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Book Reviews

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THE FIRST AMERICAN: A STORY OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. By C. W. Ceram. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1971. Pp. xxii, 358. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. $9.95.

THIS VOLUME by the German-American popular writer, C. W. Ceram (Kurt W. Marek) brings the kind of approach to New World archaeological studies that Ceram has previously used for the Old World. In this book Ceram attempts to describe the archaeology of North America—deliberately leaving out the civilizations of Mesoamerica and of Andean South America. What we have here is a kind of archaeological guidebook, originally intended for Europeans (the American edition is a translation from the original German text) but also suited for American readers.

The First American has a rather peculiar and not very logical organization. It begins with an account of Thomas Jefferson as an archaeologist, a man who in Ceram's words made "nothing less than the first attempt at a scientific archaeological excavation." The story then takes us to the Viking contact with America, the voyages of the early Spanish explorers, and incursions into North America by such people as Cabeza de Vaca, Marcos de Niza, and Coronado. Ceram follows with a discussion of Bandelier, Cushing, Fewkes, Kidder, Earl Morris, and other pioneers of Southwestern archaeology. He then interpolates a section on dating methods, especially as they occur in the Southwest. The Southwest theme is continued with a discussion of Basketmaker-Pueblo and Hohokam-Mogollon, but this is followed by a description of the origin and spread of maize. Ceram then turns his attention to the eastern United States and the "Mound Builders" but interrupts this theme to discuss various crackpot theories of the populating of the New World.

The last—and, generally speaking, the best—section of Ceram's book deals with ancient man in North America, especially in the western United States. For some reason this section is interrupted for a sketch of the Gallina culture of northern New Mexico (a Pueblo Indian manifestation of the early second millenium, A.D.). As a sort of coda to the ancient man section and to the book as a whole, Ceram has a chapter on the "wild" California Indian, Ishi, discovered by A. L. Kroeber and T. T. Waterman of the University of California. Ishi lived at the University Museum of Anthropology till his death in 1916.

This, then, is the skeletal outline of a book haphazardly put together—a work in which the whole is considerably less than the sum of its parts. If the reader takes each chapter as a unit and does not try too hard to relate it to any overall structure, the book reads very well indeed. Ceram has done a large amount of research for this volume. He consults accepted authorities but does not necessarily take them at face value; his statements

are cautious—indeed, even conservative. There are mistakes—*anyone* writing a synthesis of this sort will make mistakes! For example, in the chapters on Cibola and on the early archaeology of the Southwest, Ceram describes a most unlikely route for Cabeza de Vaca; has an exaggerated idea of what sign language can do; and accepts as fact the preposterous idea that Bandelier learned Tiwa in ten days. On the other hand, in these same pages, Ceram deals with Fray Marcos and Coronado, avoiding the excessive romanticism that characterizes certain of his sources, especially A. Grove Day, and, to some degree, Bandelier himself.

To sum up, I found this an enjoyable book and one from which the European or American non-professional can get considerable dependable information. The reader will have to skip back and forth a bit because of the rambling nature of the book, and he may get the idea (perhaps not wholly erroneous) that the archaeology of the eastern United States is far less well developed than that of the Southwest.

The illustrations and plates are excellent and the bibliography and index are well done.

Southern Illinois University CARROLL L. RILEY

THE DELIGHT MAKERS. By Adolf F. Bandelier. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1971. Pp. xxxii, 490. $2.95.

THE LAST thirty years have seen a revival of interest in the anthropologist and historian Adolph Bandelier, who died in 1914 and whose field work in the Southwest and in Mexico was done during the period 1880-1892. This revival in interest is in large part due to the discovery and publication of a large corpus of Bandelier letters, journals, and manuscripts. In 1940 Leslie A. White published the considerable Bandelier-Morgan correspondence and in 1960 White and Ignacio Bernal brought out the letters between Joaquín García Icazbalceta and Bandelier. In the 1960's Charles H. Lange and I began the enormous task of publishing the Southwestern portion of Bandelier's daily journals, two volumes of which have now appeared. More recently, Father Ernest J. Burrus has begun the publication in English of Bandelier's long *Histoire* manuscript.

