

SOURCES

Notable Selections *in Race and Ethnicity*

Edited by

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- 1.1 **MICHAEL OMI AND HOWARD WINANT**, from *Racial Formations in the United States from the 1960s to the 1980s* 3

"When European explorers in the New World 'discovered' people who looked different than themselves, these 'natives' challenged then existing conceptions of the origins of the human species, and raised disturbing questions as to whether *all* could be considered in the same 'family of man.' "

- 1.2 **BETH B. HESS, ELIZABETH W. MARKSON, AND PETER J. STEIN**, from "Racial and Ethnic Minorities: An Overview," in Beth B. Hess, Elizabeth W. Markson, and Peter J. Stein, *Sociology* 14

"Self-determination and economic self-sufficiency cannot be achieved easily when the most basic needs, such as adequate education, housing, and health care, have not yet been met."

- 1.3 **JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN**, from "Ethnicity in American Life: The Historical Perspective," in John Hope Franklin, ed., *Race and History: Selected Essays, 1938–1988* 24

"If the principle of ethnic exclusiveness was propounded so early and so successfully in the history of the United States, it is not surprising that it would, in time, become the basis for questioning the ethnic backgrounds of large numbers of prospective Americans, even Europeans."

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- 2.1 ROBERT K. MERTON**, from "Discrimination and the American Creed," in Robert M. MacIver, ed., *Discrimination and National Welfare* 33

"Once we substitute these three variables of cultural ideal, belief and actual practice for the customary distinction between the two variables of cultural ideals and actual practices, the entire formulation of the problem becomes changed. We escape from the virtuous but ineffectual impasse of deploring the alleged hypocrisy of many Americans into the more difficult but potentially effectual realm of analyzing the problem in hand."

- 2.2 WILLIAM JULIUS WILSON**, from "The Declining Significance of Race," *Society* 45

"Race relations in the United States have undergone fundamental changes in recent years, so much so that now the life chances of individual blacks have more to do with their economic class position than with their day-to-day encounters with whites."

- 2.3 JOE R. FEAGIN**, from "The Continuing Significance of Race: Antiblack Discrimination in Public Places," *American Sociological Review* 56

"The sites of racial discrimination range from relatively protected home sites, to less protected workplace and educational sites, to the even less protected public places."

CHAPTER 3 Racism 69

- 3.1 LOUIS L. KNOWLES AND KENNETH PREWITT**, from "Institutional and Ideological Roots of Racism," in Louis L. Knowles and Kenneth Prewitt, eds., *Institutional Racism in America* 69

"The [racist] policy can be understood only when we are willing to take a hard look at the continuing and irrefutable racist consequences of the major institutions in American life."

- 3.2 ELIZABETH MARTÍNEZ**, from "Beyond Black/White: The Racisms of Our Time," *Social Justice* 79

"All this suggests that we urgently need some fresh and fearless thinking about racism at this moment in history."

PART TWO *Theoretical Orientations to the Study of Race and Ethnicity in the United States* 89

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- 4.1 MILTON M. GORDON**, from "Assimilation in America: Theory and Reality," *Daedalus* 91

"Three ideologies or conceptual models have competed for attention on the American scene as explanations of the way in which a nation . . . has absorbed over 41 million immigrants and their descendants from variegated sources and welded them into the contemporary American people. These ideologies are Anglo-conformity, the melting pot, and cultural pluralism."

- 4.2 H. GUILLERMO BARTELT**, from "Boarding-School Language Policy and the Spread of English Among Indians of the American Southwest," in Fremont J. Lyden and Lyman H. Lesters, eds., *Native Americans and Public Policy* 103

"[T]he policy forbidding students the use of their native language was strictly enforced; in fact, students were punished for speaking it."

- 4.3 LEWIS M. KILLIAN**, from "Race Relations and the Nineties: Where Are the Dreams of the Sixties?" *Social Forces* 110

"[I]n 1972, King urged again, 'Let us be dissatisfied until men and women, however black they may be, will be judged on the basis of the content of their character and not on the basis of the color of their skin.' How sorely pained he would be were he to witness the state of ethnic relations today!"

CHAPTER 5 Conflict 123

- 5.1 WILLIAM RYAN**, from *Blaming the Victim* 123

"The generic process of Blaming the Victim is applied to almost every American problem."

- 5.2 EDNA BONACICH**, from "Inequality in America: The Failure of the American System for People of Color," *Sociological Spectrum* 134

"The United States is an immensely unequal society in terms of the distribution of material wealth, and consequently, in the distribution of all the benefits and privileges that accrue to wealth—including political power and influence."

