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BOOK NOTES

The Comstock Lode of Nevada provided an important and colorful chapter in the history of American mining and was described in varying ways by such writers as Mark Twain and Dan De Quille. Charles H. Shinn, who previously had written about mining camp government, added *The Story of the Mine, as Illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada* (1896) to the body of Comstock literature. While not of the quality of De Quille's work, *The Story of the Mine* (University of Nevada Press, paper, \$6.50) provides useful information on western mining.

Health, Wealth and Pleasure in Colorado and New Mexico (Museum of New Mexico Press, paper, \$4.95) is an example of the promotional literature produced by western railroads in the nineteenth century. It is an example of railroad boosterism and a tour guide to the places on the route of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, a portion of which ran through New Mexico.

In recent years there have been several new books relating to the Lewis and Clark expedition. *Sacagawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* by Ella E. Clark and Margot Edmunds (University of California Press, cloth, \$10.95) is a brief study of Sacagawea.

Each year the Sun Valley (Idaho) Center for the Arts and Humanities holds conferences on important topics relating to the American West. In 1980 a variety of experts gathered at Sun Valley to discuss the landscape between the Sierras and the Colorado Front Range, and the results were recently published as *That Awesome Space: Human Interaction with the Intermountain Landscape*, edited by E. Richard Hart (Westwater Press, paper, \$8.95). Included are comments on western art, film, history, Indian land use, and current issues such as the M-X missile system.

America's Energy Famine: Its Cause and Cure by Ruth Sheldon Knowles (University of Oklahoma Press, cloth, \$14.95) is an analysis of America's energy crisis and of future developments, including alternate sources of energy. Some portions of this timely book appeared previously in Knowles's *America's Oil Famine*.

Several small items have been recently published, including *Letters to La Bandera Americana, 1935-1938*, translated by Julian Josue Vigil (Editorial Telarana, Box 3187, Las Vegas, N. Mex. 87701), and *Life of a Sheriff* by Virginia Louise Tompkins (Vantage Press, cloth, \$5.95). The former is a collection of letters on a wide variety of topics published in *La Bandera Americana*, a weekly newspaper in Albuquerque. It includes Spanish and English texts. The latter is a novella about a sheriff in a small Arizona town.

Recent reprints include the works of noted southwestern authors Larry McMurtry and J. Frank Dobie. McMurtry, author of *The Last Picture Show* and *Horseman, Pass By*, which was filmed as *Hud*, is a major contemporary author. *All My Friends Are Going to Be Strangers* (UNM Press, paper, \$6.95, with an afterword by Raymond L. Neinstein) is set in the Southwest, and, like other McMurtry novels, includes social commentary on recent Texas life. Dobie's books are being reprinted by the University of Texas Press. Recent issues include *I'll Tell You a Tale* (paper, \$7.95) and the well-known *A Vaquero of the Brush Country* (paper, \$8.95). The former, a collection of tales typical of Dobie's work, provides a good introduction to those who have not yet read anything by this famous folklorist. The latter is a classic. It is a story of the cattle business of southwest Texas and of John Young, a vaquero of the brush country.

Book Reviews

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE STONY MOUNTAINS: EXPLORING THE WEST FROM MONTICELLO. By Donald Jackson. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1981. Pp. xii, 339. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$19.95.

AT A GATHERING OF American Nobel Prize winners in the White House, President John F. Kennedy said that it was "probably the greatest concentration of talent and genius in this house, except for perhaps those times when Thomas Jefferson ate alone." This volume, by a noted historian and editor, explores one part of that great "talent and genius." Many books promise more than they deliver; this one delivers even more than it promises. It tells not only of Jefferson's interest in the Stony Mountains, but also his attention to the West in general, and his lifelong study of geography.

Jefferson's attraction to the West began when, as a youth, he accompanied his father when he surveyed in Virginia. Even while in France as our representative, Jefferson was concerned about exploring in the vast areas of the continent. While he served as our ambassador to France, as secretary of state, and as vice-president, he continued his interest in exploring the West, making several attempts, all of which failed.