It seems fitting therefore that a new printing of the great historical novel *The Delight Makers* should now appear. This book, written in the mid-1880's, is a love and adventure tale about the pre-Columbian ancestors of two Pueblo Indian groups, the Keres and the Tewa of the upper Rio Grande basin. The story is largely modeled on the Pueblo of Cochiti where Bandelier did field work. The major setting for the story is the Rito de Los

Frijoles, the area "discovered" by Bandelier in 1880, part of which is now included in the Bandelier National Monument.

The Delight Makers was published both in English and in German (under the title *Die Koshare*) in 1890. The book was praised by the critics as a well-written and accurate portrayal of Southwestern Indians but had little popular appeal. It remained in print for many years, however, and in time was accepted as a minor classic of American literature.

The present paperback reprint is attractively designed and the new introduction by Stefan Jovanovich is useful in placing Bandelier in the scientific and intellectual context of his times. Regretfully, Jovanovich does not seem to be acquainted with the recent work on Bandelier; had he read the material on Bandelier's background by Lange and myself or by Burrus, he would have avoided giving certain bits of misinformation on Bandelier's past. This occasional lapse in the introduction, however, does not really detract from the book. The important thing is that this fine historical novel is now available to a mass audience. It deserves to be read.

Southern Illinois University CARROLL L. RILEY

THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST: ITS PEOPLES AND CULTURES. By Lynn I. Perrigo. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971. Pp. x, 469. Illus., bibliog., index. $8.95.

THIS is a very comprehensive and carefully done history of the Southwest—Texas to California, through New Mexico and Arizona, with passing attention, when in order, to bordering states, both Mexican and of the U.S.A. It was an ambitious undertaking to compress into 400-odd pages almost four hundred years of history, and to preface the story with a sizable chapter on the pre-Spanish Southwest. The author has expanded, deepened, and broadened his earlier study of the region; this work is definitely geared to the requirements of the college/university teacher wishing to build a course on the Southwest, covering the Indian, Spanish, Mexican, American, and contemporary periods. In his desire to include the important personalities and events in his vast story the author tends to become a bit encyclopedic. This in a textbook is a plus factor, for all the basic information is made available—textbooks, after all, are rarely works of literature. The writing is clear and the coverage remarkably extensive.

The section on the Spanish period is written with warm understanding and is regularly *simpático,* but without loss of sound objectivity. There are several errors in dates and one or two in fact which have escaped attention or are proofreading oversights. The chapter on "The Colonial Pattern" is

quite good. This reviewer feels that the author makes his best contribution in treating the period from early to mid-nineteenth century; to him the so-called Mexican era is not the inconsequential span of years to be dismissed with a few vapid generalities, the expected names and events. Regularly in treating the American period, in its varied aspects, the Southwest is put into the context of the larger West, very notably in the treatment of the Indian problem, the cattle industry, and lines of communication and transportation. The final 100-odd pages are devoted to the modern Southwest, with the last two dozen of those pages interestingly devoted to "Cultural Maturity." Minority problems come in for their full share of consideration—Indians, Spanish Americans, Negroes, and Orientals.

The author is so busy telling and compressing his vast story that he allows himself little time for extensive interpretations or philosophizing. When he does, however, one is grateful for his sharing his wealth of experience and understanding, accumulated during the many years of his intimate connection with the New Mexico core of the Southwest as professor at New Mexico Highlands University, in historic Las Vegas. He speaks with a sound appreciation of the Southwest's modern problems and a deep knowledge of how they got that way, also with an optimism that they may be well along the road toward eventual solution.

The bibliography is extensive, the maps well conceived and helpful, the occasional tables very revealing. A sixteen-page "Photo Essay on the American Southwest" is interesting, varied, and by no means trite. Professor Perrigo has produced a very useful and definitely usable study.

University of New Mexico JOHN FRANCIS BANNON, S.J.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL: A HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Jack D. Rittenhouse. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1971. Pp. 271. Illus., map, index. $12.00.

