This study takes as its point of departure an essential premise: that the widespread phenomenon of expatriation in American modernism is less a flight from the homeland than a dialectical return to it, but one which renders uncanny all tropes of familiarity and immediacy that ‘fatherlands’ and ‘mother tongues’ are traditionally seen as providing. In this framework, similarly totalising notions of cultural authenticity are seen to govern both exoticist mystification and ‘nativist’ obsessions with the purity of the ‘mother tongue.’ At the same time, cosmopolitanism, translation and multilingualism become often eroticised tropes of violation of this model, and in consequence, simultaneously courted and abhorred, in a movement which, if crystallised in expatriate modernism, continued to make its presence felt beyond. Beginning with the late work of Henry James, this book goes on to examine at length Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein, to conclude with the uncanny regionalism of mid-century San Francisco Renaissance poet Jack Spicer, and the deterritorialised aesthetic of his peer, John Ashbery. Through an emphasis on modernism as a space of generalized interference, the practice and trope of translation emerges as central to all of the writers concerned, while the book remains in constant dialogue with key recent works on transnationalism, transatlanticism and modernism.
This chapter is devoted to the initiation of expatriation laws in the United States. Since the Civil War, U.S. policies have fluctuated between different (and sometimes opposing) principles and forms of expatriation, for example, revocation as punishment, revocation during military conflicts, and the differential treatment of women's citizenship. This chapter seeks to identify patterns in this history, as well as the diversity of causal factors. Although the American political philosophy that led to the separation of the colonies from Britain accepted the transfer of national allegiance, representatives of the American state were suspicious of divided national allegiance. An examination of the complete list of bills introduced regarding the loss of citizenship demonstrates that the United States enacted grounds for expatriation in order to regulate the exclusivity of American nationality. The chapter presents the various expatriation acts initiated or legislated by the U.S. Congress to take away citizenship, such as the original Thirteenth Amendment and the Expatriation Act of 1907.

The War on Terror

Ben Herzog

in Revoking Citizenship: Expatriation in America from the Colonial Era to the War on Terror

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In practice, the United States has abandoned the ideal of undivided national membership. Although every administration through the present has officially opposed dual citizenship, millions of Americans have multiple national identities, which the United States tolerates. This chapter discusses recent developments in the policy of expatriation in light of the War on Terror. Several proposals for new expatriation laws, such as the Domestic Security Enhancement Act and Senator Joseph Lieberman’s Terrorist Expatriation Act, exemplify the reemergence of the idea of exclusive national allegiance, which applies even to native-born Americans and even when it contradicts U.S. Supreme Court rulings. The case of Yaser Esam Hamdi is further explored to illustrate the reemergence of expatriation as punishment.
This chapter examines the conflicts in Mairi MacInnes's poetry, fiction, and memoirs between creative freedom, domestic ties, the love of home, and expatriation. It draws upon her memoirs and poetry of recollection to address the relationship between lived experience and the formal poise of her art. The casual circumstances of what merely appears to happen or befall are seen in her art as inevitabilities, especially when they concern natural processes. This sense of an inevitable 'absolute circumstance' is then followed out in works that address the fateful occurrences of family history, decision-making, and grief.

Introduction

Ben Herzog

Through an examination of the case of Yaser Esam Hamdi, major issues in the policy of expatriation in the United States are introduced. The practice of stripping away citizenship and all the rights that come with it is usually associated with despotic and totalitarian regimes, but such practices are supported within the legal systems of most democratic countries, including the United States, where they have been undertaken not only in extreme situations. The common thread in most of the recent studies on citizenship is that immigration and naturalization processes are articulated in relation to the conception of citizenship and nationhood in a given country. That is, the regulations responsible for the entrance and inclusion of new members into the national community are dependent on the understanding of who should belong to the national “we” and who should not. This study examines the converse of those laws—the measures that deal with legally excluding people from membership in the political community (expatriation) or loss of citizenship. From early in its existence, the United States was
suspicious of divided national loyalty and eventually established grounds for expatriation in order to regulate the singularity of nationality—one of the main principles of the national world order.

Revoking Citizenship
Ben Herzog

in Revoking Citizenship: Expatriation in America from the Colonial Era to the War on Terror

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Why is citizenship fundamental for possessing rights? What happens when citizenship is taken away? What are the differences and similarities between the different conceptions of modern citizenship? Placing the revocation of citizenship in a sociological framework as well as in a comparative historical context, this chapter attempts to answer these questions by explaining the theoretical basis of the study of citizenship and its revocation. The concept of citizenship is defined through an exploration of the coherence debate within the study of citizenship. Then, an explanation is given of the notion of the national logic, which is the reason (and justification) for the revocation of citizenship. The state measure of taking away citizenship has both practical and symbolic significance. This chapter ends with an explanation of the research design and presents the policies involved in taking away American citizenship and the legal terminology utilized in those policies—expatriation, denaturalization, renunciation, and denationalization.

