

History 180/Ethnic Studies 134
Immigration, Ethnicity, and Citizenship in Recent American History
Winter 2018—University of California, San Diego

Professor David G. Gutiérrez
Office Hours: Wednesdays, 1-3 pm and by appointment, HSS 6012
dggutierrez@ucsd.edu

The issues of globalization, transnational migration, ethnic group formation, and the politics of citizenship are among the most provocative and controversial areas of social science and humanities research today. This intensive upper-division reading/discussion course is designed to provide a thematic interdisciplinary overview of the history of these issues and related questions by exploring recent interpretations of developments in the history of migration and citizenship in the United States over the course of the twentieth century.

Course Requirements: This is an intensive upper-division interdisciplinary course in which students are expected to come well prepared to discuss readings each week. Individual students will lead discussion of individual readings and participation in class will account for 30 percent of the final grade. Students are also expected to write a 20-25 page term paper based either on a synthetic review of course readings or on one of the topical areas addressed in the course (e.g. changing paradigms in migration studies; the debate over globalization; problems of the “second generation” and general issues of immigrant adaptation; economic and/or labor dimensions of transnational migration; gendered dimensions of transnational migration; the politics of ethnicity and citizenship; etc.). Students may also choose other topics after consultation with the instructor. The term paper will account for the remaining 70 percent of the final course grade. Papers will be due during final exam week.

All required reading will be available online through the course website on TritonEd.

Suggested Supplemental Text: Paul Spickard, *Almost All Aliens: Immigration, Race, and Colonialism in American History and Identity*. New York: Routledge University Press, 2007.

Week 1 (Jan. 9)—Course Introduction and Overview

Week 2 (Jan. 16)—Capitalism, Imperialism, and Migration: The Global Context

American comprehension of the history of immigration, ethnicity, and citizenship has always been colored by deeply rooted assumptions that are often empirically untested, much less considered critically for their ideological underpinnings. This week’s readings engage some of those basic assumptions by placing the phenomenon of immigration to the United States in a larger global context that attends to the history of imperialism and capitalism. The assigned readings focus in particular on the question of how these

massive social forces helped to stimulate the transnational and transregional movement of peoples around the globe.

READ: Richard B. Allen, “Slaves, Convicts, Abolitionism and the Global Origins of the Post-Emancipation Indentured Labor System,” *Slavery and Abolition* 35 (2) (April 2014): 328-48; Adam McKeown, “Global Migration, 1846-1940” *Journal of World History* 15 (2) (2004): 155-89; June Mei, “Socioeconomic Origins of Emigration: Guangdong to California, 1850-1882,” *Modern China* 5 (4) (Oct. 1979): 463-501; Timothy J. Hatton, “The Economics of International Migration: A Short History of the Debate,” *Labour Economics* 30 (2014): 43-50; and Richard Baldwin, “Misthinking Globalization: Twentieth-Century Paradigms and Twenty-First Century Challenges,” *Australian Economic Review* 54 (3) (Nov. 2014): 212-219.

Week 3 (Jan. 23)—The Evolution of the Immigration Debate

The forces of imperialism and capitalist development in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries helped set the context for the largest mass movement of human populations in history in the period between the dawning of the Industrial Revolution and the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s. Rapid population shifts created steadily increasing social tensions and strains in settler societies such as the United States (and other immigrant-receiving areas of the world), and largely as a result, a movement emerged in many nations to restrict and control the process of transnational population movement—and transnational migrants themselves. This week’s readings explore the evolution and significance of the impulse to restrict and control immigration in different parts of the world and thus help to provide the historical context for understanding the origins of the contemporary debate over issues of immigration and national citizenship in the United States.

READ: Ronald Schultz, “Allegiance and Land Go Together: Automatic Naturalization and the Changing Nature of Immigration in Nineteenth-Century America,” *American Nineteenth-Century History* 12 (2) (June 2011): 149-76; Triadafilos Triadafilopoulos, “Building Walls, Building Nations: Migration and Exclusion in Canada and Germany, 1870-1939,” *Journal of Historical Sociology* 17 (4) (2004): 385-427; Erika Lee, “The ‘Yellow Peril’ and Asian Exclusion in the Americas,” *Pacific Historical Review* 76 (4) (Nov. 2007): 537-62; and Brian Gratton, “Race or Politics? Henry Cabot Lodge and the Origins of the Immigration Restriction Movement in the United States,” *Journal of Policy History* 30 (1) (2018): 128-57.

