**Ethnic Nationalism and its Effects on Immigration**

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**Table of Contents**

Summary of Research Methods……………………………pg 3

Definition…………………………………………………..pg 4-9

Significance………………………………………………..pg 10-11

Background………………………………………………..pg 12-18

Expert……………………………………………………...pg 19-23

Role of Control……………………………………………pg 24-26

Organizations……………………………………………...pg 27-28

Case Studies

 The United States of America……………………..pg 29-33

 Myanmar (Burma)…………………………………pg 34-37

 Hungary……………………………………………pg 38-43

Canadian Connection……………………………………...pg 44-46

Logic of Evil………………………………………………pg 47-49

Solutions…………………………………………………..pg 50-51

Appendix…………………………………………………..pg 52-56

Bibliography……………………………………………….pg 57-66

**1.0. Summary of Research Methods**

 Throughout this report information about ethnic nationalism and how it affects immigration, xenophobic views and what causes them, and how governments control these issues will be incorporated using a various amount of sources. Some of these sources include books published and edited by professionals on the subject, university papers are written by students attaining their PhDs, and qualified sources such as The Economist, Britannica, Washington Post, Washington Times, and The Guardian will be used. Along with these credible sources used to find general information, statistics taken from studies done by professionals such as Abacus Data, The United Nations, Harvard and Stanford University, along with a numerous amount of other experts on the subject were used to further extend and show the importance of the issue. The statistics and general information come from a variety of sources, and with that, a variety of different, worldwide perspectives on the subject, eliminating any bias on the issue to keep all information as genuine and consistent as possible.

**2.0. Definition**

 **2.1. Immigration**

Immigration is an increasing topic of notice that more and more countries feel the need to focus on. In the United Kingdom (UK), “[im]migrants [are] defined as foreign-born, foreign nationals, or people who have moved to the UK for a year or more” (McNeil, 2017). Around the world, each country has its own interpretation of this definition changing it in minor proportions. Many countries will accept a numerous amount of immigrants each year, and any of these countries can inform you of the many benefits immigrants bring to society. Immigrants bring growth to a countries population, and they also bring change and progression to a better world. These immigrants, or foreigners, understand that the new country they are settling in is not their native country and that the new place they reside in has been generous enough to allow them to immigrate, so they tend to work harder and have a better work ethic. The Day the Immigrants Left is the name of a program the British Broadcasting Company (BBC) released, which documented how local workers tended to call in sick often, not even bothering to show up some days, and genuinely just being unreliable. The program contrasted this with how immigrants are more willing to work, have an indispensable work ethic, and commonly work with more effort than the average native citizen. From The Economist, a reporter by the name of Philip Coggan who has worked on the Buttonwood column said that after seeing this program, he asked his uncle why he mainly employed immigrants, and his uncle said “that when he relied exclusively on local labour, several staff failed to turn up, creating the risk that the cotton would be left to rot in the fields” (Coggan, 2010).

Immigrants and foreigners bring more to a country than just a strong work ethic. Immigrants play a significant role in the economy and entrepreneurship, bringing in an economic boost to any country that accepts them. Studies gathered from American Progress found that:

“A pathway to citizenship free of obstacles and undue delays helps immigrants integrate into the labor market and increase their earnings. These increased earnings and the corresponding added tax revenue would help grow the economy, which yields benefits for native-born citizens too” (Bevelander and DeVoretz, 2014).

Countries with slow acceptance rates often do not get as large of an economic boost from immigrants as countries with faster, more clear and brisk entries due to the fact that immigrants start losing their desire to invest themselves in a nation that questions granting the foreigner citizenship. Along with the economic boost and many businesses that immigrants bring to the country, they also bring their culture and religion over from the country they used to live in. The culture and religion are beneficial to other societies because it can provide more diversity of entertainment such as food, sports, and media. The different perspectives foreigners bring to the country on subjects within the nation are useful because they can provide suggestions on methods to fix a problem based on past experiences in their country, and if the foreigner has opinions on certain subjects, they can bring attention to the matter and request a change that would benefit everyone in the society.

Immigration brings many shifts and benefits to the economy, and people all over the world appreciate the concept and reality of immigration. With beautiful, pleasant and good things, often comes a difficult, painful, and more evil side attached to it. Anti-immigration is a subject that many people have taken up because they have reason to believe that immigrants are bad for their country or countries in general. Anti-immigrants are “characterized by or expressing opposition to or hostility toward immigrants” (Merriam-Webster) and are often associated with immigration reformists. Immigration reformists, or pro-reformists, are people that primarily focus on the number of legal, and illegal immigrants that wish to decrease the amount of them in the country. While anti-immigrants are generally pro-reformists, there are many people that are still anti-reformists, who wish to either leave the immigration system the way it is or to improve upon it and allow more foreigners into the country.

People become anti-immigration for a numerous amount of reasons. One of the main reasons and causes for anti-immigration is terrorism and war. This connects with the logic of evil, and many pro-reformists have logical explanations to their hatred and distaste towards allowing foreigners into the country. On the other hand, you have people that stereotype everyone in a race based on the idea that they are all the same, and because some of their ancestors started a war or some radical-extremist group that follow the same religion as the immigrant executed a terrorist attack, that the immigrant will be the same. The BBC program about immigrants and how the native citizens of countries are against immigration comes into effect on why some citizens are pro-reformists due to the immigrants taking potential jobs from them. Foreigners come into nations, and often dominating the job market by creating businesses within cities, usually on land that could have been used for another purpose and the benefit of the native citizens such as health facilities, or government buildings. Anti-immigration supporters often have evidence to support their claims on how foreigners can be toxic to their society.

 **2.2. Nationalism**

Civic nationalism and ethnic nationalism are on the rise in many different places, and in many locations and countries, it may not be on the rise because it may already exist and is already prominent. Nationalism has dozens of meanings, varieties, versions and forms designated to it. An overall definition is that “[n]ationalism is variously held to be a feeling, an aspiration, a value or a consciousness of the supremacy of the nation” (Sage Journals). Generally, most nationalists will believe that their country is the greatest and that the country should maintain its standards of being such a strong nation by creating policies surrounding certain problems. A typical opinion on nationalism is that nationalists must support its countries actions and beliefs regardless of what they are. A true intended nationalist will recognize the mistakes of their nation and will attempt to raise awareness of them so the community can be informed of the issue and improve upon them and their country as a whole. Nationalism may seem like an alluring concept, but the subject is very controversial due to the many different forms and varieties of the ideology. The two most prominent versions of nationalism are civic nationalism and ethnic nationalism.

Civic nationalism or liberal nationalism is the more pleasant and accepted variety and version of nationalism. Civic nationalism is “[a] political attitude of devotion to and vigorous support for one's country combined with a feeling of shared community with fellow citizens, especially as contrasted with a similar attitude based on ethnicity, race, or religion” (Oxford Dictionaries). The definition is indicating that a nationalist party or person has a lot of passion, pride, and devotion to their nation and it leans towards a more patriotic fashion rather than a xenophobic (refer to Appendix A1) one. Civic nationalism is the less severe forms of the two prominent version of nationalism, and it is considered to be the more pure and wholesome version of the definitions. The term refers more towards people caring more about their country as a whole, and more about everyone’s individuality in the community. Civic nationalists are neutral in a sense that they do not typically carry an opinion on where the inhabitants of their country come from. They do not mind citizens with a different religion, race, sexuality, gender, or anything of the sort because they care more about their community being successful and a multicultural one, and that diversity should be recognized as strength and brings in many perceptions on outlooks among society.

Ethnic nationalism or ethnonationalism is the more barbarous and radical view of nationalism and is the primary cause for all of the controversy surrounding nationalism as a whole. Ethnonationalism refers to that of a nationalist party or person striving to pursue the act of being an independent nation and “where belonging [to the country] is defined by ethnic identity, language, religion, and similar traits. It's a form of nationalism with some strong opinions about who does, and does not, belong” (Muscato). Ethnonationalism is a term that goes directly together with ultra-nationalism. Ultranationalism is a term used to describe people “that promotes the interests of one state or people above all others” (Oxford Dictionaries). Ethno nationalists or ultranationalists do not believe in being one with those that have different culture, race, religion, and sexuality because they do not believe in a multicultural society, and desire a more “pure” community. Regardless of the effects that their ideologies will have on other countries, ethnic nationalists and ultranationalists only interest is in their nation growing stronger through individuality. When someone mentions the word nationalism, they are most commonly referring to this variety of the subject, and it is regularly associated with negativity. We must acknowledge the fact that just because someone is an ethnonationalist, we cannot assume they are entirely racist and have immoral intentions. Many countries with ultra-nationalist views do not mean harm to other races and groups of people, and instead only believe that they are better off being divided and having each contrasting parties and nations stick to their groups and not interact with each other.

