

The Intersection of Cultures

MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Joel Spring

The Intersection of Cultures

Multicultural Education in the United States and the Global Economy

SECOND EDITION

Joel Spring
SUNY New Paltz



Boston Burr Ridge, IL Dubuque, IA Madison, WI New York San Francisco St. Louis Bangkok Bogotá Caracas Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan New Delhi Seoul Singapore Sydney Taipei Toronto

McGraw-Hill Higher Education &

A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies

THE INTERSECTION OF CULTURES: MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, SECOND EDITION

Copyright © 2000, 1995 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DOC/DOC 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

ISBN 0-07-232073-7

Editorial director: Jane E. Vaicunas Sponsoring editor: Beth Kaufman Editorial coordinator: Teresa Wise Marketing manager: Daniel M. Loch Project manager: Mary E. Powers Production supervisor: Enboge Chong

Designer: K. Wayne Harms

Senior photo research coordinator: Carrie K. Burger

Compositor: York Graphic Services, Inc.

Typeface: 10/12 Palatino

Printer: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company/Crawfordsville, IN

Cover design: Kristyn Kalnes
Cover photograph: Robert Pacheco

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Spring, Joel H.

The intersection of cultures: multicultural education in the United States and the global economy / Joel Spring. — 2nd ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-07-232073-7

1. Multicultural education—United States. 2. International economic relations. I. Title.

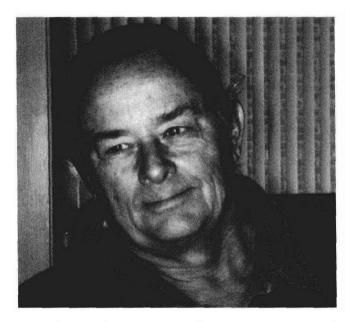
LC1099.3.S69 2000

370.117'0973—dc21

99-18623

CIP

About the Author



JOEL SPRING, professor of education at the State University of New York—College at New Paltz, received his Ph.D. in educational policy studies from the University of Wisconsin. His major research interests are history of education, multicultural education, Native American culture, and the politics of eduction.

Professor Spring is the author of many books including The Cultural Transformation of a Native American Family and Its Tribe 1763–1995: A Basket of Apples; Images of American Life: A History of Ideological Management in Schools, Movies, Radio, and Television; American Education (ninth edition); Wheels in the Head: Educational Philosophies of Authority, Freedom, and Culture from Socrates to Paul Freire; the Intersection of Cultures: Multicultural Education in the United States; and Political Agendas for Education: From the Christian Coalition to the Green Party.

Preface

This second edition contains two new chapters— "Immigrant Cultures" and "Multiculturalism in the Global Economy." In addition, I have added the following sections and topics.

- In Search of American Culture
- American Culture and Equality of Economic Opportunity
- Black Mobility and Assimilation to the Dominant Culture
- The Culture of Success for Jews, Women, Asians, Latinos/Latinas, Lesbians/Gays and Low-Income Whites
- Teaching Hawaiian Culture: Alternative or Transition to Economic Success
- Is "White Trash" a Dominated Culture?
- · Educating for Cultural Power
- Muslim Schools: Finding a Safe Haven
- Summer Camps for Cultural Survival
- Shooting at a Convenience Store
- Rebellion and School Uniforms
- Wearing Your Knicks Jacket at the Zocalo
- Transnationalism: The Multicultural Immigrant
- Varieties of Educational Experience
- Knowing Immigrant Cultures
- Singapore
- The European Union: The World's Most Ambitious Multicultural Education Program
- English Language Imperialism?
- The Right to Language and Culture in the Global Economy
- The Multicultural and Language Debates
- Models of Indigenous Education: Educating for the Child, Family, and Community
- Child Centered (Maori)
- Holistic Education (Okanagan)
- Three Baskets of Knowledge (Maori)
- Stimulating and Language-Based Education (Native Hawaiian)
- Linking Native People to the Spirituality of All Life (Cochiti Pueblo)

