I. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCH – WOOFTER (1929)

1. the disenfranchisement movement 1888-1908

2. the political status of the Negro (voting and campaigns.): Negro office holders (64 towns, 21 settlements are governed almost entirely by negros; many urban cities have black city council members; and 7 states have black state legislative members.

3. How whites react to blacks: teaching of the constitution

what else should we study?
II. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND THE STUDY OF RACE: BOWLER AND SEGURA CH.1

- Outside of the political mainstream
- African-American Politics in its own department
- Chicano Studies
- Separation of groups into specialized study? good or bad?
- Minority politics and American politics are rapidly converging into the same thing
III. WHY POLITICAL SCIENTIST DON'T STUDY BLACK POLITICS -
WILSON III (1985)

- Fewer black graduate students in PS than sociology and History
- numbers are declining

- Less dissertations on black politics

- Fewer blacks to take teaching positions

- Vicious cycle - therefore less graduate students (black or white) are going to be attracted to the field

- Fewer articles in PS Journals

- Historians, Sociologists and economist have been studying slavery, the south, and labor discrimination. Where is political science?

- Less funding

- Prior to the mid-1960s putting together a reading list on "black politics" was not easy.

- Civil rights movement, riots stimulated some research - but slowed down
**Other Reason for PS neglect**

Other disciplines are concerned with:
1. seeing society from the bottom up rather than just from the top down
2. focus on the mobilization of new groups and their choice of new leaders
3. interested in personal and group behavior under constrained conditions
4. interested in non-formal institutions

Political Science
1. typically studies elites and decisionmakers
2. Likes formal institutions
3. Likes quantitative large scale surveys (likely not to have enough minorities in sample)
4. Decline in urban politics (taken up by sociology)

Even in PS strength (Voting studies) there is great neglect of black voters and opinion
WHY SHOULD WE STUDY RACE? SEGURA/BOWLER CH.1

- 28% of population consider themselves non-white or Hispanic.
- Non-hispanic whites no longer compose a majority of the population in CA and Hawaii.
- Growth in the minority population has mostly occurred in the last 20 years.

*What of the accommodation and assimilation of these groups?*

- How will the minority populations engage in political process? Vote, run for office, party, protest, violence.
- How will the white majority react to a growing minority population? English only laws, citizenship, etc.
- How will minority groups interact with one another? Competition, cooperation, hostility. Zero-sum game?
- Issues of legitimacy???
Social Reasons

- lowest socioeconomic strata
- higher dropout rates
- lower college
- lower incomes
- higher imprisonment
- higher rates of HIV infection and chronic diseases
- segregation
- history of private/marketplace discrimination

Political Reasons

- lower turnout?
- lower representation
- segregation/concentration
- history of political discrimination

Demographic trends promise to make minority voters even more important. Shift toward south and west means that reapportionment of house seats will shift to states with large minority populations.

Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin lost seats, Pennsylvania lost 2 after the 2000 census. Nevada, Texas, other states gaining in 2000 and 2010
WHAT CAN WE DO TO INCREASE POLITICAL SCIENCE'S ROLE IN ETHNIC STUDIES – WILSON III

1. close ethnic studies departments
2. hire more minorities
3. more research funding
4. diverse methodology
5. teach classes like this

MEANING OF MINORITY? WHAT IS A MINORITY GROUP: BOWLER/SEGURA

- Changing/dynamic definition: color, race, ethnicity, nationality, culture, behavior, immigration status?
- intermarrying?
- Deracialized society? browning of society or color blind?
- Why focus on Latinos and Blacks?
- How cohesive are these groups?
- How different are they from each other or from whites
  1. Party affiliation?
  2. Voting for Bush
  3. Voting for Gore
  4. Opinion on school bonds
  5. Opinion on gay marriage

Which minorities vote more often? why?

can minorities be a voting block?[Erie’s Rainbow Coalition]

LA Mayor's race -Hahn vs. Villaraigosa.