The country of Japan is a prime example of a country that seems to have a form of ethnic nationalism, yet they are not hateful, racist, or xenophobic. Of course, there are still xenophobic citizens and groups in Japan just like any other nation, but Japan’s government still has no real regulations against other ethnic groups visiting and immigrating to the country. Without any restrictions against other ethnic groups, Japan still has a demographics graph (refer to Appendix A2) that shows over 98% of the population being of Japanese ethnicity. This has not necessarily been bad for the Japanese economy, as they are still a very developed and wealthy country, not entirely needing globalist (refer to Appendix A3) views. The world map with statistics on diversity (refer to Appendix A4) is a piece of evidence many ethnic nationalists will use to show how being a homogenous nation proves to bring many economic benefits, as many wealthy first world nations are ethnically homogenous, and it is visible that countries such as Japan, Australia, many European Union (EU) countries, Russia, and the United States of America (USA) are slightly a part of that list.

 **2.3. Conclusion**

 The definition and meaning of the report “Ethnic Nationalism and its Effects on Immigration” is that the more radical nationalist governments that consist of views that apply towards ultra nationalists either already have, or intend to constrict immigration. Ethnic nationalists do not believe in a melting pot society, and they propose to prevent this type of community by creating specific laws and policies that prevent people from immigrating into the country or complicating the matter to the point where it can take dozens of years to be accepted in, and the opportunities are insufficient and only a few thousand people may come in each year. Nationalism when in conjunction with anti-immigration sentiments can be a very controversial topic because it refers to countries putting more regulations and laws in place for immigration. Incorporating anti-immigration laws and policies would be a considerable mistake due to the many benefits the nation imposing those views and policies would be missing. Immigration is a significant and impactful part of society, and any country missing those opportunities is also missing out on an economic boost and culture growth.

**3.0. Significance**

 The Annual Immigration Report written by the United Nations Foundation in 2017 stated that there were over 255 million international and worldwide migrants. The number of annual migrants has increased by approximately 2% each year, with some years in the past reaching upwards to 5%. The United Nations (UN) report is showing how the importance of immigration is increasing, and if countries decide to start accepting fewer immigrants, the immigrants will have to find somewhere else to go. Some of the causes of why someone may pursue a more accepting and free country to immigrate to can be truly disheartening. In less developed countries, many people face the challenges of poverty, lack of resources or education, and even the corruption of the government and armed forces. All these issues can be a push factor to these civilians - and countries that can provide an improved situation for them become their target for immigration. If a citizen is not faced with these push factors, there are some pull factors that motivate them to have the desire to immigrate to another country. The pull factors could be having family in another country, or it’s generally cleaner and more beautiful in another country, and another factor could be that there are more job opportunities in the other country.

This topic needs to be brought to people's attention because some people that are facing these push and pull factors are being ostracized by groups and governments because of their race, ethnicity, country of origin, sexuality, religion, and many things that should not play a role in whether an immigrant will be accepted or not. Going back to World War II and how Germany was discriminating against many different people based on their ethnicity, religion, disabilities and more, society needs to ensure that it does not progress back to that time. It is essential to understand this world issue because we as humans do not want to repeat ourselves, and are continually taught and told to remember history, so we do not repeat our heinous actions, yet ethnic nationalism and ultra-nationalism is still on the rise and is continuously growing which will result in us

repeating past mistakes. Countries and governments are violating the UN Declaration of Human Rights by discriminating against those with different origins and beliefs, so it is unconstitutional, and many places that are a part of the UN are not being punished because of it. Many groups are starting to come to the rise against immigrants due to the increase of terrorism after 2001 and the many conflicts that are rising in different countries between religions and ethnicities, while few groups protest against these anti-immigrants and ethnic nationalists.

Overall, the significance and importance of understanding this world issue is because we as humans are abandoning all that we have learned throughout history, and we are becoming uncivilized human beings. This topic needs to have attention brought to it as there are not many organizations attempting to find solutions to the problem or that there are not many groups that protest against ultra-nationalists. Everyone should care about immigration and how there are pro-reformists due to the fact that immigration affects everyone, and as a country, people need to realize that all citizens are supposed to be united and equal.

Without immigration, the world would not be where it is today, and immigration brings more benefits to a country than many native citizens as “[i]n the US, white Americans are having less children, so it is immigrant families (with higher birth rates) that are filling the labor gap” (Mansur, 2017). Immigrants also bring in a lot of business, entrepreneurship, and power. “[I]mmigrants [] are in a position to convey more “accurate and positive” information back to their overseas networks, and help shape [a countries] global image” (Mansur, 2017). No country is strong on its own, and having a variety of cultures and ethnicities provides an influence of the country to the world, and many people feel more connected to a country when they have some people of their ethnicity populating it, living and being treated well in it.

**4.0. Background**

 **4.1. History of Immigration**

Immigration has been around since the dawn of humanity. All humans come from Africa, and the first known and documented people are proved to of lived in South-East Africa for 200 years. After the first 200 years, it is said that they started to spread out across the world, beginning with the Middle East, then Asia, Australia, Europe, and then the Americas last. The original group of people in the world would have internal conflicts, problems of running out of resources, and people within that group that have a desire to explore the unknown and rest of the world that would cause people to leave that “group” of their origin to create their group and tribe. This separation of the groups led to more and more tribes and societies being established, spreading out all over the world, finding their own culture, religions and beliefs, and eventually creating their own colonies. As time progressed, so did humanity and the differences between each colony, making it easier to differentiate one place from another. Relationships between nations would be established in later years, and immigration of slaves, though it was against their will became popular, making countries and continents more ethnically diverse. People would travel the world, immigrating to different colonies and when they found another colony or country that seemed like it would bring their family good fortune, they would permanently live there.

Countries in the past often had no issues with immigration, and they were always happy to be receiving more blacksmiths, farmers, tailors, or whatever the skill set the immigrant may have had. In the 1800s, Argentina was struggling economically because they had such a small population of about one and a half million, but as they started accepting refugees and immigrants from Europe, their population started growing and along with the people, the workforce and economy. Argentina willingly took in these immigrants for the many benefits they brought, and they have played a significant role in Argentina's development as a country. The Irish potato famine that occurred from 1845-1852 was an issue that Europe was going through, and it acted as a significant influence on European emigration to places such as North America.

The United States Statue of Liberty was at first intended to be about freedom, and it still is, but “[o]ver time, Liberty emerged as the "Mother of Exiles," a symbol of hope to generations of immigrants” (NPS, 2015). The words on the Statue of Liberty say “give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!” These inscribed words became ironic, as shortly after in the late 1800s, the United States restricted immigration to the Chinese, and it was known as the Chinese Exclusion Act. Animosity toward the Chinese first began after the gold rush when gold became increasingly more difficult to find, and people blamed the Chinese for it. Eventually, the people got the government to impose the Foreign Miners Tax, charging foreign miners monthly fees that were unfair and it was almost not worth it to be a foreign miner at the time. Post-American Civil War, the economy of the country was at an all-time low, and people were blaming the Chinese for it. The government, listening to their citizens and agreeing with them started creating stricter laws on the job opportunities and living conditions to the Chinese inside the country, while also enforcing more stringent laws on the immigration of the Chinese into the country.

One of the first main forms of anti-immigration dates back to the biblical times and the exile of the Jewish people. A number of people from the Kingdom of Judah were held captive in Babylon, and only after the fall of Babylon in 539 BCE, were the exiled Judeans allowed to return to Judah. It has been found that not all Jewish people were exiled during this time, and some places in the destroyed Jerusalem were still inhabited. The return of the Jewish was a prolonged process, and many of the deportees chose not to return and abandon their faith, as they have gone through enough discrimination.

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Nationalism has been prevalent all throughout the history of humanity and the tribes and nations within it. Tribes before time itself would consider themselves superior and more dominant than other tribes, and they would often have conflict over food, land, leaders, and women. Nationalism and ethnic nationalism continued its growth with time and throughout history, reaching a substantial state in the medieval age. The dominant form of governance in this time period held nationalistic views, being just as dreadful, or in many cases, worse than modern nationalism. Monarchies and kingdoms across Europe would believe in superiority over others by race, religion, and often by the walls others were raised behind.

Before the American Revolution started, and before the United States was considered to be a country, everyone occupying the land at the time was either a Native American, African American, or an immigrant from Europe. The few European countries that colonized the land were Great Britain, France, and Spain and they all came in and assimilated the indigenous peoples already inhabiting the area. The conflict grew between each conquering nation, and the two countries of France and Britain started to battle over land and colonies. Out of these conflicts came historical events such as the Seven Years War in 1754, where the indigenous peoples of America were on the French’s side. By the end of this war, Great Britain had won the conflict over France and the indigenous, leaving both the French and British in debt from all the war effort. With France out of the picture, Britain started to rule over the Americans and implemented many unjust regulations and laws that the Americans did not concur with. Uprisings and riots occurred in the many British states as hatred of the British and their unfair governance, which eventually led to the placement of the British Royal Governor named General Thomas Gage to create an authoritative figure. 1774 approached and the Americans were not tolerating it and responded by setting up a provincial congress rules by themselves and a man by the name of John Hancock was the president of the Congress. America began training and organizing militias in the countryside to be able to fight off Britain for when many of their soldiers would inevitably come to try and reclaim control. Due to the Americans sense of pride, they thought they were better than the British and categorically despised them and wanted them gone and have the land to themselves. This was one of the first uses of modern ethnic nationalism, and it was used in a manner of retaliation and unified many states together to become a country known as the United States on June 4th, 1776.

