LA NUEVA CALIFORNIA
LATINOS FROM PIONEERS TO POST MILLENNIALS

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University Of California Press, Feb. 7, 2017
Re-Claimer: Learning Objectives

- Gain overview of Latino Epidemiological Paradox (LEP)
- Appreciate how Latino immigrants strengthen the Paradox (LEP)
- Trumpcare and Latino immigrants
- Tracking health care disparities in the Post-Millennial Generation
Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Heart, Cancer, Stroke and CLRD, CA, 2013

Source: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 61
Life Expectancy, Non-Hispanic White and Latino, California, 2010-2012

Sources: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 65
Labor Force Participation,
Male 16+ Years, California, 1940-2015

Source: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 56
Public Assistance as Percentage of Poverty Population, California, 1990-2014

Source: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 57
Immigrants Strengthen Latino Profile
Labor Force Participation, Latino Male 16+
US Born and Immigrant, California, 1990-2015

Source: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 75
Latino Adult Public Assistance to Poverty Ratio
US Born and Immigrant, California, 1990-2014

Source: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 76
Heart, Cancer Prevalence, US Born and Immigrant Latino, USA, 2009-2013

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2009-2013
Obesity and Smoking, US Born and Immigrant Latino, USA, 2009-2012


Per 100,000

Source: La Nueva California, 2017, p. 77
República Mexicana, 1810
Mexican Republic,
Logros de la Independencia Mexicana

Achievements of Mexican Independence

- Abolir la Esclavitud (Abolition of Slavery)
Mexican Achievements

- Abolish Slavery
- Abolish Racial Equality for Citizenship
José María Morelos, Nov. 17, 1810

• “Hago público…el establecimiento del nuevo gobierno, por el cual… no se nombran en calidades de indios, mulatos, ni castas sino todos generalmente americanos.”

• *I publicly announce ...the establishment of the new government, that will ...not label anyone as Indian, mulatto nor any ‘casta’, but rather all will be known generally as americans.”*
Slavery Abolished in Latin American Republics, 1810-1854 *Abolición de Esclavitud*
Boda Californio Wedding Party, 1840s
Clash of Constitutional Systems

Conflicto de Constituciones

Mexico

• Slavery Abolished, *abolición de esclavitud* 1810
• Racial equality—all races were citizens, *igualdad racial* 1810
• Married Women rights
  *Derechos para casadas*
El “Big Bang” # 1, 1846-1848
Clash of Constitutional Systems

**Conflicto de Constituciones**

**Mexico**
- Slavery Abolished, *abolición de esclavitud* 1810
- Racial equality—all races were citizens, *igualdad racial* 1810
- Married Women rights *Derechos para casadas*

**U. S. A.**
- Slavery permitted *Permite esclavitud*
- White supremacy—*Supremacía blanca*
- Married women had no rights *No derechos para casadas*
California Constitutional Convention, 1849
Mexican and US Versions of Rights
*Derecho Mexicano y Derecho EEUU*

- Bilingual *Bilingüe*
- English only *Solo inglés*
California State constitution, 1849
Constitución de California, 1849

California Constitution, 1849

• “Toda ley, decreto, regulación y provisión, cuales de su naturaleza requieren publicarse, se publicarán en Inglés y Español /All laws, decrees, regulations and provisions, which from their nature require publication, shall be published in English and Spanish.”

Mexican and US Versions of Rights
Derecho Mexicano y Derecho EEUU

• Bilingual Bilingüe
• Freedom Libertad

• English only Solo inglés
• Slavery Esclavitud
Slavery and California

Esclavitud y California

• “The people of the southern part of the country… have as much desire as any portion of the people of California to avoid the curse of slavery.” Jose Antonio Carrillo, Browne 1850, p. 446

• “El pueblo del sur de California... quiere evitar la maldición de la esclavitud más que cualquier parte de California.”

Alcalde Carrillo, Los Angeles
California Constitution, 1849

• No Slavery, California a free state

Abolición de la esclavitud
Mexican and US Versions of Rights

*Derecho Mexicano y Derecho EEUU*

- Bilingual *Bilingüe*
- Freedom *Libertad*
- All racial origins vote *Igualdad de razas*
- English only *Solo inglés*
- Slavery *Esclavitud*
- Whites only vote *Supremacía blanca*
Vote Restricted to Whites Only

• “What is the true signification of the word “White?”

• “Many citizens of California had received from nature a very dark skin.

• Heretofore been allowed to vote, and…fill the highest public offices.” de la Guerra, Browne, 1850, p. 63
Vote Restricted to Whites Only

El Voto Sólo para Blancos

- “According to Mexican law, no race of any kind is excluded from voting.”

Según la ley Mexicana, ninguna raza de cualquier tipo se excluye del voto.

