

Joseph P. Fitzpatrick. *Puerto Rican Americans: The Meaning of Migration to the Mainland (2nd Edition)*. (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1987) xv., 208 pp.; \$14.95

Joseph Fitzpatrick's second edition of *Puerto Rican Americans* returns to a form familiar to readers of the literature that emerged during the 1950s and 60s. In that sense, Fitzpatrick's new edition is comprehensive, multifaceted and filled with supporting data touching almost every aspect of the life of the Puerto Rican migrant in the United States. In this new edition, Fitzpatrick builds on the solid foundation of his earlier work (1971). While occasionally leaving himself vulnerable to his critics, as he did in his first edition, this new effort represents a significant contribution to the on-going dialogue and analysis of the Puerto Rican community in the United States. Fitzpatrick's "interpretive essay," as he would like it to be known, accomplishes an efficient restorative blend by drawing on data and studies published over the last fifteen years and effectively integrates these new findings with his earlier edition. What he successfully recreates is an up-dated look at the Puerto Rican experience in the latter part of the 1980s. This second edition will gain popularity, because it offers the reader a comprehensive and detailed socio-historical view of the complexities and dynamic characteristics of the Puerto Rican migrant community in the United States. Ethnic studies and other social science instructors will find this an excellent volume as a primary or secondary reader for their courses.

Fitzpatrick's work is well-known among Puerto Rican studies researchers and scholars. It has received glowing accolades from some, while at the same time his interpretation of the data has placed his writing in the center of debate and controversy, which he briefly alludes to in a few places in this new edition. For example, he presents his own views on assimilation alongside those who might hold alternative interpretations of the acculturative patterns of the Puerto Rican in the United States. This reviewer will speculate that Fitzpatrick's reading of the new data on exogamy, between mainland Puerto Ricans and others (non-Hispanics and non-Puerto Rican Hispanics), will no doubt evoke alternative interpretations about the impact of these trends on the assimilation patterns of the second generation. It should be noted that the analytical framework used by Fitzpatrick is one which suggests comparisons between older immigrant patterns of adjustment (assimilation) and that of the Puerto Rican. And although he frequently stresses how different and unique the Puerto Rican migration has been, he persists in looking for parallels in patterns of assimilation and identity.

The reader will be given a rather long historical view of the changing and evolving nature of the Puerto Rican migration over the last thirty years. While his primary focus is the migrant experience in the United States, there is enough material presented about the island to give the reader a multidimensional perspective of a very complex set of political,

social, cultural, and economic conditions giving rise to the earliest trickle migrations after 1898, the great migrations of the early 1950s, and subsequent waves which continue into the 1980s.

Fitzpatrick's references frequently seem to come from the standard and classical studies, and only occasionally from the newly emerging literature now being produced by mainland scholars, many of whom are Puerto Rican. During the last fifteen years we have witnessed a steady growth of new social science research literature in the form of doctoral dissertations, conference presentations, and journal articles. For the most part, this has come from second generation Puerto Ricans educated primarily in the U.S., and greatly influenced by the urban activist experience of the 1960s and early 70s. Sometimes descriptive, at other times experimental, this new work has focused on refined research problems in language, education, labor, community histories, religion, psychology, popular culture and literature. While Fitzpatrick's work may seem to represent a marked contrast with the emergence of these highly discrete narrower research studies, there is certainly a continuing need for both. The comprehensive inclusiveness of his latest work harkens back to a time when scholars of the Puerto Rican experience were interested in studying and reporting on the broadest parameters of the migrant community.

Throughout, Fitzpatrick proposes several interesting scenarios for the new Latino immigrants as they begin to find themselves sharing the same socio-economic and political realities with Puerto Ricans, Afro-Americans, Native Americans and others. While there may be disagreement with some of his predictions, speculations, and observations about the future of the Puerto Rican community, the new Latinos, the coalitions with the black community and indeed the ever-changing face of New York City and the nation, readers of this new edition will, nonetheless, find themselves informed and challenged by the latest Fitzpatrick offering.

—Jesse M. Vazquez
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Richard F. Fleck. *Henry Thoreau and John Muir Among the Indians*. (New Haven: Archon Books, 1985) 103 pp., \$17.50.

The idea behind this book, a comparative study of Henry David Thoreau's and John Muir's attitudes toward American Indians, is excellent. Muir, born in 1838, was twenty one years younger than Thoreau. He first read *Walden* and *A Week* at the University of Wisconsin in 1862, the year of Thoreau's death. His early writings, although not published until much later, contained generally pro-Indian sentiments similar to Thoreau's, while he also had a Thoreau-like