When he became president, however, he saw his way clear. Stimulated by the publication of Alexander Mackenzie's book on his trip to the Pacific, Jefferson brought to fruition his long-held plans. After purchasing Louisiana he sent Lewis and Clark on their memorable journey. Jackson tells their story concisely but with all the essentials. In addition, Jefferson dispatched Pike to the Southwest, and several other exploration teams provided more information to the anxious scholar.

Not all his knowledge came from the field. While in Europe Jefferson began to collect books he could find on America, a practice that he continued when he returned home. By 1815, when it was sold to form the nucleus of the Library of Congress, his collection totaled 6,000 volumes; not all were geography books, of course, but the majority were.

Jackson's style is both scholarly and readable. He quotes extensively from Jefferson's writings, but always with the proper introduction, so that we know what we are to learn. The book is well arranged, basically chronologically, but with chapters on special subjects. There are fifteen maps, of varying value, but no other illustrations. This is an excellent volume, worthy of a place in personal, public, or college libraries.

STEPHEN LONG AND AMERICAN FRONTIER EXPLORATION. By Roger L. Nichols and Patrick L. Halley. Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1980. Pp. 276. Illus., appendix, bibliog., notes, index. \$19.50.

"STEPHEN LONG'S WORK has been ignored, misunderstood, or criticised for decades. It is time to reexamine his contributions to exploration and to place him in the broader context of American geographical and intellectual growth during the early years of the nineteenth century," say the authors in their introduction to the book. They also note that they are not presenting a biography of Stephen H. Long, but an examination of "his actions as a promoter and leader of frontier exploration between 1816 and 1824."

After sketching Long's early years, the authors discuss his initial experiences as a member of the United States Army's elite Corps of Topographical Engineers. Of most importance were two journeys into the upper Mississippi Valley to report on existing military posts and to make recommendations for new post sites. Little exploration was involved, but Long was introduced to the western frontier, developed a lasting interest in its little-known reaches, and began to formulate his ideas in regard to future exploration.

The greater portion of the book is devoted to Long's three major expeditions, the "Scientific Expedition" of 1829-30, the expedition to the Rocky Mountains of 1820 (to which the most space is accorded), and the northern expedition of 1823. Due attention is given to the preparations undertaken in advance of the several expeditions as well as the reports and publications that emanated from them. Long's innovations, such as the employment of scientifically trained personnel and the attempt to make use of a steamboat to facilitate exploration, are described. Adequate attention is given to the other members of the expeditions and their achievements, or inadequacies, recorded. Long's subsequent career is treated briefly, and the text closes with an assessment of Long as an explorer.

Some of Long's contemporaries disparaged what they considered his failure to accomplish all that he was sent out to do, and he has been subjected to much adverse criticism ever since. Particularly, his inability to find the Red River and his attachment of the label "Great American Desert" to part of the Plains region have been singled out for comment. Because the authors believe Long has been unjustly maligned, they consistently call attention to his achievements, such as the genuine contributions to scientific knowledge that were a product of his expeditions and the fact that, unlike the findings of the Lewis and Clark expedition, they were made available to the public without delay. The authors also discuss Long's shortcomings, in some cases suggesting the reasons for them. In the process of praising or finding fault with Long the authors sometimes overstate their arguments and indulge in unnecessary repetition. The final result is probably a reasonable estimate of Long's accomplishments, but it is less certain that his reputation as an explorer has been enhanced.

The book includes an appendix, listing the publications in English resulting from Long's expeditions. The text is largely free from typographical errors, but there are two incorrect dates on page 184 and a number of faulty page citations in the index.

LAW FOR THE ELEPHANT: PROPERTY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR ON THE OVERLAND TRAIL. By John Phillip Reid. San Marino, Calif.: Huntington Library, 1980. Pp. x, 437. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$18.50.

