

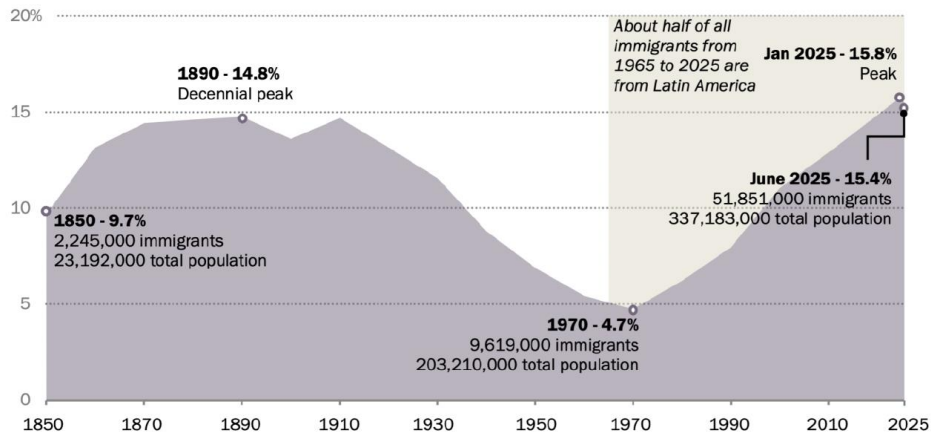
DOCUMENT 1 · □ · PBS, “A look at the history of U.S. immigration policies that led to today's complex system”, January 22, 2025.

9 link: <https://youtu.be/lfHwLTzGfm0> (10 minutes)

DOCUMENT 2

U.S. immigrant population peaked at nearly 16% in January 2025

% of U.S. population that is foreign born

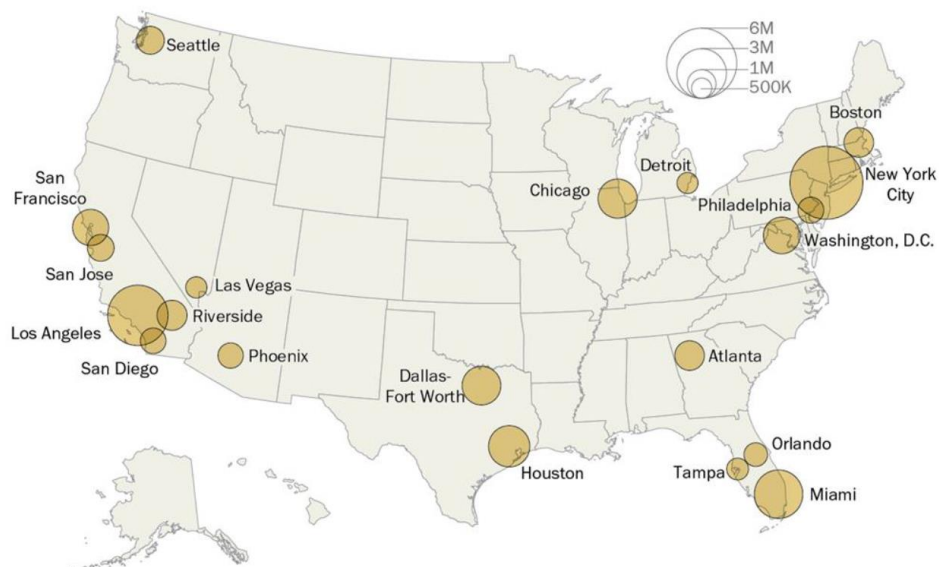


Note: Populations are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Shares are calculated using unrounded population numbers. Data for 2025 represents the civilian, noninstitutional population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. “Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850-2000.” Pew Research Center tabulations of 2010 and 2023 American Community Surveys and 2025 Current Population Surveys (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