The French Revolution began shortly after the American Revolution occurred due to the debt France was left in after investing so much money into the war effort. France was flooded with many issues such as poverty across the country and famine from all the storms they faced, which ultimately led to France declaring bankruptcy. The form of ethnic nationalism used at this time did not directly deal with race, and it was more focused on religion and social class or status. The commoners did not like the nobles or clergy because they were living well due to their social status, while the commoners starved and lived in horrible conditions. The terrible state of France and nothing being done about it fueled many peoples distaste for the higher powers within the country and the third estate (refer to Appendix A5) decided to leave and become their own National Assembly. They decided to do this until a French constitution was established and so France could become united and stronger, so everyone was going to be fair and equal. They decided to abolish the Ancien Régime (refer to Appendix A6) and replace it with the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen, but these rights were not included for women and slaves. These women gained a form of nationalism and decided to march against Versailles, where fifty of them ended up being killed by those in the revolution. The event at Versailles led to the turning point of the revolution, frightening neighbouring countries and all of France.

The leaders of France at the time decided to advance the stages of the revolution, and they began an invasion of Austria, to which Prussia aided Austria in the defeat of France. After this tragic event and the commander showing his distaste for the National Assembly and favour for a monarchy, the general population decided to overthrow the monarch system. Monarchies are a difficult governmental ideology to maintain power of because of how much the king and queen rely on their citizens. In one revolution where people decide to take action, it is difficult to, and the king or queen will most likely be overthrown, especially when the monarchy cannot sufficiently fund a military force for protection. In a monarchy, the person in power rules through money, and can only maintain power by paying law enforcement, a military, or by preserving happiness, but due to France’s poor economic state that kept on the decline, it was not possible. It was no longer possible to create a more democratic voting solution and instead resulted in the creation of a constitutional republic.

As time progressed further, France and its revolution had been trying to become more democratic, when in reality it fell back into a monarchy-like state. This was significantly affecting emigration as nobody liked the idea of staying there during this time, and many of the nobles had left and come back after the revolution was declared to be finished.

World War II, which started in 1939, undoubtedly had some of the worst ideologies of nationalism, and Germany acted upon their ethnic nationalist beliefs in very heinous methods. The Germans, led by Adolf Hitler were economically unstable and impoverished. The Germans were not doing too well in the country, yet once they started looking at the economic well being in relation to race, they realized that the Jewish people had acquired an outstanding position in the country regarding wealth. Hitler decided that the Aryan society and citizens were superior to these Jewish citizens, and came to the conclusion that he would strip them of political, legal, and civil rights. This ethnic nationalism began to be heavily focused on anyone that was not Aryan, and even took effect on Aryan’s with disabilities. They were trying to become a pure society and country by any means necessary, which included the murder of millions of humans.

As the war progressed, the tension between races grew and spread throughout countries. The United States began banning any possibilities for immigrants from the Axis powers side, which included Germans, Italians, and the Japanese. This was a huge jump, as there were hundreds of thousands of each of those races already being inhabitants of the land in America. The prohibition released by the States scared many of their citizens, as many people of German,

Italian and Japanese descent began to be put in camps to seclude them from the rest of the country and for the United States for protection. The MS. St Louis was a German boat that sailed around looking for homes for roughly one thousand Jewish people. Canada, the United States, Cuba and other countries denied entry for these Jewish people at this time, and they were forced to go back to Germany to be sent to concentration camps, where many of them faced their death.

Immigration in World War II to Germany would be very unlikely, and anyone that did make it Germany that was not of Aryan descent would most likely be killed or left to rot in prison.

Ethnic nationalism has been present all the way through time. It is inevitable, and it will always be around for many more centuries, possibly even millennia. The leading cause of ethnic nationalism, nationalism in general, and the banning of immigrants is the economy. The economy and people's well being plays a tremendous role in how people perceive others. Many humans will do anything to achieve financial dominance.

**5.0. Expert**

 David Coletto is a thirty-five-year-old CEO and one of the founders of the Abacus Data corporation. Coletto is also recognized to be a member of the Board of Directors for the Shaw Centre in Ottawa, and Coletto is a professor at Carleton University in Ottawa, where he teaches courses on research marketing and public opinion.

At Abacus Data, Coletto has played a significant role in the marketing research industry portion of the company and has maintained this position for twelve years. Media organizations often call upon Coletto to get an insight on citizens in Canada and public opinion. Along with providing these organizations with understanding and knowledge, he occasionally conducts research projects for pharmaceutical, educational, and transportation companies.

Abacus Data has a Canadian Millennial Research Program, and David Coletto organizes and leads the program to discover patterns in millennial behaviour, and how the new generations compare to the previous ones. Most organizations this program provides research on are governmental and federal institutions. These institutions include LCBO, the RCMP, Police Services, Child and Youth Services, and more.

Bruce Anderson is another employee at Abacus Data that has achieved a great deal of success throughout his life. In 1980, at just the age of twenty-three, Anderson was selected to be Special Assistant to the Federal Minister responsible for Government Communication.

By the time Bruce Anderson reached the age of thirty-two, he had already left the Federal Minister’s side and became the president of Decima Research. In that same year, Anderson had become a founding partner of the Earnscliffe Strategy Group. He helped lead that organization for fifteen years, and in 2008 he rejoined Decima as the CEO. The company was sold four years later, leaving Anderson to open his research organization which would be called Anderson Insight. Now, Anderson still runs his company and is a chairman of Summa Communications.

Bruce Anderson and David Coletto are often a pair that has worked on various studies together, including a few on nationalism and globalization in Canada. These investigations and surveys the two conduct are based around Canada, discovering the differences between how many Canadians agree with globalization versus nationalism. The two manage studies to examine the development each political view can have on the Canadian economy, trade, and immigration system.

David Coletto and Bruce Anderson have done many independent studies on various subjects. The two most significant and relevant investigations on nationalism Coletto and Anderson conducted were “Globalization and Nationalism in Canada” and “Globalization, Technology, Immigration in Canada.” These studies were both done in May of 2017, and the first study’s point was to discover what the majority of Canada’s populations' opinions were ranging from ultra-globalists to ultra-nationalist (refer to Appendix A7) with the possibility to be more of a centralist, and slightly globalist or nationalist. During this campaign, Coletto and Anderson found that in Canada, millennials typically and for the most part are more likely to be globalists, while baby boomers are more likely to be nationalist (refer to Appendix A8). This discovery could do with the fact that the baby boomers were raised in time right after the war, and hatred and propaganda were still flowing, along with the cold war. Millenials, on the other hand, have grown up in a time period where censorship is very prevalent, and many manipulation methods and techniques have been formed.

These manipulation techniques include fake news and the ability for countries to falsify information to upkeep the fashion people look at them. This is a very critical method the media uses because viewers rarely think twice about what they read, and due to cognitive bias, where someone wants to believe that their country is exceptional, so when anything disapproving is said about their nation, they will deny it, and accept any favourable comments. Along with cognitive bias, citizens also tend to want to do the simplest things, which is known as cognitive ease. Not every citizen wants to try and decipher each news article finding the real intention and message; instead, they will decide to do the simplest possible option, which is to believe the article.

The second study contained a segment aimed towards globalization and the economy. There was a sixty-forty split between the percentage of Canadians that believe globalism has helped raise the standard of living compared to made the standard of living worse respectively. The majority of citizens that believe globalism is for the better are millennials, so arguably, Abacus Data has found that nationalism could potentially be on the decline in Canada. Due to nationalism, and ethnic nationalism being on the decline in Canada, immigration is becoming more prominent. Less and less people in Canada are coming to the conclusion that immigration is a negative concept, so we are accepting more and more, while other countries such as the United States are going in the opposite direction.

**Interview Conducted With David Coletto:**

**1. In your study, you noticed that millennials tend to be more globalists than nationalists. Do you believe that nationalism will be on the rise in the future, or globalism will continue to be dominant?**

The economic system drives nationalism. Coletto stated that nationalism does not necessarily “rise” in many places by the generation they are. Instead, Nationalism will only continue to grow in areas where people feel the economic system is leaving them behind and failing them.

**2. Do you believe ethnic nationalism opposes an issue or threat in the future? If so, have there been any attempts to control this issue, and make sure it does not get out of hand?**

Ethnic nationalism is a consistent threat that everyone has to deal with, and countries will almost always have citizens with these views and opinions on the world. Coletto stated that in order to stop and control the issue of ethnic nationalism, people need to understand that the system is rigged and that immigrants are doing better than themselves in a country.