Consular Dilemmas
Ben Herzog

in Revoking Citizenship: Expatriation in America from the Colonial Era to the War on Terror

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This chapter presents the initial practical dilemmas that led the U.S. Department of State to adopt a policy of exclusive nationality. Letters and circulars exchanged between Washington and U.S. consulates around the world show the need for a concrete and coherent policy regarding expatriation both before and after the legislation of the
expatriation acts in Congress. The actual concerns of diplomatic and consular officers in the protection of Americans abroad shaped the practice of expatriation. This does not imply that the national world order is generated from the ground up, but that its performance and regulation are responsive to war and peace and different economic and ideological circumstances (such as mercantilism and Orientalism). A constant range of boundary issues does not undermine the order generating them.

The Board of Appellate Review
Ben Herzog

in Revoking Citizenship: Expatriation in America from the Colonial Era to the War on Terror

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Following the U.S. Supreme Court rulings and the ensuing legislative changes, the U.S. Department of State established the Board of Appellate Review to oversee the department’s expatriation decisions. The goal was to detect whether the Department of State had satisfied the burden of proof that the appellant’s expatriation act was performed with the intent to relinquish United States citizenship. This chapter follows the board’s decisions since 1980 and shows that while the board’s deliberations do incorporate the idea of intent, the board also continues to uphold the principle that nationality should not be divided. Those cases include the deliberation on the Original African Hebrew Israelite Nation of Jerusalem. A special emphasis is placed on the assumptions regarding reasonable time in those cases. The real-world motives of individuals did not easily fit into a rigid scheme of voluntary allegiance as defined by bureaucracy and the courts.

3 Legislative Initiatives
Ben Herzog

in Revoking Citizenship: Expatriation in America from the Colonial Era to the War on Terror

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Item type: chapter

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different (and sometimes opposing) principles and forms of expatriation, for example, revocation as punishment, revocation during military conflicts, and the differential treatment of women's citizenship. This chapter seeks to identify patterns in this history, as well as the diversity of causal factors. Although the American political philosophy that led to the separation of the colonies from Britain accepted the transfer of national allegiance, representatives of the American state were suspicious of divided national allegiance. An examination of the complete list of bills introduced regarding the loss of citizenship demonstrates that the United States enacted grounds for expatriation in order to regulate the exclusivity of American nationality. The chapter presents the various expatriation acts initiated or legislated by the U.S. Congress to take away citizenship, such as the original Thirteenth Amendment and the Expatriation Act of 1907.

8 The War on Terror
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In practice, the United States has abandoned the ideal of undivided national membership. Although every administration through the present has officially opposed dual citizenship, millions of Americans have multiple national identities, which the United States tolerates. This chapter discusses recent developments in the policy of expatriation in light of the War on Terror. Several proposals for new expatriation laws, such as the Domestic Security Enhancement Act and Senator Joseph Lieberman's Terrorist Expatriation Act, exemplify the reemergence of the idea of exclusive national allegiance, which applies even to native-born Americans and even when it contradicts U.S. Supreme Court rulings. The case of Yaser Esam Hamdi is further explored to illustrate the reemergence of expatriation as punishment.

Introduction
Daniel Katz

in American Modernism's Expatriate Scene: The Labour of Translation
This book explores how ‘translation’ of text between languages forms part of a larger modernist project of cultural translation, and the role of the latter in certain modernist textual subjectivities. It would be consonant with Jahan Ramazani’s eloquent call to reconceptualise the study of modern and contemporary poetry from the assumption – one he brilliantly argues – that for this period ‘transnationalism’ is ‘primary rather than incidental’, which implies a break with contextualisations, in both the classroom and the critical literature, which are all too often facilely ‘subdivided along national lines’. The book also hopes to show certain key problems regarding cultural appurtenance and linguistic identity, expatriation and exoticism, translation and a specifically ‘American’ literary idiom. It finally presents an overview of the chapters of which it is comprised.