20 U.S. metropolitan areas with largest number of immigrants in 2023



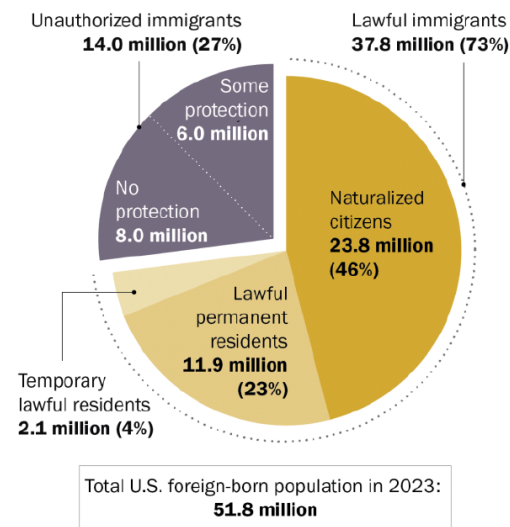
Note: Each metropolitan area has more than 500,000 immigrants. Circles are scaled to size of population.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Unauthorized immigrants were 27% of the U.S. foreign-born population in 2023

Foreign-born population estimates, 2023



Note: These figures differ from published U.S. Census Bureau totals because they are adjusted to account for population undercount. The unauthorized immigrant population includes those with temporary protection from deportation under Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Temporary Protected Status (TPS), as well as pending asylum claims and various other statuses. Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Educational attainment among U.S. immigrants, 2023

% among those ages 25 and older

	Less than H.S. graduate	High school graduate	Some college	Bachelor's or more
U.S. born	7	27	30	36
Foreign born	24	22	18	36

Among the foreign born, those born in ...

	Less than H.S. graduate	High school graduate	Some college	Bachelor's or more
Mexico	49	27	14	10
East and Southeast Asia	16	16	19	50
Central Asia	7	17	18	58
South Asia	9	9	9	73
Oceania	10	28	26	36
Europe	9	20	21	50
Canada and other North America	5	15	25	54
Caribbean	21	30	23	25
Central America	46	27	16	11
South America	14	26	23	37
Middle East and North Africa	12	16	18	55
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	19	24	46

Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "High school graduate" includes those with a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a GED certificate.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Pew Research Center, "What the data says about immigrants in the U.S.," August 21, 2025.

DOCUMENT 3 · · PBS, "The history and legacy of birthright citizenship in the U.S.," February 5, 2025.

9 link: <https://youtu.be/yEVbIXP5LBY> (8 minutes)

DOCUMENT 4 · · Channel 4, "Trump's travel ban: Citizens of 12 countries barred from entering US", 5 June 2025.

9 link: <https://youtu.be/9qy6I1awa2k> (3 minutes)

DOCUMENT 5 · · Channel 4, "Alligator Alcatraz: the US detention centre in the heart of the Everglades", 18 July 2025.

9 link: https://youtu.be/Kvj5gWTK8_M (7 minutes)

DOCUMENT 6 · · CBS, "Breaking down Trump administration's lowered cap on refugees", November 1, 2025.

9 link: <https://youtu.be/y11RcadwwsI> (3 minutes)

DOCUMENT 7

Trump Offers a Golden Ticket

Will Gottsegen, *The Atlantic*, 22 September 22, 2025

One thing we know about President Donald Trump: He loves gold. His hotels, his golf clubs, his private living quarters, his proprietary high-top sneakers and coffee grounds—all of it is to some extent coated in the same opulent shade. Even the Oval Office is now distinctly more golden than it was during the Biden years. Now the president is taking his gold paintbrush to the nation's immigration policies.

5 Enter the Trump Gold Card—not a credit card but a new pathway to immigration, offering wealthy foreigners a fast track to permanent residency in the United States. Launched on Friday by executive order alongside a restrictive new update to the H-1B program, the Trump Gold Card offers potential immigrants a trade: In exchange

for \$1 million plus processing fees, the government will give you an EB-1 or EB-2 visa. The administration is hoping to add an even more exclusive tier in the form of the \$5 million Trump Platinum Card, which would give recipients 270 days' residency in the U.S. with no tax on non-U.S. income.

The EB-1 and EB-2 are employment-based visas that have historically been reserved for foreigners of "extraordinary" and "exceptional" ability, among other highly qualified professionals; the number following EB denotes a recipient's importance on the world stage. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services suggests that a Pulitzer Prize or an Olympic medal might be part of a winning EB-1 application (it seems to go to all-purpose celebrities, too, such as former supermodel Melania Trump); professionals with "advanced degrees" could consider applying for an EB-2. That the \$1 million Trump Gold Card now qualifies as "sufficient evidence that the individual will substantially benefit the United States" suggests that this administration thinks personal riches are a superpower of their own.

