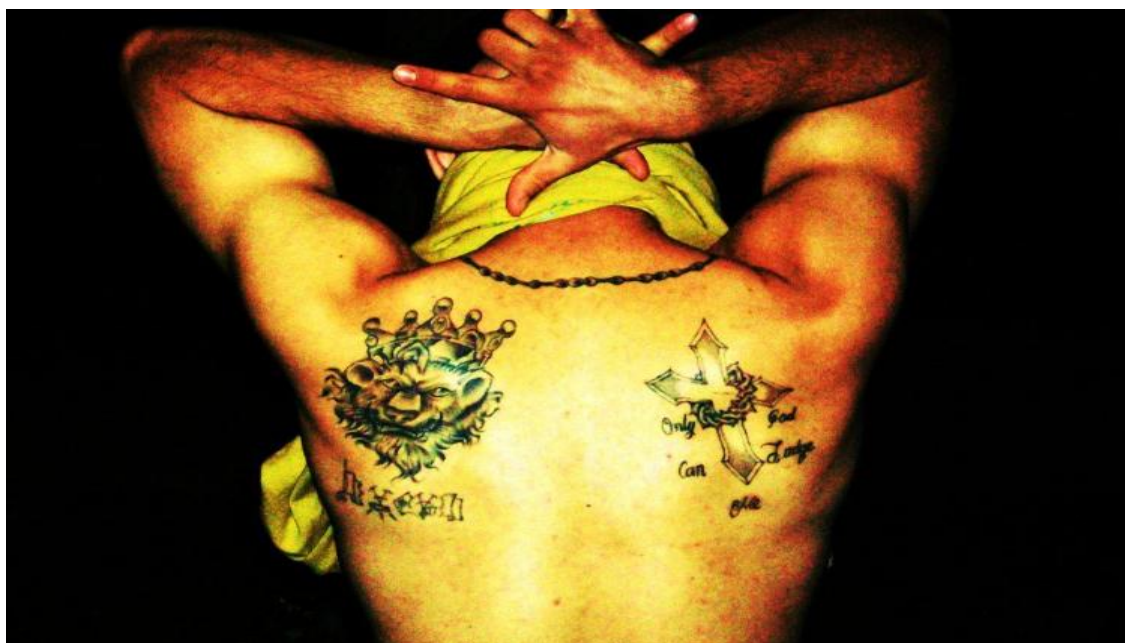
The Latin Kings originally started in Chicago. | Javier Ramirez/Wikimedia Commons

In the mid-1960s, The Latin Kings or Almighty Latin King Nation gang was established in Chicago. The Latin Kings gang Spreads over almost 34 states, but the most active members are found in Illinois, New York, Texas, and Florida. One of the most criminal activities of the gang is drug trafficking, armed robbery, kidnapping, and it is also associated with the Mexican drug cartels. In addition, the gang Membership is governed by a constitution with established rules and by-laws. The Latin Kings are part of the inhabitance Nation, and its main contenders are the Gangster followers and other Latin gangs in the Folk state[33].

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[33]*DEA Chicago Field Division, FBI, and the Chicago Police Department. MAY, 2017.(https://www.dea.gov/docs/DIR-013-17%20Cartel%20and%20Gangs%20in%20Chicago%20-%20Unclassified.pdf)*

The drug cartel is one of the most advanced in Mexico. | Alfredo Estrella/AFP/GettyImages

On the other hand, Los Zetas is a gang formed in 1997 from 31 members of the Mexican Army's Special Forces. Los Zetas is considered as a big criminal organization; its criminal activities associated with several crimes include public corruption, alien smuggling, kidnapping, assault, murder, extortion, and money laundering. However, most of the gang crimes are committed for the favour to their drug trafficking activities. The Los Zetas criminal activities are more organized where original zetas are professionals in intelligence collection, surveillance techniques and operational planning. In fact, Los Zetas has developed into a large organization threatening the security of cities in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas and menacing US citizens north of the border[34].

