Around the world, states are confronted with a rising tide of human migration. An estimated 232 million people today reside in countries of which they are not citizens, and the numbers are rising rapidly. This massive movement of people across national boundaries is fueled by a host of powerful forces, including the rising demand for both skilled and unskilled labor in developed countries; large scale un- and under employment in developing countries; a decreased capacity or willingness on the part of governments to control the movement of people in a globalized economy; and continued social and political upheaval in large parts of the less industrialized world that generates a steady stream of refugees and asylum seekers. Taken together, the forces that favor migration appear virtually irresistible.

At the same time, immigration is associated with a host of social, economic and political tensions. Migrants are blamed for increased crime and social disintegration. They provoke fears of reduced wages and increased competition for jobs and social services. The apparently unchecked increase in the numbers of migrants is viewed as a threat to national sovereignty. After 9/11 many fear that the failure to control migration makes countries more vulnerable to terrorism. As a result, the past two decades have witnessed a sharp upsurge in not only migration, but also in xenophobic parties and movements around the world that oppose migration. Faced with these pressures many states seek to sharply curtail migration and turn state borders back into what they once were believed to be — immovable, impenetrable objects. These social and political forces, taken together, seem to create an unmoveable barrier to migration.

What is the likely outcome of this clash of the irresistible force and the immoveable object? Will we see a disintegration of the nation state and the system of sovereignty on which it is based, as predicted by some? Alternatively, are we on the threshold of a new global backlash against migration, prodded on by the War on Terror? Or is the answer somewhere in between - are we likely to see a patchwork of responses, with increased openness towards certain types of migrants in some parts of world, and increased restrictions on other kinds of migrants elsewhere? Further, what are the practical policy
implications of this phenomenon? How can states and political leaders – both in the sending and the receiving countries - best reap the social, political and economic benefits that migration brings, while minimizing the costs? And what are the implications of these policies for the migrants themselves?

This course explores these questions from a variety of perspectives. First it will examine the evolution of migration patterns from a historical perspective and analyze in what ways migration today fit historical experiences with migration. Next it will focus on the impact of migration on a number of specific areas, including economics, domestic politics and the consequences of migration on hand of a number of selected case studies, including France, Germany, Japan, the European Union and the United States. A number of sections have been left deliberately blank in order to allow students to bring in topics of particular interest to them.

**Required Texts:**

Stephen Castles Hein de Haas, and Mark J. Miller, *The Age of Migration* 5th edition (Guilford 2013)

James Hollifield, Phillip Martin and Pia Orenuis, eds., *Controlling Immigration* 3rd edition (Stanford University Press, 2014)


Additional readings available through the web or e-journals at the Mugar Library website will be assigned.

**Requirements**

There are for main requirements: a 15-20 research paper due the last week of class, a group policy paper and presentation, an in-class mid-term and a final. The research paper (which can also be written as a longer policy memorandum) can be on any topic relating to migration agreed to by myself and the student. The policy paper is a collective effort in which the students take a look at a specific aspect of migration policy (border control, refugee management, recruiting skilled labor, etc.) and applying it to a concrete case. For example – how to handle the wave of juvenile refugees from Latin America, creating a European system for dividing up asylum seekers, etc. Students will form a team of 3-4, divide up the task of writing the memo and making a 15-20 minute presentation followed by discussion.

The final grade will be determined as follows:

- **Memo and Presentation:** 25% (Due November 14)
- **Term Paper:** 25% (Due December 5)
- **Mid-term:** 25% (October 17)
- **Final:** 25% (Finals week – TBD)
In addition, students are expected to have read readings for the week before class so as to be able to effectively participate in class discussions. Students who are active in class discussion and demonstrate engagement with the material will be rewarded by 1-3 points on their final grade. While I have been only rarely forced to do so, I reserve the right to penalize students who are disruptive in class or are inadequately prepared.

Regular class attendance is mandatory. Students are allowed up two unexcused absences after which they will suffer a penalty on their final grade.

Students are urged to make an early appointment to discuss term paper topics no later than the fourth week (September 26) of the course. A brief written summary of the progress made on the term paper, is to be submitted before the Thanksgiving Break (November 28). I am willing to look over drafts of the term paper up to one week before they are due and give general comments.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE ON ACADEMIC ETHICS:**

You are expected to provide citations in papers for all quotations, paraphrases, and ideas taken from any source other than your own original thoughts. Boston University has very strict standards for intellectual integrity, and punishment for plagiarism is severe. Any student who is found to have plagiarized portions of his/her MAIA Paper will be dismissed from the program without receiving his/her degree. For more on the definition of plagiarism, see the GRS Academic Conduct Code, available at http://www.bu.edu/cas/students/graduate/forms-policies-procedures/academic-discipline-procedures/.