The concept of a pay-to-play residency permit isn't all that new. First instituted during the George H. W. Bush administration, the EB-5 visa is open to applicants who invest upwards of \$800,000 into American businesses. It is far from a perfect program, and has been used as a vehicle for fraud, but its focus on investment in the American economy makes it decidedly different from the Trump Gold Card, which asks for an "unrestricted gift to the Department of Commerce" that the government can use as it sees fit. (Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick initially said that a Gold Card would replace the EB-5, but Friday's executive order makes no mention of the program.) While the vestigial EB-5 asks for a direct injection of capital—Manhattan's Hudson Yards was developed in part by EB-5 funds—the Department of Commerce will put its Gold Card war chest to work to "promote commerce and American industry," which is a mandate is broad enough to encompass both new investment in public housing and also just paying off the government's debt. In fact, Trump said on Friday that the Gold Card windfall will "generally" go to "pay down debt."

Whether or not it intends to, the Trump Gold Card is saying something profound about what and whom the administration values in 2025. A lot fewer people have Olympic medals than have \$1 million in their bank accounts. Still, the Trump Gold Card gestures at a world where the ability to generate (or simply inherit) money is enough to justify a shortcut to U.S. residency. Asked back in February about whether a Russian oligarch could apply for the planned Gold Card, Trump replied, "Yeah, possibly. Hey, I know some Russian oligarchs that are very nice people."

The Gold Card's premium presentation seems to double down on the promise of membership in an elite society. Its website looks almost like a tech start-up's, with a sleek minimalist aesthetic courtesy of the National Design Studio, a federal initiative created by executive order last month and led by a co-founder of Airbnb, Tesla board member, and DOGE affiliate Joe Gebbia. A far cry from the typical sclerotic government site, trumpcard.gov invites visitors to begin their application for residency much as they might begin their application for a credit card, with just a few short questions; no onerous details required up front.

The American dream has always been at least partly financial. Here, you can plant your flag, start your business, and exercise your newfound freedom in a way that's conducive to economic mobility. But the Trump Gold Card reformulates the dream as a toll. Secretary Lutnick reportedly affirmed that this new paradigm represents some shape of the future for American visas, although he wasn't very specific. "In less than a month, the other visa green-card categories are likely to be suspended," he said, per CBS News. "This will be the model" by which "people can come into the country."

So much for "your tired, your poor / Your huddled masses"—this administration is more interested in those who have already hit it big.

DOCUMENT 8

Donald Trump is victorious at the southern border

The Economist, 5 October 2025 (abridged)

In 1971 the barrier that separated San Diego from Tijuana was a bit of chicken wire. Even that was too much for Pat Nixon, who was First Lady at the time. When she visited the beach at the very south-western edge of California she decided she wanted to meet the Mexicans queuing to greet her. So she asked the mayor of Tijuana to tear down the fence. "I do hope that this will be a common beach," she said. "Because we're such good friends with Mexico, I don't think we need a border."

That spot eventually became known as Friendship Park. Families that could not reunite legally in either country would meet at the fence. John Fanestil, a Methodist pastor living on the California side, visited every Sunday. “You could buy a taco through the wall,” he recalls. In 2011 he started regularly holding “border church”. Parishioners shared tortillas and grape juice. But, little by little, access to the park was restricted. The wall became two walls, and they grew taller. Visiting hours diminished. Today the two halves of Friendship Park are a study in contrasts. The Mexican side is buzzing. Vibrant murals adorn the wall and vendors sell churros to beachgoers. The American side is empty; it is a militarised zone. Mr Fanestil used to trespass occasionally to protest against the separation. “I don’t anticipate doing that,” he says, with Donald Trump in office.

Few others are trying to cross either. “Encounters” of migrants by Border Patrol agents at the frontier began to fall during the final year of Joe Biden’s presidency. After Mr Trump took office they plummeted to the lowest level in decades. In Tijuana aid workers say migrant shelters, once overflowing, are mostly empty aside from Mexicans fleeing violence in their hometowns. This does not seem like a short lull. Almost no one is travelling north through the Darién Gap, a jungle on the Colombia-Panama border that became a thoroughfare for migrants from all over the world intending to claim asylum in America. A small reverse migration has even begun. At least 15,000 people, mostly Venezuelans, have returned to South America since January.