WHEN URBAN VIOLENCE ERUPTED in the United States during the 1960s and 70s, some historians and social scientists quickly associated it with our "lawless" frontier heritage—perhaps too quickly. For now a significant number of our colleagues, particularly those in legal history, find that crime on the western fringes of American society was no more prevalent than in the established sections to the east. Law professor John Phillip Reid's latest book, an incisive study of social behavior on the trails of California and Oregon, debunks the myth of frontier lawlessness.

Reid's fundamental premise is that beneath American society is a behaviorism based on law, and his case in point is property that he cleverly symbolizes in his book and chapter titles as the Elephant. After analyzing an impressive assortment of diaries and journals, Reid concludes: "Definitions of property law were understood by nineteenth-century Americans on the overland trail, personal rights to property were respected, and respect for property provided those nineteenth-century Americans with a norm for social behavior" (p. 335).

Only an attorney could discover sufficient commentary on property in emigrants' diaries to form fourteen chapters. Reid, holder of three law degrees as well as a master's in history, grapples with every conceivable problem attendant to ownership. Only the three chapters that deal with the various types of property holding become burdensome to readers untutored in the law.

Though Reid's work contains interesting vignettes of trail life, he concentrates on the role of property and its impact on behavior. Indeed, the author presents a convincing case in support of the rule of property law even in the face of starvation and in the absence of enforcement institutions. Emigrants followed principles of abandonment and appropriation scrupulously, regardless of how desperate their situation. The ultimate test of property rights was the willingness of travelers, in the face of death, to pay exorbitant prices for food or water that was often sold for as much as \$1 per quart. Reid uncovered only rare acts of violence under the most extraordinary temptations.

That Reid mastered his abundant manuscript sources, there is no doubt. His copious notes appear at the bottom of the pages, and a thirty-four-page Short-Title List facilitates reference to the diaries and journals. Despite a degree of redundancy, his facile prose permits the author to reduce complex legal concepts to terms readily understood by laymen. Unfortunately, Reid occasionally exhibits a pejorative attitude toward historians who are not formally trained in the law. On p. 190, for instance, he observes that "perhaps lawyers see more than historians." Such annoyances, however, are but minor flaws in a creative and meticulously researched study that reveals much about the nonviolent nature of our westward movement. It also demonstrates the extent to which western history remains a viable and eclectic field of research.

DIPLOMATS IN BUCKSKINS: A HISTORY OF INDIAN DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON CITY. By Herman J. Viola. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1981. Pp. 233. Illus., index, notes, bibliog. \$17.50.

ONE ASPECT OF INDIAN-WHITE relations overlooked by scholars has been the many tribal delegations that made the journey to Washington to confer with leaders of the government. Most students of Indian history are aware that the delegations existed, but their significance has never been fully explored. Fortunately, Herman Viola, of the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian Institution, realized the importance of the delegations, and in his capable hands *Diplomats in Buckskins* has emerged as one of the finest contributions to Indian history in recent years.

Viola has chosen to develop his topic thematically. In a series of well-researched chapters he reviews every aspect of the Indian delegation story, from how and why they were invited, to how they were financed, and how they lived while in the capital. Some of the most fascinating material deals with the boarding houses and hotels that catered to the Indian trade, the social life of the delegations, and their ailments and disabilities. There are humorous tales, such as when two rival Sac and Fox delegations met on the streets of Washington and began throwing tomahawks at each other. There are many more sad episodes, including the deaths, murders, and robbery of some tribal representatives.

