

of the Chamizal region and of the Clipperton Island area as well as a bibliography would have been helpful.

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Dividing the Waters. A Century of Controversy between the United States and Mexico. By NORRIS HUNDLEY, JR. Berkeley, 1966. University of California Press. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 266. \$6.95.

Of all the important disputes between Mexico and the United States none has been as confused, as complicated, or as little understood as the division of the waters from the Rio Grande, the Colorado, and the Tijuana rivers. The ambitious task of unraveling this tangled story has been well done in Norris Hundley's *Dividing the Waters*. While concentrating primarily on the period from 1906 to 1944, Hundley analyzes this colossal water fight from its beginnings in the last decades of the nineteenth century through the recent salinity dispute in the Mexicali Valley. Although designed as a study from both sides of the border, the author's Mexican section is severely limited by Mexico's regrettable decision to close the relevant archives. This is not to say that Mexico is neglected, however, since Hundley does a fine job with the admittedly inadequate public materials.

Dividing the Waters is focused of course on the treaty of 1944, which more or less settled the international water controversy. The author must be thanked at the outset for not losing us in the arcana of international legal theory on water disputes. Instead a minimum of theory provides a background for the analysis of treaty negotiations.

Much of the difficulty in understanding how the 1944 treaty came about is due to the large variety of groups interested in the river water. Each of these, from local farmers to federal governments, had its own special problem to be solved or interest to be protected. One of Hundley's major virtues, in addition to thorough research, is his ability to organize and present the conflicting goals of myriad pressure groups. Each tried to impose its pet solution on the rest, and but for Hundley's clarity we would become lost in the clamor. Unfortunately, however, there is one voice not heard. In the discussions and maneuvers of all these groups one wonders where the American business and agricultural interests were. What position, for example, did American companies operating on both sides of the border take toward the treaty negotiations?

Hundley's talent for dissipating fog is particularly welcome in

his analysis of the technical claims and accusations made by the various parties involved. I have even come to understand the salinity problem, dam projects and their effects, irrigation schemes, and the like. Such clarity is further enhanced by excellent charts and maps as well as a fine chapter on the geographical setting.

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Guatemala. Monografía sociológica. 2nd ed. By MARIO MONTEFORTE TOLEDO. México, 1965. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales. Maps. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 682.

This intimate, personalized review of sociologically significant institutions and currents in Guatemala is extensively buttressed by statistical evidence and the findings of other writers. Its author is a moderate leftist political figure, newspaperman, novelist, a member of the research staff of the Institute of Social Investigations, and since 1956 an exile in Mexico. The book first appeared in 1959, and as the author makes clear, the publisher's label notwithstanding, this is no more than a second printing without revision or correction.

In many respects, including general theme and corroboratory statistical documentation, the work resembles Nathan Whetten's *Guatemala: The Land and the People* (1961). It differs, however, in several respects. Certain topics, such as religion and education below the university level, are scarcely discussed in systematic fashion; other themes, such as acculturation, demography, social classes, and certain aspects of economic development, are covered at length and in detail. The familiar treatment of some of these topics gives valuable insights and an air of immediacy which must be counted among the book's main values. An aura of persisting political involvement does not inhibit some remarkably candid observations on the revolutionary period, but it results in interpretation of subsequent policy largely at the sacrifice of revolutionary conquests.

Major topics are developed with strong emphasis on historical evolution, often without adequate basis. Sources seem to have been chosen for point of view rather than for reliability—Vicente Sáenz, for example, is cited as authority on the nature of liberal reforms instituted under Mariano Gálvez and Justo Rufino Barrios (p. 144). Also some sections appear to have been written without recourse to a reference work. Gálvez, for example, comes to power two years too early (pp. 142, 259) and institutes the Academia de Estudios seven