Mr Trump is claiming victory on the issue that launched his political career a decade ago. “On our southern border, we have successfully repelled a colossal invasion,” he told the UN last month. Many border workers are sceptical of the effectiveness of enforcement alone. They contend that the US-Mexico frontier is so long (1,950 miles or 3,145km) and the *coyotes* (people-smugglers) so wily, that people will always find new ways to cross. That argument has held up—until now.

The Trump administration has thrown the entire might of the federal government behind stopping illegal immigration. Their approach “is layered, like an onion”, says Adam Isacson, of the Washington Office on Latin America, a think-tank. Soldiers, harsher penalties for border-crossers, the performative cruelty of deportations without trial to prison in El Salvador and a ban on asylum reinforce each other. The UN’s migration body interviewed migrants in Mexico who had set out for America and then changed their minds. Most cited border restrictions, policy changes and fears of deportation as their reasons for not crossing. The administration’s approach can be summarised by a message it posted to an official WhatsApp channel: “*Ni lo intentes*” (Don’t even try it).

First, consider the military might deployed to deter the alleged invasion. It is not unusual for presidents of either party to send troops to help Border Patrol with logistics or surveillance. This administration has gone further. The president directed the Department of War (as it is newly known) to annex some border land and attach those parcels to nearby (and sometimes not so nearby) military bases. The Posse Comitatus Act prevents soldiers from arresting people, a duty reserved for cops. But the idea is that if a migrant crosses the border and walks onto these annexed pieces of land, soldiers can detain them for trespassing on military property.

This is not the only military deterrent. Stryker armoured vehicles and anti-submarine surveillance planes are now features of the borderlands. The One Big Beautiful Bill, passed in July, includes nearly \$47bn to keep building the wall and equip it with cameras and sensors. Mike Banks, the chief of Border Patrol, suggests that the military presence won’t be permanent. “We will get back to a point where we will control the border without the assistance of all of this support,” he said recently. But a full withdrawal seems unlikely.

Second, the administration is getting tougher on those who still dare to cross. Encounters at the border have dwindled, but federal prosecutors are charging ever more migrants with illegal entry. There is some evidence that the threat of criminal charges reduced the likelihood that migrants would try to cross the border multiple times during the Obama administration. Back then, Border Patrol called it “consequence delivery”.

The third tenet of Mr Trump’s layered border strategy veers from delivering consequences into demonstrations of cruelty. In this administration the routine process of deporting someone—a normal part of immigration enforcement under any government—has changed. Masked agents grab people from street corners, detain them (often in squalid conditions), and sometimes remove them to a country they have never set foot in. Migrants in Baja California tell aid workers they are scared of being jailed indefinitely in America or sent to a Salvadoran prison. Why risk your life to cross the border just to live in fear? [...]

Trump is deporting fewer people than Obama. He's just louder and meaner.

Fareed Zakaria, *The Washington Post*, 18 July 2025

You have seen the blizzard of scary images — immigration agents taking parents away in front of their kids, masked officers raiding neighborhoods, men detained in remote centers — but here is the surprising fact behind the mayhem: Donald Trump has deported fewer people per month than Barack Obama did, and barely more than Joe Biden during a similar span last year, according to Immigration and Customs Enforcement data obtained by NBC News.

5 Trump signals that his administration is fearlessly executing mass deportations. But the numbers reveal a different reality. Since February, his administration has deported 14,700 people per month on average, according to NBC News. That's far below Obama's peak in 2013, when he deported 36,000 per month. And it's not even close to the Trump administration's reported goal of deporting 1 million people in a year.

10 Trump's deportation dragnet is less effective than those of his predecessors because it is chaotic, theatrical and detached from the systems that work. Rather than effectively coordinating with local law enforcement, following rules, laws and norms, or expanding and expediting legal processing, Trump has prioritized optics over outcomes. What his administration lacks in strategy, it tries to compensate for with spectacle — sweeping up schoolchildren, targeting families, broadcasting raids on social media.