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[34]*FBI report. Los Zetas: An Emerging Threat to the United States July 15, 2005 (https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB499/DOCUMENT02-20050715.pdf)*

2.12-Crime and Violence Rates Related to Gang Organizations

The increase of crime rate in the united states is related to the increase of gangs, and this goes back to the criminal activities committed by gangs from different aspects include Gang Member Migration (from outside U.S.), Gang Member Migration (within U.S.), Intra Gang Conflict, Emergence of New Gangs, Return From Confinement, Intergang Conflict and Drug-Related Factors. Further, the following chart shows the factors influencing local gang violence from 2006 to 2012.
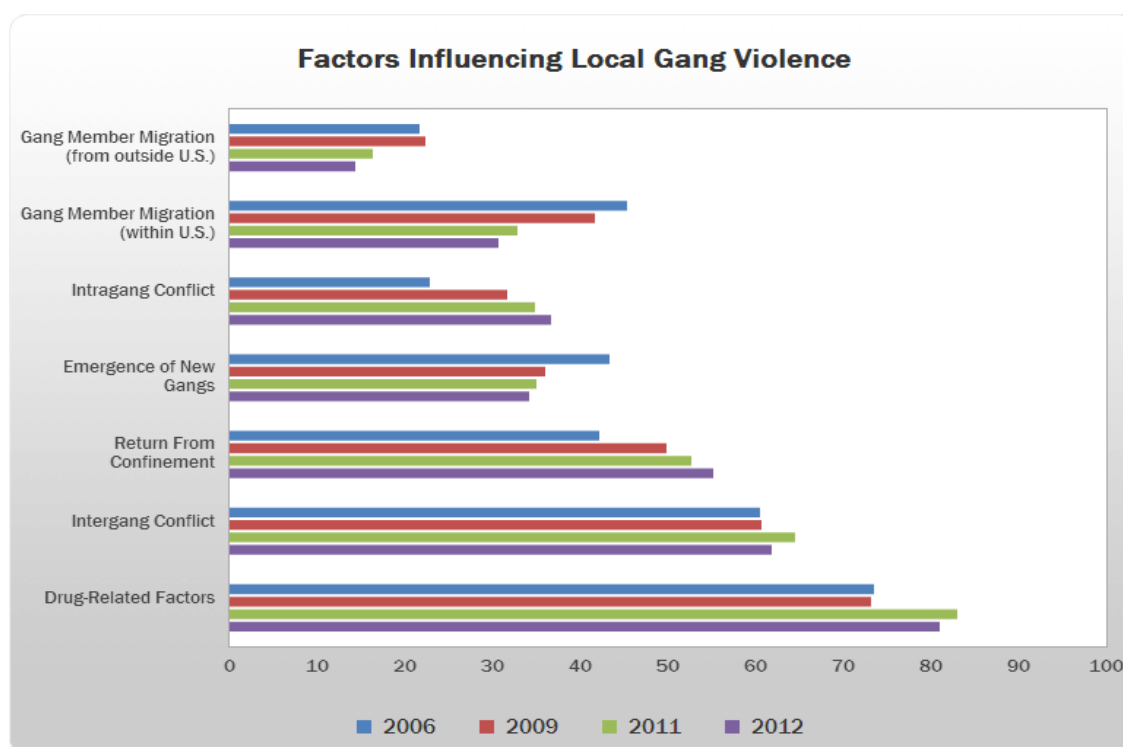
35

Figure 8: Factors Influencing Local Gang Violence

2.13-Conclusion

We have seen in this chapter the phenomenon of crime and violence in the United States. It examines this anomaly in detail, where it defines the term crime and gives information about its types, causes and how crime affected society. Further, we have seen also the history of the US violent crimes, the time of crime development in the

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[35] National Gang Centre, Gang-Related Offenses
(https://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Survey-Analysis/Gang-Related-Offenses)

United States illustrated by charts, and finally the factor which helped increasing crime rate.

Afterwards, we saw the Mexican affiliation into crime, clarified by information about Mexican relationship with a number of dangerous US gangs, ends up with criminal gang activity rates in the United States. The following chapter deals with trump and his struggling against immigration and the lack of work opportunities.