Acknowledgments

"I'd like to thank the following reviewers for their guidance on this edition:

Martha Combs—The University of Nevada, Reno
Bernard R. Dansart—Loras College
Jose Figueroa-Britapaja—Montclair State University
David Hofmeister—Central Missouri State University
Robert T. Jiménez—The University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
J. Randall Koetting—The University of Nevada, Reno
Eric Margolis—Arizona State University
Theresa McCormick—Iowa State University
Edward J. Nemeth—The University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Timothy Reagan—The University of Connecticut
Xaé Alicia Reyes—Rhode Island College

---Joel Spring"

Contents in Brief

PREFACE xi

Part One MULTICULTURALISM

Chapter 1	What Is the Dominant Culture of the United States?		
Chapter 2	Dominated Cultures		
Chapter 3	Immigrant Cultures	48	
Chapter 4	Multiculturalism in the Global Economy	66	
	Part Two CULTURAL FRAMES OF REFERENCE		
Chapter 5	Cultural Frames of Reference: Monoculturalism, Biculturalism, and Ethnic Identity	81	
Chapter 6	Cultural Frames of Reference: History, Gender, and Social Class	95	
Chapter 7	The Intersection of School Culture with Dominated and Immigrant Cultures	111	

iv Contents in Brief

Part Three PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHING MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION

Chapter 8	Teaching about Racism	131
Chapter 9	Teaching about Sexism	151
Chapter 10	Teaching and Language Diversity	165
Chapter 11	Teaching Ethnocentrism	186
Chapter 12	Conclusion: Cultural Tolerance, Social Empowerment, and the Intersection of Cultures in the Global Workforce and Classroom	208
INDEX 2	21	

Contents

Part One MULTICULTURALISM

Chapter 1 What Is the Dominant Culture of the United States?	
Culture 6	
In Search of American Culture 9	
Different Ways of Defining U.S. Culture 9	
American Culture and the Culture of Economic Success 11	
Black Mobility and Assimilation to the Dominant Culture 12	
The Culture of Success for Jews, Women, Asians, Latinos/Latinas, Lesbia	ıns/
Gays and Low-Income Whites 14	
Economic Success Versus Cultural Diversity 16	
E.D. Hirsch and Cultural Literacy 16	
The Dominant Culture as White Anglo-Saxon Values 18	
Should We Teach the Values of the Dominant Culture? 19	
A Lesson on Cultural Differences: Native American and English Cultures 19	
Conclusion: What Is a Dominated Culture? 23	
Personal Frames of Reference 24	

Dominated Cultures

Cultural Domination and Voluntary Immigration

Ethnocentric Education: Dominated Cultures 3
Debating Education Based on Dominated Cultures

36

The Intersection of African and European American Cultures

Teaching Hawaiian Culture: Alternative or Transition to Economic

Chapter 2

Success

26

28

3

Vİ Contents

41

Is "White Trash" a Dominated Culture?

Empowerment through Multicultural Education

Educating for Cultural Power 43 Conclusion 44 Personal Frames of Reference 45	
Chapter 3 Immigrant Cultures	48
Summer Camps for Cultural Survival 50 Shooting at a Convenience Store 52 Rebellion and School Uniforms 55 Muslim Schools: Finding a Safe Haven 56 Wearing Your Knicks Jacket at the Zocalo 57 Transnationalism: The Multicultural Immigrant 59 Varieties of Educational Experience 60 Conclusion: Knowing Immigrant Cultures 62 Personal Frames of Reference 62	
Chapter 4 Multiculturalism in the Global Economy	66
Singapore 67 The European Union: The World's Most Ambitious Multicultural Education Program 69 English Language Imperialism? 73 Conclusion: The Right to Language and Culture in the Global Economy Personal Frames of Reference 75	n 74
Part Two CULTURAL FRAMES OF REFERENCE	
Chapter 5 Cultural Frames of Reference: Monoculturalism, Biculturalism, and Ethnic Identity	81
Monoculturalism and Biculturalism 83 Development of Ethnic Identity 88 Conclusion: Ethnic Identity, Biculturalism, and Monoculturalism 92 Personal Frames of Reference 93	
Chapter 6 Cultural Frames of Reference: History, Gender, and Social Class	95
Official History and Folk History 96 Official History 97	