15 But this is a rare case of Trump's Teflon wearing thin. Immigration was once his strongest issue politically. Today, it is fast becoming a vulnerability. According to a recent Quinnipiac University poll, Trump's approval on immigration has dropped sharply, with 55 percent disapproving and only 40 percent approving. A recent Gallup poll showed that the number of Americans who view immigration as a good thing has risen from 64 percent in 2024 to 79 percent now, a record high. Even more telling is the erosion of support among independents, many of them suburban voters who had once been sympathetic to a tougher border stance but are now recoiling at scenes of cruelty and overreach.

20 The numbers are striking. Support for deporting all undocumented immigrants is below 40 percent. Support for a pathway to citizenship for long-term undocumented immigrants has climbed to nearly 80 percent. Most Americans, including many Republicans, back a path to citizenship for "dreamers." In short, Trump has managed to move the country not to the right on immigration, but to the center and even left of center.

25 The public, it seems, is rebelling against extremism in both directions. Under Biden, many Americans accurately perceived chaos and lawlessness at the border, prompting a backlash. Now, under Trump, they are reacting just as strongly to what appears to be a lawless and authoritarian approach — one that disregards legal precedents, court rulings and legislative prerogatives. The lesson is clear: Americans want immigration to be managed with competence and decency, not bombast or cruelty.

30 If the United States had a functioning political system, this would be the moment for comprehensive immigration reform. The outlines of a deal are obvious and have been for years. First, the asylum system must be totally overhauled. It cannot remain open-ended and unmanageable. There should be clear numerical caps and rules about where and how asylum can be claimed — preferably outside the United States, through a structured process. Second, those who have lived in the U.S. for years, paying taxes and raising families, should be given a path to legal status. Deporting them makes no economic or moral sense. And third, America needs to expand high-skilled immigration if it wants to remain at the cutting edge of technology and innovation.

35 This is the litmus test for Trump. Is he actually interested in solving America's immigration problem? Or does he prefer it as a political cudgel? When he was out of office, he chose the latter — torpedoing a bipartisan Senate immigration deal that would have toughened border enforcement and reformed the asylum process. Now that he is back in power, he has another chance. Will he take it?

Democrats, too, face a crucial choice. The mistake many of them made during Trump’s first term was to define themselves primarily in symbolic opposition to his nasty rhetoric — promising not to enforce the laws and chanting to abolish ICE. That stance energized the base but alienated moderates; in fact, it alienated the country. Remember, this is the issue that has fueled Trump’s movement most since he came down that golden escalator in 2015, and it has helped bring him into the White House a second time. The recent shift in public opinion on immigration is real but fragile. If the Democrats go crazy left, the public will turn against them again. To earn back trust, Democrats should sit solidly in the center — advocating secure borders, strong law enforcement, humane treatment and realistic reforms. That’s good politics. More important, it is the right set of policies for the country.

America is a nation of immigrants. But it is also a nation of laws. Immigration reform must honor both traditions. It is finally time to replace fearmongering with solutions, and to turn away from performance and toward policy. The polls suggest that the country is ready. Are its leaders?

DOCUMENT 10

In embrace of ‘remigration,’ Trump echoes Europe’s far right **Ishaan Tharoor, *The Washington Post*, December 1, 2025**

In President Donald Trump’s first term, we got used to hearing “dog whistles.” Trump’s populist nationalism was riven through by messaging that implicitly demonized minorities and migrants. Undocumented arrivals were “rapists,” inner city youths were “rabid” animals, neo-Nazi marches included “very fine people,” and some countries were simply, in Trump’s derogatory parlance, places teeming with excrement. The president brought into the mainstream a style of rhetoric brimming with contempt that had previously been kept at bay on the fringes of U.S. political life.

In Trump’s second term, the margins are now the center and the dog whistle has been replaced by a blowhorn. As his administration steps up a sweeping campaign of mass detention and deportations, Trump and his allies routinely cast certain populations of migrants as belonging to cultures incompatible with the United States. Amid a world of asylum seekers, his administration explicitly prioritizes resettling White Afrikaner refugees from South Africa while blocking other refugees. And it has been more overt in its desire not just to expel those illegally living in the U.S. but curtail legal paths into the country.

