

The mirror, the watchdog and the marketplace (part 1)

Principles of Journalism

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Quiz

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U.S. NEWS

Kelly Forges Hard-Line Immigration Role

Trump's chief of staff has helped scuttle deals White House has deemed too liberal

By MICHAEL C. BENDER

WASHINGTON—White House chief of staff John Kelly is emerging from his usual behind-the-scenes role to become one of the president's chief conservative anchors on the immigration issue, a spot once occupied by former chief strategist Steve Bannon.

While Mr. Kelly drew the president's ire last week after suggesting his boss's campaign promises were unfulfilled and

had "evolved," he also helped scuttle a bipartisan Senate deal and made the phone call that ended immigration negotiations on Friday. That paved the way for the partial government shutdown, as Democrats have tied their support for a government-spending bill to an extension of an Obama-era immigration program that President Donald Trump ended last year.

"I don't think [Mr. Trump] was well-served by his staff," Sen. Lindsey Graham (R., S.C.) told reporters last week after the White House shelved his bipartisan attempt at an immigration plan. Asked if he was talking about Mr. Kelly, Mr. Graham didn't back down. "John Kelly is a fine man," Mr.

Graham said. "But he's also part of the staff."

When Mr. Trump installed Mr. Kelly as his chief of staff in August, the pairing struck Washington insiders as an odd fit: the free-wheeling real-estate executive with a chaotic management style and a four-star Marine general who spent a lifetime following chain of command.

But time has revealed similarities, White House aides said. They argue like brothers, with intense bursts of debate, only to sort things out moments later, and they both hold hard-line views on immigration, according to people familiar with them. The White House and Mr. Kelly didn't respond to

requests for comment.

White House aides said their staff chief is just as adamant about border security as the president. Mr. Kelly led the Department of Homeland Security, where he began implementing Mr. Trump's immigration-enforcement policies.

His interest in border security overlaps with the nationalist impulses within the administration, including Stephen Miller, the White House's senior policy adviser. But White House aides said that Mr. Kelly isn't as restrictionist as Mr. Miller. Mr. Kelly privately has told lawmakers and top aides he would like to see an agreement protecting young undocumented immigrants known as

Dreamers, but he has insisted that other restrictions be included in any deal.

In a private meeting with lawmakers this month where Mr. Trump questioned why the U.S. would admit people from "shithole countries" in Africa, Mr. Kelly remained straight-faced as the president repeatedly used language that Sen. Dick Durbin (D., Ill.) described as "hate-filled, vile and racist," a person familiar with the exchange said. That came days after Mr. Trump in a White House meeting had sounded optimistic that a deal could be had protecting Dreamers.

With the government on the brink of a shutdown on Friday, Mr. Kelly was the only White

House aide to join Mr. Trump for a meeting with Senate Democratic leader Chuck Schumer. Mr. Kelly said little during the meeting but was vocal when Mr. Trump later phoned the New York Democrat to voice his objections, according to a person briefed on the call. And it was Mr. Kelly himself who eventually phoned Mr. Schumer to say any deal needed to include an end to the system that prioritizes immigrants who already have family ties in the U.S., the person familiar said. After that phone call, White House officials took the position that they would no longer negotiate on immigration issues unless the government was first properly funded.



Closing Times

Most previous periods of funding gaps have been so short they had little practical effect in shutting down the government.

- Full day of funding gap
- 1981 Spending bill vetoed; temporary fix by Congress reopened government.
- 1982 Spending disputes led to three funding gaps, but with little impact.
- 1983
- 1984 Two brief funding gaps halted operations temporarily.
- 1986 More than half a million government workers were sent home early.
- 1987 Brief weekend shutdown.
- 1990 Shutdown occurred over a holiday weekend, blunting the impact.
- 1995

A brief November shutdown led to 800,000 worker furloughs. A month later marked the start of the longest shutdown to date.

2013 During a 35-day shutdown some 850,000 workers were furloughed initially, and almost \$4 billion in tax refunds were delayed.