Chapter Three

Trump's Administration and Its New Policies

3.1-Introduction

Chapter three is concerned with the administration of the new US president. It sheds the light on Donald Trump; from his early campaigns for the presidential election, analyzing its speeches, and after he became the US president. This chapter tackles the issue of Trump "the Anti-Immigration US President", and his view on immigration. It deals also with the changes that Trump made to make America grate again trough his new immigration reform, which he made new policies to make US workers first, defend the US laws and constitutions and make Mexico pay for the wall.

The chapter clarifies the question why Trump chooses Mexico, and why his main speeches tackle immigration in particular. It shows also Trump's narratives and how they clarify the aims behind his speeches and the orders he made. Further, the chapter examines whether his plans targets Mexican for his country's success or does it expose Trump's racism against Mexicans.

3.2-Trump: the Anti-Immigration US President

The United States has never had a president like Donald Trump is considered as a new phenomenon to the United States, since it has never had a president as him. He is experienced from several aspects as he used to be a golf course developer, owns casinos, product brander and television personality, but with no earlier involvement in government or in presidential election. He ran for president on the Republican ticket, but he has no persevering loyalties to either political party, in spite of the fact that he has strongly tied his political chances to the Republican Party.

Mr. Trump was very precise in his speeches during the presidential candidate about immigration and how he wants to deal with it in the future. After the elections the surprise has happened, in this matter Nowrasteh indicates in his article President *Trump's Immigration Plans* (2016) that Trump's victory in the presidential has become

a huge issue in political affairs. Immigration was the most invigorated case by the new US president, without hesitation from his decision. The new president of the US did not give up on his previous positions toward immigration even though the election results were not yet revealed. Other restrictionist Republicans were about to follow Trump's steps and orders whether he wins the presidency or not.

Whereas, Trump talks about many things in his speeches but he kept repeating his orders about immigration was serious and precise. The new US president Donald Trump truly wants to make changes in the immigration policies. In fact, he made a huge increase in immigration reforms, and calls for reducing 20 to 60 percent from the green card application.

Moreover, In Mr Trump's presidential campaigns, he talked about the future aims of America, and his planning for it. In January 20, 2017, and after the inauguration of the US President Donald Trump, he brought a huge movement to the US immigration policies.

> *"The President has signed seven executive orders related to immigration, three of which were on the much contested and litigated travel ban. Each of the orders promises broad changes to the immigration system, from enforcement actions in the US interior and at the US-Mexico borders, to significant reshaping of refugee vetting and admissions, and efforts to blunt so-called "sanctuary cities," that is, jurisdictions that refuse to cooperate fully with the US immigration enforcement officers. Many of the chief directives in these orders require congressional appropriations or other legislation to implement. For others, the administration has been able to implement*

some board, but also many more subtle changes, as officials work to accomplish their larger goals[36]."

Back to Trump's severe orders about immigration, Wilkinson declares in her article *Trump nominates anti-immigration activist to head agency for immigrants and refugees,* (2018), that the President Trump has nominated an ardent anti-immigration activist to head the State Department agency that oversees refugee and immigration issues.

Ronald W. Mortensen, a former U.S. Foreign Service officer and long-time fellow at the Centre for Immigration Studies, which advocates against legal and illegal immigration, is Trump's choice to be assistant secretary of State for the bureau of population, refugees and migration.

However, Democrats and immigration advocates quickly objected. But Mortensen, who must be confirmed by the Republican-controlled Senate, could face trouble among Republicans as well: His long trail of controversial writings and statements includes attacks not only against immigrants but against some Republican senators, including Sens. Marco Rubio of Florida and John McCain of Arizona[37].

In addition to that, the new president did not change his decision on changing the immigration system of the United States. But, he made some strict resolutions which helps developing the immigration enforcement system, starting with the US interior and at the US-Mexico borders.

3.3-Trump Immigration Reforms: "How to Make American Great Again"

Immigration reform is the political term for proposed changes in U.S immigration policy. Thus, when politicians talk about "immigration reform" they mean: amnesty, cheap, labour and open borders. While, Trump's "immigration reforms" means that he want to make America great again.

