

Black-Latino Relations in U.S. National Politics

Social science research has frequently found conflict between Latinos and African Americans in urban politics and governance, as well as in the groups' attitudes toward one another. Rodney E. Hero and Robert R. Preuhs analyze whether conflict between these two groups is also found in national politics. Based on extensive evidence on the activities of minority advocacy groups in national politics and the behavior of minority members of Congress, the authors find the relationship between the groups is characterized mainly by nonconflict and a considerable degree of independence. The question of why there appears to be little minority intergroup conflict at the national level of government is also addressed. This is the first systematic study of black-Latino intergroup relations at the national level of United States politics.

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Beyond Conflict or Cooperation

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To My Family – Kathy, Lindsay, Chris, Jennifer, and my mother and father and sister.

REH

To My Family – Jennifer, Alex, and Mara.

RRP





Contents

| Lis | t of Tables and Figures | page viii |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pre | eface | xi |
| Aci | knowledgments | xv |
| Ab | breviations | xvii |
| Ι | Introduction | I |
| 2 | What Previous Research Tells Us about Black-Latino Relations | 28 |
| 3 | Black-Latino Relations in Congressional Testimony and the Legal Arena | e 55 |
| 4 | Salience and Congruence in Policy Positions: Black-Latino Advocacy Groups and Congressional Scorecards | 99 |
| 5 | Black-Latino Relations in the U.S. House of Representative | es 114 |
| 6 | The Role of Group Interests and Ideology in Cross-Group Support | 148 |
| 7 | Further Explorations of Black-Latino Relations and Policie in National Politics | s 181 |
| 8 | Conclusions | 214 |
| Bib | bliography | 231 |
| | lex | 243 |

vii



Tables and Figures

Tables

| 1.1 | Summary of Likely Empirical Findings with Respect to the Analytical Framework | page 20 |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2.1 | | puge 20 |
| 2.1 | Findings on Intergroup Relations in 49 Cities | |
| | (2000 Data Only) | 2= |
| | • • | 37 |
| 3.1 | | |
| | Hearings, 1970–2000, by Topic | 59 |
| 3.2 | , , , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u> | |
| | Groups, and Both, 1970–2000 | 62 |
| 3.3 | Distribution of Congressional Hearings Testimony | |
| | WITHIN Major Topics by Black, Latino, and Black and | |
| | Latino Groups Testifying, 1970–2000 | 63 |
| 3.4 | The state of the s | - |
| ٠. | Black, Latino, and Black and Latino Groups Testifying, | |
| | 1970-2000 | 65 |
| 3.5 | | - 3 |
| <i>J</i> • <i>J</i> | Advocacy Groups in Congressional Hearings Testimony | 68 |
| 3.6 | | 00 |
| 3.0 | Cases WITHIN Major Issues by Black, Latino, and Black | |
| | | =- |
| | and Latino Filings, 1974–2004 | 72 |
| 3. 7 | <u> </u> | |
| | Issues by Black, Latino, and Black and Latino Filings, | |
| | 1974-2004 | 74 |
| 3.8 | | |
| | Black and Latino Advocacy Groups for Six Illustrative Case | es 77 |