PART THREE *Race and Ethnicity in American Institutions* 145

CHAPTER 6 The Educational Institution 147

- 6.1 ADALBERTO AGUIRRE, JR.,** from "Intelligence Testing and Chicanos: A Quality of Life Issue," *Social Problems* 147

"[T]he ideological role of intelligence testing in equal opportunity thinking is designed to justify and maintain current patterns of inequality by suggesting that Chicanos and others who do not have an equal share of the American pie are simply not intelligent enough to acquire such a share."

- 6.2 BOBBY WRIGHT AND WILLIAM G. TIERNEY,** from "American Indians in Higher Education: A History of Cultural Conflict," *Change* 157

"The earliest colonial efforts to provide Indians with higher education were designed to Christianize and 'civilize' the Indians, saving them from the folly of their 'heathenish' and 'savage' ways."

- 6.3 MARÍA DE LA LUZ REYES AND JOHN J. HALCÓN,** from "Racism in Academia: The Old Wolf Revisited," *Harvard Educational Review* 166

"The very idea that racism could exist among the *educated* elite is disconcerting to new academicians of color, and might come as a surprise to aspiring novices looking in from the outside."

CHAPTER 7 The Political Institution 177

- 7.1 LEOBARDO F. ESTRADA ET AL.,** from "Chicanos in the United States: A History of Exploitation and Resistance," *Daedalus* 177

"The military conquest of the Southwest by the United States was a watershed that brought about the large-scale dispossession of the real holdings of Mexicans and their displacement and relegation to the lower reaches of the class structure."

- 7.2 SU SUN BAI,** from "Affirmative Pursuit of Political Equality for Asian Pacific Americans: Reclaiming the Voting Rights Act," *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* 188

"Dismantling the subtle and effective discriminatory barriers against Asian Pacific Americans' voting rights demands an affirmative commitment to the political equality of Asian Pacific Americans."

- 7.3 FRANK HAROLD WILSON**, from "Housing and Black Americans: The Persistent Significance of Race," in William Velez, ed., *Race and Ethnicity in the United States* 198

"In the absence of increased federally articulated housing programs to proactively and affirmatively address inequities of access and costs, the emergent patterns of contemporary housing deprivation experienced by the poor across races will increase in significance."

CHAPTER 8 The Economic Institution 209

- 8.1 REYNOLDS FARLEY**, from "Blacks, Hispanics, and White Ethnic Groups: Are Blacks Uniquely Disadvantaged?" *American Economic Review* 209

"After examining the characteristics of fifty racial-ethnic groups, I found that the Vietnamese and Puerto Ricans were more impoverished than blacks and, in terms of per capita income, Mexicans and American Natives were similar to blacks."

- 8.2 GEORGE E. TINKER AND LORING BUSH**, from "Native American Unemployment: Statistical Games and Coverups," in George W. Shepherd, Jr., and David Penna, eds., *Racism and the Underclass: State Policy and Discrimination Against Minorities* 218

"American social structures must recognize their culpability in the codependent relationship in which subtle racist institutional structures use statistical devices in order to conceal massive social deficiencies in Indian communities."

- 8.3 HAVIDÁN RODRÍGUEZ**, from "Population, Economic Mobility and Income Inequality: A Portrait of Latinos in the United States, 1970–1991," *Latino Studies Journal* 229

"[A]n economic hierarchy exists within the Latino population with Cubans occupying the most advantaged position and Puerto Ricans experiencing severe economic difficulties. Mexican Americans have not experienced the economic mobility of Cubans but their economic status falls above that of Puerto Ricans."

CHAPTER 9 The Legal Institution 241

- 9.1 ROBERT STAPLES**, "White Racism, Black Crime, and American Justice: An Application of the Colonial Model to Explain Crime and Race," *Phylon* 241

"In America the right to justice is an inalienable right; but for Blacks it is still a privilege to be granted at the caprice and goodwill of whites, who control the machinery of the legal system and the agents of social control."

- 9.2 ADALBERTO AGUIRRE, JR., AND DAVID V. BAKER**, from "A Descriptive Profile of the Hispanic Penal Population: Conceptual and Reliability Limitations in Public Use Data," *The Justice Professional* 252

"The fundamental problem that has plagued public data sources in the construction of a descriptive profile for not only the Hispanic penal population, but for the Hispanic population in general, is rooted in the question: 'How does one identify the Hispanic person?'"

