side the barrio. The book includes only a small amount of ethnohistorical information about Dallas Mexican-Americans, and relatively little "pure" ethnography. Still, it presents a sympathetic and sometimes revealing portrait of a contemporary barrio in a major urban area of the United States; and the author is wisely careful about generalizing from her data to Mexican-American situations in other parts of the country, a precaution not always found among her colleagues who have investigated Mexican-American culture elsewhere.

University of Arizona

JAMES OFFICE


This is a personalized documented account of the rise and fall of the Raza Unida Party. In the early 1970s, the creation of the Raza Unida as an independent party expressing the frustrations, needs, and aspirations of the Chicano community seemed like a viable avenue for significant change. According to the author however, the Raza Unida in spite of certain successes in south Texas, nationalistic rhetoric, and the support of many dedicated followers, proved idealistic, chauvinistic, personalistic, and self-defeating. The strength of the book lies in the insights and research Fernando Piñon is able to offer. As a candidate and active member of the Democratic Party, reporter, and later editor of the Laredo Times and native of south Texas, Piñon develops his analysis with authority. Unfortunately, the study is much too brief and leaves many questions unanswered. This is due in part to the weak and seemingly unnecessary chapters on national character and historical background. Yet the book merits reading for all those interested in the struggle of the Chicano people for a better life.

Arizona State University

DAVID R. MACIEL


Josef Mengele! How the name and what it represents has continued to fascinate since the Nazi-hunters identified the man as one of the most notorious of the concentration camp administrators still at large. As late as August 1977, Simon Wiesenthal, who tracked him to South America, believed Mengele to be living in Paraguay. In November 1978, Jack Anderson reported that Mengele was skulking in remote Paraguayan villages protected by the Stroessner connection.

In the climactic chapters of his personal narrative, Erich Erdstein has related a different story. Erdstein begins his own tale with his flight from Austria in 1938. He managed to get to Montevideo, there to begin a life in South America which lasted until 1968. During the early years he suggested the strategy which resulted in the Germans scuttling the Graf Spee, was expelled from Paraguay because of a love affair, and spent time in an Argentine jail with Aristotle Onassis as his cellmate for several weeks.