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[36] Sara Pierce and Andrew Selee. *(2017). Immigration under Trump: a Review of Policy Shifts in the Year since the Election. Immigration Policy Institute, p:3*
[37] *Tracy Wilkinson, Trump nominates anti-immigration activist to head agency for immigrants and refugees.(http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-pol-trump-immigration-nominee-20180525-story.html)*

For this aim Trump wants to enhance immigration enforcement. According to Pierce and Selee in their report "*Immigration under Trump: a Review of Policy Shifts in the Year since the Election*" (2017) his organization has expanded insides requirement, in compared to the ultimate two a long time of the Obama organization, and the conclusion of monetary year 2017, US migration and traditions requirement evacuated 61,094 noncitizens from the insides of the nation, a 37 percent increment over the same period in 2016. Over the same time allotment, ICE made 110,568 captures, a 42 percent increment over that period in 2016.

Trump's administration has made notable plan to reduce the number of refugees that will accepted in the United States. In acknowledgment of the around the world outcast emergency, the Obama organization expanded the confirmation ceiling for the organization has extended internal parts prerequisite, especially when compared to the extreme two a long time of the Obama organization, and the conclusion of financial year 2017, US movement and conventions prerequisite cleared 61,094 noncitizens from the internal parts of the country, a 37 percent increase over the same period in 2016. Over the monetary year (FY) 2016 and 2017, up from the level in FY 2013-15.citing security concerns, the Trump organization promptly took steps to decrease resettlement, incidentally suspending the program for 120 days and lessening the ceiling places. Within the conclusion, the organization diminishes the ceiling and makes it the lowest level since 1980 and the sanctioning of the statute overseeing today's outcast confirmations and resettlement (Pierce and Selee, p: 3-4).

"This competitive application process will favour applicants who can speak English, financially support themselves and their families and demonstrate skills that will contribute to our economy," Trump said. From this speech he shows that he has plans to

achieve three main goals: 'America's Workers First', 'Defend America's laws and Constitution', 'Make Mexico Pay for the Wall'.

3.3.1-US Workers Rights First

Whatever one might think of Donald Trump, his outline for immigration reform, "Immigration Reform that Will Make America Great Again," is a legitimate plan worthy of serious consideration. After two recent failed legislative efforts at immigration reform, in which the interests of the American people were glaringly absent, Trump's plan acknowledges that, "Real immigration reform puts the needs of working people first - not wealthy globetrotting donors." As one of the three core principles of immigration reform, the plan states clearly that, "Any immigration plan must improve jobs, wages and security for all Americans."[38]As he emphasises,

> *"Decades of disastrous trade deals and immigration policies have destroyed our middle class. Today, nearly 40% of black teenagers are unemployed. Nearly 30% of Hispanic teenagers are unemployed. For black Americans without high school diplomas, the bottom has fallen out: more than 70% were employed in 1960, compared to less than 40% in 2000. Across the economy, the percentage of adults in the labour force has collapsed to a level not experienced in generations. As CBS news wrote in a piece entitled "America's incredible shrinking middle class": "If the middle-class is the economic backbone of America, then the country is developing osteoporosis."[39]*

For this issue Trump was very clear in his order to make America's workers first, where he made a quantity of new policies related to the reform:

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[38] *Federation for American Immigration Reform. "Trump's Immigration Outline Actually Puts the Horse before the Cart."*
[39] *Trump, Make America Great Again. IMMIGRATION REFORM THAT WILL MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN*

-Increase prevailing wage for H-1Bs: This policy proposal will reduce the number of legal skilled temporary migrant workers. The president is targeting the workers who enter through the H-1B visas and hired in companies that demand high levels; these workers have an average salary so they do not compete with low-skilled America workers. Since, the graduate Americans with STEM degrees each year than find STEM jobs, but a number of IT employment are hired from the H-1B program, because The H-1B system is also the feeder to the employment-based green card so any change here could disrupt future flows there even if no other changes are made.

-Requirement to hire American workers first: This policy is made to increase the administrative cost for American companies hiring foreign workers in quality occupations. In the year 2015, with 92 million Americans outside the workforce and incomes collapsing, in this aim he asks for corporations that employed local workers. .

-End welfare abuse: this one obliges the applicants for the H-1B visas to pay for their residency and health care before they enter to the United States.