**3. Nationalists believe that globalism is ruining the economy, and globalists believe it is helping. From where are they getting these statistics?**

David Coletto stated that these issues are not based on statistics, and instead they are more perception and emotionally based. The problems are caused by citizens in a country feeling that they are missing something in life and the reason they believe that to be the case is that of their country or the immigrants within it.

**4. Do you think that it is important for everyone to uphold some nationalistic views?**

Being an ethnic nationalist or nationalist is different than patriotic. Citizens can be ultra globalists while still loving their country and other countries and citizens can be ultra nationalists and still distaste their country and also engage in the international community, being open to others.

**5. Briefly (it’s a big question, so don’t go in depth), why is immigration so significant?**

Immigration is important because countries often are not producing enough babies themselves and it maintains their workforce and working class to continue the countries growth. In Canada immigration is vital because if it did not exist, the country would not be able to grow population wise or economically. As many citizens age in countries, it is essential to replace this workforce and increase the tax base.

**6. Does a lack of immigration in a country affect its development?**

Immigration is a tough concept to gauge all the benefits compared to countries without it, and David Coletto stated that he could only think and believe that a lack of immigration affects a countries ability to develop, but he has no statistics to back it up, and it is based on his common knowledge on the subject.

**6.0. Role of Control**

 Countries and societies as a whole have control over immigration and ethnic nationalism. A democratic government or political party cannot hold and pertain ethnic nationalist views without its citizens agreeing with them. If the party can not gain followers or people that agree with their views, they will not be elected, or components of the government such as the House of Commons and the Senate in Canada will not pass your ideologies, and nothing will ever draw a conclusion due to the fact that they are outrageous and no one agrees with them. For an ethnic nationalist country to rise, a charismatic leader needs to unite and sway the opinions of a vast majority of the population of a country to their ideologies. A charismatic leader may arise to power by linking themselves and the public to an extreme nationalistic view towards one certain emotional topic. For example, Hitler was a charismatic leader that turned the voters into extreme nationalists due to the economic and financial crisis happening in Germany at the time. Other charismatic leaders include Joseph Stalin of Russia, Hideki Tojo of Japan, and Benito Mussolini of Italy. All of these charismatic leaders rose to power and gained the popular vote and support or their nation through stepping up during some form of crisis, typically a financial and economic one. The government and society holds power over immigration because they go hand in hand, and one cannot exist without the other. If every citizen in a country believes that a specific country or race is dangerous, then the government can take action as long as they have the support of its nation to start a conflict with that other country, or even deny the immigration of people from that country or of that race. The government can do almost anything they please with the support of its nation, and even if the government does not wish to comply, there would be uprisings and riots throughout the country until the government does decide to meet the citizens' desires. If the government dislikes a specific country, and the citizens of their country have no specific resentment for the other country, the government can create a sort of propaganda, trying to influence them into gaining a similar view and to support the government's cause.

A study from Psychology, Today in July of 2017, discovered that many people around the world do not care about what happens outside of their lives and that people are becoming more individual and self-centred than ever. Those that do care in societies are the people that are well informed about the international and political world. Even in situations where people know a lot about world affairs and international affairs, some politicians will side with ethnic nationalism due to reasons such as the economy despite the fact that globalism has many benefits when it comes to the economy as well. Worldwide families and communities will have their stereotypes on races, religions, and countries, which is what drives people away from globalism. Many international organizations deal with racism, ethnic nationalism, and immigration, but in general, the real people who care about ethnic nationalism and how it affects immigration is any civilized and informed citizen.

All present citizens in a first world country should feel responsible for ethnic nationalism in its current state. According to David Coletto, “[m]ore Canadians (58%) are “globalist” than “nationalist” (43%)” (Coletto, 2017) Coletto says during his research, it shows that nationalism is on the decline in Canada, but it is not the same globally and worldwide. Although almost 60% of Canadians are globalists, that does not mean all of them care about nationalism and that it is becoming an issue worldwide and internationally. Some citizens may have globalist views on the world, but many of them still choose not to take action or keep up to date on issues around the world and do not choose to help others in need, they choose to be bystanders as ethnic nationalism is lifted to new levels.

The media plays a significant role in controlling people. In today's society, people will believe anything the news tells them, and when the government owns a news organization like in Russia, it will come out filled with bias. RTV is the Russian international news network on TV that is many people's primary source of information on global news in Russia. Russia owns this news network, so a majority of the information posted and talked about on the network is heavily biased and slightly altered to make sure people will think of Russia in a patriotic fashion while maintaining the specific views the Russian news networks convinces them to. In Canada, the National Post news outlet will typically contain conservative opinions and bias in articles, while The Globe and Mail is more commonly associated with liberal views and bias. These two news outlets in Canada have two different perspectives on international and national issues, and if you were to read both; you would be able to find the bias within them and see how they are trying to alter your view on certain conflicts.

Economy and money play a huge role in what and how people think about others in the world. Many people look down upon those that are impoverished because they believe they must have done something wrong in life to deserve it and look up to those that are rich so they have something they can strive towards. That’s why when it comes to selecting a government, you must look at their policies to see what they would do for the economy. Trump tweeted “[t]he United States has an $800 Billion Dollar Yearly Trade Deficit because of our “very stupid” trade deals and policies. Our jobs and wealth are being given to other countries that have taken advantage of us for years” (Donald Trump, 2018) which, to nationalists is unacceptable. They want to start being more independent because it would benefit their economy in certain ways, and him merely tweeting this out for everyone to see, will gain him more advocates.

Money can control anything. The world is a corrupt place, and many times when someone high up wishes for something to be done, a large sum of cash can be put on display or distributed in order for it to be completed, including governments and them introducing new regulations to benefit them, which can include more strict regulations on immigration so that there is less competition.

**7.0. Organizations**

 One voice can make a small difference in the world, but a group of people and an organization with many united voices is what truly creates a difference and is what will achieve and make many accomplishments. International organizations are institutions with members from more than one country or nation, and they form by members coming together for one purpose. International organizations are held together through one formal agreement, and there are intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). “An IGO is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states, or of other intergovernmental organizations. IGOs are established by treaty or other agreement that acts as a charter creating the group” (Union of International Associations). An example of an IGO that has taken action against ethnic nationalism and its relationship to anti-immigration is the United Nations.

The United Nations is a governmental association made up of 193 member states and was formed in 1945 for the purpose of maintaining peace between nations and to solve any world issue in a peaceful manner. The United Nations has achieved a unique power where:

“The United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.” (The United Nations)

This unique power allows for the United Nations to take action and question countries if they start to develop ethnic nationalistic or xenophobic views and if the government starts becoming corrupt and violating human rights. The power and potential the United Nations has makes sure that no countries within the organization breaks these rules, but with someone such as Trump taking power recently, the United Nations should be frightened that he will not follow the charter set in place by the UN, and they may not be able to do much to stop them, as the United States is a powerhouse when it comes to countries. The success the United Nations has had on ending ethnonationalism has not been the most significant, as it is still on the rise in many countries that are a part of the intergovernmental organization.

A national non-governmental organization known as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is an example of an organization that has been immensely successful. The ACLU organization is the “guardian of liberty, working in courts, legislatures, and communities to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties that the Constitution and the laws of the United States guarantee everyone in this country” (ACLU). In 1920, the ACLU’s first year of being an organization, they fought against the harassment and deportation of immigrants and have since then fought against the discrimination against other races, religions, sexualities, and more. Roger Baldwin, the founder of this organization, said that “[s]o long as we have enough people in this country willing to fight for their rights, we’ll be called a democracy” (Baldwin). The ACLU has gained more than one million members and has taken action in over fifty states. While the organization has only purposely taken action in fifty states, they have influenced many more organizations to be established internationally, and their accomplishments are admired by many civil liberties activists worldwide.

**8.0. Case Studies**

 **8.1. The United States of America**

 The United States of America, one of the three major countries located on the North American continent, is considered to be one of the five world “superpowers.” The United States dominance comes from many places, whether it be from military, economy, technology, and even the vast amount of land the country has claimed. From the World Population Review, the United States population is estimated to be approximately 327 million citizens as of February 2018. This is relatively average for a world superpower with the entire European Union having just over 500 million inhabitants, Russia has about 150 million citizens, and China being an outlier with a population of almost 1.4 billion citizens.

The United States is mostly made up of immigrants, with many reservations for the indigenous peoples residing in the country. Only after generations living on the land with a mix of many different nations such as the English, Spanish, and French did the American population start to grow and spread throughout the land. As the population spread out all over the continent and country, England wanted more power over them, which led to taxation without representation and caused a spike in nationalistic views on the country. The other method that people have come to live on the land is through slavery, and that in the past, wealthy white families would bring in Africans to work for them under strict circumstances. Families would do this because they considered themselves more civilized than them and that the slaves were savages and did not deserve many rights. In the modern United States, the country is still for the most part made up of caucasian citizens, but is very diverse due to the colonization the country went and suffered through and all the immigration in the early stages of development. Nationalism and immigration have had a significant impact and effect on the United States upbringing, and recently the country has been having some nationalistic views that will change the way immigration and other countries are viewed by Americans.