UNUSUAL in bibliographies, this one begins with a graceful and lucid overview of its subject. In twenty-seven pages Jack Rittenhouse sketches the history of the Santa Fe Trail from its genesis in the Spanish period to its supersedure by the railroad. He describes the topography of the trail; the basic route and its alternates; the forts and towns along the way; the users of the trail—merchants, soldiers, Texas raiders, gold seekers—and assesses the significance of the "Trail of Commerce and Conquest" as an international highway connecting Mexico and the United States. This introductory essay, then, provides a superb framework for the bibliography that follows.

The bibliography itself represents a judicious selection of remarkable thoroughness. Nothing of significance is missing. It includes scarce pamphlets, articles from brand books and obscure journals, and even children's books, which should please librarians. In addition to listing some 350 books and 250 articles, Rittenhouse has located over 100 Congressional documents relating to the Trail. A separate chronological index to these Congressional documents accompanies the regular index to the volume.

We have, however, come to expect thoroughness from bibliographies. It is Rittenhouse's succinct and highly informative annotations which make this bibliography particularly impressive. Every item is described or evaluated. In the case of books, Rittenhouse identifies subsequent editions, occasionally evaluating them. He tells us which libraries hold particularly scarce items. The annotations contain some surprisingly useful information —we are told, for example, where to obtain reprints of *Niles' Register*, and that microfilm copies of each item in Wagner and Camp's classic bibliography are available and where to obtain them.

Rittenhouse's annotation can be brutally frank as in his comment on *A Summer Scamper Along the Old Santa Fe Trail* by William E. Curtis (p. 79) which is described as "not only secondary but tertiary." My only criticism of this bibliography is that Rittenhouse is not critical often enough. In both his introduction and annotations, for example, he accepts as fact the improbable story that Spaniards captured the shipwrecked John R. Peyton and took him prisoner to Santa Fe in 1773 (pp. 6, 175-76). Likewise Rittenhouse accepts as fact Samuel Adams Ruddock's arrival in Santa Fe on June 8, 1821, prior to that of William Becknell (pp. 9, 186). Howard Louis Conard's *"Uncle Dick" Wootton* is discussed with little hint that much of it is hogwash.

But this is indeed quibbling. Just as the Santa Fe Trail was a major avenue into the West, this volume will become a major guide to the study of the West, and no one else could have done the job quite as well as Jack Rittenhouse. That the book will be useful to so many different groups—book collectors and dealers, librarians and scholars—is testimony to Rittenhouse's own wide-ranging interests as a bibliophile, printer, publisher, editor, historian, and bibliographer. We are all the richer for his having brought into print the results of years of assiduous searching and studying.

San Diego State College DAVID J. WEBER

THE TAOS TRAPPERS. By David J. Weber. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1971. Pp. xvi, 264. Illus., maps, bibliog., index. $8.95.

TAOS has long been associated with the southern Rockies' fur trade, as well as the famed whisky of the era, Taos Lightning. Professor Weber has focused on the former, with incidental mention of the latter, to produce a volume which sheds light on an often misunderstood segment of this western industry.

Information on many of the people involved and the trade in general out of Taos is sketchy, as the author readily admits, yet he has worked diligently to produce as clear and comprehensive a history as possible. While the primary emphasis of the book is correctly placed on the 1821-33 period, covering the peak fur years, this reviewer found the two chapters dealing with the Spanish attempts to capitalize on the trade in the years prior to 1821 especially fascinating. Spain led the way to open trading, its citizens being hampered mainly by the lack of a market for fine furs and the Indian danger.

The southern fur trade was an individualistic one, unencumbered by the companies which came to dominate the area to the north. The trappers had to be skilled not only in their profession, but in smuggling as well, to avoid Mexican regulations; they succeeded with amazing regularity, leaving no records by which either the Mexican officials or historians could trace them.

Both the western buff and the professional will learn from *The Taos Trappers*. It reads well, is concisely organized, and, despite varied problems, keeps the subject within the readers' view, while following the devious expeditions which went out from Taos. The author and the University of Oklahoma Press are to be congratulated for a job well done.