-Jobs program for inner city youth: ending the program J-1 visas to end the jobs program for foreign youth and replace it with a resume bank to help the youth locals.

-Refugee program for American children. providing the help for refugees and asylum-seekers to crack down on abuses, and make places to contain the American children without parents, to reduce the problems and create safety in the United States.· -Immigration moderation. The step made for the green card will push the employers to hire local immigrant and native workers, where it supply more work chances, helps women to participate in workplace and it provides an increase in wages.[40]

In this matter the president Trump made his executive order to promote economic and national security and to help stimulate economic growth, create good jobs at decent

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[40] Ibid.

wages, strengthen our middle class, and support the American manufacturing and defence industrial bases, he want to create employment opportunities for workers in the United States, and to protect their economic benefits.

3.3.2-Defend America's Laws and Constitution

Donald Trump promised in his presidential campaigns to make the United States great and strong as it was in the past. For this matter, he made several orders in the aim for accomplishing his promises. Therefore, he made plans to make new changes to defend the US laws and constitutions. Trump's announcement on his twitter account,

> *"What follows is my 100-day action plan to Make America Great Again. It is a contract between myself and the American voter — and begins with restoring honesty and accountability, and bringing change to Washington. Defend The Laws And Constitution Of The United States America will only be great as long as America remains a nation of laws that lives according to the Constitution."*[41]

In his speech in targeting the corruption un-loyal administers, and showing his plan to defend the laws and the constitutions of the United States by making Five actions to restore security and the constitutional rule of law:

-First, he wants to cancel every unconstitutional executive action, memorandum and order issued by President Obama.

-Second, he wants to head every process of selecting a replacement for Justice Scalia from one of the 20 judges on my list, who will uphold and defend the U.S. Constitution.

-Third, Trump decided to cancel all federal funding to sanctuary cities.

-Fourth, he also wants to remove the more than two million criminal illegal immigrants from the country and cancel visas to foreign countries that will not take them back.

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[41] Donald J. Trump. https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump

-Fifth, the president will suspend immigration from terror-prone regions where vetting cannot safely occur. All vetting of people coming into our country will be considered "extreme vetting."[42]

3.3.3-Make Mexico Pay for the Wall

Trump widely covered announcement speech in June 2015 in which he promised he would build a border wall if elected, and make Mexico pay for it. Thus, through this speech captured the support of voters, where he complies with his positions popular among a sizable share of Republican voters, which led his competitors to withdraw.

Indeed, since the slow economic hits the country immigration has been considered as a contentious issue with the Great Recession began. The return of employments and thriving has been adequately moderate that for numerous it feels distant more like a rebuilding that has cleared out them forever more regrettable off, instead of a short-term alteration they ought to just hold up out.

However, financial specialists have slow progressed in clarifications for the uneven recuperation, but once in a while do they cite movement as an aggravating calculates. On the off chance that anything, the overwhelming financial sees is that legalization and a more liberal migration arrangement would bring around financial recuperation. Clearly voters fall flat to see it this way, especially those on the lower and centre rungs of the financial stepping stool that have not experienced the benefits of migration within the same way as the well-off[43].

From a long time ago, Mexico's leaders have been taking advantage of the United States by using illegal immigration to export the crime and poverty in their own country they have even published pamphlets on how to cross the US borders illegally in order to avoid taxes of the visas of the exportations. The United States costs have been

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[42] *Donald Trump's Contract with the American Voter. donaldjtrump.com/contract*
[43]James G. Gimpel. (2016*). Immigration Opinion and the Rise of Donald Trump*. Centre for immigration studies.

enormous, where the US ratepayers have been asked to collect hundreds of billions in healthcare costs, welfare costs, housing costs, education costs.

In fact, in 2011 the annual cost of free tax credits alone paid to illegal immigrants quadrupled to $4.2 billion. The effects on jobseekers have also been disastrous, and Mexico continues looting billions from bad trade deals with the US but also relies heavily on the billions of dollars in remittances sent from illegal immigrants in the United States back to Mexico. Indeed, they are responsible for harming the US economy, and they must help pay to restore this problem. The cost of building a permanent border wall pales mightily in comparison to what American taxpayers spend every single year on dealing with the fallout of illegal immigration on their communities, schools and unemployment offices.

