

by Peter J. Powell effectively demonstrates the power of Cheyenne vision seeking at Bear Butte, S.D. Powell explains that "in nearly every generation the Cheyennes have known that someone must return to Nowah'wus; someone must represent the People on the windblown side of the Sacred Mountain."

While the book is of great value to students of Indian history, it does have weaknesses. There are numerous typographical errors and the word Arapahoe is spelled with and without the final "e." Some of the essays are rather dull and repetitive, and, in light of the many forceful conclusions drawn in a number of better essays, Iverson's introduction seems unduly brief and a bit innocuous. The book does contain extensive notes, an index, map, and illustrations.

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**Martin S. Jankowski, *City Bound: Urban Life and Political Attitudes Among Chicano Youth*. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986) xv, 294 pp., \$24.95; \$12.95 paper.**

This work ranks as one of the most significant analyses of urban Chicano political socialization to date. Unlike contemporaries who are either theoreticians or numbers crunchers, Jankowski undertakes a quantitative analysis that is theoretically based. Hypotheses developed from three theories are tested to ascertain which best explains the political assimilation of Chicano adolescents in San Antonio, Albuquerque, and Los Angeles. The theories compared are: the Wirth/Chicago School which argues that the length of urban residence promotes assimilation; the neighborhood solidarity model which proposes that upward socioeconomic mobility and neighborhood integration promote assimilation; and the Marxist theory which argues that the political-economic structure of a socioeconomic system, i.e., society or city, determines modes of assimilation.

Unlike researchers who limit themselves to either quantitative or qualitative data, Jankowski gathered both. The quantitative information and survey data are examined via path analysis, comparisons of means, and contingency tables, while the qualitative, participant observation, data are studied with an eye to deriving explanations for the quantitative results. Jankowski's multi-method empirical approach is unique in social science research. Although it took him many years to complete all phases of the data collection, his approach is commendable because it provides an accurate and humanistic test of hypotheses.

This book asks a basic policy question about Chicanos which is rarely

ever asked: "In spite of the prevailing view of Chicanos as a monolithic entity which is politically apathetic, yet blindly patriotic, and committed to only institutionally-sanctioned modes of political participation, just how radical, ideologically and behaviorally, are some Chicanos, given their poverty and the discrimination which they continue to face?" The results indicate that each theory has predictive power as far as explaining the political attitudes and behaviors of Chicanos, which do vary. In particular, lower social class status heightens radical political tendencies.

Most importantly, each city has its unique urban effects on adolescents that are based on the ethnic, political, and economic history of the setting: San Antonians are products of a race-caste system; Albuquerque adolescents are affected mainly by a less racially restrictive social class system; and Los Angelenos are subject to the disorganization effects of mega-urban life. The author provides clear, non-technical, and thought-provoking analyses even when the theoretical issues and/or empirical data are intricate.

The author leaves himself vulnerable to nitpicking questions and criticisms, nevertheless. Marxist and assimilation theory, particularly the concept "acculturation" in the case of the latter, are not thoroughly examined. Questions persist about the representative nature of the sample given that the random, stratified/cluster selection methods are not thoroughly discussed. The conceptualization of "cultural values" and selection of variables are not based on any literature review or theory prior to factor analysis. No tests for multicollinearity are discussed. Finally, although hypotheses under the Wirth/Chicago and neighborhood solidarity models are systematically considered during data analysis, those under Marxist theory are not.

To thoroughly understand and appreciate Jankowski's book, readers should have advanced theory, methodology, and statistical training in sociology, perhaps even at the graduate level. Social scientists in the areas of race and ethnic relations and urban studies will find it an excellent addition to their libraries. Some chapters in the text, particularly those reviewing literature, can be used in undergraduate classes.

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**Ronald W. Johnson and Michael G. Schene, eds. *Cultural Resources Management*. (Melbourne, FL: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, 1987) xiii, 256 pp., \$23.50.**

Aimed primarily at an audience of archaeologists, architects,