viii



| Tables and Figures | | ix |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 3.9 | Summary of Empirical Findings on Congressional Testimony and Amicus Briefs, with Respect to the | |
| 4.1 | Analytical Framework Policy Salience and Congruence of Minority Advocacy Groups' Agendas (Number of Cases Included in Congressional Scorecards and Degree of Salience and | 97 |
| 4.2 | Congruence) Overlapping Votes as Identified by NAACP and NHLA | 107 |
| 4.3 | Congressional Scorecards (Votes Categorized by Topic) Congruence and Success: Percentage (and Number) of Favored Outcomes of Votes Included in Congressional Scorecards by the NAACP and NHLA, 105th–108th | 108 |
| | Congresses Summary of Empirical Findings from Scorecards with | 109 |
| 4.45.1 | Respect to the Analytical Framework NAACP Ratings by Party and Racial/Ethnic Background, | 112 |
| 5.2 | 104th–108th Congresses NHLA Ratings by Party and Racial/Ethnic Background, | 120 |
| 5.3 | 105th–108th Congresses Predicted Effects of Black and Latino Representation and | 121 |
| 5.4 | Population on NAACP and NHLA Scorecards Ordinary Least Squares Model Estimates of NAACP | 125 |
| 5.5 | Scorecard Ratings, 104th–108th Congresses Ordinary Least Squares Model Estimates of NHLA | 128 |
| 5.6 | Scorecard Ratings, 105th–108th Congresses Ordinary Least Squares Model Estimates of NAACP Scorecard Ratings, Democrats Only, 104th–108th | 130 |
| 5.7 | Congresses Ordinary Least Squares Model Estimates of NHLA Scorecard Ratings, Democrats Only, 105th–108th | 138 |
| 6.1 | Congresses Effects of Descriptive Representation on Ideology for | 140 |
| 6.2 | Democrats in the 105–108th Congresses Racial/Ethnic and Partisan Differences in the Vote in the | 153 |
| 6.3 | U.S. House on the First Bailout Bill, September 29, 2008 The Conditioning Effects of Descriptive Representation on Ideology's Explanatory Power of NAACP Scorecard | 155 |
| 6.4 | Ratings, 105th–108th Congresses The Conditioning Effects of Descriptive Representation on Ideology's Explanatory Power of NHLA Scorecard | 166 |
| | Ratings, 105th–108th Congresses | 170 |



| X | Tables and 1 | Figures |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 6.5 | Estimated Coefficients of Ideology on NAACP and NHLA Ratings and Confidence Intervals Based on the Conditional Standard Error, by Congress and Member Type | 172 |
| 6.6 | Estimated Coefficients of Descriptive Representation on NAACP and NHLA Ratings and Confidence Intervals Based on the Conditional Standard Error for Mean | , |
| | NOMINATE Scores, by Congress | 174 |
| Figu | ires | |
| 2.1 | Black and Latino Democratic State Legislators' | |
| | Ideological Orientations | 44 |
| 4. I | Salient Votes by Topic: Counts of Votes Included on NAACP and NHLA Scorecards (105th–108th Congresses: | |
| | 1997–2004) | 105 |
| 5.1 | Estimated Marginal Effects, 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) of Black and Latino Democrats on NAACP and | |
| 6.1 | NHLA Scorecard Ratings Correlation Coefficients (Pearson's r) between | 135 |
| | NOMINATE, NAACP, and NHLA Scores for Democratic | |
| | Members of the House of Representatives by Racial/Ethnic | - (- |
| 6.2 | Background, 105th–108th Congresses Estimated Marginal Effect of Ideology on NAACP and | 163 |
| 0.2 | NHLA Ratings for White, Latino, and Black Members of | |
| | Congress (MCs), by Congress | 177 |



Preface

We began thinking about and initially working on the ideas and evidence in our analysis of black-Latino relations in the United States some time around 2001 (which is more than a decade before it is being published), to the best of our recollection. Our personal lives and situations changed in a host of complex ways. And countless professional responsibilities, developments, commitments (including other research projects) intervened, affecting, and often disrupting and delaying, our ability to focus on this project and give the concentrated periods of time required to move ahead with analysis, writing, and revision, and all their associated complications. In short, "life happens." At the same time, various political events in American society arose during the decade of 2000-10 that were and are directly relevant to our concerns. To name but a very few of the many that could be noted, the growth and visibility of the Latino population, perhaps punctuated in 2003 with the statement (from the U.S. Census Bureau) that the Latino population had surpassed the black population in size; the clamor and controversies over (illegal) immigration; and the emergence and election of Barack Obama. These and other events underscore and have heightened the salience of the issues we address in this book.

The increased significance of the topic is also reflected in the rather vast and varied body of research on black-Latino relations that proliferated over this time (some part of that research is summarized and reviewed in Chapter 2). We acknowledge here, and emphasize several times later, our appreciation of the previous work on the topic; it is informative and consequential, and we take it most seriously.