Sources: Congressional Research Service (dates/durations); Associated Press (impact) THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Shutdowns Haven't Shut Down Economy

By HARRIET TORREY

A federal government shutdown could sideline significant numbers of federal employees and leave government contractors out in the cold, but in a \$19.5 trillion economy with 147 million workers, a shutdown, even a long one, isn't expected to leave much imprint on the broader economy.

The last shutdown in October 2013 sent 818,000 workers, or about 30% of all federal employees, home without pay for more than two weeks.

Nonetheless, in the final quarter of 2013, the economy had its strongest performance in two years, growing at a 4% rate despite the 0.3 percentage point hit to gross domestic product the Commerce Department said the shutdown caused. The labor market held up well during the shutdown, too: U.S. employers created 212,000 jobs that October, up from 190,000 the prior month.

In 1995 the government shut down twice, for five days in November and for three weeks from mid-December through the first week of the New Year. The economy grew at a 2.9% rate in the final quarter of 1995, 2.7% in the first three months of 1996 and then at a 7.2% rate in the quarter after that.

While payrolls dipped by 15,000 in January 1996 after two months of gains, hiring then bounced back in February with a bumper 429,000 new jobs.

This time around, economists say the impact on the economy will depend crucially on the shutdown's duration. Most shutdowns in the past 40 years have lasted fewer than 10 days.

"Relatively short-lived shutdowns of several weeks or less that occur early in the quarter often leave time for activity to recover later in the quarter and

TALKS

Continued from Page One
resolved by the time the funding bill before us expires on February 8, 2018, assuming that the government remains open, it would be my intention to proceed to legislation that would address DACA, border security and related issues," Mr. McConnell said on the floor.

It wasn't clear whether this constituted enough of a pledge to satisfy Democrats' demands that the Senate consider legislation to shield the Dreamers, young immigrants

Chuck Schumer (D., N.Y.) Sunday night indicated that Mr. McConnell's comments weren't a sufficient reason for him to drop his opposition to the spending bill.

"We have yet to reach an agreement on the path forward that would be acceptable to both sides," Mr. Schumer said. It wasn't clear whether enough centrist Senate Democrats might defect to advance the spending bill, which needs 60 votes to clear a procedural hurdle.

GOP leaders would need to pick up the support of seven more Senate Democrats for the bill to advance, in addition to the five who already back it. The Senate had blocked a four-week spending bill Friday night in a 50-49 vote. Since then, GOP Sens. Lindsey Graham of South Carolina and Jeff Flake of Arizona, both of whom opposed the bill on Friday night, said they would support it on Monday. Mr. McConnell had voted against the bill for procedural reasons, in order to bring it up again later.



At top, a closed sign taped to the doors of the National Archives in Washington. Above, Sen. Lindsey Graham, speaking with reporters Sunday, opposed the bill on Friday night but said he would support it on Monday.

on the White House to give its approval," Mr. Flake said. "That's significant."

Most Democrats were quiet Sunday night following Mr. McConnell's comments. Before Mr. McConnell spoke on the

to come out and say that [immigration] is also on the agenda of things we are actively negotiating, we've got these senators who are making progress...we will put that on the floor and move for-

The GOP has pushed to reopen the government with a three-week bill.

whose legal protections expire March 5 under President Don-

Kelly Forges Hard-Line Immigration Role

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/john-kelly-forges-role-as-immigration-hard-liner-1516577370>

“News is what someone wants suppressed.
Everything else is advertising. The power is to
set the agenda. What we print and what we don't
print matter a lot.”

-Katharine Graham, longtime publisher of The Washington Post
first woman CEO of Fortune 500 company

What

Takeaways

- Journalism's "God term"
- The different meanings and perceptions for **five** key ways of referring to journalists as a group
- The **three** primary metaphors for journalism's role
- The meaning and derivation of the **Fourth Estate**

The Public

reporters
journalists
the press
news media
mass media

Information dissemination

"A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or, perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

-James Madison

Accountability

Representation

Deliberation

Conflict resolution

The Fourth Estate