

one. "On the one hand he is an agent of culture contact, the transmitter of desired skills and more democratic values. At the same time, his cross-cultural experience has usually made him more perceptive of cultural differences and, both as a protective device and as a result of his social class, he often becomes an articulate supporter of Mexican core values and a defender of boundary-maintaining mechanisms" (p. 113).

The authors have provided us with both a useful analysis of the experience of Mexican students in the United States and a suggestive approach to the process of acculturation in terms of "agents of contact." However, they have not been entirely successful in the present study. This derives mainly from the meagerness of their data, a fault which is repeatedly mentioned throughout the book. Data were collected from only 52 Mexican students in the United States, and only ten of these were "core" informants (i.e., interviews ranging in total hours from four to over twenty). Humphrey obtained information from 71 returned students in Mexico City and Guadalajara, but from these he secured only 26 "case histories." Any inadequacy of the data, however, is more than outweighed by the authors' understanding and knowledge of Mexican culture and behavior. The senior author, Ralph Beals, who actually wrote the present volume, is well known for his research in Mexico; and the late Norman D. Humphrey, whose field notebooks were available to Beals, had long experience with Mexicans both in Mexico and in the United States. The rich background which they brought to the present research problem becomes evident in their sound and imaginative interpretations of their data.

*The Great Resistance: A Hopi Anthology.* GEORGE YAMADA (Ed.). Mexico City: Editorial Llamada, 1957. iv, 75 pp., appendix, illustrations. \$.40.

*Reviewed by* MISCHA TITIEV, *University of Michigan*

This little pamphlet is a sincere, well-intentioned, and often heart-rending document. In a few pages it dramatizes the dilemma of the Hopi Indians, who today find themselves the bewildered and helpless focal points of a variety of pressures. Foremost of these are the pressure of the neighboring Navaho, who have filtered into lands once assigned to the Hopi; and the pressure of big business interests that want to get at the rich resources thought to lie underground on the Hopi reservation.

Being a peaceful people who never warred against the American government and never signed any treaty with it, the Hopi cannot understand why they must now accept orders from the government, nor why they must petition Washington for the right to live in their traditional way. As long-established pacifists, they particularly resent the government's practice of drafting their young people into the armed services.

The material contained in *The Great Resistance* is written neither by nor for professional anthropologists. It is emotional rather than strictly factual, yet it is of interest to students of nativistic movements because it calls attention to one tribe's efforts to retain its customary way of life without government interference.

Unfortunately, the data in this booklet fail to make it clear that many of the points made by "traditional" leaders are little more than restatements of Hopi mythology; that many of the issues which sound so timely have been argued for more than fifty years; and that a number of these same issues led to the division of Oraibi in 1906 and the establishment of Hotevilla. Moreover, Dan Katchongva (Qötchongva), son of Hotevilla's founder, Yokioma, who is often cited as a "traditional chief," had no right

by Hopi custom to claim Hotevilla's chieftainship. It should have passed to Yokioma's sister's son, and many of his fellow-villagers regard Dan as a trouble-maker.

*The American Indian as Hunter.* JOHN WITTHOFT. (Reprints in Anthropology No. 6.) (Reprinted from Pennsylvania Game News, vol. 24, nos. 2, 3, 4, 1953.) Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, n. d. 18 pp., 8 figures. n.p.

*A Brief History of the Indian Hunter.* JOHN WITTHOFT. (Reprints in Anthropology No. 7.) (Reprinted from Pennsylvania Game News, vol. 25, nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1954.) Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, n. d. 25 pp., 12 figures, 2 time charts. n.p.

Reviewed by WILLIAM C. STURTEVANT, *Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution*

These pamphlets make available a series of delightful articles originally published in an obscure place. They represent popularized anthropology at its best: beautifully written, intelligent and not patronizing, iconoclastic but convincing. The first discusses the cultural context and functions of hunting among eastern Indians in the early historic period, with particular attention to its philosophical, religious, and sociological concomitants. The synthesis is principally (and explicitly) based on the Northern Iroquois, Delaware, and Cherokee. Revealing contrasts are made between the implications of hunting for European peasants, their American descendants, and the Indians. The second pamphlet is an outline of the economic and sociological history of the northeast, deduced from archeological evidence from the Paleo-Indian period to the European conquest. Supplementary and contrasting data are drawn from other regions. In the concluding section there is a striking but sensible general interpretation of the meaning of the American frontier.

The viewpoint expressed here is sometimes novel but always well-considered, and the interpretations are firmly grounded on wide and perceptive ethnological field experience in the east, on archeological field work mainly in Pennsylvania, and on a thorough knowledge of the anthropological and historical literature. Any reading list on the American Indian or general anthropology would be enriched by the inclusion of these two items.

*Glacial and Pleistocene Geology.* RICHARD FOSTER FLINT. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. xiii, 553 pp., 140 figures, 5 plates, 51 tables. \$12.50.

Reviewed by JAMES B. GRIFFIN, *University of Michigan*

This volume is a revised and more comprehensive treatment of glacial and Pleistocene geology than Flint's 1947 publication, *Glacial Geology and the Pleistocene Epoch*. Many of the plates, figures, and tables are the same or slightly modified, but new illustrations, correlation tables, and other features have greatly improved the presentation.

Archeologists will be the most interested in this summary, because of the considerable interrelation between Pleistocene and Recent events in man's cultural history in many areas of the world. Indeed, a comprehension of the processes and features of the last major geological period is basic to archeological interpretation.

The early chapters summarize modern knowledge of the formation, advance, and decline of glacial masses, the similarities and differences between montane and continental glaciers, the areal distribution and volume of current and past glaciers, the