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Feliciano Rivera

Review by: Julian Samora

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and Ovesey, Grier and Cobbs, and Liebow are questionable given the age differences in the samples studied. Porter has dealt with a young group of blacks: the other research describes an older segment. Hence, contrary to her assertions, her findings may not contradict those others have reported but merely reflect a different stage in the life cycle. Indeed, work of a longitudinal nature could do much toward advancing knowledge about the development of racial attitudes and behavior among blacks and whites in American society.

Studies in Social Problems, Social and Cultural Change

THE JAPANESE AND THE HAOLLES OF HONOLULU: DURABLE GROUP INTERACTION. By *Frederick Samuels*. *New Haven: College & University Press*, 1971. 206 pp. Cloth, \$6.00; paper, \$2.95.

Reviewed by YOSHIO FUKUYAMA, *Pennsylvania State University*

It is apparent that Frederick Samuels has a long road to travel to develop his understanding of race relations in the United States. He tells us in the opening paragraphs of a book dedicated to Martin Luther King, Jr., that he arrived in Hawaii (presumably to begin his graduate work at the University of Hawaii) seriously believing that "an Oriental was a peasant in a large straw hat with a bamboo pole slung across his shoulder as he trudged bare-footed through rice paddies" (pp. 19–20). This myth, he assures us, was destroyed on his first morning in Honolulu as he watched "one after another Oriental face" flash by behind the steering wheel of "one after another big American automobile."

But other myths persist. In explaining status symbols, he observes that in America "the poorest slum dweller will strive for a late model super car to prove his worth" (p. 41). Toward the end of his book, a disclaimer buried in a footnote notwithstanding, Samuels has this to say about black Americans: "Upon the Mainland there is a White culture, and the Black must see himself as a non-contributor—except in the peripheral area of jazz. Thus the Black cannot possibly feel that he 'belongs'" (pp. 160–161). The book jacket informs us that he is now working on a new book on stereotyping as it applies to racial groups. Right on!

Now to less personal matters. Samuels investigated the relationships between Hawaii's "two most significant groups, both with respect to numbers and influence" and demonstrates how status equality can lead to good race relations. He conducted his research at three levels—perception,

attitudes, and behavior—and from his findings developed a "durable group interaction" theory of race relations.

This theory is based on thirteen variables and conceptualized as four subsystems within a feedback system. The major variables are in turn formulated into no less than forty hypotheses and more than fifty corollaries. In the final chapter, the theory and his findings about Japanese-white relations in Honolulu are applied to black-white relations on the Mainland in a series of prescriptions for change. His prescriptions are tautologies: segregated housing is related to social distance, therefore by reducing segregation, social distance is reduced. How? Basically "with reason and patience" (p. 171).

The same is said for education, employment, and interpersonal relations. "The remedy is again obvious: educate all to the utmost, provide job opportunities for upward mobility—in short, make the American dream a reality" (p. 170).

The book has some merit. His periodization of Hawaiian history in terms of frontiers—trade, missionary, war, urban-commercial and tourist—is heuristically functional. The distinctions he makes among Haoles—Kamaaina (long-time resident white), Malihini (relative newcomer from the Mainland) and Tourist—and their differentiating racial attitudes are instructive.

Finally, someone should inform him that the Supreme Court invalidated miscegenation laws in *Loving v. Commonwealth of Virginia* in 1967, contrary to what is asserted on page 159. Samuels has a long journey ahead of him.

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN AMERICANS. Edited by *Wayne Moquin*, with *Charles Van Doren*. Introduction by *Feliciano Rivera*, Consulting Editor. *New York: Praeger*, 1971. 399 pp. \$13.50.

Reviewed by JULIAN SAMORA, *University of Notre Dame*

This is an important, exciting, and frustrating book.

It is important because the editors attempt to present a documentary history of Mexican Americans, chronologically from 1536–1970. The documents selected, particularly those related to the early history of the region, are available for the first time in this form.

The book is exciting because the very documents make the history and the people come alive. One gets glimpses, albeit only glimpses, of history in the making.