Week 4 (Jan 30)—Immigrant Responses to Racialization and Restriction

The global movement to restrict and control migration flows between and among nations and regions placed huge strains on the populations against whom these policies and practices were targeted. As a result, members of these increasingly dense and complex transnational social networks were compelled to devise innovative social, economic, and political strategies to help them cope with and survive attempts to control their freedom of movement and material success. This week’s readings explore different historical

examples in which members of different immigrant and ethnic groups attempted to devise and implement different coping mechanisms and strategies of resistance against efforts to constrain their activities.

READ: Ron Soodalter, “By Soil or By Blood,” *American History* 50 (6) (Feb. 2016): 56-63; Gregg Cantrell, “Our Very Pronounced Theory of Equal Rights to All’: Race, Citizenship, and Populism in the South Texas Borderland,” *Journal of American History* 100 (3) (Dec. 2013): 663-90; Yuji Ichioka, “The Early Japanese Immigrant’s Quest for Citizenship: The Background of the 1922 *Ozawa* Case,” *Amerasia Journal* 4 (2) (1977): 1-22; Eric J. Pido, “Property Relations: Alien Land Laws and the Racial Formation of Filipino Aliens Ineligible to Citizenship,” *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 39 (7) (June 2016): 1205-22; and Nicole Newman, “Birthright Citizenship: the Fourteenth Amendment’s Continuing Protection Against an American Caste System,” *Boston College Third World Law Journal* 28 (2) (Spring 2008): 437-81.

Week 5 (Feb. 6) The Social and Cultural Worlds of Immigrants

While different segments of immigrant and ethnic populations engaged in various forms of civil rights and citizenship politics, they also dealt with the challenge of cultural adjustment and adaption in their everyday lives. This week’s readings explore some of the quotidian strategies people employed to adapt and adjust to what was often a hostile and bewildering social and cultural environment in the United States.

READ: Jorae Wendy Rouse, “The Limits of Dress: Chinese American Childhood, Fashion, and Race in the Exclusion Era,” *Western Historical Quarterly* 41 (4) (Winter 2010): 451-71; Karen Kuo, “Japanese Women Are Like Volcanoes!” *Frontiers: A Journal of Women’s Studies* 36 (1) (2015): 57-86; Kazuhiro Oharazeki, “Listening to the Voices of ‘Other’ Women in Japanese North America: Japanese Prostitutes and Barmaids in the American West, 1887-1920,” *Journal of American Ethnic History* 32 (4) (Summer 2013): 5-40; Grace Peña Delgado, “Neighbors By Nature: Relationships, Border Crossings, and Transnational Communities in The Chinese Exclusion Era,” *Pacific Historical Review* 80 (3) (Aug. 2011): 401-427; and Jeffrey Pilcher, “Old Stock’: Tamales and Migrant Tacos: Taste, Authenticity, and the Naturalization of Mexican Food,” *Social Research* 81 (2) (Summer 2014): 441-462.

Week 6 (Feb. 13)--Gendered Dimensions of Migration

As we have seen in previous readings, the phenomenon of global migration has always been a deeply and complexly gendered process affecting family structure, the structure of systems of gender in both immigrant-sending and immigrant-receiving societies, and the complex universe of constructed social norms about sexual orientation, sexuality, masculinity, and femininity. This week’s readings explore some of the ramifications of the global migration on these key areas of social life.

READ: Cheona Flippen and Emilio A. Parrado, “A Tale of Two Contexts: U.S. Migration and the Labor Force Trajectories of Mexican Women,” *International*

Migration Review 49 (1) (Spring 2015): 232-59; Mary Romero, "Nanny Diaries and Other Stories: Immigrant Women's Labor in the Social Reproduction of American Families," *Revista de Estudios Sociales* 45 (Jan.-April 2013): 186-97; Manuel Barajas and Elvira Ramírez, "Beyond Home-Host Dichotomies: A Comparative Examination of Gender Relations in a Transnational Mexican Community," *Sociological Perspectives* 50 (3) (Fall 2007): 367-91; Deborah Boehm, "*Deseos y Dolores*: Mapping Desire, Suffering, and (Dis)loyalty within Transnational Partnerships," *International Migration* 49 (6) (Dec. 2011): 95-106; Luica Stavig, "I'll Give You a Dollar If You Give Me Your Papers': Active Citizenship and Immigrant Women's Right to Work," *Signs* 41 (2015): 155-178.