Pablo de la Guerra, Browne, 1850, p. 63
California Constitution, 1849

- No Slavery, California a free state Abolición de la esclavitud
- Citizenship extended to non-white individuals Igualdad de razas en ciudadanía

Governor Pio Pico, 1805-1894
The 167 Year Battle over America

Universalist versus Nativist
Universalist versus Nativist

1855: The American Know-Nothing Party
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1855: The American Know-Nothing Party
- 1878: Denis Kearny Workingman Party
REGULAR TICKET WORKINGMEN'S PARTY CALIFORNIA

THE CHINESE MUST GO WORKINGMEN'S PARTY OF CAL W.P.C.

PACIFIC OCEAN CALIFORNIA
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1855: The American Know-Nothing Party
- 1878: Denis Kearny Workingman Party
- 1895 American Protective Association
American Protective Association

The Resurgence of Nativism

- Preference for native-born people and a desire to limit immigration.
- **American Protective Association**: 500,000 members in the Northeast and Midwest
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1855: The American Know-Nothing Party
- 1878: Denis Kearny Workingman Party
- 1895: American Protective Association
- 1915: Ku Klux Klan revival
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1855: The American Know-Nothing Party
- 1878: Denis Kearny Workingman Party
- 1895: American Protective Association
- 1915: Ku Klux Klan revival
- 1930: Massive deportations
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1855: The American Know-Nothing Party
- 1878: Denis Kearny Workingman Party
- 1895: American Protective Association
- 1915: Ku Klux Klan revival
- 1930: Massive deportations
- 1953: Operation Wetback
Universalist versus Nativist

• 1970s English Only
Make English America's official Language
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1970s English Only
- 1990s Proposition 187-Save Our State
Save Our State- Proposition 187

STOP ILLEGAL ALIEN INVASION

WWW.SAVEOURSTATE.ORG
Universalist versus Nativist

- 1970s English Only
- 1990s Proposition 187-Save Our State
- 2017 Trumpism
Donald J. Trump | The 45th President of the United States

“America first”

Trump rattles establishment with a populist address true to his campaign

Donald Trump and his wife, Melania, walk along the Inauguration Day parade route in Washington on Friday after he was sworn in as the 45th president of the United States. Trump, 70, took the oath of office at about noon EST from Chief Justice John Roberts at the U.S. Capitol. (Paul Vernon / The Associated Press)
Trumpcare 2.0: It’s Even Worse

House Republicans have revised their proposal to destroy the Affordable Care Act in an effort to win the support of far-right legislators who opposed the first version. In so doing they have made it much worse.

The original Trumpcare bill, whose spectacular failure embarrassed the White House, had a public approval rating of just 17 percent because it would have taken health insurance away from 24 million Americans, many of them poor, sick and elderly. The new version would further tighten the screws on vulnerable Americans by letting insurance companies charge older people and people with pre-existing conditions much higher premiums than they charge younger and healthier people. It would also give insurers the freedom not to cover essential health services like maternity care and cancer treatment.

The lawmaker who proposed these changes is Representative Tom MacArthur of New Jersey, who says he wants to reduce premiums. The nasty new twist in his version is a provision that, in effect, frees states from having to provide many of the protections now guaranteed by the A.C.A. or Obamacare. States will be permitted to ask the federal

Economic considerations aside, right-wing legislators might seek waivers simply because they dislike government intervention in the private market and recoil from spending money on what they consider wasteful welfare programs. That’s one big reason 19 states, including Florida, Georgia and Texas, have refused to expand Medicaid under the A.C.A. even though the federal government pays a vast majority of the cost of providing that coverage.

Obamacare has flaws; the law does not do enough to make premiums and deductibles affordable. But affordability is not what Mr. MacArthur cares about. The AARP says that 40 percent of those between the ages of 50 and 64, or about 25 million people, have the kinds of pre-existing medical conditions that would put them at risk of losing affordable health insurance under the House bill. The American Medical Association is even more pessimistic, predicting that the MacArthur amendment “could effectively make coverage completely unaffordable to people with pre-existing conditions.”

Republican lawmakers claim that states could help anybody hurt by their bill by creating high-risk pools with the help of federal grants. But this is a disingenuous argument. Many states operated high-risk pools before the A.C.A., but they ran up large losses and benefited few people.
Trump’s Plan Shifts Trillions To Wealthiest

Despite Lack of Details, Impact Is Clear

By JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS and PATRICIA COHEN

WASHINGTON — President Trump’s proposal to slash individual and business taxes and erase a surtax that funds the Affordable Care Act would amount to a multi-

New York Times,
April 28, 2017
p. A1
Ethno-States “Based on Races, Ethnicities and Religions”

The political establishment has made an entire generation of young white men and women into fascists, and that’s a beautiful thing!” said Matthew Heimbach, 25, who runs the Traditionalist Worker Party out of his trailer in Indiana. His group advocates replacing the United States with nation-states based on races, ethnicities and religions.

In Northern California, a university
Figure 9.5
Race/Ethnic Composition of Post-Millennials in the Top Eleven Metropolitan Areas, 2015

Source: 2015 CPS-ASEC Race-Ethnicity by Generation.xlsx
Babies Born in California, (N=488,207)
Racial-Ethnic Composition, 2010

Source: CA Master Birth File, 2010:
UCLA CESLAC-CDU tabulations
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