

## ***Explorations in Sights and Sounds***

of New York to the urban centers of New Mexico, whites find themselves spending large sums of money in reservation bingo parlors [and casino gambling establishments, HP]" (24). Finally, this book provides unique historical information about traditional games of skill which may serve as an important cultural resource for native groups engaged in rebuilding their communities. Accordingly, it is with pleasure that I recommend this new/old book for continued reading and learning.

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**Michael D'Innocenzo and Josef P. Sirefman. *Immigration and Ethnicity, American Society—"Melting Pot" or "Salad Bowl?"*. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing, 1992) 360 pp., \$45.00.**

"Salad Bowl" best describes the American Immigration experience, as the editors of this volume aptly picture it. Like a salad bar, this volume offers a variety of articles for academics and the general public to pick and choose, if interest in immigration concerns them in the least. Overall, this book is divided into three major sections, with a theme underlying each division of essays and research pieces. The offerings include: a select study of ethnic minorities and their history with varieties of social-cultural experiences of ethnic groups; a look at the impact of ethnic challenges to the United States; a focus on the inflow of new migrants into the country, with discussions of government policy matters at both Federal and State levels; and arguments over assimilation/acculturation. Also included is a brief index, plus short profiles of contributing writers. Each article provides updated current literature on migration helpful as resource information.

This volume conveys clear evidence that American immigration never melted together with assimilation the outcome, but suggests that cultural pluralism is at work, covering three generations of immigrants coming into the country as distinct ethnic groups. Moreover, studies indicate even European immigrants still maintain an identity after years of residence (i. e., Dutch and Swedes, etc). Additionally, cohesion of ethnic groups is maintained not only by racial identity, but political, community, religious, and symbolic ties.

However, in this eclectic essay presentation, several other dimensions of the immigration/ethnicity issue tend to be ignored or briefly mentioned in passing, such as: amalgamation and structured inequality and extermination, since they are patterns of race and ethnicity relations, linked to assimilation and pluralism. Also, the

immigration experience should recognize the reality of nativism and xenophobia felt by newcomers and often treated with fear by the old-timer resident groups, who see their established order and lifestyle disrupted by outsiders. In sum, the volume tends to overemphasize the positive situation without introducing more negative variables that are part of the American immigration history and experiences.

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**Douglas Henry Daniels. *Pioneer Urbanites: A Social and Cultural History of Black San Francisco.* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990) 228 pp., \$13.00 paper.**

*Pioneer Urbanites* focuses on the quality of life and urban identity of Black residents of the San Francisco Bay area from 1850 to World War II. The author has organized the book topically, rather than chronologically. Because Daniels has chosen this organization, the reader has to keep historical chronology constantly in mind while reading in order to avoid confusion.

Using primary sources extremely well, Daniels argues that, although in the nineteenth century Blacks were discouraged to migrate to the cities of the West because of the racism of capitalists, unions, and white city dwellers, San Francisco had complex and culturally diverse neighborhoods which, in many ways, freed these areas from racial oppression. Such freedom enabled Black San Franciscans to have a rich social life and cultural heritage. Music and dance, coupled with San Francisco's liberal attitudes toward public pleasures, caused Blacks living there to be prominent in vaudeville, minstrel shows, and all other areas of the entertainment industry without encountering overwhelming prejudice and discrimination.

The early twentieth-century brought about more racism and separatism, but the ship building industry during World War II broke down many of these barriers and encouraged Black migration to the city. The gains older residents and migrants made during the war suggested their potential progress in a non-racist, peacetime society. In either situation, the San Francisco experience differed from the typical mid-twentieth-century preconceptions of eastern ghettos, suggesting either a western variant that is unique, or a need for closer comparison of older residents and new arrivals in other American sports, particularly baseball, in the race relations of the city during this time period. Additionally, he deals with labor unions rather unfairly and too briefly without considering the difficult struggle