We have both long been interested in and have studied various aspects of race/ethnicity in American politics because of what we believe is its

хi



xii Preface

critical importance as an enduring feature of this political system. To a large extent, our research on these issues had been primarily approached with urban and state politics as the unit of analysis; we had also focused mostly on racial/ethnic groups separately and less on their interrelationships. As we thought more about broader political developments, coupled with emerging scholarly research, it occurred to us that there were other related yet distinct political processes and phenomena that were being overlooked and that also deserved consideration as part of the changing racial (including minority intergroup) landscape of American politics. As we began to articulate to ourselves what we thought was missing and/or ambiguous in the research on evolving racial/ethnic conditions, it occurred to us, first implicitly and later more explicitly, that certain intergroup relations and different, distinct institutional settings were worthy of attention. This led us to conclude that black-Latino relations at the national level warranted examination for several reasons: one, it had scarcely been looked at. Second, we felt that a fuller understanding of American politics, including black-Latino relations, required some attention to all levels of the governmental system. Accordingly, we sought and identified several databases we thought would permit an extensive and systematic analysis.

Our analysis is thus distinct from others in several ways. We focus on the national (rather than local or state) level, on governance (rather than attitudes and opinions), and on elites (rather than the masses). Taken together, these distinct and novel characteristics help to advance and expand the study of black-Latino relations, and by extension racial/ ethnic politics, in America. At the same time, our approach has its own limits, certainly in contrast with or compared to other analytical foci and approaches. We certainly hope, however, that the distinctiveness and novelty of our study bring new evidence and insights to bear and that these far outweigh its limitations. In any case, we believe our core findings of nonconflict between and independence in black-Latino relations in national politics is certainly notable. And we trust that our attempts to explain the findings - focused on the institution of federalism and its implications for the geography/scope of politics, the types of policies, and the differences in the "essential character" of governments across the levels of the political system - will be seriously considered, even if one does not agree with it entirely.

We are pretty confident that the temporal span of our analysis is longer than about any other study of this sort. Some of our data cover a period of roughly thirty years, and even the shorter periods in our study are still



Preface xiii

longer than in most other studies. Indeed, a considerable amount of our data encompasses a substantial portion of the post—civil rights era, about 1970 into the early 2000s. As such, ours is also partly a story of American political development regarding a specific dimension of U.S. politics. An obvious path for future research is to extend the period of analysis up to the recent past, which has been characterized by some as a post-racial era. We are pursuing such longer-term analysis and expect to expand several substantive aspects of this research as well.

In a broad sense, this inquiry into unstudied or under-studied aspects of minority intergroup relations and thus our telling of an untold story – of "nonconflict" – provide a more complete, wider, richer, and more nuanced perspective on America's evolving multiethnic/racial democracy. Our hope is that readers will find the central questions, the unique focus and other attributes of our analytical approach, and our major findings to be substantively informative and intellectually engaging.





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As with any project of the expanse reflected in this book, there are many people to acknowledge, indeed, to whom we owe and now wish to warmly express tremendous gratitude.

Al Tillery (then a colleague at the University of Notre Dame, now of Rutgers University, and a dear friend [to Rodney] for years) was important and particularly helpful in our thinking and formulation of ideas in the project's early days. Andrew Thangasamy – at that time a graduate student at the University of Colorado, Boulder – and Monika Klimek played a major role in the collection and coding of data, particularly for Chapters 3 and 4.

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Our thinking and revisions of the ideas and evidence in the book were also informed and improved by the comments and observations we received at a number of presentations we made (individually or together) on parts of the book. These include the University of Washington's WISER

xv



xvi

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Abbreviations

ALP Alternate Language Program

CAFTA Central America Free Trade Agreement

CBC Congressional Black Caucus
CHC Congressional Hispanic Caucus
CUL National Urban Coalition
ESL English as Second Language

LCCR Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
LULAC League of United Latin American Citizens
MALDEF Mexican American Legal Defense Fund

NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People

NADBank. North American Development Bank NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement

NALEO National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed

Officials

NCLB No Child Left Behind Act NCLR National Council of La Raza

NHLA National Hispanic Leadership Agenda PUSH People United to Serve Humanity

TANF Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

UL National Urban League

USCCR U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

VRA Voting Rights Act

xvii