The interesting and often charming anecdotes of individual delegations are not what makes the book significant, however. Rather, it is the overall review of one of the major methods used by the federal government to get the Indian tribes to accede to its wishes and policies. Viola makes the point that the Indians seldom understood the real purpose of their visits to the Great Father. Until recent times most Indians believed they were being honored, and they expected to deal with federal officials on an equal basis. The government usually had an ulterior motive in wining and dining the chiefs. Sometimes it was to put them in a favorable mood to sign a treaty; other times it was to impress the more hostile Indians with the power and might of the nation. Such tactics often worked. Viola maintains that Indians who went east were thereafter more inclined to peace. He also notes some of the federal hypocrisy, such as allowing Indian delegates to spend lavishly when in town, especially for liquor (one group averaged \$8.40 per person a day for \$1.25 a gallon whiskey), while the nation was attempting to prevent such practices within the Indian country. In the end, one is struck with the fact that the Indians gained little from their diplomatic exchanges with federal officials. They may have received a few presents and had a good time, but they paid a great price. As *Diplomats in Buckskins* makes amply clear, some of the most significant Indian negotiations were conducted not on the frontier, but at the seat of government. However, that did not assure any more beneficial results.

There are only a few minor flaws in the book. Some materials are repeated, and at times the author jumps large spans of time, leaving the reader wondering

what happened in between. By and large, however, this book is a valuable contribution to the literature of Indian-white relations. Viola has shown that there is still a great deal to be discovered about our past relations with the native American.

Arizona State University

ROBERT A. TRENNERT

TWILIGHT OF PROGRESSIVISM: THE WESTERN REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND THE NEW DEAL. By Ronald L. Feinman. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981. Pp. xiv, 262. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$18.50.

RONALD FEINMAN HAS ATTEMPTED a task of enormous proportions. He has chosen twelve progressive Republican senators and has documented how they responded to Franklin Roosevelt, the New Deal, and Roosevelt diplomacy. The senators discussed are William E. Borah of Idaho, George Norris of Nebraska, Hiram Johnson of California, Charles McNary of Oregon, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, James Couzens of Michigan, Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, Robert LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, Gerald Nye of North Dakota, and Bronson Cutting of New Mexico. During the 1920s the media considered them to be a progressive bloc. However, both Feinman's choice of senators and his calling them "western" senators is questionable. The descriptive term "western" could have easily been dropped or some of the midwestern senators omitted, especially Couzens and Shipstead, neither of whom figures prominently in the narrative, or Clapper who never appears very progressive.

What these politicians have in common is their fairly unanimous support of Robert LaFollette, Sr., in 1924, their opposition to Herbert Hoover in 1928, and for the survivors, their avowed isolationism prior to World War II. Many of the progressives such as Borah, Norris, and Johnson had been involved in the Theodore Roosevelt-led progressive movement and had also battled with Woodrow Wilson over foreign policy. Their experience and prestige vaulted them into the forefront of American political history, and they sought to shape the nation's destiny. Borah, Norris, Johnson, LaFollette, and Nye dominate the text and deservedly so, but rarely could they agree on anything.

The author skillfully utilizes primary sources to document how Roosevelt used these progressives in his attempt to carry the banner of reform during the Great Depression. It is remarkable that the progressive bloc of Republicans was so split over most New Deal programs. The variety of their individual reactions to the numerous New Deal measures is discussed. Initially, most thought that they could work with the Democrat, Roosevelt, but one by one they became disillusioned over individual pieces of legislation. The chapters on the New Deal are certainly exceptional in both content and analysis. This is especially true when discussing the more prominent progressives. Norris and LaFollette voted with FDR in most instances, but their colleagues were less consistent.

The final political rupture between the Democratic president and his Republican quasisupporters came over foreign policy, not progressivism. Borah and Johnson reverted to their post-World War I isolationist philosophy, and Nye became the leading opponent of Roosevelt's attempts at military preparedness. For those who fought so hard to defeat collective security in 1919, Roosevelt's overt and covert methods created frustration.

If Feinman's work has a major weakness, it is a lack of interpretation. The constant split votes are never adequately explained, nor is evidence presented that would document the exchanges between the senators. Phillip LaFollette, Wisconsin's governor and the senator's brother, is discussed more than some of the highlighted senatorial subjects. However, the final product is an excellent account of old line progressive response to the New Deal. It is a meritorious effort and worthy of close inspection.