Week 7 (Feb. 20)—Capitalism and the Economic Dynamics of Migration

If the Great Age of Migration that followed the Industrial Revolution marked the first period of what is now commonly referred to as "globalization," the period following the Second World War—and especially the period since the early 1970s—surely marks a second great era of globalization. A key feature of the current historical moment of globalization is the pronounced economic reordering of the world under principles that economists and economic historians have dubbed "neoliberalism." This week's readings explore the phenomenon of neoliberal economic restructuring, focusing in particular on the many profound ways structural economic change has impinged on human migration and on both formal and informal systems of social membership in modern economies and societies.

READ: Katherine M. Donato and Douglas Massey, "Twenty-First Century Globalization and Illegal Migration," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* 666 (1) (July 2016): 7-26; Hector Cordero-Guzmán and Desiree Nuñez, "Immigrant Labor and the U.S. Economy: A Profile," *New Labor Forum* 22 (2) (May 2013): 16-27; Josiah Heyman, "Capitalism and U.S. Policy at the Mexican Border," *Dialectical Anthropology* 36 (3/4) (Dec. 2012): 263-77; Leticia Saucedo, "Legacy of the Immigrant Workplace: Lessons for the 21st Century," *Thomas Jefferson Law Review* 40 (1) (Fall 2017): 1-21; and Ruth Milkman, "Immigrant Workers, Precarious Work and the U.S. Labor Market," *Globalizations* 8 (3) (June 2011): 361-72.

Week 8 (Feb. 27)—The Rise (and Decline?) of the Immigrants' Rights Movement

Non-citizen immigrants (and their citizen allies) have a long history of protesting their treatment in the United States, whether in the workplace, in the courts, or in the streets. Since the debate over California's controversial Proposition 187 in the 1990s, the immigrants' rights movement has built in size, scale, and intensity. However, the emergence and growing visibility of this movement has created a backlash that in some ways came to fruition with the results of the 2016 presidential election. This week's readings provide brief exposure to some of the debates about the history and future of the immigrants' rights movement in the United States.

READ: Marcel Paret and Guadalupe Aguilera, "Golden State Uprising: Migrant Protest in California, 1990-2000," *Citizenship Studies* 20 (3/4) (June 2016): 359-78; Walter

Nichols, “Politicizing Undocumented Immigrants One Corner at a Time: How Day Laborers Became a Politically Contentious Group,” *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 40 (2) (Mar. 2016): 299-320; Thomas Swerts, “Creating Space for Citizenship: The Liminal Politics of Undocumented Activism,” *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society* 41 (3) (May 2017): 379-95; Shannon Gleason, “‘They Come Here to Work’: An Evaluation of the Economic Arguments In Favor of Immigrants’ Rights,” *Citizenship Studies* 19 (3/4) (June 2015): 400-420; and David Stoll, “Comprehensive Immigration Reform and U.S. Labor Markets: Dilemmas for Progressive Labor,” *New Labor Forum* 24 (1) (Jan. 2015): 76-85.

Week 9 (Mar. 6)—Contours of the Contemporary Debate

READ: Douglas Massey, “America’s Immigration Fiasco,” *Daedalus* 142 (3) (Summer 2013): 5-15; Lisa Marie Cacho, “‘The People of California Are Suffering’: The Ideology of White Injury in Discourses of Immigration,” *Cultural Values* 4 (4) (Oct. 2000): 389-418; Jennifer Chacón, “Immigration and the Bully Pulpit,” *Harvard Law Review Forum* 130 (7) (May 2017): 243-68; Maria De La Torre, “Buried Voices: Mexican Migrants’ Views on the Question of Illegality,” *Contemporary Justice Review* 16 (2) (June 2013): 264-79; and Josiah Heyman, “U.S. Immigration Officers of Mexican Ancestry as Mexican Americans, Citizens, and Immigration Police,” *Current Anthropology* 43 (3) (June 2002): 479-507.

Week 10 (Mar. 13) The Economics and Politics of Contemporary Immigration

In-Class Film Discussion: *The State of Arizona*