- 9.3 ANTHONY G. AMSTERDAM**, from "Race and the Death Penalty," *Criminal Justice Ethics* 259

"Let us affirm that racism exists, and is against the fundamental law of this Nation, whenever people of different races are treated differently by any public agency or institution as a consequence of their race with no legitimate non-racial reason for the different treatment."

CHAPTER 10 The Institution of Health and Medicine 266

- 10.1 WORNIE L. REED**, from "Racism and Health: The Case of Black Infant Mortality," in Peter Conrad and Rochelle Kern, eds., *The Sociology of Health and Illness: Critical Perspectives*, 3rd ed. 266

"Some 6,000 black infants die each year who would be living if the infant mortality rate observed for black infants in a geographic region was as low as that for white infants in the same area."

- 10.2 JAMES JONES**, from *Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment* 278

"The specter of Nazi Germany prompted some Americans to equate the Tuskegee Study with genocide."

- 10.3 ROBERT L. HAMPTON**, from "Race, Ethnicity, and Child Maltreatment: An Analysis of Cases Recognized and Reported by Hospitals," in Robert Staples, ed., *The Black Family: Essays and Studies*, 4th ed. 287

"[W]hen the physicians made a report of child abuse, they considered not only the child's physical condition but also the caretaker's occupation, education, race, and ethnicity."

CHAPTER 11 The Institution of Marriage and Family 297

- 11.1 MAXINE BACA ZINN**, from "Family, Race, and Poverty in the Eighties," *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 297

"The new structural analyses of the underclass reveal that the conditions in which Black and Hispanic women and men live are extremely vulnerable to economic change."

11.2 UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, from
Disadvantaged Women and Their Children 307

"Employment is generally considered the key to economic independence in our society, but it does not unlock the door for many women."

11.3 CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY, from "The
'Flip-Side' of Black Families Headed by Women: The Economic
Status of Black Men," in Robert Staples, ed., *The Black Family: Essays
and Studies*, 4th ed. 316

"The plight of black men is the other, virtually unnoticed, side of the troubling increase in single-parent black families. Simply put, the economic status of many black men is deteriorating."

PART FOUR *Race and Ethnicity in Popular Culture* 323

CHAPTER 12 Culture 325

12.1 ROBERT STAPLES AND TERRY JONES, from "Culture, Ideology and
Black Television Images," *The Black Scholar* 325

"Television, controlled by American advertisers, regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, and influenced by the American public, has chosen to adopt a white American cultural ideology based on the glorification of white norms, mores, and values."

12.2 RALPH C. GOMES AND LINDA FAYE WILLIAMS, from "Race and
Crime: The Role of the Media in Perpetuating Racism and Classism in
America," *The Urban League Review* 337

"Today, the dawn of the 1990s, African Americans continue to protest the images portrayed of them in the press."

12.3 RICHARD E. LAPCHICK AND DAVID STUCKEY, from "Professional
Sports: The Racial Report Card," *Center for the Study of Sports in
Society Digest* 347

"Whether sport can lead the way to improved race relations remains a question that is unanswered in the early 1990s."

CHAPTER 13 Science, Technology, and Racial/Ethnic Communities 357

13.1 ROBERT C. JOHNSON, from "Science, Technology, and Black
Community Development," *The Black Scholar* 357

"Black Americans risk being subjugated to the vicissitudes of scientific and technological forces which are as oppressive, demeaning and domineering as are the socioeconomic and political forces of racism and exploitation."

- 13.2 ROBERT D. BULLARD**, from "Race and Environmental Justice in the United States," *Yale Journal of International Law* 370

"Low-income and minority communities have borne a disproportionate share of the nation's environmental problems."

PART FIVE *The Future of Race and Ethnic Relations in the United States* 381

CHAPTER 14 Future Prospects 383

- 14.1 DERRICK BELL**, from "Racism Will Always Be With Us," *New Perspectives Quarterly* 383

"We must advocate an infusion of tragedy into our American culture, an understanding of our past and the limits of our shared future."

- 14.2 CHRISTOPHER BATES DOOB**, from *Racism: An American Cauldron* 389

"At the moment American culture is a racist culture. This condition is undeniable, regrettable, but potentially changeable."

- 14.3 HENRY T. TRUEBA**, from "Race and Ethnicity: The Role of Universities in Healing Multicultural America," *Educational Theory* 396

"The responsibility of academia to engage in 'cultural therapy,' in the process of healing cultural problems, must begin by attacking insensitivity based on ignorance about prejudice and misunderstanding."

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