Utah State University

F. ROSS PETERSON

MORMONISM AND THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. By Klaus J. Hansen. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1981. Pp. xviii, 257. Foreword by Martin E. Marty. Notes, index. \$15.00.

"JOSEPH SMITH, RETURNING TO EARTH TODAY, might well wonder if this was indeed the same church he had founded, given the disappearance of the political kingdom, of economic cooperation, and of plural marriage" (p. 147). In a series of well-developed essays, Klaus Hansen discusses this transformation of the Mormon church from its role as a deviant faith and culture to a denomination now regarded, in Hansen's view, as an eminently respectable middle class religion exhibiting all of the virtues of the Protestant ethic.

After an introductory chapter in which interpretations of the birth of Mormonism by authorities in several academic disciplines are examined, the author continues with a perceptive analysis of the new faith, describing it as a quest for power by ordinary people to whom that quest had been denied in the Jacksonian world of individualism and competition. Adopting the development of an ideology of power as a theme, Hansen examines, in succeeding chapters, the innovative policies derived from divine revelation that provided the badly needed mortar to mend the cracks caused by the tremors of growing pains in the Mormon community.

Acknowledging the crucial and lasting significance of the concept of sealing marriage and family relationships for eternity, the author shows how other doctrines such as plural marriage, consecration of property to the church, creation of a political kingdom of the Saints, and exclusion of blacks from the priesthood served their purpose in the spirit of the time but inevitably disappeared as official church policy caught up with reality.

Why did the Mormons lose their will to fight for old beliefs? Responding to this question, Hansen concludes with an apt comparison of the Mormon expe-

rience to that of the Puritans in their "City Upon a Hill." Like the Puritans, the Mormons suffered the frustration of isolation from the mainstream of American growth. The Mormons could only watch from afar as the American republic recorded great achievements, many of them economic in nature, in which Mormonism had no part. Finally realizing that Mormonism could wither on the vine of American prosperity if old barriers to assimilation were not lowered, church leaders backed reluctantly into the future and made their peace with modern America.

Hansen's thesis may not be palatable to all of his readers, particularly those in the Mormon church who may detect an association of materialistic motivation in the author's understanding of the redefinition of church doctrines. However, many others will agree with Martin Marty, editor of the Chicago History of American Religion series, who included Hansen's study in this distinguished collection because the paradoxes of Mormon development necessitated the kind of full-range approach displayed by the author. Not for the casual reader, this work occasionally plumbs the depths of very deep waters when groping for an understanding of Mormonism and the American experience. But the conclusions drawn from these soundings are certainly noteworthy, and they should not be ignored by serious students of the impact of religion on the development of American society.

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

NORMAN J. BENDER

THE SPANISH CROWN AND THE DEFENSE OF THE CARIBBEAN, 1535-1585: PRECEDENT, PATRIMONIALISM, AND ROYAL PARSIMONY. By Paul E. Hoffman. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1980. Pp. 312. Illus., notes, appendixes, gloss., bibliog., index. \$30.00.

STUDENTS OF EARLY COLONIAL Caribbean history have tended to dismiss the efforts of the Spanish Crown to defend their colonies, particularly prior to Drake's raid of 1586. Professor Hoffman's new, comprehensive study of the period sets rather formidable obstacles in the way of continued acceptance of this judgment.

This volume is based on solid research in Spanish and Caribbean archival treasury records as well as in printed sources. The author has presented a persuasive and balanced account of how the Spanish patrolled the Caribbean and the sea lanes to Spain, built and garrisoned fortifications, and alerted its colonists to the dangers of French and English attacks. Hoffman clearly describes the conflict between the Crown's duty to the nation and its people and the Crown's pocket-book—patrimonialism and parsimony—which often caused a confusing on-again-off-again approach to defense. The book is carefully structured, using quantitative methods within a chronological historical setting to provide much of the intellectual framework necessary to understand Hoffman's thesis.