Donald Trump, the forty-fifth president of the United States, was inaugurated in early 2017. The previous president, Barack Obama was in power for eight years, holding liberal views and ideas on regulations and laws, whereas president Donald Trump, on the other hand, contains conservative views on how a country should be run. Within the eight years that Obama was in power, a lot had changed in the world and politically for the American people. There was a significant technological boom during this time, and that resulted in the uprising of the use of media, where it was made so much more accessible to see everything that is going on around the world which resulted in the growth of stereotypes on different religions, races, cultures, sexuality, and more.

“National identity is not generally a top-down phenomenon that is crafted by the Ministry of National Heritage or some other centralized bureaucracy. It is a bottom-up phenomenon that is largely shaped by the experiences and understandings of individuals and communities. Because different individuals have different cultures, class backgrounds, and ideological perspectives, they gravitate to different conceptions of national identity.” (Eric Kaufmann)

Kaufmann is a sociologist at the University of London, and he discovered that the wealthy and more educated tend to move more towards civic nationalism, while others think of the world in more ethnic nationalistic terms.

Due to the substantial leap in the number of terrorist attacks in the United States after 2001, the media that would report the incidents for all to see began to change to be more discriminative and blatant about whether they contain liberal or conservative views against terrorists, and people started to have different opinions on what it meant to be a part of a nation, and who belonged in the country. In 2001, the tragic event commonly referred to as “911,” where a terrorist organization known as Al-Qaeda hijacked two planes and flew them into the North and South towers for the World Trade Center. Security for planes and entering countries was severely increased at that time, and coming into a country was made more difficult, notably more challenging if you were of a different religion and beliefs. Obama, who came into presidency after these events and who never held these ultra-nationalist views and said:

“We start seeing a rise in sectarian politics, we start seeing a rise in an aggressive kind of nationalism, we start seeing both in developed and developing countries an increased resentment about minority groups and the bad treatment of people who don’t look like us or practice the same faith as us." (Barack Obama)

In response to eliminating some of the rises of aggressive nationalism, the Obama Administration created the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). The ideology

behind this immigration policy was that any illegal immigrant that came to live in the United States as a child or minor would not be deported back to the country they came from. This policy was a great change to the system because in many cases, illegal immigrants will often bring their children and family with them, often not giving them a choice but to live a life as an illegal in the United States. DACA was great for those brought into the country as minors, and an excellent method to fix this issue as “[DACA recipients] often have no idea they’re undocumented until they apply for a job, or college, or a driver’s license.” Unfortunately for Obama and these recipients already in the country with their new citizenship, the Trump Administration has moved towards ending DACA and removing those who achieved citizenship through it. The DACA program was set to come to an end as of March 5, 2018, but the Supreme Court put the subject on hold until further notice - not wanting to worry about the issue at the current time. On the 9th of January 2018, Donald Trump took one of the first steps against DACA and announced that nearly 200,000 immigrants from El Salvador in United States - many of them under DACA protection - must leave the country by a deadline of September 9th, 2019. Trump has gathered many followers on this actions when he said “the original conditions caused by the 2001 earthquakes no longer exist.” Along with the citizens from El Salvador, many citizens staying in the United States from Haiti and Nicaragua now have their temporary protected status (TPS) revoked. When the Supreme Court decided to put the subject on hold, it temporarily saved and gave nearly 800,000 total citizens in the United States under DACA protection more time to figure out a solution for themselves.

The Trump campaign has also announced to remodel the immigration system. The new immigration system will not entirely be based upon family and employment, and instead will be based upon a system similar to the Canadian one and be based upon merit. The new system will be more fair and just to America due to them getting more citizens with the qualifications they are looking for, but is less beneficial in the sense that the United States will no longer be accepting as many immigrants. Accepting fewer immigrants has the potential to impose a threat to the workforce to retired population ratio, and the United States will be relying mostly on their citizens to produce more children to compensate for this drastic change in their immigration system.

Currently, there is a limited volume of racism in the immigration system, and it can take from months to decades to finally be accepted into the United States. The new merit-based system nevertheless has the potential to be even more bigoted, racist, and xenophobic because the details on what gets you more likely to be accepted have not yet been determined, and Trump's republican views tend to contain nationalistic beliefs that may influence the new policy.

Many solutions have been proposed and put into effect to prevent how ethnic nationalism is affecting immigration. The first method that was put into place was DACA, which helped people get an understanding on how these illegal immigrants that did not have a choice in coming here, or do not even know they are undocumented until they apply for certain jobs are just dreamers and are just as patriotic as any others for the country. In most cases, illegal immigrants wish to be a part of the country more so than many native citizens, as they believe it to be their greatest salvation. DACA is not the only program related to fixing this world issue that is prevalent in the United States, as many other organizations and anti-racism campaigns are spread across the country, fighting against these ultranationalists to become more accepting of other races and religions and less xenophobic. According to the Human Rights First article “Combating Xenophobic Violence” produced in 2011, the United States had increasing xenophobic attacks by up to 40% between 2003 and 2007. It later decreased as Barack Obama came into presidency, and increased again in 2010 by 10%. The leading solution to solving this global issue exclusively in the United States is to educate the youth and general population on immigration and what these immigrants bring to the country while providing a more secure method and background check when accepting immigrants to ensure they will not be a threat.

 **8.2. Myanmar (Burma)**

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar sometimes referred to as Burma is a country located in Southeast Asia in between countries such as India, China, and Thailand. As of 2016, the countries population was just below 53 million citizens and is also relatively small geographically. Unlike Myanmar’s neighbouring countries such as India or China, anything that happens to Myanmar or anything Myanmar does, it is quite insignificant and does not impact the rest of the world. The small country has troubles defending itself and goes through a great deal of suffering regarding political and military corruption, discrimination on many people, and economic inability to sustain itself. Myanmar is one of the ten countries that contributes and is a part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) intergovernmental organization. The formation of this organization was in 1967 with the goal to increase the countries economic growth and overall development concerning social progress, technological progress, military, and education. This institution has done an exceptional job at doing what it was created for considering there are no world superpowers a part of the organization, and if the organization was looked at as a single entity, it would be ranked sixth overall in the world economy right behind Germany.

The culture and language are dominated by that of the Burmese people, and there is a myriad of ethnic groups in Myanmar -or Burma- until in the early 19th century when the country became a British colony. It was not until 1948 that Burma became an independent nation again being run as a democracy. This democracy did not last long, as there was soon a dictatorship run by a junta, which is when the military takes political power by force. The military eventually gave leadership to a socialist party called Burma Socialist Programme Party, which was a mix of civilian and military rule for a short period of time until the military reclaimed full control following an uprising.

Myanmar is a country undergoing a civil war that is recorded to be one of the longest-running conflicts in the world, and the civil war is listed to be in the top three oldest disputes that are still a problem in the modern age. With many of the ethnic groups in Myanmar being forcibly involved in all this conflict, the United Nations had to step in due to the violation of human rights. In 2010 the military junta was dissolved, and there was an election held. The current governing leader in Burma is Win Myint - only elected on March 28, 2018 - who is at the head of the National League for Democracy party that contains social-liberal views.

The Rakhine State in Myanmar is located on the western coast, and it is separated from central Burma by mountains. The word “Rakhine” translates to “one who maintains [their] own race,” which shows that in the name itself, these people are very nationalistic, and prideful of their culture and race. The Rakhine State has a lot of conflict and issues with the Rohingya Muslims, but these Muslims are discriminated upon all around Burma and even outside of Burma. The government has completely ostracized the Rohingya, and Burma has declared 135 different ethnic groups in the country, but the Rohingya are not even one of them, even though before the massacres started, there was estimated to of been 1.1 million Rohingya living in the country. The military junta led a Bamar-supremacist ideology that held xenophobic views that stripped the Rohingya of basic human rights, and in 1974 when Burma residents were required to get national registration cards, the Rohingya were only able to achieve foreign registration cards, further showing how the Bamar people saw them as an entirely separate nation that needed to be kicked out of the country. According to The New Yorker, the Burmese government does not acknowledge them as citizens, and they are considered to be illegal immigrants that often get deported. In the case of Myanmar, this is exactly what ethnic nationalism is, and in this case, it is the discrimination against a religious group that affects up to 1.1 million of them. The conflict between these two groups of people has resulted in thousands of people dying, and over 300,000 were forced to flee their homes. “The UN’s top human rights official said [ ]that the military’s response was “clearly disproportionate” to insurgent attacks and warned that Myanmar’s treatment of its Rohingya minority appears to be a “textbook example” of ethnic cleansing (The Guardian).” The reasoning behind all the controversy between the two groups is because there were nine police officers that were murdered, and Muslims were the suspected offenders, and later on, seven Rakhine Buddhists were killed. These acts were all presumed to be done by Rohingya Muslims, and Myanmar decided to send more military into the Rakhine state, escalating things and initiating a long controversy and conflict on the Muslims. Rohingya people are often being declared as terrorists by the government, and anyone that helps them are also expressed to be aiding terrorists. The Rohingya crisis is affecting countries all around them, as The Diplomat states that countries in Southeast Asia often act with a domino effect, and the crisis with the Rohingya at the moment can be detrimental to the surrounding regions.

