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1. a) dual wage system
 b) stratified labor ^{occupational} system
 ⑤ c) debt peonage - company store owning the people
 d) discrimination in hiring practices by Anglos
 e) Chicanos were often exploited in terms of their being a reserve labor force. When needed they were used, when not needed they were dismissed. ⑥
- 2) a) society is composed of different, competing groups
 b) politics reflects societal categorization of group interests
 ⑤ c) theoretically, the system is open to all competing groups
 d) Groups in society are slated - by politicians who want their votes - the melting pot theory is not a reality 90%
- 3) a) The majority of Mexican Americans live in the Southwest
 b) The growth rate for Mexican Americans is twice that of Anglos and one and a half times that of Blacks
 ⑤ c) There are more Chicanos living in Los Angeles than in any other city in the U.S.
 d) The mean age for Chicanos is around twenty one years of age, compared to a mean age of 30 years for the rest of the country
- 4) a) intimidation - scare tactics - caused many to leave
 b) being out by Anglos
 ⑤ c) changes in the law - Mexicans were unaware of U.S. law - language and customs different - barrier
 d) political and economic gerrymandering - the Santa Fe Ring - an example of the way large business interests manipulated the laws and forced the people off the land.
5. a) values, customs and language are inferior to the dominant society's standards
 ⑤ b) It is something within the culture that makes people inferior - it is the people's fault.
 c) Cultural patterns are a vicious cycle which must be broken in order for assimilation and upward mobility to occur.

- 6 a) the internal colonial model stresses the role of history in the Chicano experience
b) the external colonial model speaks of a colonial mentality of inferiority the Anglos have imposed on Chicanos
c) The model also stresses how, in studying history, one can see how power was taken away from the Mexican people by the Anglos. Thus, it stresses forced entry and forced colonization
- Essay #1

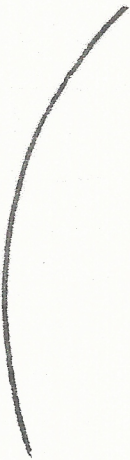
The Chicano movement of the sixties and seventies attempted to deal with a variety of issues facing Chicanos. First of all the movement called for a redefinition of who the Chicano people were. This entailed a re-interpretation of American and Chicano history. Chicanos wanted to stress the positive aspects of their cultural history and identity. Even the word Chicano took on a new, fresh and radical meaning. Secondly, Chicanos sought to gain control of their own destinies. No longer would they be molded into boxes by Anglo society. An example of this is the opening of alternative schools for Chicanos that stressed the beauty and strength of the language and culture of the Chicano people. Thirdly, the movement stressed that leaders should come from within the Chicano population - that Chicanos should have indigenous leadership. This was important because the cultural experience of being Chicano was seen as very important in relating to, ~~the~~ and understanding the needs of the people. Fourthly, the movement called for direct action politically, or what is known as confrontation politics - this was needed to get beyond all the red tape that society used

use of
1st seminar
for effective
change

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system
response

in making the government inaccessible to the Chicanos. The Chicano leadership in the movement wanted immediate ~~attention~~ attention, because they were tired of being ignored by the system. Typically, the movement called for communal benefits which would enable the Chicano population as a whole to get ahead. Overall, the movement called for a reawakening to culture, a revitalization of the culture, and confrontation with the dominant society to dare to change its racist, bigoted attitudes and institutions.

In terms of the effects of the movement on the assimilation process, ~~the~~ it varies. Overall, however, the movement stressed cultural revitalization, the direct opposite of assimilation. The Chicano movement woke a lot of people up to the fact that there were alternatives to becoming totally Americanized. In actuality, however, there are various types of assimilation which can occur, such as attitudinal, receptional, marital, or cultural assimilation, to name a few. The movement may ^{have} affected people in different ways, and their level of assimilation is a reflection of that effect.



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impact on cultural, identification, structural assim

social assim process

Essay # 2

Ethnic identity can take various forms, and can affect people differently. The first major factor in discussing identity is the labelling process, or what a person chooses to call himself. This is important, because it reflects strongly a person's awareness as to who he is, and who he sees himself as being. Another aspect of the identity process is the amount of loyalty to the culture that one has. If one participates in the customs, traditions and language, then one is said to be culturally loyal. In contrast to the culturally loyal person, is the person who has an awareness of his culture and history, but does not practice it behaviorally. In contrast to both of the above types, is the person who has no conception of his culture or ethnicity and tends to disregard it. This type of person is usually assimilated culturally; he has left the old behind for the new. Many factors can contribute to the maintenance of ethnic identity. For one, where a person chooses to live is important. If one chooses, for example, to live in the barrios, then ~~one~~ he is fairly close to the everyday culture of the barrio people, whereas if one chooses to live on the eastside, then he is isolated from the cultural behavior of the people. Another factor contributing to the maintenance of culture is the endogamy - exogamy factor. Marrying within one's own group will tend to make it easier for a person to be culturally loyal, whereas if one marries outside one's ethnic group, the person will have a rougher time maintaining the cultural practices. Another final factor is the language one chooses to speak - This is important in the Chicanos culture because language is a very important and visible aspect of the culture.

Psychological aspect in self-concept, self-esteem, sense of belonging

Proximity to bars
role of transmission
ethnicity