Hoffman breaks his study of events into four main periods: a period during which precedents were taking shape and where the Crown expected individuals to provide for their defense, 1535-1547; a period where open naval warfare forced

the Crown to spend its funds, 1548–1563; a period where a system for adequate defense of commerce developed, 1564–1577; and, finally, a period when the system was refined and neglected, 1578–1585. The author selected the periods based on European wars; actually, the periodization was practically forced on Hoffman by his loose definition of "Corsair" as, "Any ship and crew, or member of that crew, sailing in the Spanish Indies without license from the Casa de Contratación at Seville, or sailing to attack Spanish shipping off the Iberian Peninsula" (p. 265). Thus it is not surprising, even to the "statistically naive" (p. 16), to find in Illustration 1 (p. 12) that periods of corsair incidents coincided with peak periods of defense spending.

Hoffman is a gifted historian with a clear understanding of naval technology and warfare. While developing the changing patterns of corsair activity and the Spanish strategic and tactical adjustments to meet the challenge, the author does not neglect the historical, diplomatic, and economic realities of the age. Hoffman concludes that the Spanish defense of its colonies was neither neglected nor a military failure. His thesis is clear and convincing.

While it is difficult to find fault with Hoffman's superior historical craftsmanship, one wonders, however, if the appendix on methodology is really necessary. The pages concerning computer card layout and use of the keypunch are particularly painful, for, after all, Hoffman has made only minimal use of the computer, restricted mostly to storing data for retrieval and to managing his ample body of documentation. Hoffman's charts and graphs show no meaningful mathematical analysis. Of course, none is needed because he has clearly proved his case by traditional historical analysis of his exhaustive archival material.

Professor Hoffman has written a valuable and useful book that will be a great help to scholars and should stimulate additional research on his subject. As a historical contribution it is an excellent book: thoroughly researched, copiously documented, precise in its abundant details, clearly presented, and conservative in its general conclusions.

Purdue University

WILLIAM COLLINS

FELIX DIAZ, THE PORFIRIANS, AND THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. By Peter V. N. Henderson. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1981. Pp. xi, 239. Appendixes, notes, bibliog., index. \$18.50.

MEXICO'S LEADERS: THEIR EDUCATION AND RECRUITMENT. By Roderic A. Camp. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1980. Pp. xvi, 259. Notes, bibliog., index, appendixes. \$12.50 paper, \$28.50 cloth.

THOUGH SET IN DISTINCTLY different time frames, these books measure the main road to Mexican political power. Henderson treats the career of a political loser during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz and the revolution that unravelled it, while Camp studies the success pattern of the country's more contemporary leadership. In both cases, personalism, as opposed to merit or ideology, fuels the way into public life. Of course, the option of rebellion remains open for dissidents.

Henderson has written a rather standard political biography of Felix Díaz, nephew of the dictator, who had pretensions to the presidency, but neither the style nor the intelligence to achieve it. Felix Díaz was greedy, unscrupulous, opportunistic, and unlucky. The dictator had to curb the unabashed ambitions of his nephew by frustrating his political campaigns and by sending him into occasional exile. Personalism works in both directions. Yet because he was the dictator's nephew, Felix Díaz remained politically viable within the vicious competition that characterized the Porfirian political system and destabilized the dictatorship. Henderson maintains that during the revolution (1910–1917) the nation's major presidential contenders, such as Felix Díaz, had similar plans for Mexico's future. All were somewhat anticlerical and quite friendly toward foreign investment, a conclusion that seems over-simplified, if not wrong. Felix Díaz lost out, the author assumes, because he could not shake the stigma of his name, which reminded people of the overthrown dictatorship. More likely, while Felix Díaz flirted about the halls of political power, he never had much chance to seize and hold the presidency. He was used by others for their political gain and then discarded.