Fort Lewis College DUANE A. SMITH

WHITE OAKS: LIFE IN A NEW MEXICO GOLD CAMP, 1880-1900. By Morris B. Parker. Edited with an Introduction by C. L. Sonnichsen. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1971. Pp. xxiii, 152. Illus., bibliog., index. $3.95.

WHITE OAKS, the reminiscences of Morris B. Parker, constitutes a small but valuable addition to the growing body of authoritative literature on the mining West. Parker, ably edited by C. L. Sonnichsen, tells of the discovery of several high-tenor gold lodes in the Jicarilla Mountains, a few miles northeast of Carrizozo, New Mexico. He describes the mines that were sunk on the ore, the growth of the camp of White Oaks about the mines

and mills, life in the settlement, and its eventual decline and near abandonment. Most striking to the reviewer is the excellent balance of the narrative, particularly in contrast to similar offerings in the past. The majority of such memoirs lean too far in one direction or the other: the narrators either dwell upon camp life to the almost total exclusion of the mines and mills that were its economic mainspring; or else go to the opposite extreme, to little more than technical monographs. Parker avoids these extremes; the book covers both aspects so well that the reviewer is left regretting only that he was not more garrulous.

Parker grew up in the camp during its early days, worked in its mines (the North and South Homestakes and the Old Abe), was exposed to the technical and other problems of development, and yet managed to keep an observant eye on the citizens and their activities. Additional information is supplied from a variety of sources and is unobtrusively worked into the format by an editor who needs no introduction to readers of Western Americana. As a case study of a small mining camp, *White Oaks* is excellent, a most welcome addition to the literature. It helps greatly in filling the gap in mineral frontier sources which extends across the thirty years from the playing-out of Tombstone in 1895 to the introduction of modern copper mining after 1925. It is, incidentally, one of the few non-technical books which has much to say about the really revolutionary introduction of cyanide milling which, in the reviewer's opinion, marked the end of the old mineral frontier.

A real pleasure to read, gracefully edited, *White Oaks* will be of interest to all whose reading is directed to Lincoln County, New Mexico, western mining in general, mining camp life, and mining technology. It is recommended without reservations, the more especially since all concerned are evidently interested in and content with the simple truth about a vanished gold camp and its workaday history.

Arizona State University OTIS E. YOUNG, JR.

WESTERN MINING, AN INFORMAL ACCOUNT OF PRECIOUS METALS PROSPECTING, PLACERING, LODE MINING, AND MILLING ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER FROM SPANISH TIMES TO 1893. By Otis E Young, Jr. with the technical assistance of Robert Lenon. Norman, Oklahoma: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1970. Pp. xvi, 344. Illus., map, app., bibliog., index. $8.95.

ON the bookjacket Western Mining is described as a "clear account in words and pictures of the methods by which gold and silver were won from the earth of the Old West." It is a misleading statement.

The book is supposedly written in "layman's language." If that is true, why does the author resurrect obsolete terms instead of adhering to today's words? We say *sulphides,* he chooses *sulphurets,* a word which went out with the nineteenth century. Everyone understands that rich and poor ore mean high grade and low grade ore. But in *Western Mining* they have to get used to the antiquated meaning of *tenor.*

Stilted passages are insignificant compared to improper use of mining vocabulary. *Western Mining* supposedly concentrates on gold and silver. *Matte* is a mixture of base metal sulphides artificially produced in smelting. Yet it, and its contrived variations *matte pigs, matte ingots,* and *matte bullion,* appear time and again instead of the proper term, bullion. Drift mining is a special kind of placer mining where a shaft is sunk through the gravel to provide access to bedrock gold. But Professor Young uses the term incorrectly as though it meant any underground mining operation. Geologists and mining engineers refer to the dip of a bed, vein or stratum; it is measured from the horizontal. There is no excuse for confusing a lay reader by introducing the rare word, *hade,* the angle a formation makes with the vertical, as is done in the book.

The *azoguero* was the mercury man who had technical charge of patio process silver ore amalgamation. He took grab samples of the ore pulp in process and panned them on a vanning plaque made from a section of dried gourd shell. In *Western Mining* the azoguero is designated by the clumsy term *mercurist,* and the function of his gourd vanning plaque is said to be for strewing the reagents over the ore in process. Obviously, this is misinterpretation because hundredweights and tons of salt, magistral and lime were added by peons, and would never be spread over a broad surface by the azoguero with a mere saucer.

