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Heizer and Almquist: *The Other Californians: Prejudice and Discrimination under Spain, Mexico, and the United States to 1920 (second edition)*

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The Other Californians: Prejudice and Discrimination under Spain, Mexico, and the United States to 1920 (second edition). Robert F. Heizer and Alan F. Almquist. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1977.

Reviewed by MARIGOLD LINTON
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When diverse peoples come to share a single land possible outcomes seem frighteningly limited. The second edition of Heizer and Almquist's *The Other Californians: Prejudice and Discrimination under Spain, Mexico, and the United States to 1920* documents the history of this ugly, unhappy, and unequal clash between the dominant Californians and the *other* Californians from 1769 to 1920. The second, paperback, edition is slightly modified from the original by the elimination of the authors' commentary on the events: "We . . . occasionally impose[d] on the reader our own emotional reactions and it is these subjective expressions which we have modified or deleted." The descriptions gathered together here so starkly speak for themselves that commentary is indeed superfluous.

In the successive chapters of the book, we see the changes in the treatment of the Indian—the primary target for "special treatment" for most of the century and a half of the outrages that the book describes. But as the United States took over the area the Mexican became a target, in turn, and finally, the Chinese and the Japanese, too, reached a critical mass that made them targets for the evolving forms of discrimination and prejudice.

Although the book is selective, it provides a balance between the deeds and words of a wide range of actors: eyewitness reports, legislative debates, editorials, and federal reports combined to provide a rich texture of complex interactions. There were always individuals who defended the basic humanity of the minor-

ity populations and who spoke in behalf of their fair treatment. The organization of the book eloquently highlights two themes: first, the existence of other options in the treatment of the despised races; and, second, the evolution of both the treatment and of the targets for discrimination over the course of this history. The ultimate choice of treatment for the Indian was annihilation—a course seen as unfortunate but inevitable by some, and as desirable by others. But other treatment was possible. The Russians, in their brief dealings with the Indians at Fort Ross, were sensitive to Indian concerns and entered into equitable trade relationships with them. Worse treatment was also considered: a proposal tantamount to wholesale and obligatory slavery of the California Indian was suggested and there were serious proposals for the removal of all Indian peoples from California to remote territories.

The treatment of the other minorities was different and usually less brutal than that reserved for the Indians, primarily because their influxes occurred in a less savage era. But all minorities were denied legal protection during some periods and were subject to physical harassment. In addition, other Californians could not vote, their right to attend school was extremely precarious, and their right to appear in court was often restricted. Furthermore, the ordering of targets was not always predictable. For example, even in 1921 when Negroes and Indians were permitted to attend integrated schools, Chinese and Japanese were still relegated to segregated schools.

An Indian friend to whom I describe my emotional reaction to this book asked: "Does writing or reading such books serve any purpose?" The authors answer this question in their discussion of the evacuation of the Japanese in 1942: "The evidence . . . partial and selective as it admittedly is, should serve as a warning . . . that old prejudices [are] . . . easily

aroused." Echoes of these old hatreds indeed exist today in academic and legislative debate.



An Early Human Fossil from the Yuha Desert of Southern California: Physical Characteristics. Spencer L. Rogers. San Diego: San Diego Museum of Man *Papers* No. 12. 1977. 27 pp., map, figures, bibliography. \$3.00 (paper).

Reviewed by PETER D. SCHULZ
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Debate over the antiquity of man in the New World has been a recurrent theme in modern archaeology for much of this century, but only in recent years has the controversy tended to concentrate in southern California. Numerous finds of purported great antiquity have now been recovered there. These are distributed from the Channel Islands and the San Diego Coast to the Colorado and Mojave deserts, with estimated ages ranging from 16,000 to more than 100,000 years. Lest conservative readers envision little old scientists in tennis shoes, it should be noted that the finds have attracted many of the lumina of both archaeology and chronophysics, who have subjected at least some of the sites to detailed investigation. Such finds consequently deserve careful consideration.

Prominent among recent discoveries is the Yuha skeleton, a human burial found in the arid Imperial Valley, a few miles north of the Mexican border. The bones were covered by a rock cairn and associated with unifacial flaked stone tools. Subsequent to the time of burial, the bones were covered with precipitated caliche, which has been dated at $21,500 \pm 1000$ B.P. by ^{14}C and at $19,000 \pm 3000$ B.P. by ^{230}Th . The archaeology and chronology of the site have been the subjects of two previous reports

(Childers 1974; Bischoff *et al.* 1976). In the present monograph the skeleton itself is analyzed.

Rogers' report, as might be expected from his previous work, is detailed and fully professional. Though hampered by the highly fragmented and eroded condition of the find (the skull vault alone was crushed into some 90 pieces), he establishes the sex as probably male, age as late adolescence (17-20), stature as less than 160 cm., and provides a series of osteometric and morphological observations.

Although the main contribution of the work is a straightforward osteological study, the greatest interest will undoubtedly center on the two short sections entitled "Racial Characteristics" and "Comparisons." Unfortunately, these are the weakest sections of the report. Although the Yuha find is assessed (on non-metric features) as "a cranium with more Caucasoid than Mongoloid elements," the two terms are never defined—a serious omission in view of the variability in their use, even among physical anthropologists, and particularly in view of the discussions of "proto-Caucasoid" affiliations which have been popular of late at Early Man symposia. Since we do not know how Rogers would classify recent Native American peoples, the value of his terminology is limited. It is worth noting, however, that the rather gracile appearance of the cranium is not particularly reminiscent of Asian "Caucasoids," and the relatively large teeth which he compares to those of Javanese and aboriginal Australians, could in fact be easily lost among those of any number of recent California or Great Basin populations. No statistical tests are performed, but the metric data (in so far as they can be trusted) do show, as Rogers notes, a close similarity to the La Jolla crania from the San Diego coast. This would not be surprising in a contemporaneous individual, but is worth wondering at in one proclaimed as twice the age of the Holocene.

The report is well presented, but several