The Fenian Brotherhood, Naturalization, and Expatriation
David Sim
in A Union Forever: The Irish Question and U.S. Foreign Relations in the Victorian Age
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: August 2016
Publisher: Cornell University Press
DOI: 10.7591/cornell/9780801451843.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses Irish nationalists’ attempt to further strain relations between the United States and Great Britain by exacerbating the issues of naturalization and expatriation. British law made no provisions for individuals to deny themselves allegiance to the land of their birth. This had long been a major source of contention between Britain and the United States, and had served as a proximate cause of the War of 1812 when the British navy impressed naturalized American citizens that Britain claimed as subjects. Moreover, during that conflict, the British government issued a proclamation that former subjects—most likely immigrants from Ireland—bearing arms against the Crown would be executed as traitors.

The Feudal Roots and Modern Emergence of Dual Nationality
Peter J. Spiro
in At Home in Two Countries: The Past and Future of Dual Citizenship
Published in print: 2016 Published Online: January 2017
Publisher: NYU Press
DOI: 10.18574/nyu/9780814785829.003.0002
This chapter describes how the feudal approach to nationality set the stage for major diplomatic disputes between the United States and European governments. In the medieval world most people were born and died in the same place; the incidence of dual nationality was near zero, to the point that it was not understood even as a concept. Consistent with the sedentary context – with the prevailing view of the natural order of things, a hierarchy that put all in their place – individuals were considered bound to the sovereign in whose lands they were born on a permanent basis. This regime was a poor match for American independence and the emerging era of trans-Atlantic migration. At the same time that large numbers resettled in the United States, European sovereigns refused to recognize any transfer of allegiance. Those who were naturalized as U.S. citizens were saddled with birth allegiance, with dual nationality as the result. States clashed in their claims over people. These claims sparked public outcry when European states treated naturalized Americans on return visits home for various purposes as if they had never left, including for purposes of military service. In the face of sustained U.S. pressure, important European states began to recognize transfers of nationality through expatriation, extinguishing original nationality upon naturalization in the U.S.

International Threat, Moral Disgrace

Peter J. Spiro

in At Home in Two Countries: The Past and Future of Dual Citizenship

Published in print: 2016 Published Online: January 2017
DOI: 10.18574/nyu/9780814785829.003.0003

This chapter describes how individuals attempted to exploit dual nationality to their advantage, playing one state of nationality off the other. This was tolerable to U.S. authorities where an individual remained a genuine American; the United States was willing to defend those who were its own in name and in fact against European overreach. However, the price was unacceptably high were a citizen had relocated permanently to another country, often the country of birth, in which he also held nationality. In those cases, the United States sought to shed normal citizens by forcing an election between the two. The policy emerged through the accumulated, sometimes inconsistent practice of State Department officials. After a series of presidential-level entreaties, Congress finally enacted an expatriation measure in 1907 to address cases in which naturalized citizens moved back home – the surprisingly common phenomenon of circular migration. Where official policies
left off, social norms kicked in; it was during this period that virulent condemnations of the status were internalized.

Congress, the Courts, and the World against Dual Citizenship
Peter J. Spiro
in At Home in Two Countries: The Past and Future of Dual Citizenship

This chapter examines the nationality acts of 1940 and 1952. These measures made it almost impossible under U.S. law to actively maintain another nationality without forfeiting one’s U.S. citizenship. Many were born in the United States with dual nationality, inheriting the nationality of immigrant parents while acquiring United States citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment. As state competition reached the bloody zenith of world wars, it became imperative to keep lines neatly drawn among them. Hair-trigger expatriation rules were the result, under which individuals were stripped of their citizenship for any conduct evidencing ongoing ties to another state. These rules were consistently upheld by the Supreme Court against constitutional challenges so long as the expatriating conduct was undertaken voluntarily, for instance, the mere act of voting in a foreign political election.

Revoking Citizenship
Ben Herzog

Revoking citizenship has been an official part of American policy since the end of the nineteenth century. This book sheds light on the current state practice by looking at its transformation in the United States from the colonial era to the War on Terror. Not limited to a legal studies perspective, it also places the revocation of citizenship within the framework of historical sociology. An examination is conducted of the laws and legal procedures involved in the revocation of citizenship, which include statutory bills, acts, and relevant constitutional amendments, proposed and legislated; court opinions, proceedings, and protocols of commissions regarding the loss of citizenship; and international and bilateral treaties. Consular correspondence, debates within the Department of State, and statistical data regarding the implementation
of citizenship-revocation measures are examined, as well. The study of the revocation of citizenship simultaneously gives information about topical events and provides insight into the nature of rights in general in the modern world. The chapter shows that expatriation policy is an attempt to regulate and enforce the national world order. According to the national logic, national allegiance should be exclusive to a single nation-state, and multiple citizenships should not be allowed. The practice of taking away citizenship was introduced largely to eliminate dual citizenship, which poses a great challenge to the national logic that assumes full loyalty to one’s nation-state.