Therefore, Mexico must pay for the wall and, until they do, the United States will make some strategies to compensate its loss such as reservation of all sorts of payments that backs to illegal wages, increase the temporary visas bill on Mexican CEOs and diplomats, increase fees on all border crossing cards – of which we issue about 1 million to Mexican nationals each year and increase costs on Mexican workers related to NAFTA. Finally, Mexico will not take any advantages anymore from the United States; indeed it must pay all what it have costs for a long time.

3.4- Why Mexico?

It is well known that there are so many ties that relate Mexico with the United States, the documents discussed in the first and the second chapter shows the different relationships that relates Mexico with the US. However, for many reasons the new President Donald Trump emphasise in his position about Mexican immigrants. There are clearly many people in the US who are struggling financially, many of them in Trump voting counties. Trump's support is concentrated in counties that are less likely

to have significant numbers of Mexican immigrants, and this back to his view to the Mexican immigrants from several angles such as:

-The less non-citizen Mexican immigrants live in districts; the more likely it is that primary voters in that county supported Trump.

-The more non-citizen Mexican immigrants live in a county; the more likely it is that primary voters in that county supported a Democratic candidate or a Republican other than Trump.

-The more naturalized Mexican immigrants live in a sector; the more likely it is that primary voters in that county supported a Democratic candidate or a Republican other than Trump.

-The impact of immigration legalization is much higher in counties where voters were more likely to support a Democratic candidate or another Republican. And is more strongly positive the more immigrants are residing in a county[44].

3.4.1-Trump's Narrative

Donald Trump has promised before and after he became the US president to find solutions to end the United States problems and making it great again. For this aim, after his installation as president he made changes in his administration, one of his movements it was the step to end trafficking. However, US law defines severe forms of trafficking as in human for both a commercial sex act induced by force, fraud and coercion as well as "the recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labour or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery and drug trafficking[45].

Otherwise, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates nearly 21 million people are working under some type of forced labour, and that illegal profits from such work

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[44] *UCLA Institute for Research on Labor and Employment, Donald Trump's False Narrative on Mexican Migration and Trade: A Geopolitical Economic Analysis*
[45] Ibid

<u>arrangements total $150 billion per year</u>. Of that, the ILO estimates $8 billion is generated from trafficking domestic workers.

In fact, simple workers are somehow most affected by trafficking. This issue has harmed the simple workers in the United States where they faced trafficking and hard conditions; where they work for low wages. These conditions contribute to domestic workers facing some of the highest rates of trafficking in US labour markets. NDWA launched the Beyond Survival campaign in 2013. The mission of the campaign is to end the human trafficking of domestic workers in the US beyond survival focuses on lifting up the experience and vision of trafficked domestic workers.

Additionally, the campaign has some goals include developing the leadership of domestic worker survivors and make other changes to end human trafficking and to win federal policy changes that expand resources and protections for domestic workers and hold traffickers accountable. In the new time, the presidential Donald Trump seeks after the campaign to urgently grow the capacity of the domestic worker movement to identify trafficked workers and facilitate their access to justice, as well as demonstrate the importance of worker protections, immigrant rights and racial and gender equity to disrupt the continuum of labour exploitation that ends with human trafficking[46].

On the other side, on January 25 Trump has signed Two Executive Orders in order to strained relationships between Mexico and the United States. The Executive Orders call building of a wall in the US-Mexico borders and issue directives to stop unauthorized immigration, increase security at the southern border and expand agencies' deportation powers to control any illegal activities, add thousands of border patrol agents and withhold federal funds from sanctuary cities whom refuses helping this act.

The president Trump goes beyond his order to construct a wall, but he intends to make Mexico pay for it, an assertion that the President of Mexico has reject the order, appraisal on costs of building the wall range from $15 to $25 billion. He is basing his

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[46] *Sameera Hafiz and Michael Paarlberg. (2017). The Human Trafficking Of Domestic Workers In The United States, the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) and the National Domestic Workers Alliance (NDWA).*

Executive Order on assumptions made that immigrants from Mexico are arriving across the borders in droves, that once arriving they are taking advantages on government subsidies, committing crimes, trafficking on drug and taking Americans jobs[47].

