water or dirty air, but rather how to earn a living or raise themselves out of impoverishment. Perhaps their national leaders may perceive the problem presented in this book: continuing national development without ruining the environment in which a rapidly urbanizing Latin America must live.

Arizona State University

MARVIN ALISKY


A magnificent collection of well ordered material, this is two books—the title inferring a national coverage while in actuality it is an intensive study of California migrants from primary data, strong analyses of Texas migrants, and only marginal treatment of the Atlantic Coast migrant stream. Conceptually well organized and written with a minimum of jargon, it covers a description of seasonal farm work and workers, recruitment and retention, income and working conditions, unionization and non-citizen competitors. Salient coverage is given to why people chose seasonal work, obstacles to leaving it, and also to erudite treatment of unemployment, welfare, legislation, and nonmigrant alien aspects. Discussions of tramps, fallen professionals, child labor, and the devastating “dead time” were enlightening. Detracting slightly from this comprehensive reference work were omissions of 1918–1945 efforts at unionization, erroneous inferences that two-thirds of all illegal aliens come to the United States for permanent residency, and small important segments conceptually lost by overly narrow titles for chapters 8, 9, and 16. In general, it is a necessary and valuable book for border scholars and for those working with migrant programs.

University of Texas, El Paso

ELLWYN R. STODDARD


In this small volume based on her doctoral dissertation in anthropology at Southern Methodist University, Dr. Achor describes life in a west Dallas barrio which she calls La Bajura, a neighborhood where she lived for six months in late 1972. She has transferred theoretical and methodological discussions to an appendix, leaving the text relatively free of such matters, yet making the information available for students in Mexican-American studies courses for which the book may prove a suitable reader. Focusing on the changing culture of La Bajura, Achor identifies and describes four adaptive strategies employed by resident Mexican-Americans to contend with the Anglo-dominated environment of the greater Dallas area. Political activism, one form of which is represented by the Chicano movement, is one of these strategies; and although, according to Achor, few persons in La Bajura identify directly with mobilization efforts, these have proven more effective than other strategies in producing changes in the world out-