Expatriation as Autonomy
Djuna Barnes and James Joyce

in Fictions of Autonomy: Modernism from Wilde to de Man
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: May 2013
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199861125.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter reconsiders artistic expatriation. In the work of the American expatriate Djuna Barnes, expatriation does not lead automatically to autonomous literary production; instead, Barnes seeks autonomy both from her home nation and from the Parisian expatriate community itself. In Nightwood, Barnes refracts herself through each of her Parisian expatriate characters, yet keeps her distance with an elusive point of view. Her depiction of aesthetes abroad emphasizes the alienation from other people experienced by the transnational writer trying to use expatriate displacement as the basis for an autonomous literary position. This analysis of literary expatriation contributes to ongoing debates over modernist cosmopolitanism as a stylistic, political, and ethical stance. Though she is a cosmopolitan modernist, Barnes depicts her cosmopolitan style as inimical to political community. This argument leads to a reflection on James Joyce’s status as an iconic modernist exile and “semicolonial” writer. Barnes’s writing, including her writing on Joyce, makes visible the ways in which he, too, challenges the notion that techniques for aesthetic distance could be good models for political commitment. As in Barnes’s works, in Ulysses it is when autonomous aesthetic practice becomes a lifestyle that artists must withdraw from communal solidarity.
This essay examines how two Irish-born intellectuals and high-ranking Union officers considered and helped shape several threads within the transformation of American nationalism that took place during the Civil War era. Both Thomas F. Meagher and Patrick R. Guiney interpreted Union military service as a way for Irish Americans to claim fuller inclusion in American society, and they defined a national loyalty that included Catholic and Irish American identities alongside other ones. Both men thus point to a broader concept of American nationalism that included full integration of Irish Americans into the American people alongside maintenance of an ethnic and religious identity. As a part of this impulse, Meagher and Guiney also promoted a more robust and better-defined concept of American national citizenship in law and practice, one that incorporated greater protection for naturalized citizens abroad and a stronger emphasis on human rights overall. This position supported a stronger unified nation-state and sense of U.S. nationalism. Moreover, both men underwent a political transformation to espouse the ideals of the Republican Party regardless of the criticism aimed at them by some of their fellow Irish Americans for doing so.

There is an untold tale of Americans in Paris, a history of expatriation and immigration that parallels the story of the “Lost Generation” expatriates who came to France for creative inspiration. This book argues that the “other Americans in Paris” – American heiresses who married cash-poor French noblemen, wayward souls who got into trouble there but especially American businessmen living on the Right Bank of the Seine – are part of an important story of the early half of the “American Century.” Following these overseas Americans is a way of internationalizing American history while questioning the meaning
of “Americanization” in the twentieth century. At the same time, this book is an exercise in immigration history, discussing the parameters of community formation (chapter 1) and the sometimes paradoxical uses of citizenship and of their consulate by citizens abroad (chapter 2). It provides a new perspective on early twentieth-century business history (chapters 4 and 5) while examining the social relations that accompanied it (chapter 3 on marriage and divorce). However, after analyzing the ways in which Americans banded together, chapter 7 turns the community paradigm on its head and examines the interactions and the “reciprocal visions” of Americans and the French. Finally, while recognizing that not all Americans abroad are rich (see chapter 6 on the American poor), this book provides ample proof that “elite migration,” a neglected topic in the field of migration history, can provide a new historic dimension to transnational expats while testing our very class-linked definition of “immigration” itself.

The Not So Lost Generation
Charles F. McGovern

in The Other Americans in Paris: Businessmen, Countesses, Wayward Youth, 1880-1941

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DOI: 10.7208/chicago/9780226137520.003.0002
Item type: chapter

Americans abroad present a paradox. They can be seen as ambassadors of good will or the avant-garde of American capitalism; they can also be considered suspect citizens, ex-patriots in sum. Some may never set foot in a U.S. Consulate; others turn beseechingly to their government to defend them in times of trouble. The life of the Paris Consulate is where citizens activated their citizenship rights from abroad, contacting the government for help for matters ranging from the serious to the frivolous, during World War I as in peacetime. This chapter examines the changing notion of expatriation and the protection of citizens abroad through the prism of the consulate, where an everyday use of citizenship by overseas Americans was brought to bear on everything from tiffs with French shopkeepers to more serious difficulties with the French state.