3.4.2-Trump's Racism toward Mexicans

According to Penman and Cloud *How People Make Sense of Trump and Why It Matters for Racial Justice, (2018).* Before becoming a president, Trump did hide his sentiments towards immigrants in general and non-white immigrants in particular. His speeches were and are still overloaded with tone of hate and underestimation of those he considers as foreigners, in other words 'Others' to the native American population. Despite his arguments of how immigrants are destroying the American peace and welfare, racism towards minorities takes part of Mr. Trump's sentiments, Mexico is one example.

> *"Scholars, journalists, pundits and others have criticized the racist, anti-queer, anti-Semitic, Islamophobic, and xenophobic rhetoric that pervades the Trump campaign and presidency. At the same time, commentators have expended a vast number of words analyzing Trump's character: why does he do the things he does? We ask, how do the latter (analyses of Trump's character) help explain the former (Trump's racist statements)? Through a close rhetorical analysis of 50 diverse examples of Trump criticism, we reveal four prevailing characterizations or "archetypes" of Trump: Trump the Acclaim-Seeker, Trump the Sick Man, Trump the Authoritarian, and Trump the Idiot. Each arche-type explains Trump's racism in a different way, with significant consequences for social critique. For example, the Trump the Idiot archetype dismisses his racist*

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[47] *Jessica AcMoody, Trump's Executive Order on the Border Wall and Immigration Enforcement. Community Economic Development Association of Michigan.*

> *statements as a series of terrible gaffes, whereas Trump*
> *the Authoritarian explains them as an actualization of*
> *white supremacy. We trace the benefits and tradeoffs of*
> *each archetype for resisting white supremacy.''*[48]

The quote shows many different critics on the back of the new US president Donald Trump, by giving certain details about him before the presidency mandate and after he became the president of the United States; saying that he is racist because his political acts.

For more critics, Velasco wrote on Trump in his article *To Mexicans, US democracy is important. Now, Trump's rhetoric is calling that into question (*2015) declaring that, in the very beginning of his presidential campaign more than a year ago, one of Donald Trump's main issues was about building a wall at the Mexican border. This, coupled with negative rhetoric about the US' southern neighbours, has provoked much concern in Mexico. He writes also that this order about the wall recalls for the historical periods of the relationships between both of the countries, where he made it made worse by the lack of a clear policy towards the US by the country's Peña Nieto administration.

While historically Mexicans have admired US culture and democracy, Trump has made a revolution in questioning of what is he doing. Late last month, Donald Trump, the American real estate mogul and TV celebrity, was officially declared the Republican candidate for the American presidency. Since the beginning of his campaign, Trump has captured the attention of people in the United States and around the world.

Adding to that, the journalist states also that his racist, xenophobic, and misogynist speeches caused big issues especially in Mexico's politics. Mexico is one of many countries that have become increasingly upsets with Trump's success. Since the day he launched his campaign in June 2015, he has used Mexico as his biggest issue. He

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[48] Will Penman and Doug Cloud.(2018). *How People Make Sense of Trump and Why It Matters for Racial Justice, Journal of Contemporary Rhetoric, Vol. 8, No.1/2, pp. 107-136.*

declared, "When Mexico sends its people…they are bringing drugs. They are bringing crime. They are rapists. And some, I assume, are good people." His last and more likely declarations have provoked indignation and disbelief not only in the Mexican population and its intellectual and journalistic communities but also in the entire government.

Mexico's proximity and "complex interdependence asymmetry" with the United States was a main cause behind the beginning of a new movement that provides much concern in the country. For Mexico, Trump represents a significant threat to the country's national security; waking up the bad history between Mexico and the United States. Trump's attacks towards the Mexican people led to a strong threatens of the United States in Mexico, questioning again perhaps like never before in the last thirty years, the American democratic system, US interventionism, and Mexico's political and economic alliance with the US.

