

6a Migration

6a.1 Overview of Contemporary Migration Patterns

(Class discussion based on materials distributed in class)

Types of migrants:

1. Economic/labour migrants
2. Political migrants
3. Entertainment migrants.
4. Mixed migrants. Business/tourist; travel associated with large-scale international crime which engages an army of international envoys traveling under various disguises as tourists, business people, scientists etc.; illegal work on a tourist visa

6a. 2 Migration and Citizenship Regimes

Four types of citizenship regimes might be distinguished.

1. Illusory. States adopt an attitude of deliberate disregard for immigrants.
2. Exclusionary. Based on ethnic nationalism, kin, ethnic and linguistic status provide the basis of citizenship.
3. Imperial-Republican. Ties civic status ultimately to residence (rather than race) and allows the transition from immigrant to citizen more easily than the exclusionary model.
4. Multicultural. Immigration is usually permanent (no guest workers, no temporary visits from the colonies) and the transition to citizenship assured

Place of the US: becoming more exclusionary and racist?

6a. 3 Implications of contemporary migration patterns for nation-states

6a. 3.1 Border Controls

- very difficult to control flows of illegal migrants where there are long land borders
- increased internal controls such as increasing police powers, trying to penalize employers who use illegal labour etc.
- faced with a growing international business based on smuggling migrants
- how can entry at borders be effectively controlled when countries are at the same time trying to increase international trade?

6a.3.2 International cooperation

Has not been very successful

6a.3.3 Migration and National Identity Revisited

in 1970, US born and educated Asians made up about two-thirds of the Asian American population. By 1980, the figures had been reversed, with foreign born constituting 73 percent of the population, up dramatically for all groups except for Japanese Americans.

1. Various diasporic populations in the region have come to acquire what he calls transnational ethnicities.
2. The emergence of a highly vocal and visible trans-Pacific professional-managerial class that is the product of this redefined Pacific region.

Impact on the identities of Asians who continue to live in the US: they see themselves less as living in the US as living in a metaphorical Pacific rim constituted by diasporas and motions of individuals.

Given then that important components of national communities might be torn in various directions, is it becoming more difficult for nation-states to carry out the mobilization needed for major national policies such as industrial development, social reform and so on?

6b The Relativization of the Nation-State and Indigenous Peoples: The View from Canada

6b.1 First Contacts: the Imposition of the European Nation-States System

- ▶ The Pope and Papal Bulls
- ▶ Symbolic Acts of Possession

6b.2 The Terms of Surrender: the Royal Proclamation of 1763

- ▶ case of Connolly vs. Woolrich

Aboriginal-English relations had stabilized to the point where they could be grounded on two principles.

1. Indigenous peoples were generally recognized as autonomous political units capable of holding treaty relations with the Crown. In various documents, British treaties spoke of entering into relations with "nations" or "clans".
2. Indigenous nations were entitled to the territories in their possession unless or until they ceded them away.

"if, at any Time, any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands . . ."

6b.3 Displacement and Assimilation

6b.3.1 Displacement

▶ the treaty process

- negotiations were to be at open and public meetings, according to procedures set down in the Royal Proclamation

- lands should be "surrendered" only to the Crown

- annexed to each treaty was to be a schedule of reserves held in common

- annuities were to be paid to each member of the band

- indigenous peoples were to retain "full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them and to fish in the waters thereof as they heretofore have been in the habit of doing" except for those portions that have been sold to private persons or been set aside by the government for particular uses.

6b 3.2 Assimilation

Policy suggestions in early 1830s:

1. To collect the Indians in considerable numbers, and to settle them in villages with due portion of land for their cultivation and support
2. To make such provision for their religious improvement, education and instruction in husbandry, as circumstances may from time to time require.
3. To afford them such assistance in building their houses, rations, and in procuring such seed and agricultural implements as may be necessary, commuting where practicable a portion of their presents for the latter.

As the Colonial Secretary noted, Britain had duty to reclaim the Indians "from a state of barbarism and of introducing amongst them the industrious and peaceful habits of civilized life."

Confederation: The Assimilation Policy intensifies

- ▶ treatment of women
- ▶ enfranchisement
- ▶ The Indian Act of 1876
- ▶ imposing European political structures (the band council)
- ▶ repression of religious ceremonies

Controlling Daily Lives

- a) The Pass system
- b) further undermining of traditional political structures
- c) schooling

6b.4 The Failure of the Assimilation Policy

"Citizens Plus": indigenous peoples should have a greater choice of lifestyle, whether it meant leaving their communities or staying in them

Summary of situation in 1960s by a government official.

- 1 Indians are deplorably poor; on the Prairies, the cash income is \$350 per head.
2. Indians are deplorably unhealthy; their life expectancy is half the national average
- 3 Indians are badly under-educated; their attainment is less than half the national average
- 4 Indian housing is scandalously bad; present government programs will require a generation for correction
- 5 While Indians are becoming relatively poorer, the federal bureaucracy and federal expenditures are becoming greater
- 6 The percentage of Indians on relief is rising every year: in 1962, it was 32%; in 1965 it was 39%.

- 7 The government is allocating \$16 million to Indian relief and something like \$4 million to Indian economic development

6b.5 The Relativization of the Nation-State: Self-Government

Aboriginal rights are *rights held by aboriginal peoples by reason of the fact that aboriginal peoples were once independent, self-governing entities in possession of most of the lands now making up Canada.*

Constitutional Entrenchment (Constitution Act, 1982)

35 (1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.

(2) In this Act, "aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

(3) For greater certainty, in subsection (1) "treaty rights" includes rights that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the aboriginal and treaty rights referred to in subsection (1) are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.

- ▶ The Aboriginal Right of Self-Government
- ▶ the Supreme Court decision in *R. v. Sioui* (1990)