This causes many issues and further influences how ethnic nationalism effects immigration because when the Rohingya people flee the country on boats to escape the massacre, many places turn them down. Countries in Southeast Asia such as Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand have all been denying them access to live in their country as they do not wish to be responsible for them and spend money on the issue. Countries such as Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are three of the few places doing something about the problem and accepting these Rohingya into their countries as refugees. Although Pakistan is accepting them and giving them a better place to live without having to fear death at any given moment, the Rohingya in the country are facing severe discrimination and ethnic nationalism. Rohingya in Pakistan are not able to attain Pakistani National Identity Cards, meaning they cannot create a life in the country because they are not able to get health care, jobs, or social services in general.

Before Win Myint was elected, Aung San Suu Kyi was incarcerated for the majority of this conflict, but she was in office as of 2016. Aung San, Kyi’s father, was a Burmese nationalist leader who was a significant figure in the fight for the independence of Myanmar from Great Britain. Aung San was an anti-British activist and allied himself with the Axis powers in World War II. After witnessing the mistreatment of his independence army force from the Japanese, Aung San switched over to the allied powers in 1945. Aung San was later assassinated in the council chambers in Rangoon by Galon U Saw. Aung San Suu Kyi was elected in the middle of this crisis, and citizens thought she would be able to repair these ethnic divisions, but all she did was appoint Kofi Annan, and United Nations general secretary to explore methods to improve these tensions. Kyi, defending herself stated, “It is a little unreasonable to expect us to solve the issue in 18 months” (Kyi) which is reasonable because the problem surrounding the Rakhine state has been going on for decades, but there is still very little progress and updates on the situation.

In Suu Kyi’s life, she has faced a lot of nationalism and restriction from her own country. After her father's assassination, she went to complete her studies in India and attended Oxford University where she met a husband and had a family. Suu Kyi returned to Burma to help her ill and dying mother. After witnessing all the massacres and bloodshed from leader U Ne Win, Suu Kyi decided to speak out against him. The military junta arrested Suu Kyi for speaking out and locked her in her house without being able to leave and speak out against the junta anymore. In the 1990 election, Suu Kyi won about 80% of the seats, but the military junta completely ignored them, still trying to gain power through force. After Suu Kyi’s husband died, she was not able to go a visit him because she would not have been allowed back in the country after leaving it with the junta in charge.

The new president, Win Myint’s stance on this crisis and subject is quite similar to Suu Kyi’s, and he will likely not do anything much different, due to him admiring and being devoted to her work, wanting to solve the issue, but it is, and he most likely will not be able to do much revolving around the issue.

To solve this crisis in Burma, The Diplomat has proposed many solutions to the cause. One of the solutions they suggested was that Bangladesh and India collaborate on the issue to put money together to create areas designated to the Rohingya. Bangladesh also has a problem of its own within accepting the victims of this crisis, where the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh are taking jobs in the country and forcing many native Bangladesh citizens to illegally immigrate over to India, so a collaboration on this subject could also prevent this issue. To avoid future problems in this region, countries need to take action, and if they are not willing to take in refugees and fight back, they should at least have some political engagement with Burma’s government and confronting them more openly about the issue.

 **8.3. Hungary**

Hungary is a country located in Central Europe that is in the middle of many countries such as Romania, Austria, and even bordered by a country that has a significant amount of controversy surrounding it, which is Ukraine. The dispute in Ukraine is based upon the conflict with Russia and is forcing many citizens to flee the country to try and gain refuge in neighbouring nations. This has put a lot of pressure on Hungary to accept immigrants, but they still refuse them access. During World War I, Hungary lost over 70% of their land, 60% of their population, and over 30% of indigenous ethnic Hungarians. The war devastated the country and left it in ruins compared to the pre-war success they were considered to have. Modern Hungary has improved a lot since post-war damages, and they are now considered to be a middle tier country, where they are not a rich and exceptionally powerful, but they are also not poor and can take care of themselves well. In 2004, Hungary decided to join the European Union, and they are also a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Visegrad Group, which is an organization, much like the ASEAN organization, consisting of four Central European nations that include Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Poland. The strongest of the Visegrad group is Poland, and Hungary ranks third, but the location in where the meetings take place is located in Hungary, and Hungary is currently in leadership of the organization with a rotating presidency.

Hungary was founded during the great migration period within the first millennium A.D. This time period resulted in the Huns, along with many other countries preceding tribes to forcibly take land from the Western Roman Empire to get some of their land. Hungarians were considered to be one of the first barbarians, and they were a very dominant force that was prideful and held distaste for the Romans. These nationalistic views caused them to stop being fearful of the Romans, and help other countries and tribes economically to get them to overthrow the Romans as well. The Huns were not the only ones to be the creators of Hungary, and it is also believed that Hungarians are also long descendants of the Turkish Bulgar tribe. The early years allowed Hungary to control a vast majority of Europe, reaching as far as Spain and this was considered to be their golden age. In the 1200’s, the Mongols came and invaded Hungary, killing off about 40% of their population and forcing them to allow settlers or immigrants into their land to repopulate it. The relationship with the Turkish Empire, or the Ottoman Empire at the time allowed for Hungary to rebuild itself while getting protection from the Cumans, and the Ottomans built structures to help against future invasion attempts. In the 1400s, the Austrian-Hungary war occurred, with conflict between the two nations arising due to the Peace Treaty of Wiener Neustadt Hungary signed with the Holy Roman Empire. The result of this conflict was the Hungarian Black Army conquered a majority of the Austrians land, and Austria was only able to regain control of their land again after the Hungarian king at the time, Matthias Corvinus passed away. Hungarian nationalism was driven to pieces around the 1500s when Hungary was going through a financial crisis and could not afford to have a large military, and that is when the Ottoman Empire came in to conquer some of their territory which divided the population. The northwestern region of Hungary was under Austrian rule, and the Turkish were not able to gain control over this territory. In eastern Hungary, it was run independently for a short period of time until the Ottomans gained control over that area and the rest of Hungary, excluding northwestern. The Thirty Years War occurred in the 1600s, and one crucial period during this war was when the Holy League, an organization and alliance consisting of soldiers from Germany, Hungary, France, and more to retaliate against the Ottomans and allowed for the Hungarians to reclaim most of their land from the Turkish.

Ethnic tensions and nationalism emerged in Hungary in the late 1600s to early 1700s by the anti-Habsburg group that called themselves the Kuruc Army. The Kuruc Army rebels views were to get rid of Austrian rule, but their attempts were unsuccessful, and the army disbanded shortly after their defeat in the Battle of Trenchin. By the 1800s, Hungary had finally driven out much of Austria’s power in the country, and they became more independent and had their government formed. Austria had many Romanians, Serbians, and Croatians rebel against the new Hungarian government, while Hungary was supported by the Germans, Jewish, and Slovaks. Hungarians were able to hold their ground until Russian forces joined up with the Austrians and overpowered them and an Austrian leader was put in power again. People in power started to realize this conflict would never end and the fact that Hungarian separatists were still around, they wanted to appeal to both Austria and Hungary, a dual monarchy was formed to create Austria-Hungary. After this progression, Hungarian still was not entirely content with their status and position in the country, so many nationalist groups and people of Hungarian ethnicity fought for their culture to be accepted more within the new country. After World War I, this union of the two nations became disbanded and the country of Hungary fell into a terrible state that would be difficult to rebuild power from. For a short period of time and acquiring many citizens with communist views, the White Terror occurred where radical white which launched a campaign of pogroms against the Jewish and many communists. The Treaty of Trianon forced Hungary to lose 70% of its land, half of its largest cities, and many of their citizens and ethnic Hungarians were no longer living in Hungary. Due to all this suffering, Hungary had to rely on Germany for economic purposes, and Adolf Hitler appealed to the Hungarians in this way, implementing many Nazi policies in the country of Hungary. “He who is not against us is with us” (Kadar) is a famous line during the revolution age in Hungary, and it lead to the killing of many liberals and Democrats, as Janos Kadar was a communist. In modern Hungary, they have a president named Janos Ader, who is the head of state, and they also have a prime minister named Viktor Orban who is the head of government. Both leaders are a part of the Fidesz party, which is a national right-wing populist party. In April 2018, Viktor Orban yet again became Prime Minister of Hungary by a landslide of votes, securing his third straight term.