Camp ties current political success in Mexico to the national university. With the aid of computer analysis he examines the careers of some 300 political leaders who held high office between 1935 and 1975. Among the group he found that 82% held university and professional degrees (in a country where very few attend college), and that two-thirds came from the National University, mainly from the schools of law and engineering, some from medicine, and an increasing number from economics. Knowledge and skills acquired at the university are, of course, important, but for students eventual employment and promotion in public life depend upon their contacts with politicized professors. As a large percentage of those in government are also part-time teachers, professors have the opportunity to screen their pupils for political potential and to guide them into channels that will abet or block their advancement in the public sector. Students interested in public service acquiesce because they see it as the only way into Mexico's undemocratic political system.

The author also explains Mexico's political stability through the relationship between government and the university. The university is a homogenizing force. All the teachers and students may not think alike, "but they all come from urban, middleclass backgrounds and emerge from their university experience with values that tie them together" (pp. 12, 193). Camp concludes: "Those who want to succeed in the Mexican political system, by their third or fourth year in professional school, have allowed themselves, in terms of their behavior, to conform to the practices of that system, rather than to challenge it. They do not mold the system; it molds them." The official party permits limited ideological debate, but ideology has little to do with promotion. "Instead, the emphasis is placed on interpersonal political skills, administrative abilities, individual discipline, and loyalty to upwardly mobile mentors" (p. 193).

Any student of Mexican affairs has friends who have followed the path outlined by Camp, and all of us also know of exceptions. But generally his book confirms our impressions. Still it seems that there is a good deal more antigovernment

discussion and movement within the university than Camp indicates and the weeding out process among political hopefuls is much more severe than he projects. Yet his book remains an important, scholarly contribution to our knowledge. Henderson's book also has its merits, especially in its description of the in-fighting that marked the Porfirian order, but before this aspect of Mexican political life can be understood, scholars will have to apply their talents to the voluminous Porfirio Díaz Archive that only recently has become available for use.

San Diego State University

PAUL J. VANDERWOOD

CHICANOS IN A CHANGING SOCIETY: FROM MEXICAN PUEBLOS TO AMERICAN BARRIOS IN SANTA BARBARA AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 1848-1930. By Albert Camarillo. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1979. Pp. xiii, 326. Illus., notes, bibliog., index. \$17.95 cloth, \$7.95 paper.

THIS STUDY EXAMINES the development of Chicano communities in southern California from the termination of the Mexican War through the onset of the Great Depression. The work concentrates primarily upon the city of Santa Barbara, but it also makes comparisons to Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino. Utilizing quantitative analysis of data culled from census manuscripts and city directories, plus a number of oral history interviews of elderly Chicanos, Albert Camarillo has produced a solid, workmanlike volume in his attempt to understand Chicano society "from the bottom up" (p. 4).

Camarillo contends that twentieth-century Chicano history is predicated upon events that took place during the second half of the nineteenth century. It was during this period that the basic political, social, and economic relationships between Chicanos and Anglos were forged, relationships that, Camarillo argues, endure to this day. Chicanos in southern California during the period 1850 through 1900 underwent a devastating loss of political, social, and economic power that insured their subordination as a segregated minority.

Mass Anglo migration into southern California after the Mexican War quickly eroded the political strength of the indigenous Mexican population. By the early 1870s in Santa Barbara, for example, Anglos had gained numerical ascendancy and had begun to manipulate political power to their advantage through such devices as gerrymandering. At the same time, Chicanos fell victim to two processes that Camarillo terms "barrioization" and "proletarianization." With the influx of Anglo population, the Mexican community in southern California cities soon became relegated to residentially and socially segregated neighborhoods. Pueblos were transformed into barrios. Concurrently, American industrial capitalism destroyed the pastoral economy of southern California and along with it the economic status of native residents of Mexican heritage. As Californios lost their land and experienced downward social mobility and as Anglo business interests encouraged fresh immigration from Mexico to replace their restricted Asian labor supply, the overwhelming majority of Chicanos in southern California became entrapped in a homogenous working class defined by race. The data reveal that regardless of

how long a Chicano or Chicana remained at a particular job in Santa Barbara, he or she was most unlikely to ever emerge from the lowest occupational strata.