NY blacks & Latinos supported a minority candidate and then abandoned the party when he lost in the Democratic primary. (Ferrer vs Green)
Political Context of Race

You need to understand political behavior in a political context

- 1965 voting rights act
- SMPD
- nonpartisan elections
- off year elections
- Redistricting
- direct democracy

Some institutional setting can voice minority concerns or muffle them
**Majority group:** not just numerical, but political and economic. WASP dominant by 1815.

**Minority** - again power relationship. Blacks were the minority even though they made up 80% of the population in S. Africa. Women are considered a minority - over 52% Underrepresented

**Race vs. Ethnicity:**
Race refers to the differential concentration of gene frequencies for certain traits that are associated with physical manifestations (e.g., skin color)

An ethnic group is made up of members with cultural similarities and differences from other groups that foster a sense of “we” or “peoplehood”. collective experience, language, culture, history, physical appearance, customs, political community.

**Degree of Group Identity**

The degree that certain element of our life reflect/influence our identity
Race
Ethnicity
Gender
Sexual orientation
Age/generation
Class
Occupation
Hobbies
Ideology
Marital status
Appearance
Nationality

**Nuclear member** - self-identity is totally involved in the group
Modal Type - accepts most of the norms and values of the group manifests nearly all the physical or cultural traits.

Dormant Type - exhibits few if any of the physical characteristics typical of the group and internalizes in a latent manner only some of the norms and values of the group.

Why or how does minority group identity form?

external and internal:

External: The majority "creates" the minority group as a group by seeing all persons evidencing a certain characteristic as being "different" from them and subjecting that person to negative differential treatment on the basis of that perceived difference.

Internal: A group consists of persons of varying status whose behavior is determined by the expectations of its members. Primary groups - intimate face-to-face associations and cooperation. Mutual identification for which "we" is the natural expression.

Attitudes toward race and ethnicity:
Stereotypes, prejudice, discrimination, Racism

Stereotypes are oversimplistic and over-exaggerated beliefs about a group.

Prejudice: mind-set whereby the individual or group accepts as valid the negative social definitions that the majority of society forms in reference to some minority group and applies these negative definitions to all members of that minority group.

How does prejudice develop?

exploitation: inferior group must be kept in its place so that the superior group can enjoy advantages. examples?
Ignorance: lack of information or knowledge, or experience

Ethnocentrism - belief that one's group is unique and right

Symbolic: frustrations, anger look for an outlet. Scapegoat. Examples?

Discrimination: is defined as applied prejudice. Negative attitudes are translated into action

Levels of Individual Discrimination

Unprejudiced Nondiscriminator - all weather liberal

Unprejudiced Discriminator - fair-weather liberal - homeowner who denies racism

Prejudiced Nondiscriminator - fair weather illiberal, or sort of timid bigot

Prejudiced Discriminator - all weather illiberal, or active bigot

Racism

1. Institutionalized Racism: society norms, values and laws reflect the racism of the majority. Examples?

2. Racial Stratification: system of distributing social rewards on the basis of racial discrimination.

Coping Strategies

Michael Banton - six orders of interracial contact
1. Peripheral contact,
2. Institutionalized contact (colonialism),
3. Acculturation - gradually absorbing the values, culture of the dominant majority
4. Integration - most interactions are conducted on equal basis, racial distinctions are only a minor consideration (exceptions to equality - education, military units)
5. amalgamation - interracial marriage (10-52 percent jews since 1960)
6. Pluralism - melting pot, salad bowl, each ingredient remains distinct and identifiable yet all contribute to the mix. maintenance of ethnic subcultures

Milton Gordon - Assimilation:
- cultural behavioral
- structural (socioeconomic? legal?)
- marital
- identificational,
- attitude receptional (absence of prejudice)
- behavioral receptional (the absence of discrimination)
- civic (the absence of value or power conflict)

Cultural will come first; if structural happens, the others will follow.

Capacity to assimilate

competitive power - ability to compete in the reward system (Asians)

pressure power - ability to effect change in society in a collective faction (civil rights movement)