vii Contents

Folk History 99 Gender 102 Social Class 105 Conclusion 108 Personal Frames of Reference 109	
Chapter 7 The Intersection of School Culture with Dominated and Immigrant Cultures	111
Inequality and Schooling 114 Resistance: The Intersection of School and Dominated Cultures 115 Resistance: Native Americans 117 Latinos/Latinas: The Intersection of School, Dominated, and Immigrant Cultures 118 Asians: Comparing Dominated and Immigrant Cultures 119 Alienation: The Intersection of School and Family Values 121 Cultural Conflicts 123 Conclusion 125 Personal Frames of Reference 126	
Part Three PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHING	
MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION	
Chapter 8 Teaching about Racism	131
The Concept of Race 132 Racism 136 Teaching about White Guilt 138 An Antibias Curriculum 140 The Teaching Tolerance Project 142 La Escuela Fratney 143 Racism and Mathematics Instruction 144 Conclusion: Racism and the Global Market 146 Personal Frames of Reference 147	
Chapter 9 Teaching about Sexism	151
Republican Motherhood 151 The Glass Ceiling of the Classroom 154 Single-Sex Schools and Classrooms 157 Consciousness-Raising According to the Methods of Paulo Freire 159	

162

Conclusion

161 Personal Frames of Reference **viii** Contents

165

208

208

Chapter 10 Teaching and Language Diversity

Language, Culture, and Power 166	
Cross-Cultural Communications 168	
Communicating Between Japan and the United States 169	
Language and Culture in the United States 171	
Bilingual Education 173	
Research and Corporate Support for Bilingual Education 174	
Problems in Bilingual Education Programs 177	
Language Issues among Asian Americans 177	
The Language of the Corporation 179	
Conclusion: The Multicultural and Language Debate 180	
Personal Frames of Reference 183	
, ,	
Chapter 11 Teaching Ethnocentrism	186
Models of Indigenous Education: Educating for the Child, Family, and	
Community 186	
Child Centered (Maori) 188	
Stimulating and Language-Based Education (Native Hawaiian) 189	
Linking Native People to the Spirituality of All Life (Cochiti	
Pueblo) 190	
Asante: Classical Africa 191	
Afrocentric Pedagogy 192	
The Question of Kemet 193	
The Contribution of Egypt to the Development of Science and Mathematics	
194	
Holistic Learning 195	
Personal Witnessing 196	
The Conspiracy to Destroy Black Boys 196	
Lessons from History: A Celebration in Blackness 198	
The Rites of Passage Program 200	
What Every Child Needs to Know 201	
Teaching Core Knowledge 202	
Conclusion 204	
Personal Frames of Reference 205	
Chapter 12 Conclusion: Cultural Tolerance, Social	

Empowerment, and the Intersection of Cultures

in the Global Workforce and Classroom

209

Nationalism, Internationalism, and Social Empowerment

Cultural Tolerance and Peace

Contents ix

Multicultural Education for Social Empowerment and Social
Reconstruction 211
Multiculturalism and the Global Workforce 214
Conclusion: The Intersection of Cultures in the Classroom 216
Personal Frames of Reference 218

INDEX 221

PART ONE

Multiculturalism

CHAPTER 1

What Is the Dominant Culture of the United States?

"They should all become Americans," declared Eric, a white student born and raised in suburbia, as my class examined the effect of immigration on U.S. schools.

The last time I asked students how they would introduce a recently arrived immigrant to U.S. culture, one student responded, "Take'm to a mall. Get'm a happy burger at the food court and go shopping at the Gap."

