

BLUE BOOK

Name Joseph R. Diary
Subject Mex Am Politics
Instructor Prof. Garcia
Exam Seat No. _____ Section No. _____
Date 4-1-82 Grade _____

Part I 88

- 1) peripheral sector - those on the outskirts of the ~~the~~ major economic sectors
- 2) marginal sector - those hanging out waiting to participate in the economy
- 3) reserve labor force - those who are used when needed only
- 4) buffer sector - Chicanos were used to dilute solidarity - effective in strike breaking

5
integrated
colonial

- 2.) 1) Dual ^{wage} labor system - Chicanos historically have earned less than Anglos for the same work
- 2) debt peonage - owing the company money, and having to work the debt off
- 3) labor stratification - Anglos in the past and in the present hold the better jobs, and Chicanos are relegated to the worst ones.

ethnic
subjugation
7

- 3) 1) direct confrontation
- 2) electoral participation - endorsement of candidate
- 3) lobbying -
- 4) education - awareness as in Crusade for Justice

7

Pol, coop - litigation

8

- ④
- 1) agriculture
 - 2) mining
 - 3) railroads
- } These three areas served to attract a lot of Chicanos. They did most of the hard labor in these areas, and were often exploited.

organizer

7

- ⑤
- 1) concern w/ local issues
 - 2) leadership comes from within the local community itself

3) they usually use threat or direct confrontation when dealing with city hall,

7

historical perspective

- ⑥
- 1) covers a wide range of variables
 - 2) describes historical trends
 - 3) The internal colonial model looks at the way the system is set up, and explains it in terms of interests. This is advantageous in that it doesn't blame the victim by using ethnocentric standards of study and judgment.

Essay 1

There are several legal institutional factors that have affected Phoenix electoral participation.

First of all, the structure of the electoral system is set up to serve the interests of those in power. An example of this is gerrymandering of political districts. In Arizona, districts are changed every ten years. Many people have argued that the districts are often set up to dilute the Mexican vote. The Mexican districts are often split up in two, so that there exists more patronalism and less representation. Another form of diluting the Mexican vote is the use of at large elections as opposed to ward elections. If a Mexican runs for office in his ward and wins, under the city wide system, he then has to run in a city-wide election. This serves to work against

dilute
the #'s

costlier
different type
of campaign

him. Because resources are often scarce, it becomes difficult to run at-large campaigns, and since people's votes are usually polarized along racial/ethnic lines, the Mexican has little advantage, and very slim possibilities of winning city-wide.

Another component affecting Mexican electoral participation was in the past the use of literacy tests and ^{poll} taxes. These were used primarily in the South to keep the black person from voting, but they also applied to Mexicans. Another major factor along these lines was that ballots before the Voting Rights Act of 1970, were only printed in English, thus keeping Spanish speaking people unable to vote.

in Texas

Another factor affecting Chicano participation has to do with citizenship. This issue is very controversial. There exist many people in the ^{overall} community of Chicanos who were never naturalized, and many others who are here illegally. Although these people pay taxes, they are not allowed to vote. This further debilitates Chicano strength in terms of participation.

Another factor affecting Chicano participation is voter registration. For example, you have to re-register in Arizona every 3 years if you didn't vote in a general election. This practice serves to keep off registered voters who don't vote ~~too~~ very often. This practice has been found to greatly reduce Chicano voters who are registered.

Other factors which I find important are the low income and low educational levels of many Chicanos. Because of structural discrimination Chicanos have generally come out of the educational system with little knowledge of and little interest in the political process. It is not the fault of these people - they have consciously been given the rotten end of the deal.

Many steps have been taken on the part of some Chicanos to overcome these obstacles. For example, there exist organizations whose primary concerns are with voter education and registration. Other organizations battle and voice their opinions against re-

Subjection

apportionment gerrymandering
and at large elections. In
some instances, these groups
have had a very strong in-
part, whereas in others, those
in power keep the system the
way it is.

23
|
No of votes
Required Act

Essay II

There exist today many needs in the organization of the Chicano community.

First of all, most Chicano organizations lack vital resources needed to sustain them. Such resources as money, time, and committed people are scarce in the Chicano community. Without these basics, organizations don't get off the ground. Another important element needed in Chicano organization is that of strong leadership. There are only a handful of organizers in the community; this has to be changed. Also, Chicanos have to begin to participate more fully in these organizations. Education is needed desperately in terms of knowing about organizational power and the politics involved.

skills

how to
business
leadership
develop

many more different types of organizations are also needed. Throughout the southwest there exist a variety of organizations, however they are widely spread out, with different types in different places. There should exist networks in different cities and rural areas of organizations united in a common cause.

area of focus

1) Another major need that needs to be addressed is that of the need for more national organizations with representation in Washington.

question of resources

Pressure and lobbying are needed to make the voice of the Chicano heard.

Finally, a sense of unity is needed. This is very difficult to attain, however, Chicanos need to realize that ~~the~~ the differences

are minute when compared to their relationship in the Marxist sense to the larger society. For the most part, Chicanos earn less, are educated less and have less than the Anglo ~~sub~~ subrog class. A sense of common consciousness is needed in order to unite Chicanos in their fight for equality and liberty.

There exist an array of ^{that} issues ~~needed~~ to be confronted. As was mentioned before, education is a very badly needed area of pursuit. Chicanos, according to Barrera are on the bottom of the educational and economic ladder. ~~Then~~ Unity in organization is needed to confront these ~~major~~ major issues, and change in the entire system

which cuts across "all" sectors of the Chicano community

need to be made to meet the
needs of the Chinese people.

22