Geographically, Hungary’s location provides a great solution to the crises happening in North Africa, Syria, and Afghanistan. Hungary is not only in a great position to accept these migrants, but they have a significant amount of vacant land and housing that could be used to get those in need away from all the problems happening in their home country. “[The] [a]nti-migrant sentiment has unified the “Visegrad group” of Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic” (The Economist) and Hungary has been the most prominent and upfront countries regarding their distaste on the subject. “Viktor Orban has described the arrival of asylum seekers in Europe as “a poison,” saying his country did not want or need “a single migrant.” ( The Guardian). Orban feels that the economy will be fine without immigrants and that based on the long and dreadful history Hungary has already faced, they do not want to risk any more potential setbacks as “every single migrant poses a public security and terror risk” (Orban). This current government in Hungary does not support integration, and it is said the election in 2018 was determined by whether citizens want to agree with this view, or if they would like to move towards a more immigration accepting society. A reporter from The New York Times named Anemona Hartocollis said that “[m]any of the migrants and asylum seekers who once were desperate to get to Hungary now seem desperate to get out.” (Hartocollis, 2015) The refugees from Syria must travel through Hungary quickly and unnoticed because the police will not let them leave the country if they are caught. One family climbed over and under barbed and razor fences in order to escape the police, and many families that buy train tickets to travel to Hamburg, Germany, get stopped and pulled off the train by the police. These refugees are forced to stay in Hungary, but they do not understand the strange and difficult language, they are not able or allowed to go and get an education or study, and they can not find proper housing, forcing them to sleep on the streets while the Hungarian government does not have many programs to help out these refugees. Many times the police will also take the refugees that are entering illegally to camps where they are given one piece of bread and a can of sardines to eat a day while being treated terribly by many corrupt officers. The corrupt officers in these camps will often abuse the Syrians, and offer them cigarettes for extremely high prices. Hungary has almost entirely closed their borders to immigrants and has reduced their acceptance rate to an astonishing one to two new immigrants per day at the Hungary-Serbia border.

The government of Hungary has found that “[the people] Hungary represents a form of nationalism that is much stronger and more ethnic than forms of nationalism in western Europe” (The Independent) and that Hungarian voters have been agreeing with Orban on his stance. The United Nations does not agree with Orbans views and has tried stepping in, but Orban refuses to back down, opposes them, and was the winner of the election on April 8, 2018, showing the inability of the United Nations to control this issue. From the Deutsche Welle news network (DW), Orban is said to be purposely positioning citizens who support him in the judiciary. In an interview with Budapest Beacon, Princeton’s Kim Lane Scheppele stated that:

“This is not going to be the kind of election when ballot boxes are stuffed. The action is in the rules that set up the system - the rules of the electoral system are written for this particular political space to ensure that only one political party could win, and that’s the current governing party Fidesz” (Scheppele, 2018).

Hungary does not have as many supporters as voters, and opinion polls show that a majority of Hungarians would prefer a different party, but the people cannot decide whether they wish to replace him with a party on the left or right side.

The European Union is a tool the Visegrad groups use for economic gain and only the financial aspects. The Visegrad groups find that Western Europe and the diversity is a threat to their own ethnic culture. In these Visegrad groups, the economy is not faring too well, and according to DW, the unemployment rates are at a staggering 3% in many of the places. The news network also states that citizens in Hungary, the Czech Republic, and the other in the Visegrad group are earning significantly less money than those in Germany. Germany is accepting hundreds of thousands of migrants, and Hungary is taking in none, and Orban said "[t]he difference is, you wanted the migrants, and we didn't" (Orban, 2018). The European Union wants Viktor Orban to open up their borders and help the cause of the refugee crisis and immigration crisis happening at the moment. If Hungary and the Visegrad group wish to build an illiberal democracy, they must do it outside the EU and without the EU's funds. Viktor Orban said that his anti-immigration policy has been starting to be accepted all over Europe, and places like Austria are starting to take the same policies into action, as Orban stated "[d]emocracy has been restored in Austria because the Austrians who reject immigration elected a government which also does not want immigration." (Orban, 2018).

Some solutions to the crisis with Hungary is that the European Union needs to show that they are serious about the issue and that human rights are being violated, so they, along with the United Nations needs to step in, otherwise they are ignoring the entire purpose of the organization. The United Nations needs to create economic sanctions on Hungary, forcing them to see how significant all other countries are and how important diversity really is. Along with stepping in on the subject more, the EU can declare one set of asylum rules to be declared across the entire union, possibly forcing all countries a part of the EU to take in a certain amount of refugees each year, because currently most of them are going to Germany, and Germany can only handle so many. The European Union can also start to punish Hungary for doing what they are doing, and even rewarding places such as Germany for being so generous and accepting of those in need.

**9.0. Canadian Connection**

Located in North America, Canada is considered to be one of the largest countries in the world geographically, yet relatively small concerning economy, politics, military, and substantially has quite an insignificant say in the international stage. The country is run as a democracy, with the Liberal Party currently in power. Justin Trudeau, the son of a previous Prime Minister named Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is the Prime Minister. Canada is one of the worlds most diverse places you can live (refer back to Appendix A4), and the country accepts people from all over whether they are a different race, or follow a different religion, sexuality, etc. Immigration is vital in Canada due to the fact that our natural increase rate is below a 0.5% increase rate per year (refer to Appendix B1). This means that the country does not get many new citizens naturally, and instead, the government must rely on immigration to get more citizens, with the migratory increase rate being approximately at a 0.75% increase rate per year. Those immigrants and the few citizen born population must add up to take over the workforce when the current generation of baby boomers retires.

 Nationalism has always been important in Canada because as it became a country, the citizens had little say in what happened politically, and it was regulated by people across the ocean, who could not see entirely what the environment and people were like in Canada. This was a cause for people residing in Canada to become nationalistic. They were proud of themselves and wanted to govern themselves and make their own decisions based on what is right for them. Not all cases of nationalism in Canada were peaceful and well intended because, in the creation of the Trans Canada Railway, there was a lot of discrimination upon the Chinese in Canada. About seven thousand Chinese workers were hired to work on this project and brought to Canada as immigrants. As they worked for a dollar or less a day, many of these workers died each day they worked under poor circumstances with little food provided, poor clothing and equipment, and sickness. Post construction of the highway, these Chinese workers were fired on the spot and left to their demise. The treatment of the Chinese during this period shows how even in a country such as Canada, which has been known for its diversity and acceptance of other cultures, religions, and races has had ethnic tensions and a form of xenophobia.

Despite Canada being so diverse, there still seems to be a significant proportion of the citizens that contain nationalistic views. In a study by Abacus Data, “[m]ore Canadians (58%) are “globalist” than “nationalist” (43%)” (Abacus Data, 2017). Among the 43% of nationalists, 16% of them identify as “ultra-nationalists,” which translates to be similar to ethnic nationalism. The majority of these ultra-nationalists, and even the other 27% “lean nationalists” believe that Canada has too much diversity, and should limit and or stop immigration, as it is not helpful (refer to Appendix B2).

According to Abacus Data, globalists tend to have views that agree with the Liberal Party, and nationalists had a majority of its followers also agree with liberal views, though there were still many conservatives. Two years later, there seems to be a significant change in nationalists political views, and about 10% more of nationalists side with conservative beliefs, making it the dominant political party for nationalists to vote for (refer to Appendix A9).

Currently, in Canada, groups such as the Soldiers of Odin and the Storm Alliance are on the streets and taking action based upon their beliefs with immigration. The Soldiers of Odin is an organization that is dedicated to anti-immigration, and it was initially founded in Finland. Some people in Canada took up arms with this organization, and the main chapters of this organization are located in Toronto, Vancouver, and Quebec. Though the Soldiers of Odin have had very little presence here in Canada, they have had some conflict such as the Vancouver chapter fighting with police and protesters at an anti-racism rally in March of 2017. The Storm Alliance is an ultranationalist group posted on the periphery of Quebec that was formed by a few people that were initially a part of the Soldier of Odin group, but the new organization would be more focused towards anti-immigration than the Soldiers of Odin. The Storm Alliance group wants the culture of Canada to be promoted, and though not completely dismiss other countries, Canada should come first. "We want to send a message to Mr. Trudeau to wake up" (Tregget) is what the leader of the Storm Alliance has been saying, and they will continue to patrol the border looking at immigrants and refugees until Trudeau acknowledges their desires. The Storm Alliance hopes to take care of Canada’s diversity issue and make the nation stronger, due to the fact that they perceive the government to be making it weaker with the vast amount of immigrants being accepted.

Canada has been attempting to make a stand against ethnic nationalism and anti-immigration especially in the case of Myanmar. Bob Rae, a Canadian lawyer that was posted in Rohingya by Justin Trudeau, has made many recommendations on to how to fix the crisis happening in Myanmar. Bob Rae suggested, “Canada [] steps up its response to the Rohingya crisis by investing more than half a billion – $150-million annually over the next four years – on humanitarian and development efforts in Myanmar” (Rae, 2017). Bob Rae has been making a significant impact on the Myanmar scene, and is one of the first people to come up with solutions to the problem, continually threatening the human rights abuses, and encouraging internationally for more countries to join him and the target to more human rights abuses, not just Myanmar. According to Globe and Mail, Canada has provided Myanmar with over $45 million in humanitarian assistance, and have been making a lot of progress on the issue.