While the contours of the processes of economic and social stratification and segregation have been well known to students of Chicano and ethnic history for some time, Camarillo's painstaking and detailed research confirms them. It is in his treatment of the relationship between native-born Mexicans in Santa Barbara and recent immigrants from Mexico that Camarillo presents fresh and valuable insights. Camarillo contends that considerable social and residential distance existed between the two groups as the native born attempted to disassociate themselves from the immigrants. Social interaction and intermarriage between the two groups were rare as the native born, or "Spanish" as they preferred to call themselves, kept their distance from newcomers to avoid being stigmatized by Anglos as unwanted immigrants. This social distancing phenomenon occurred despite the fact that the economic, social, and political status of native-born and immigrant Mexicans in Santa Barbara was essentially identical and Anglos tended to view all Chicanos in the same racial terms. Distance between the two groups began to diminish after the Great Depression. By that time, both groups had experienced decades of low status manual labor. Neither enjoyed the social mobility of Anglo workers. In fact, Camarillo argues, Mexicans fell victim to downward occupational mobility in the twentieth century as frequently as they experienced upward mobility.

Chicanos in a Changing Society represents an important contribution to Chicano history. The book's value is enhanced by the inclusion of some interesting photographs illustrating the lives and labors of Chicanos in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century southern California.

Medical College of Virginia
Virginia Commonwealth University

MARK REISLER

OPERATION WETBACK: THE MASS DEPORTATION OF MEXICAN UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS IN 1954. By Juan Ramón García. Contributions in Ethnic Studies, no. 2. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980. Pp. xviii, 268. Illus., appendixes, bibliog., index, notes. \$25.00.

THIS BOOK IS MISTITLED. Less than a third of the text is devoted to "Operation Wetback" as an event; most of the book deals with background to the operation, including causes for Mexican immigration to the United States, the Bracero Program, U.S. and Mexican migration policies, the Border Patrol, debates in the U.S. Congress, and conditions among undocumented persons. The reader has to wait until Chapter 6 for "Operation Wetback," the notorious military-type campaign conducted in the summer of 1954 by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to rid this country of "illegal aliens."

At the conclusion of that operation, INS Commissioner Joseph Swing announced that the "wetback" problem had ended and that the border "had been secured" (p. 225). A retired general, Swing was not shy about exaggerating his accomplish-

ments in office. García scrutinizes closely the INS claims and not only discovers serious inconsistencies with reported statistical data, but finds "extremely undesirable and harmful outcomes" resulting from the operation (p. 227). According to the INS, the campaign led to the "departure" of 1.3 million "wetbacks," but only a small fraction consisted of actual apprehensions. *La migrá* took plenty of liberty in "guessing" that hundreds of thousands were driven by fear to leave the country on their own. García points out that after the event the "illegal alien" problem quickly returned, that Mexican Americans suffered serious harassment during the raids, and that employers hired more *braceros* to replace the undocumented, an action that proved detrimental to U.S. workers.

In providing background toward a fuller understanding of "Operation Wetback," García has given the best and perhaps most objective synthesis available on immigration problems during the period. His thorough examination of U.S. public documents yields fresh information and insights on the chronic immigration debate, on lobbying efforts by different interest groups, on the issue's ironies and contradictions, on U.S. manipulation of the Mexican workers, and on Mexico City's response to U.S. actions. Especially interesting are the author's descriptions of efforts by Mexican American groups such as LULAC to influence policy, of internal debate in Mexico on the immigration issue, and of the resistance in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley to "Operation Wetback."

A shortcoming of the book is that only a small portion of the view from south of the border is given. Mexican archives should be examined in the near future to provide a more complete picture. While the author used some oral history materials covering the experiences and views of immigration officials, one wonders if he attempted to interview any victims of "Operation Wetback." The work would have been enriched with that kind of perspective. Inclusion of better maps and larger print also would have added to the presentation. Still, this book fills a real void and is recommended reading for those concerned with the topic of immigration.

University of Texas, El Paso

OSCAR J. MARTINEZ