The publishers claim that the glossary of Cornish and Mexican mining terms "will be invaluable to the student of early western documents." Any student who uses the Spanish language section has only an 80 per cent chance of accuracy if he depends upon the glossary. It contains 744 entries, of which 147 are wrong, either misspelled or incorrectly translated. When a student wants to describe a stamp mill head, he should use the correct word *mazo,* not *maza.* If he reads *pólvora,* he should know it means gun powder, although *polvoro* appears in the glossary instead. Unless he is working with centuries-old manuscripts, he will never see *cuadrado, cuajado,* and *cuarzo* spelled with a Q, as in the glossary.

Dr. Young sagely excludes mining engineers from his target audience. But that does not justify misinterpretation of technical matters which they understand. Smelter *metallurgists* are labelled industrial *chemists. Wet concentration* is confused with smelting. Early Colorado millmen are dismissed as incompetent with "more enthusiasm than knowledge of the art."

Jigs, once the most popular equipment for concentrating coarse ores, are still used on dredges and in some mill circuits. The author of *Western Mining* claims the jig was "a not very effective device, and apparently soon abandoned." Even worse interpretation of the function of a jig is his remark, "for wet concentration a much better device than the jig was the vanner." Then, enthusing to the *Frue vanner,* he completely overlooks that it was a machine designed specifically for concentrating finely ground ore, far below the sizes a jig could possibly handle. He is unable, he admits, to adequately describe the mechanical motion of a *Wilfley table.*

The author quotes frequently from Professor Arthur Lakes, and then surmises, "Lakes misunderstood much of the genesis of ore." Dr. Young's own, original theories of mineralization are enough to make a geologist blanch.

Underground mining—more particularly the actual stoping of ore—he terms the "process of eviscerating [the ore-body]." His description is essentially only a rewrite of Comstock Lode square-set timbering, now almost a cliché among non-technical writers. And the catchy phrase *sistema del rato,* a writer's delight seldom used by engineers, has been expanded to the dimensions of a major philosophical proposition. The American West was once dotted with small mines whose owners ran them virtually single-handed. They practised one indispensable maxim. "Follow the ore." That was the sistema del rato.

Leaving technology aside, historical authenticity relies upon impeccable accuracy. But look at the case of invention of the *cazo* process of silver ore amalgamation. Professor Young gives credit for it to the eminent Mexican jurist, Don Francisco Xavier de Gamboa, in 1650. Gamboa was born in Guadalajara in 1717. Everyone else attributes the cazo process to Padre Álvaro Alonso Barba, in 1590. Yet Dr. Young says of mining engineer-journalist T. A. Rickard that he "was not immune to carelessness with historical fact."

High-grading, litigation, salting, and new ore discoveries are told in colorful and interesting narration. Assaying is described vividly. Blowpipe analysis is so carefully portrayed it sounds like instructions for the reader. But his real darling is mine surveying, which he considers, "the most recondite and demanding of the engineering arts." It must be taught, he says, "by intensive formal training in higher mathematics, followed by an equally intensive practicum." The only prerequisite for the subject in mining colleges is plane trigonometry, learned in high school.

Illustrations are superb, the book is well organized and nicely printed, with very few errors in the index. The real crux of inaccuracy throughout the book is due to the author's determination to interpret, and add his

opinion to, everything he read. Not trained as an engineer, his ideas are too often obviously wrong. He speaks out firmly about other authors in his bibliography. A term he used for Todd's *Cornish Miner in America* can be aptly applied to *Western Mining*: recommended with reservations.

Palos Verdes Peninsula ALAN PROBERT

EUGENE C. BARKER: HISTORIAN. By William C. Pool. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1971. Pp. 228. Illus., bibliog., index. $10.50.

