

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