**10.0. Logic of Evil**

Some people inevitability will always be xenophobic, racist, and nationalist for a reason, and it is the leading cause for citizens to become anti-immigration. Racism and distaste for many others are driven by statistics, personal experiences, stereotypes, and rumours. Radical religious groups -or terrorists- will believe their Gods words are meant in a different way and do profound things that earn them the label of being called a terrorist. “[A]s long as an existential threat looms, the world will grow ever more divided,” (Azarian, 2018) so as long as new and past events transpire and are remembered, nationalism, and more commonly, ethnic nationalism will continue to cause segregation and the separation of the world. As long as terrorism is around, countries will continuously stereotype the race or religion that has been committing the crimes and will influence more and more hate throughout communities. Just because someone follows the same religion that a group has radicalized such as ISIS and how they are decimating the view of the Islamic religion, does not mean all Islamic people contain the same beliefs. The “leader” of ISIS, “Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi said it was an obligation to establish the caliphate [],” whereas regular Islam followers do not believe in this. It would be wrong to assume all of the Islamic people are terrorists, as they almost make up for twenty-five percent of the world’s population, and remarkably some people out there do believe they are all like the radical groups. It seems terrorism plays an immense role in nationalism and is why citizens in countries sometimes do not want to accept refugees or immigrants due to their religion or race.

People are threatened by immigration because there is always the potential that one of the immigrants does turn out to be a terrorist. There is also the problem of illegal immigration. Illegal immigration is a problem as it affects the workforce, and a lot of the time these “illegal aliens” will work for under minimum wage, taking jobs from legal citizens of the country and increasing costs in the country. This is most prominently an issue in the United States, and many of these illegal immigrants turn to a life of crime to make a living.

According to Fox News (2015): “Statistics show the estimated 11.7 million illegal immigrants in the U.S. account for 13.6 percent of all offenders sentenced for crimes committed in the U.S. Twelve percent of murder sentences, 20 percent of kidnapping sentences and 16 percent of drug trafficking sentences are meted out to illegal immigrants.” (Oxford Encyclopedia).

The crime they commit often has to do with drugs, and illegal immigrants play a significant role in the drug problem in the United States, and in many other countries that face a problem with illegal foreigners will find that they often turn to a life with drugs, as well.

Ethnonationalism is not always a poor concept. In many situations, this form of nationalism has been proven to benefit the economy by allowing more for your indigenous inhabitants, and keeps many jobs for them without having to worry about people coming in from other countries and taking their potential jobs, acquiring a position as a student in a university that could have been used for someone that is of that countries nationality and disrupts their education. From the Radical Capitalist, a right-wing organization:

“Civic nationalism is an unsustainable mistake which leaves the ethnic groups of Europeans vulnerable to aliens more conscious of their ethnic loyalties and willing to take advantage of the democratic system which pits all conceivable groups against each other in a competition to wield political power. We must not be blind to ethnic nepotism — we are all, as individuals, in competition with others over resources to achieve our aims, whatever they may be. But we do not just compete for ourselves but our families also, other associations too perhaps; nor do we use brute force but other political and economic means.” (Radical Capitalist)

The Radical Capitalist is an organization that is against immigration and are pro-reformists, but they also do not use force to get what they desire. They have many reasons about why they are anti-immigration and ethnic nationalists listed on their website, and all the statements have some logic behind them.

Viktor Orban, the current Prime Minister of Hungary, supports ethnic nationalist beliefs, and to influence Hungarian society to have the same ideas as himself, he uses the European Refugee Crisis. From a New York Times article, Hungarian textbooks read by students at a young age contain sayings such as “it can be problematic for different cultures to coexist” (Kingsley, 2018). Maria Schmidt, a historian and university professor that has taken Viktor Orban’s side many time, while also providing the world with understanding on the reason why Orban believes his country will be able to handle itself without immigration. Maria Schmidt said “automation and artificial intelligence are creating new kinds of methods of production,” meaning that Hungarians will undoubtedly come back, as she also said they would realize it is better in Hungary than anywhere else. Orban uses the history of Hungary to support his beliefs and how whenever Hungary becomes too close with many countries and lets them in; they lose land and people.

In conclusion, people have a reason behind why they are xenophobic, anti-semitic, racist, and in general are nationalists. The reasons they are like this can vary from being raised by a family with all this distaste, to wanting all the economic benefits of being an anti-immigration country provides, all the way to wanting to keep their culture and country thriving because when a country accepts an immigrant into their country, they are assimilating them into their society. As a new immigrant is in the country, they will spread their beliefs, their nationality, and culture. The culture they bring is very similar to colonization, just without the use of force.

**11.0. Solutions**

When it comes to ethnic nationalism and anti-immigration, there are no short-term solutions available to us, and solutions to solve this issue are difficult to come up with. Action and solutions are needed to be produced for this topic because countries are violating human rights and getting away with it. Due to the fact that all ethnic nationalism and immigration conflicts relate to countries, it is difficult to fix without antagonizing the nation that is at stake for violating them. Nations must somehow form a peace treaty that makes the nation being discriminatory and not accepting to be more open and understanding about how those in need of help must be feeling, and that almost all of them are innocent civilians, not terrorists. Bob Rae has proposed many different suggestions on how to help with this world issue in Burma, and while not directed towards a world-wide stage, governments can look at his solutions and adjust them to fit in a world-wide solution and set a starting path to fixing the world issue. Bob Rae’s ideas consist of humanitarian assistance with money, materials, and government interference with the country to provide help for those in need. Bob Rae has proposed many ideas on how to fix this crisis, and for everyone to take in a certain amount of refugees each year, provide money as humanitarian assistance, and to finally take action on those who are obstructing human rights. The United Nations needs to create more threatening and punishing economic sanctions on countries that accept below a certain amount of immigrants, and the less they accept, the more punishing the sanction may be. The European Union has already created some economic sanctions, but that only affects countries a part of the EU, and even then, countries such as Hungary and the rest of the Visegrad group pay the EU and still accept very few immigrants. The European Union takes all the money earned from the economic sanctions and puts it towards the helping the issue and solve it. The EU can also use this money to start developing a plan similar to Bob Rae’s. The United Nations must create a similar platform to that of the European Union to help against the issue in countries outside of Europe. The United Nations or another organization and group of people can also create an international refugee and immigration charter that affects all countries a part of the UN, but if the country follow the charter and treaty properly, the nation will be rewarded sufficiently, and if not, the nation will be punished sufficiently. The international treaty could potentially contain a minimum amount of immigrants and refugees countries a part of it must accept, and also more in depth laws and regulations countries must follow when it comes to how they accept refugees and how they are treated in the country.

A simple solution that the average civilian can do to contribute to solving the world issue is by volunteering or donating to charity organizations that are purposely made to help those in need and that are being discriminated against while having nowhere to go. Civilians can also start to have more protests and rallies in their countries to stop discrimination and to spread love for all immigrants, countries, races, religions, and more, which will influence their governments' opinion when they see a majority of their population fighting against what they believe. All governments hope to win the next election as well, so if they see a majority of the population showing hatred to them, they will often change the strategy they are going about doing things. In situations such as Trump, where it is quite obvious that the majority of media and many citizens seem to be turning against him and he is still governing the way he is, it is not always the case, but in many situations protests can help a significant amount. Immigrants can have many benefits, and over many years, they help develop countries significantly. The world needs to show the countries cutting themselves off from the rest of the world this, and prove to them how essential immigrants are for creating progress and peace in the world and creating progress to a better environment for everyone.

**12.0. Appendix**

**A1:**

**Xenophobic:** having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

**A2:** 

This pie chart is a representation of Japan’s ethnic groups within the country.

**A3:**

**Globalism:** the operation or planning of economic and foreign policy on a global basis. Typically globalists are more accepting and open in relation to immigration.

**A4:**



This picture is of the world map, and it shows which countries are more ethnically diverse, and which countries are more ethnically homogenous.

**A5:**

**Third Estate:** the commons and the French bourgeoisie and working class before the French Revolution.

**A6:**

**Ancien Régime:** The Political and social system of France in the late 1700s.

**A7:**



This graph represents the study done by Abacus Data, and shows the percentage of Canadians that are ultra globalists versus ultra nationalists.

**A8:**



This graph represents the study done by Abacus Data, and shows percentages of the different generations and how they identify from globalists to nationalists.

**A9:**

This graph represents the study done by Abacus Data and all the globalists and nationalists and which political parties they support.



**B1:**

This graph represents the study done by Stats Canada and Canada and its natural and migratory increase rates.

**B2:**



This graph represents the study done by Abacus Data and has a representation on what globalists and nationalists think about immigration.

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