EUGENE C. BARKER of the University of Texas was a great scholar in the field of Texas-Mexican history, but he is an impossible subject for a biographer. Distinguished though he was, he was a man of such determined reserve that he was completely known to none of his colleagues—possibly to no other human being; a man with a tender heart so completely concealed by his forbidding exterior that few people ever knew it was there. One of his students described him as "a long, lean, lank Texan with granite face, deep-set honest eyes, a mind like a surgeon's scalpel, the exterior of an incensed porcupine, and a warm heart soft with sympathy for all humanity." He looked and behaved so much like an Indian sachem that his colleagues called him "The Chief."

Although he had warm friends, a wife and a son, a man like that could hardly be the subject of an agony-and-ecstasy-type biography. Why, then, would anyone want to write about him? The answer, first of all, is that he shaped and inspired several generations of historians who hold his memory in reverence; and, second, that he was a completely honest and completely fearless battler all his life long for what he considered just and true and good. As people sometimes say about a piece of machinery, "They don't make them that way any more."

Author William C. Pool, one of Barker's boys who is now a professor of history at Southwest Texas State University, doesn't even try to compete with the literary biographers. He does not strive for grace of style. He never invents dialogue. He does not think in scenes or look for ways to achieve drama. His book is a piece of historical writing, carefully documented, full of quotations, intent on getting at primary sources. He relies, as Barker taught him to do, on Barker's own writings, on his correspondence, on the written testimony of his friends and colleagues, and even on notes taken by his former students in class. He seldom conjectures or speculates and avoids the shadowy places of Barker's mind. The relations between Barker and his wife, for instance, or between Barker and his son, are never mentioned. The fact is, Dr. Pool's book is not so much

an account of Barker the human being as it is a record of Barker's career as scholar, teacher, and citizen.

It was a career interesting enough to deserve a recording. Barker was an East Texas country boy who had trouble getting an education worthy of the name. When he was only fourteen, his father died, leaving him to be the man of the family. He failed English on his first attempt to enter the university and worked as a blacksmith while getting ready for his second, and successful, try. The University of Texas, when he became a student in 1895, consisted of 482 students, a forty-acre campus, and three buildings.

The rest of the story follows Barker as he picks up the burden laid down by Lester G. Bugbee and George P. Garrison, builds a notable history department, and works with such men as Herbert Eugene Bolton, Charles W. Hackett, Walter Prescott Webb, Charles W. Ramsdell, John A. Lomax, and Harry Yandell Benedict in making the University of Texas a first-class institution.

He was there in the summer of 1917, fighting for freedom to teach and to investigate, when Governor Jim Ferguson attempted to make the university a political football. He was still there in 1945 when the controversy broke out over the dismissal of President Rainey. It was Barker's son who brought home a copy of John Dos Passos' *The Big Money*, on the sophomore reading list, and helped to touch off civil war on the campus.

Politically, he was an ultra-conservative who hated Roosevelt and tried to keep us out of World War II. In his own discipline, however, he preached and practiced the unbiased approach, the marshaling of evidence, the rejection of popular delusions. In his work on the struggle for Texas independence, for instance, he attacked the notion that the Texans were an abused minority fighting for justice. The Mexicans, he was convinced, were unusually friendly, tolerant and cooperative. The "grievances" of the colonists were mostly mythical.

It took a man of courage and integrity to stand up for this point of view in Texas, and courage and integrity were Barker's leading traits. As a result his work on Stephen F. Austin and the early days of Texas history still stands up. No one questioned the propriety of dedicating the Barker Texas History Center to him in 1950, while he was still alive to participate in the ceremonies. This and the other honors and distinctions which came to him were no more, as Dr. Pool shows, than what was due to a great Texan and a great human being.

The University of Texas at El Paso C. L. SONNICHSEN

BORN TO BE A SOLDIER, THE MILITARY CAREER OF WILLIAM WING LORING OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. By William L. Wessels. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1971. Pp. vi, 122. Illus., apps., index. $3.50.