"Okay," I responded, "let's divide this class into groups and each group prepare a short definition of what it means to be an 'American.' We'll call this our search for the dominant culture of the United States."

I didn't know what would result from the exercise. My father was a Native American, and my mother was of English and German descent. Did my father embody what it meant to be an American? I don't think the Americanism of my father is what Eric had in mind. On the other hand, my mother's family pioneered the West in the nineteenth century. Was she the embodiment of what it means to be an American?

Eventually, I wanted to describe the dominant culture of the United States and raise the issue of whether or not schools should reflect the dominant culture or other cultures.

"That's only for whites! Your freedom is not my freedom," Carla, an African American woman, angrily blurted out when the first group defined Americanism as a commitment to freedom and liberty. "You can talk about freedom. I define being American as learning how to oppress other people."

"Well," I thought, "my father would agree with Carla, and my mother would agree with the group."

"Look at you," an obviously hostile European American female named Linda said to Carla, "you're all dressed up. I know you drive a nice car. You could be back in Africa swinging from a tree."

"That's racist," Shawn, a white student, yelled, pounding his desk. I could feel the class slipping out of control. We were moving deeper and deeper into people's strongest emotions. Discussions of multicultural education can cause students and communities to retreat behind walls of hatred and fear.

"Look," I said, trying to soothe feelings and engage in a multicultural conversation, "my father would agree with Carla. America has meant oppression to many Native Americans. On the other hand, my mother would agree with Linda. She claims my father would still be shooting bows and arrows at deer rather than driving a car if it had not been for white people. Besides the issue of whether my father would have been happier hunting as opposed to owning a car, we can see that people have different perspectives about America as the land of liberty and freedom."

"Carla, how did you feel about the comment 'swinging from a tree'?" I asked. "Just white trash talking," Carla answered. "It was ignorant and stupid. Besides, I have white blood in me. Am I African or European? How do you define race? I would rather think of myself as African."

"I'm not white trash," Linda snapped back. "Just because my family's poor doesn't mean we're white trash. At least we're not niggers."

A loud moan came from the class. Shawn leaped to his feet, "That's racist! I can't believe a future teacher would use that word."

"She called me white trash," Linda shouted back. "What's the difference between calling someone white trash or nigger? Why don't you yell at Carla for using white trash?"

"It's not the same thing. The 'N' word is unacceptable," responded Shawn, unable to repeat the racial slur. "I don't know what white trash means."

"White trash are ignorant and poor whites," Carla explained. "They're rednecks. Drive out to the trailer parks. You'll see plenty of white trash. Car parts and junk all around their trailers. Bunch of racist slobs."

"We had a white trash part of our fashion show in high school," giggled Paula, a white student. "We dressed in flour-sack dresses with straw hats and overalls. We made jewelry from crushed beer cans and car parts. It was a gas."

"It seems," I interrupted, "like we have a lot of issues, such as 'they should all be Americans,' 'only whites have freedom,' 'niggers,' and 'white trash.'"

By now I was emotionally involved. One could easily characterize my childhood as white trash. After the divorce, we lived off my mother's meager income as a low-level government clerk supplemented with a small child-support check from my alcoholic father who continued his enlisted career in the U.S. Navy. For Native Americans, and other groups, the military is an equal opportunity employer. Certainly, crushed beer cans symbolized my father's life.

"I'm feeling upset by the exchange that just took place," I continued. "I think we need to balance this emotional outburst with a little bit of thought. Also, we're going to have to talk about some of the language that was used."

Wanting to reestablish my authority over the class, I turned to the chalkboard and composed a list of questions:

- What is the dominant culture of the United States?
- Are there oppressed cultures in the United States?
- How should we define "culture" and "race"?
- What is the meaning of terms such as "nigger" and "white trash"?
- What is the purpose of multicultural education?

"I wanna talk about that last question," said Linda, as I completed the list.

"Why do we have to take this course? It's just another chance for people to