

Immigration and the U.S. Introduction

PD Dr. Heike Raphael-Hernandez April 17, 2018

- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
- Travel ban on six Muslim-majority countries (2017)
- Chant "Build that wall!"



Immigration Issues 2019

- What are current issues or debates in the U.S.?
- Who are the good guys? Why?
- Who are the bad guys? Why?
- What are current fears?
- Which groups foster these fears?
- How is the media involved?

Agenda for today

- Sitzscheine
- Examen: July 10, 10-12
- Freier Bereich
- Texte WüCampus2
- Exam preparation
- Anwesenheit
- sb@home today
- Topics covered
- No lecture: May 22, June 5
- May 29: guest professor



Topics

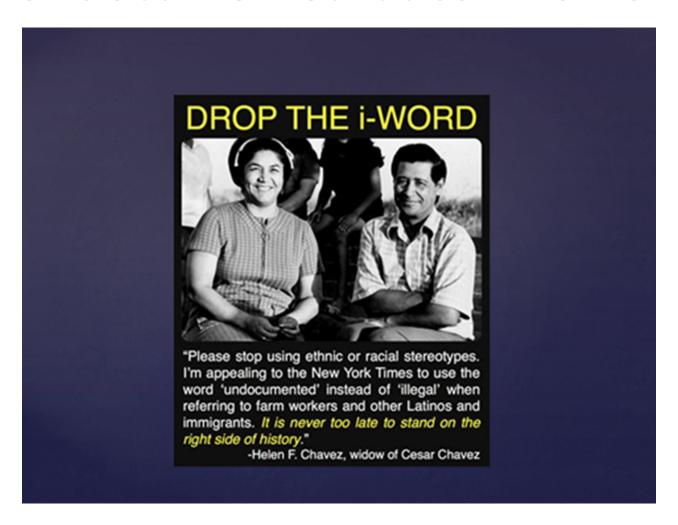
- Pre-civil war immigration
- Late 19th century: question of whiteness
- African American immigration (forced and voluntary)
- Asian American immigration
- Arab American immigration
- Latin American immigration
- Literature or film with immigration as focus
- Guest lecture: The Godfather and immigration

Kofi Annan (Secretary General of the United Nations)

 More and more people are excited about the ways in which migrants can help transform their adopted and their native countries. More and more people understand that governments can cooperate to create triple wins—for migrants, for their countries of origin, and for the societies that receive them.

(September 2006)

Illegal Immigration Undocumented Guest Worker



The U.S. and Current Immigration

- 1965: new immigration law
- Post-1965: "Beginning" of Multiculturalism
- 1990s: Multiculturalism celebrated
- 2010s "immigration shock"
- 2010s: illegal immigration debates
- ☐ "Mexican" as synonym for "illegal"
- ☐ "Muslim" as synonym for "terrorism"

What, then, is the American, this new man? He is neither a European nor the descendant of a European; hence that strange mixture of blood, which you will find in no other country. I could point out to you a family whose grandfather was an Englishman, whose wife was Dutch, whose son married a French woman, and whose present four sons have now four wives of different nations. He is an American, who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced . . . and the new rank he holds. [...] Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men [...] The Americans were once scattered all over Europe; here they are incorporated into one of the finest systems of population which has ever appeared.

Letters from an American Farmer (1782, 1793) John de Crèvecoeur

We believe the United States is a European country and that Americans are part of the European people. We believe that the United States derives from and is an integral part of European civilization and the European people and that the American people and government should remain European in their composition and character. We therefore oppose the massive immigration of non-European and non-Western peoples into the United States that threatens to transform our nation into a non-European majority in our lifetime. We believe that illegal immigration must be stopped, if necessary by military force and placing troops on our national borders; that illegal aliens must be returned to their own countries; and that legal immigration must be severely restricted or halted through appropriate changes in our laws and policies. We also oppose all efforts to mix the races of mankind, to promote non-white races over the European-American people through so-called "affirmative" action" and similar measures, to destroy or denigrate the European-American heritage, including the heritage of the Southern people, and to force the integration of the races.

2012 Statement of Principles, Council of Concerned Citizens. http://cofcc.org/introduction/statement-of-principles/

Table 2.

Types of Migration Flows (by Legal Status and Education)
and Largest Immigrant Nationalities in the U.S. and California, 2010

Immigrant Types Country of birth	Foreign-born population in the United States							California	
	Foreign-born total		Undocumented proportion			Education (ages 25-64)		% of all US	% in
	N (000s)	%	N (000s)	%	% of group that is undoc.	% college graduate	% less than high school	immigrants in California	
All immigrants	39,956	100.0	10,790	100.0	. 27.0	27.3	31.9	25.6	15.8
Type I:									
Low education, irregular entry									
Mexico	11,711	29.3	6,640	61.5	56.7	5.5	59.2	36.9	23.8
El Salvador	1,214	3.0	620	5.7	51.1	6.7	54.7	35.1	27.0
Guatemala	831	2.1	520	4.8	62.6	7.3	56.6	31.8	26.0
Type II:									
High education, regular entry								10000000	
Philippines	1,778	4.4	280	2.6	15.7	51.9	5.2	45.7	25.7
China, Taiwan	2,167	5.4	130	1.2	8.1	54.3	16.9	35.4	18.2
Korea	1,100	2.8	170	1.6	15.5	54.4	5.3	31.0	23.8
India	1,780	4.5	200	1.9	11.2	77.8	5.9	18.4	6.1
Type III:									
Refugees, state-sponsored									
Vietnam	1,241	3.1	160	1.5	12.9	24.9	29.0	39.6	23.7
Cambodia, Laos	355	0.9	NA	NA	NA	8.4	53.7	33.5	19.2
Cuba	1,105	2.8	NA	NA	NA	23.4	19.0	3.7	3.1

Sources: American Community Survey 2010 (US Census Bureau 2011); Office of Immigration Statistics, DHS (Hoefer et al. 2011).