



Mexican-Americans in the Southwest by Ernesto Galarza; Herman Gallegos; Julian Samora
Review by: Edward Morena

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major section of the book (8 of its 13 chapters) and the emphasis here is on the ways in which the identity problem differs for Puerto Ricans relative to earlier migrant groups. Seven aspects of this problem are seen to be crucial: (1) a prelude to uncertainty traceable to the development of the Island; (2) the problem of community solidarity faced by Puerto Ricans in New York because they are living in scattered, disparate neighborhoods; (3) the influence of race and color as perceived by New Yorkers in contrast with Islanders; (4) the New York Catholic Church's decision to absorb Puerto Ricans into territorial parishes rather than create national parishes; (5) the changing role in assimilation played by the public school system; (6) the special problem areas of welfare, mental illness and drugs which form the basis for much of the criticism levelled against Puerto Ricans by other Mainlanders; and (7) the problem of commitment to Mainland ways when return to the Island is relatively easy and when power, not assimilation, seems to be the key issue in New York, especially in the eyes of young militants.

The author concludes that no particular theory of assimilation is adequate to analyze the meaning of the Puerto Rican migration to the Mainland. Moreover, he feels that it is too early to say what direction the adjustment process will take or "what will be the basis of community strength which will enable the Puerto Ricans to move securely and confidently into full participation in the City's life." However, he is somewhat optimistic, noting that the current version of the repeated migration experience may not be "the basis for contentment and peace, but it is the basis for confidence and hope."

Puerto Rican Americans is a timely, interesting and well-written book. The problems of the City and the people studied are acute and existing literature on the Puerto Rican migration is badly outdated. The sets of recent statistics and Fitzpatrick's critique of existing assimilation theories offer insights into the ongoing adjustment process. However, he is careful to caution the reader against drawing any definitive conclusions,

partly because the migration is too new and too splintered by conflicting trends to reveal many clear patterns and partly because the 1970 census data were not available when he was writing this book.

Fitzpatrick's study is of interest to at least two groups among the *Review's* readers. First, academicians will be concerned with the apparent inability of existing theories to explain the Puerto Rican experience because of its reliance upon new bases for identity. Social scientists in general, and sociologists and political scientists in particular, will choose to focus upon Fitzpatrick's analysis of the role of power, patterned on both Black power and more traditional models, as it affects the adjustment of our newcomer-citizens. Second, governmental and private agency personnel, especially those concerned with the metropolitan New York area, will find pertinent, previously unpublished and virtually unobtainable data in the major section of the book. The chapter on the schools, examining as it does cultural pluralism, compensatory education, bilingualism and community control, is especially good as are the ones on mental health and the New York settlements of Puerto Ricans. The analyses shed light on the meaning of the migration for the newcomers, the earlier residents, and the entire City at this particular moment in its history. In this regard, agency personnel may take heart in Fitzpatrick's optimism about one group of their clients—the Puerto Rican Americans.

Fitzpatrick's book provides an excellent blend of the past with the present, of the humanistic with the scientific approach to the study of migration. *Puerto Rican Americans* is a well done, very readable study indispensable to a great number of our readers.

MADLINE H. ENGEL
Herbert H. Lehman
College of the
City University of New York

Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. By Ernesto Galarza, Herman Gallegos, and Julian Samora. Santa Barbara: McNally & Lofton, 1970. Pp. 84.

Mexican-Americans in the Southwest summarizes events, perceptions, and information up to 1968. It was written by an activist (Gallegos), a scholar (Samora), and an activist scholar (Galarza). Galarza's influence on the report reminds the reader of *Merchants of Labor*.

The overview of the status of the Mexican-American in this country is accurate. Statistics on housing, under-employment, education, population, mobility and urbanization clearly re-state and re-emphasize the purposeful neglect of these peoples by local, state and federal bureaucracies.

Trade unionism, community and national organizations, black and brown affinities and frictions, intellectuals, research and the Office of Economic Opportunity programs are topics treated from the authors' personal involvements. In Galarza's case, he has at least four decades of experience with these subjects. The authors sift out myths and stereotypes. In place of these false assumptions, they delineate data and premises that coincide with the feelings of the bilingual-bicultural peoples they are presenting. For many readers the salient theme that an Anglo society is still defining, manipulating, and exploiting this minority will not be accepted—even if these readers are Mexican-American.

Their final chapter is much of reality today. One can observe both political parties pitting the Black and Mexican politician in return for a small piece of the white establishment's action.

A weakness of this cursory report is its brevity. Each topic and chapter necessitates an in-depth analysis. A reader can only examine the tip of the ice-berg. Another weakness—not of the authors' doing—is that in the few years following the book a surge of activity dominated the Southwest. These events and information had national implications. They included;

1. The high school walkouts.
2. El Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán,
3. El Plan de Aztlán,
4. Chicano Studies in every major college and university,

5. La Raza Unida Party,
6. Organizations of pintos,
7. Welfare rights organizations,
8. Statistics on the disproportionate number of Mexican-American servicemen killed in Southeast Asia.
9. The riots in East Los Angeles and the death of Ruben Salazar,
10. The failures of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the successes of EOP (Scholarship) programs,
11. Federal legislation for affirmative action programs,
12. Entrepreneurs created by both political parties to get out the Mexican-American vote,
13. The election of Chicanos to city offices, Boards of Education, and state legislatures,
14. The informal networks of communication among organizations and individuals,
15. Coalitions of Spanish-speaking organizations and individuals, and
16. The change in the administration of policies and programs at the federal level.

These events portend the directions the Mexican-American is again forced into assuming.

In conclusion, the authors provide the reader with the objective status of a group plus their intelligent judgements and observations that knit the information into a book. It should be read as an accurate reference point in time. Possibly what is needed today is another report. In retrospect the reader could then identify gains and losses, allies and foes, neglect and commitment and finally disengagement or involvement of six million peoples in the business of this nation's future.

EDWARD MORENA
San Fernando Valley
State College

First and Second Generation Greeks in Chicago. By George A. Kourvetaris. Athens: National Centre of Social Research, 1971. Pp. 111.

This work, formerly a dissertation from Northern Illinois University was published