From this point, Velasco repeats his criticizing idea about Trump's contentions are tainted by prejudice, racism, xenophobia and ignorance, and his ideas of building a wall at the US-Mexican border and the notion that Mexico will pay for it are simply unrealistic. He mentioned that, if Trump wants to initiate a trade war, both countries will be seriously harmed. Claudia Ruiz Massieu, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, asserted that "Mexico would be willing to update NAFTA. This was a few weeks ago after President Obama strongly supported the agreement and Mexico was a serious opponent of renegotiating NAFTA. It is evident that the current Peña Nieto administration lacks a clear policy towards the United States in moments where Mexico feels similar to a fortress besieged by the statements of Donald Trump".[49]

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[49] *Jesus Velasco, To Mexicans, US democracy is important. Now, Trump's rhetoric is calling that into question.2015. http://bit.ly/2aSEtrM*

3.5-Conclusion

This chapter carried out several documents which concerned the US president Donald Trump, and shows the changes happened from the day he became president. Where, he targeted immigration, and made new policies to control this issue of immigration. The chapters clarified also Trump's the reforms he made in order to make America great again.

However, Donald Trump talks about many things in his campaigns before the election. The chapter has made clear the ideas about how were the United States speeches true, the applications he made to reach his positions from his sayings. Trump has faced also critics after his orders made towards Mexico; showing that he is racist.

General Conclusion

Currently, the United States of America have been witnessing dangerous increases in crime and violence rates from a long time. Further, since the US is considered also as a multicultural country, which contains much ethnic groups. Mexicans are regarded as the most affiliated ethnic group in this issue. Therefore, this research has tackled both the Mexican immigration to the United States and the case of increases in crime and violence, and has investigated how the Mexican immigration has affected the American society, and Trumps' Anti-immigration nativism in the U.S.A.

The carried out investigation, has revealed that Mexican immigration towards the United States has an historical background. As we have also deduced that Mexican immigrants cross the US-Mexico borders from different ways (legally-illegally). Moreover, from the beginning till now Mexican population has increased in the United States, where they are noted as one of the biggest ethnic group in the US.

On the other hand, the investigation exhibited the fact that the phenomena of crime and violence effect badly the US society, and its increases rates have a relation with cultural diversities present in the country. One of the most interesting facts that was derived from the study, is that both Mexicans from Mexico or whom settle in the United States have the biggest share in the different crimes through different criminal organizations; whether from inside the country (Gangs) or outside it (Drug Cartels).

Another fact shown from the current investigation on the issue of crime and violence in the US, is that the President Donald Trump made new orders in the aim of making America great again, and defend its laws and constitutions, starting from the biggest issue he sees that it threatens the US security which is immigration specially Mexican immigration. It exhibits also Trump's image of racism after the announcement of his

position toward Mexican immigrant as a factor which led him to build a wall between the two countries.

The investigation conducted has answered all the research questions, as it has derived that the first hypothesis about the core in building a wall is to end the Mexican illegal immigration and to reduce the issue of trafficking. was approved, in fact, the new president Donald Trump announce his order to build a wall and making Mexico paying for it, is based on true factors which led him to take such a decision. Meanwhile, according to the result of the data collected indicate that the second hypothesis Trump is racist towards Mexicans let him made these deeds was rejected, because the fact shows that the document that presents Trump's racism are not strong, where they are just critics and point of views; mostly in medias.

From what we have seen in the whole study, I found that the new president Donald Trump was right about his position on building a wall between the US-Mexico boundaries in order to reduce, or why not ending illegal immigration and trafficking to defend his country's security. Nonetheless, I'm against the idea of calling a president who wants to protect his country's people and provide good opportunities in all what a person needs to have a good life, and make hiss country safe from all the harms caused by the others as "racist".

However, during this research I have faced many obstacles; the biggest one is I was running of time since the deliver and validation of the dissertation topics was late. It was hard in the beginning of the research since I have no experience working on dissertation. I have found also a big problem with documentation since there was a lack of hard documents, where I worked only with web documents.

For further research, I suggest for future researcher to investigate on what will happen to the relationship (economically and politically) between the United States and

Mexico after Trump's decision on building a wall?, will the dimensions of crime, violence and illegal immigration vanishes after the immigration reforms? Does Donald Trump think about the consequences of his orders? Finally, will the wall terminate trafficking and illegal on the US-Mexico borders?

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