

a varied group as Agustín Millares Carlo, Edmundo O'Gorman, David Siqueiros, Agustín Yáñez, and Silvio Zavala have all contributed to the enormous Mexican bibliography on Las Casas.

Even so, the bibliographer's work is never done. Though Mejía Sánchez has discovered a number of items not listed by Manuel Giménez Fernández and myself, the most complete bibliography, by Raymond Marcus, the young French scholar, scheduled to appear in 1969, will include other Lascasiana not found in any previous bibliography.

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El régimen de la encomienda en Venezuela. 2nd ed. By EDUARDO ARCILA FARIAS. Caracas, 1966. Universidad Central de Venezuela. Facultad de Economía. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 379. Paper.

This classic study of the Venezuelan encomienda, originally published in Spain (1957), has long been out of print. Now, thanks to the Universidad Central de Venezuela, it is republished with a new preface by the author. This second edition, as Arcila Farias points out in his preface, is virtually identical with the first. Some small corrections have been made, and an index added, but there are no substantial additions or deletions. The bibliography is the same as in the first edition, although Arcila notes that nothing published since he prepared the book has modified his view of the Venezuelan encomienda. This second edition is welcome, as it makes one of the pioneer efforts of Venezuelan historiography available again.

J. V. L.

Indian Mexico: Past and Present. Symposium Papers, 1965. Edited by BETTY BELL. Los Angeles, 1967. University of California. Latin American Center. Latin American Studies. Charts. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 109. \$5.00. Paper.

This little volume is the result of a one-day symposium held at UCLA on December 4, 1965. There were seven

participants, of whom five were from UCLA and two from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología in Mexico City. Six of the seven participants were anthropologists and one a geographer. The work contains an introduction by Johannes Wilbert, in which he stresses the value of interdisciplinary research. This seems to be rather conspicuously lacking in this volume, however, since all of the papers are by anthropologists, except one which is by a geographer.

The first paper is called "Man and Nature in Mesoamerica: The Ecologic Base." It is written by Henry J. Burman and is devoted to the physical and geographic land forms in the area, the climatic and biotic environments, the animal resources, the plant resources, and the methods of food procurement in Mesoamerica.

Chapters follow on archaeology by José L. Lorenzo ("Mesoamerican Beginnings: Economies Based on Hunting, Gathering, and Incipient Agriculture") and one by H. B. Nichols ("The Efflorescence of Mesoamerican Civilization: A Resume"). The last is concerned with the whole period from the appearance of ceramics to the conquest. Other papers appear on "The Mesoamerican Indian During the Colonial Period" by Pedro Carraso and on "Mesoamerica: Remnant Heritage" by Ralph Beals. This latter is devoted largely to the problem of identifying the Indian because of the *mestizaje*, both racial and cultural, that has taken place over the years.

The final chapter by Fernando Cámara is called "Contemporary Mexican Indian Cultures: The Problem of Integration." The author comments on the great diversity in subcultures of Mexico wherein widespread illiteracy, poverty, and lack of sociopolitical participation prevail. He advocates various measures for improving the levels of living, including the immediate doubling of minimum salaries "and then proportionately the salaries of other groups." He contends that this transformation should be most drastic in the intellectual and social spheres and advocates "a real revolution in teaching materials and in subject mat-

ter taught presenting the regional, national, and international problems of the modern world." He does not indicate how all these things can be done, but feels that "with Anthropology's help . . . the actual attainment of the long-sought objective of a truly integrated Mexican nation may finally lie within our grasp" (p. 109).

Although the title of this little book is a bit pretentious, it contains useful summaries and has helpful lists of pertinent references following each chapter.

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The Autobiography of Delfina Cuero, A Diegueño Indian. Edited by FLORENCE C. SHIPEK. Los Angeles, 1968. Dawson's Book Shop. Illustration. Map. Notes. Pp. 67. \$10.00.

The *Autobiography* was prepared by Florence Shippek, anthropologist at the University of California, San Diego, assisted by Margaret Langdon, linguist at the university working extensively in Diegueño (Kumeyay) dialects, and Rosalie Pinto Robertson of the Campo (Diegueño) Indian Reservation. Using the words of Delfina Cuero, it is an attempt to recapture the facts about dispersal of non-reservation, free Diegueños from San Diego County into a last refuge, the northern part of the Baja California Peninsula.

In this process, the culture of the Diegueños was necessarily modified, and also their rights as natives of the United States were lost. Delfina, though born at Jamacha, east of San Diego, in 1900, found she could not reenter the United States to end her years because of an international boundary which had never been a factor of Diegueño life until the last twenty years. This autobiography, representing years of most careful effort by all collaborators, is a treasure to be cherished by anthropologists, historians, and others concerned with the poorly recorded accounts of the border-straddling Diegueños.

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Familias Dominicanas. Vol. I. Compiled by CARLOS LARRAZABAL BLANCO. Santo Domingo, 1967. Academia Dominicana de la Historia (Vol. XXII). Index. Pp. 361. \$3.50.

This is the first volume of a mammoth project to record systematically Dominican families and their principal members. It begins with Abad and runs to Busu. Identified members of each family are listed with their dates and relationships when known, but not much else. Historians may find the genealogy of some value in tracking down obscure Dominicans, especially of the colonial period and the nineteenth century.

D. M. P.

Dominican Action, 1965. Intervention or Cooperation? Prepared by Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies. Washington, 1966. Georgetown University. Center for Strategic Studies. Special Report Series. Map. Notes. Appendices. Pp. x, 84. Paper. \$2.00.

Prepared by a distinguished panel of professors and diplomats, this concisely written book purports to set the record straight on the events of the 1965 Dominican crisis. As the full title implies, the crux of the issue is whether official U. S. reaction to the revolt was a modernized instance of "gunboat diplomacy" or a legitimate response to actual or potential Communist subversion—i.e., the possibility of a "second Cuba" in the hemisphere.

Unfortunately the panel's execution of its task leaves much to be desired. Treatment of the subject is on the whole perfunctory. The panel concludes that the threat of a Communist takeover was strongly evident and that U. S. intervention was therefore necessary to prevent it, but it presents a weak case in justifying U. S. tactics and does little to dispel the confusion on this point which has clouded the entire episode. Particularly disappointing in this connection is the limited documentation in the report. Although given access to "primary sources," some restricted, the panel presents few