The latest indication of Trump’s hard-line views and approach came in the wake of the shooting of two National Guard members near the White House on Wednesday. The ambush, which has led to the death of at least one of the victims, was allegedly carried out by Rahmanullah Lakanwal, an Afghan national who had worked alongside U.S. forces in his country and came to the United States in the aftermath of the collapse of the U.S.-backed government in Kabul. [...]

Then, Trump deployed a conspicuous term: “Only REVERSE MIGRATION can fully cure this situation,” he wrote in his Thanksgiving greeting post on social media. The phrasing surfaced elsewhere. “The stakes have never been higher, and the goal has never been more clear: Remigration now,” declared the X account of the Department of Homeland Security.

DHS has issued earlier calls for remigration. The White House floated creating an office of “remigration” at the State Department while it dismantled existing programs to aid refugees. The implication is not simply that undocumented migrants must be deported, but that, more broadly, American society can be saved only by the departure of certain migrants, illegal or not. “Remigration” has been invoked by Trump and his allies since the launching of his successful bid to return to office in 2024.

The term is not a neutral one. It probably entered Trump’s orbit via the politics of ascendant far-right parties in Germany and Austria, where politicians and activists campaigned aggressively on a platform to deport asylum seekers and encourage the emigration of non-European or Christian communities. In some instances, the far-right AfD party, which is Germany’s second largest party in parliament, distributed mock one-way airplane tickets, touting its ambitions for mass deportations.

The “remigration” debate in Germany is a charged one, not least because of the legacy of the Holocaust

and the mass deportations that prefigured the genocidal slaughter of Jews. The concept has its roots among French “identitarians” and sits adjacent to the “great replacement” theory — a conspiratorial fantasy-turned-commonplace talking point that suggests White populations in Western societies are being “replaced” by non-White migration championed by establishment liberals.

Across the West, right-wing political parties in the ascendance have made “remigration” a plank of their platform. Britain’s Reform UK party has vowed the deportation of hundreds of thousands of migrants and asylum seekers. Spain’s far-right Vox announced its own program of removing both recent arrivals and nationalized Spanish citizens who do not conform to some standard of assimilation. “We have the right to survive as a people,” a Vox spokesperson told reporters this year.

In many instances, that sense of existential peril is not borne out by demographic data, crime reports or little other empirical evidence. In the aftermath of the attack Wednesday on National Guard members, advocates urged the U.S. government not to scapegoat an entire population because of the actions of one troubled man. “We urge the American public not to judge thousands of innocent Afghans based on the actions of a single person,” the Alliance of Afghan Communities in the United States said in a statement.

But that’s precisely what the discourse around “remigration” does. The far right believes that in “any particular state that has a White majority population that wants to retain it — or restore it — you would have to get rid of people of color,” Cynthia Miller-Idriss, a sociologist and scholar of extremist movements at American University, told CNN last month. “And you either do that violently ... or by remigrating them.”

The figure credited with popularizing “remigration” in recent years is Martin Sellner, an Austrian national and far-right influencer. He’s banned from entering certain European countries for his anti-migrant writings and ethnonationalist agenda, which were celebrated, among other extremists, by Brenton Tarrant, the right-wing terrorist who killed 51 worshipers at mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 2019.

In an interview with my colleagues last year, Sellner proudly showed off a screenshot of a Trump social media post, using the word “remigration.” He said that Trump’s borrowing of the term was a “vindication” of his own political project.

Document 12 - What are sanctuary cities ?

● The short definition from Global Refuge

Over the years, in response to greater attempts to enlist state and local law enforcement in the work of immigration enforcement, certain communities across the country have proclaimed or been given the label of “sanctuary cities” or jurisdictions status. Sanctuary jurisdictions exist throughout the United States in the form of cities, states and counties but their operations and descriptions are unique and individual.

There is no official definition of what constitutes a “sanctuary city” or state/jurisdiction. In general, it refers to a policy that limits or defines the extent to which a local/state government will share information with federal immigration law officers.

● An explainer from France 24

Explainer - What are sanctuary cities, and how are they being targeted by Trump?