The book is frustrating on several counts. As one becomes particularly interested in one document one has to move on to the next. What happened before and after is not always clear. Any

book with this format would suffer the same criticism because of the selection process and the time span covered.

We will not talk about what was not included because obviously any book has limitations. The selections included are excellent.

A more serious criticism is that the editorial comments appearing before each selection do not provide a strong enough thread to make the book hang together. In this reviewer's judgment the book does not present a coherently synthesized history of Mexican Americans but remains a collection of very important documents about Mexican Americans, chronologically presented.

The book is divided into five chapters: The Hispano-Indian Synthesis, 1536-1809 (two hundred and seventy-three years); The Mexican Southwest, 1810-1848; The Anglo-American Conquest, 1849-1910; Mexican Americans: Native and Alien, 1911-39; and Travails of La Raza, 1940-1970.

This reference book is a welcome addition to the literature in the rapidly growing field of Mexican-American studies.

A CITY IN RACIAL CRISIS: THE CASE OF DETROIT PRE- AND POST- THE 1967 RIOT. Edited by Leonard Gordon. Dubuque, Iowa: Brown, 1971. 167 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by CHARLES A. GOLDSMID, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

The fourteen articles and excerpts which comprise this volume are organized into three sections: the pre-riot, riot, and post-riot periods. All are focused on Detroit. The editor has provided useful introductory material for each section and has added explanatory footnotes and an index.

The editor has generally succeeded in his attempt to provide "a community-wide perspective on the urban crisis" although the price is a definite lack of depth. The pre-riot articles document increased residential segregation; show that Detroit officials did not always respond favorably to social science evidence that "all was not well" in the city; describe the largely ineffective attempt of the religious establishment to "bridge the racial gap" in the five years preceding the riot; include perspectives on racial conflict by Malcolm X, former Mayor Cavanaugh and others. The riot period articles include an excerpt from the Kerner Commission report, an overview of riot causation and participation and a description of how the Detroit religious community mobilized during the riot. The post-riot period selections describe internal conflicts among black militants; the early and inadequate efforts of the "establishment's" New Detroit Committee; the conflicts between black and white organizations; attitudes of residents in nine all-white suburban communities in the Detroit

SMSA regarding anxiety about and perceived causes of riots. The last-mentioned study is notable for its effort to tease out contextual effects of community of residence from individual attributes of residents.

Five of the fourteen articles are previously unpublished and several of the others were published in moderately inaccessible places. Three of the articles can be termed "empirical research" with the remainder divided between analytic chronologies and descriptive accounts.

The chief interest of this volume to specialists will be largely limited to use as a case study and its most appropriate use would be in the undergraduate sociology classroom and perhaps in introductory courses in social work. Of chief value in the latter area are the book's chronologies of religious-service organization efforts and the accounts of interorganizational conflicts.

The limited uses I suggest for this volume derive from lack of depth in most areas, omissions of some important recent research, uneven quality of the articles, lack of consideration of such controversial and important analytic theses as domestic colonialism and lack of mention of important developments in Detroit that paralleled and were sometimes related to those events surrounding the riots (e.g., the rise of militant black labor factions).

In sum: a short, inexpensive, generally well-edited book with definite but limited uses.

DELINQUENCY IN ARGENTINA: A STUDY OF CÓRDOBA'S YOUTH. By Lois B. DeFleur. Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1970. 164 pp. \$4.00.

Reviewed by ROBERT SHERWIN, *Miami University*

This book reports the findings of a study of delinquency in Córdoba, Argentina, a rapidly changing city of 600,000. Professor DeFleur tries to test the applicability of Albert K. Cohen's theory of delinquent subcultures in another cultural setting.

Professor DeFleur examines broad historical changes which have occurred in Argentine society and the more recent changes in population, industry, ecology, migration and social class composition peculiar to Córdoba. Next, "known group" samples of middle- and lower-class adults, middle-class school teachers, middle-class "prep school" adolescents, lower-class delinquents incarcerated in the local jail, and a five percent sample of juvenile court cases occurring over a four-year period are studied. Questions posed are these: whether (a) representatives of different social classes endorse different value systems, (b) whether a "middle-class measuring rod" is used by teachers, and (c) whether a "reaction subculture" is re-