IMMIGRATION

Adja Jeanne Camara
Remsha Nauman Khan
Agenda

INTRODUCTION
Nationalism
Immigration

ARGUMENTS
1. Preserving Culture
2. Sustaining the Economy
3. Establishing Security
4. Realism

CONCLUSION
Questions & Answers
Nationalism: A response to Colonialism?

“Nationalism proved to be the single most powerful European political ideology of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.” (Turner, 155)

“As a political outlook, nationalism was and is based on a relatively modern concept that a nation is composed of people who are joined together by the bonds of common language, customs, culture and history and who, because of those bonds, should be administered by the same government.” (Turner, 155)
Immigration Law (Under the U.S. Constitution)

The 14th Amendment, Section 1 addresses the protection of “All persons born or naturalized in the United States...”
Immigration Reforms: “Just” laws?

“Immigration is destabilizing and changing all five components of the American racial order - Americans’ understanding of what a race is, their system for classifying individuals, the relative positions of groups, official or quasi-official permissions and prohibitions, and social interaction among groups.” (Hochschild, 21)

“It is making each racial or ethnic group more heterogeneous as well as adding new ones to the mix. [...] What the political implications will be remains unclear.” (Hochschild, 21)

“The evidence suggests that the powerful demographic changes resulting from immigration, especially in conjunction with multi-racism and cohort change, are more likely to usher in a new racial order.” (Hochschild, 21)
Arguments

1. Preserving Culture
2. Sustaining the Economy
3. Establishing Security
4. Realism
Preserving Culture

“The public culture of their country is something that people have an interest in controlling: they want to be able to shape the way that their nation develops, including the values that are contained in the public culture. They may not of course succeed [...]. But they may certainly have good reason to try, and in particular to try to maintain cultural continuity over time, so that they can see themselves as the bearers of an identifiable cultural tradition that stretches backward historically.” (Miller, 200)
Sustaining the Economy

“The domestic economy can support only a certain number of workers, but more nuanced renditions allege more specifically that at least some types of foreigners should be excluded here because, given the cultural differences between insiders and outsiders, the inclusion of the latter would not be conducive to economic growth (perhaps because these outsiders lack the requisite work ethic, for instance.).” (Wellman)
Establishing Security

“The intersection of migration and security ultimately entails questions of who is allowed access into the country and who can be removed.” (Friman, 130)

“The politics and practice of immigration control since September 11, 2001, initially appear to have shifted dramatically. For the United States, the ramifications of who is trying to enter and who is already present clearly increased in importance. And in the aftermath of 9/11, rights protections for migrants seeking access to the U.S., and especially for those already in the U.S., appeared to be readily sacrificed in the name of security and order.” (Friman, 130)
Realism

“Since there is no sovereign capable of punishing states, the latter cannot be morally bound by any putative contracts which purport to apply to them. As a consequence, realists have traditionally supposed that states will and should orient their dealings with foreigners in whatever fashion maximally suits their national interests. And if this is correct, there can be no duties of any kind owed to foreign states or individuals, and thus no duty to open one’s borders to foreigners.” (Wellman)
Questions & Answers