I. Course Introduction – September 5

Readings:

Messina and Lahav, *The Immigration reader* Intro

Castles et.al., *The Age of Migration* Introduction


**Recommended and Referred to Texts (R&RT) related to this Unit’s topic:**


II. **Broad History of Migration – September 12**

Readings:

Castles et.al, The Age of Migration, chapter 4

Messina and Lahav, The Immigration Reader chapters 4 and 5, pp.107-198 (92)

**R&R Texts:**


Leo Lucassen, The Immigrant Threat: The Integration of Old and New Migrants in Western Europe since 1850 (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2005), especially Part I


III. **Determinants and Processes of Migration Flows – September 19**

Castles, et.al., The Age of Migration Chapter 2

Messina and Lahav, The Immigration Reader, chapter 3


**R&R Readings:**

Thomas Faist, The Volume and Dynamics of International Migration (Oxford 2000)
Aristide Zolberg and Peter Benda, *Global Migrants, Global refugees* (Berghahn Books, 2001) especially chapters 1,2, 4 (50)

IV. **The Economic and Demographic Impacts of Migration – September 26**

Messina and Lahav, *The Migration Reader* chapters 8 and 9

Castles, et.al. *The Age of Migration* chapters 3 and 12


**R & R**


V. **The Political Impact in Host Societies – October 3**

Messina and Lahav, *The Migration Reader* chapters 10 and 11

Castles, et.al., *The Age of Migration* chapter 13

Joel Fetzer, *Public Attitudes towards Immigration in the United States, France and Germany* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000), chapters 1 and 9 (37)

**R&R Texts:**
Thomas Faist, *The Volume and Dynamics of International Migration*, chapter 8
Gary P. Freeman, “Can Liberal States Control Unwanted Migration?” Annals AAPS 534 (July 1994)

**VI - State Sovereignty, National Identity and The Dilemmas of Control – October 10**

Hollifield, et.al., *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective* chapter 1
Castles, et.al., *The Age of Migration* chapter10
Messina and Lahav, *The Migration Reader* chapters 7, 11, 12 and 13

**R&R Texts:**
Peter Andreas and Timothy Snyder, *The Wall Around the West* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2000)
Adrian Favel, *Philosophies of Integration* 2nd Edition (Palgrave 2001)
Joel Fetzer, *Muslims and the State in Britain, France and Germany* (Cambridge University Press, 2005) chapters 1 and 6
Gary P. Freeman, “Can Liberal States Control Unwanted Migration?” Annals AAPS 534 (July 1994)

VII. **The International Security and Political Impacts of Migration – October 17**

First half of class will be used for the Midterm

Messina and Lahav, *The Migration Reader* chapter 13

Castles et.al., *The age of Migration* chapter 9


**R&R Texts**

Rogers Brubaker, *Nationalism Reframed* (Cambridge University Press, 1996) chapter 1

Gabriel Shefer, *Modern Diasporas in International Politics* (New York: St. Martin’s, 1986)


VIII. **The Humanitarian Challenge – October 24**

Messina and Lahav, *The Migration Reader* chapters 6 and 14,

**R&R Texts**

Alexander Betts and Gil Loescher, *Refugees in International Relations* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
Aristide Zolberg and Peter M. Benda, eds., Global Migrants, Global refugees

IX. The American Case and Immigrant Societies – October 31

Hollifield, et.al. Controlling Immigration chapters 2, 3 and 4

Castles et.al., The age of Immigration chapter 6

R&R Texts
Peter Brimelow, Alien Nation: Common Sense about America’s Immigration Disaster (New York: Basic Books, 1995)
Nicholas Capaldi, ed., Immigration: Debating the Issues (Prometheus 1997)
Peter Duigan and Lewis H. Gann, The Debate in the United States over Immigration (Standford: The Institution Press, 1998)
Lawrence H. Fuchs, The American Kaleidoscope (Weslyan University Press, 1991)

X. Migration in European Immigration – November 7
Hollifield, et.al. *Controlling Immigration* chapters 5, 6, 7, 8

Castles et.al., *The age of Immigration* chapter 5

**R&R Texts:**

**France:**
Miriam Feldblum, *Reconstructing Citizenship*

**The German Case**
Volume 5

XI. **Latecomers – Italy, Spain and The East Asian Case – November 14**

**Policy memo Due**

**First Half of Class will be dedicated to class presentation**

Castles, et.al., *The Age of Migration* chapter 7

Hollifield, *Controlling Migration* chapters 11-14

**R&R Texts**
Mike Douglass and Glenda Roberts, *Japan and Global Migration*
Saskia Sassen “Economic Internationalization: The New Migration in Japan and the United States,” *International Migration* Vol. XXXi, No. 1, 1993, pp. 73-102
Haruo Shimada, Japan's "Guest Workers" (Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1994),

XII. **Guest Lecture – November 21**

**Thanksgiving Break**

XIII. **Course Conclusions – December 5**

**Term Paper Due!**