Donald Trump has promised to fix the immigration system in the US by carrying out mass expulsions. Yet certain cities across the country – known as “sanctuary cities” – have policies that limit cooperation with federal immigration officials. FRANCE 24 spoke to Muzaffar Chishti, director of the Migration Policy Institute at New York University's School of Law, on how some local governments respond to the crackdown.

04/02/2025 By: Sonya CIESNIK

President Donald Trump released a barrage of executive orders related to immigration on his first day in office, following up on his campaign promise to crack down on immigration and proceed with mass deportations.

The president focused part of his ire on sanctuary cities, which limit their cooperation with federal agents from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to varying degrees. Hundreds of US cities consider themselves sanctuaries, as do about a dozen states. Such policies began in the 1980s, when churches offered refuge to Central American refugees fleeing war regardless of their US legal status.

The Department of Justice issued a memo on January 22 outlining the new administration's plans to challenge city sanctuary laws.

“Federal law prohibits state and local actors from resisting, obstructing, and otherwise failing to comply with lawful immigration-related commands or requests,” said the document.

Trump told Fox News the same day that he would try to block federal funding to sanctuary cities. “We're trying to end them, and a lot of the people in those communities don't want them,” he said, without offering evidence.

About a dozen states and hundreds of cities across the United States have declared themselves as “sanctuaries” for undocumented immigrants (others have balked at using this term, preferring to call themselves “welcoming” cities).

The United States currently has around 14 million undocumented immigrants, many of whom have families in or other longstanding ties to the United States.

FRANCE 24 spoke to Muzaffar Chishti, director of the Migration Policy Institute office at New York University School of Law.

What does it mean to be a "sanctuary city" and how does it make ICE operations more difficult?

There is no legal, popular, Oxford-dictionary definition of a sanctuary city. The term quickly gained popular usage in a political context, and it depends on what your politics are: some cities like to associate as a place with sanctuary laws. If people want to attack a place as being non-cooperative, they will dub it a “sanctuary city”.

The term has its origins in the '80s with the arrival of Central American refugees to the United States.

There is no city or state jurisdiction, that I know of, which says: “We will not at all cooperate with ICE.” No city or

jurisdiction hides immigrants, or prevents ICE from approaching them. The term has come to mean the degree of cooperation between ICE and local jurisdiction.

Every city sets its own limits on when to cooperate with ICE. There could be scores of crimes, for example, and the city of New York would hand the immigrants over to ICE. Another city could have scores of crimes, but they would not hand the immigrants over to ICE.

Each jurisdiction makes its own priorities for handing over undocumented immigrants, but the line generally gets drawn on violent crime.

The possession of marijuana, making a wrong turn at a traffic light, even identity theft: all of these don't rise to the level of needing to cooperate with deportation efforts for certain jurisdictions.

What kind of retaliation can the Trump administration take?

The Trump administration's view is, any jurisdiction that doesn't cooperate with federal law is violating federal pre-emptive authority. Any lack of full cooperation is a ground to penalise the state and local authorities.

That is a doctrine to be accepted. At the same time, we have a parallel doctrine: You cannot commandeer a state to do your job. This is rooted in the 10th amendment [which states that any powers not specifically delegated to the federal government by the Constitution are reserved for the states]. That's why we are stuck.

The only way to make a cop do ICE's work is through a consensual agreement called the 287(g) program. This is a contract in which ICE delegates specific immigration-officer duties to state and local law enforcement partners.

Yet to say local cops don't do their job is not true. This Trump administration believes that anyone who doesn't cooperate fully is violating federal law. It says Department of Justice officers will investigate state and local officials who resist the federal immigration crackdown.

The only way the federal government could make the state do their job is to stop funding directed to them. The Trump administration could withhold funding from states and localities which it perceives as uncooperative on immigration policies.

The president will likely run up against the federalism principle, which states that federal funds cannot be withheld for reasons of retaliation.

What happens is that some states are more than willing to comply with the federal government, while others aren't. The result is a patchwork situation across the country. Two neighbouring counties, with two different policies for immigration – that's not good for national unity. Also, your level of anxiety as an immigrant largely depends on which county you live in.uring former president Joe Biden's term. Biden's years as president were marked by high numbers of immigrants