THIS is a strange book to come from a university press. It has neither footnotes nor bibliography. It has an atrocious index. What is worse, it is badly written, with faulty grammar, poor choice of words, paragraphs of useless or peripheral information, cant expressions, and sententious remarks. If it were sound history or biography, all this might be overlooked, but it is not. The chapter on the Mexican War sounds as though it were based on a Texas-approved textbook. The chapter on Oregon could have come from the Oregon *Blue Book*. The chapter on Egypt appears to be based on Loring's own book—the only one cited. Raymond Settle's book, *March of the Mounted Riflemen* (Glendale, Calif., 1940) may have been consulted, but not to much advantage. There is no evidence that manuscripts or archives were used. The book may be the published form of a thesis; the reviewer has not tried to find out, for fear of discovering that it is.

William Wing Loring, who fought in the Seminole War, Mexican War, Indian wars, Civil War, and as "Pasha Loring" in Egypt was a remarkable man. He deserves better than this.

University of Oregon MARTIN SCHMITT

POWER AND CONFLICT IN A MEXICAN COMMUNITY: A STUDY OF POLITICAL INTEGRATION. By Antonio Ugalde. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1970. Pp. xxi, 193. Figures, tables, bibliog., index. $10.00.

ANTONIO UGALDE has added a tightly written and solidly researched volume to the growing literature on community power structures in Latin America. In his study of Ensenada, Ugalde gives us an intimate view of conflict, power diffusion, and integration among political elites in this middle-sized coastal city in Baja California. He rejects the prevailing notion among United States sociologists that local power is monolithically controlled and exercised. His findings reflect his methodology. Instead of tabulating the imagery of non-elitist respondents as to where the power lies—i.e., the "reputational" approach in modern sociology—Ugalde focuses on the interactions and perceptions of the power holders themselves; i.e., the "decisional" method favored by political scientists. He has extensively interviewed labor leaders, city officials, leading businessmen, and others prominent in city politics. He has also reviewed the voluminous minutes of labor union and commercial group meetings, perused official documents, and personally at-

tended several meetings during his nine-month field trip. As a result, the author portrays Ensenada as a highly complex and pluralistic political system, one in which widely differing interests are articulated and conflicts resolved through various private, legal, and political media.

Three of his findings should be particularly interesting to students of Latin America. First, the state governor of Baja California plays an important role in mediating disputes, articulating local demands, and channeling public services where the Federal Executive is involved. Such a key role for the governor partly results from the lack of any effective constituent representation performed by state and federal legislators. Ensenada (and other municipalities, Ugalde suggests) both gains and loses by the arrangement. On the one hand, the city benefits when the governor intercedes on its behalf; on the other, local needs are grossly under-represented in the state's budget.

Second, Professor Ugalde repudiates an increasingly popular thesis in Anglo-American academic circles that the Mexican Revolution is effectively "dead" because the dominant PRI (Party of Revolutionary Institutions) has alienated the masses, become arbitrary and authoritarian, and ceased being a viable integrator and governing agent. Ugalde finds that the PRI, under strong competitive pressure from the PAN (Party of National Action), locally promotes the interests of the workers, develops mechanisms for compromise and reducing social tensions, and enhances political integration among disparate socio-economic groups. He concludes that adoption of a multi-party system in Mexico would endanger "the peaceful routinization of the labor-management conflict. . . . [and] the basis for a pluralistic society. . . ." (p. 180). In a final point, however, Ugalde sounds a warning to both the PRI and the advocates of political centralization as the way to economic planning and development. In Ensenada the federal bureaucracy fails to coordinate the efforts of its own and state and local agencies in providing adequate public services. All three bureaucracies, in fact, are guilty of excessive political patronage, corruption, and mismanagement of already scarce resources. This last deficiency could well spell the end of PRI supremacy in the Mexican *campo*.

There is little to criticize and much to recommend in this book. A few instances of a ponderous style and questionable terminology dampen the reader's interest. All in all, however, Ugalde has fashioned an incisive, highly important account of local Mexican politics.

Fullerton Junior College CARL E. SCHWARZ

NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW

A quarterly journal for the publication of legitimate historical material of New Mexican and regional interest, including scholarly articles, documents, bibliographies, and book reviews. Geographically, the region comprises the area of the Spanish Colonial Viceroyalty of New Spain north from Mexico City. This does not exclude the publication of material deemed relevant to the general background and understanding of this region even though not dealing specifically with it.

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