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Author

Fogelman, Gary L.

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pretends to die again, but returns to impregnate his daughter. A baby son is born, abandoned, and raised by Old Man Owl; at the age of 12, he seeks out his true parents, kills them, and is transformed into the Ute tribe. "Part Three: Coyote and Changing Bear Maiden" (63-88, 125-46), in five episodes, involves Coyote somewhat marginally; Haile calls it (24) "a popularized account of a portion of a ceremonial myth," associated with the ritual known as Upward Moving Way.

The presentation of this material is, in a number of ways, unsatisfying. The English style is frequently stilted; e.g., "From there he started to return into the Rock Canyon and arrived at his cornfield where, just in the surroundings of it, he was looking for tracks, they say" (30). A more serious problem is the great difficulty which many readers—say, linguist/anthropologists who know a little Navajo, or Navajos who are more practiced at literacy in English than in their own language—will have in matching up the English and Navajo versions. Thus the first tale, "Coyote and Skunk," is in English on pp. 27-30, and in Navajo on pp. 91-4. The two versions are divided into corresponding numbered paragraphs, but without corresponding page divisions. The twenty-odd sentences within each paragraph are unnumbered. The value of this book would have been much greater if it had been issued in a bilingual format like that long used by many other publications, with English and Navajo sentences directly opposite each other on facing pages.

William Bright
University of California, Los Angeles

Those Who Came Before. By Robert H. and Florence C. Lister. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1984. 184 pp. 81 pictures, map, illus. \$32.50 Cloth.

"... the increase in knowledge is one thing, and its diffusion another; but the latter is the real measure of the usefulness of the former."

Emil W. Haury uses this quote from Elliot Coues (*Elliot Coues, Naturalist and Frontier Historian*, by Paul Russell Cutright and Michael Brodhead) in the foreword to this book, and they are words well chosen. People can only benefit from studies and

research if the information gained is published in understandable language.

Obviously, the Listers, Dr. Robert H. and Florence C., are aware of this. Both are knowledgeable and learned, and they have achieved great success with *Those Who Came Before*, because it is relatively easy to follow and comprehend. The authors can also be praised because the early southwest can be a confusing issue, to which they've put some order.

The southwest area covered in this book is mainly the four states of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, commonly called the Four Corners Region. The geographic setting is magnificent and harsh, though it wasn't always so. At least, some cultures were able to cope.

In a well-organized manner the reader is introduced to the geographic location, its past, and its current status. A brief mention is made of the very earliest of inhabitants, the Paleo Indians, and of Archaic cultures. The story really begins with the onset of pottery-making and agriculture. Only when a culture has leisure time will emergence of the finer things of life take place. Producing their own crops assured these people of a more stable lifestyle, with less roaming and uncertainty.

The authors then proceed to discuss the various cultures of the southwest and how and where they interacted. The major cultures, the Anasazi, Hohokam and Mogollan, are emphasized, but the "in-between and outlier" groups, the Hakataya, Salado, Fremont and others are also delineated. Ties and interaction with the Plains tribes and Meso-American cultures are also explored.

After the text about the various cultures, one is treated to a portfolio of color photographs by photographer David Muench. The pictures truly capture the serenity, striking contrasts and awe-inspiring beauty of this once-populated area.

Another major plus of this fine piece of work are the striking photographs of ruins which are scattered liberally throughout the text. Many of the photographs are the work of George A. Grant, first official photographer of the National Park Service; this is the first published collection of his work.

Artifacts of the southwest, such as pottery, fabric and rock art, are shown, but used only as sidelights. The emphasis is not on the artifact assemblages as such, but rather on the similarities between artifact types seen in the various cultural contexts. Even though the artifacts of that region are truly works of art, one

doesn't mind the dearth of illustrated specimens, so satisfying are the pictures of the ruins.

From White House Ruin to Gila Cliff Dwelling to Montezuma Castle, all the national monuments are highlighted, and rightly so. The National Park Service is in charge of more national monuments in the southwest than in any other area of the country. The weather conditions and sparse population contributed to the survival of more prehistoric remains in this region than anywhere else. Fortunately, some far-seeing presidents of the past set aside these areas for future generations to enjoy.

The reader is treated to a comprehensive history of each site from first discovery or exploration to present day status. These sites have benefited from stabilizing procedures, repair, and restoration, and now serve as tourist attractions.

The authors mention that, just as these sites have been saved, there are many more just as deserving that need attention.

A reviewer has to judge this book by what it offers someone with only limited knowledge of the area under discussion. From this viewpoint the book does that job well. It introduces, explains, leads and shows.

The "pan-southwest" approach taken by the authors, or looking at the southwest as a whole, has merit, but can be confusing. A first reading is not enough to grasp the overall picture. For those living in the area, or better read on the subject, it should pose no problem, but the uninitiated will probably balk at trying to put some order onto the various stages and divisions of each culture. For example, the Hohokam had the Pioneer, Colonial, Sedentary and Classic Periods, while the Anasazi had the Basketmaker II and III Periods as well as Pueblo I through V Stages. Further confusion results with the introduction of the terms hamlets, villages and towns. Additional study of the text, however, helps to clarify the authors' messages.

Any work of this nature and scope must address the problems of site destruction, looting and commerce of artifacts. This aspect cannot and must not be overlooked or dismissed, and it isn't. But it is also quite evident that the Listers have put together a book that emphasizes the positive, and though addressing the negative, does not dwell on it. It is refreshing for a change not to read how every collector or interested person is out to ruin sites or find artifacts just to sell them.

Those Who Came Before is one of those rare books that result in

learning without trying. Interest is generated in the subject matter, and the interest level is kept high. If the reader feels uncertain at first, or is unable to understand certain parts, subsequent readings will help to strengthen understanding of the region and its prehistoric occupants.

Those Who Came Before will delight the novice, the amateur or the learned individual. A few hours becoming familiar with the book will be time well spent. For the price of the volume, the reader can visit the scenic, splendid southwest again and again.

Gary L. Fogelman
Indian-Artifact Magazine

Guatemala: Tyranny on Trial. Edited and translated by Susanne Jonas, Ed McCaughan and Elizabeth Sutherland Martinez. San Francisco, CA: Synthesis Publication, 1984. 301 pp. \$9.95 Paper.

Guatemala: Tyranny on Trial is an important book. It is an especially important book for American readers because it provides a vivid and shocking picture of U.S. foreign policy in the 1980s, and in particular, its impact on Guatemala. The book records a portion of the proceedings of the Permanent People's Tribunal on Guatemala, which was held in 1983 in Madrid, Spain. *Guatemala* is one of several books which attempts to explain the current state of Guatemalan society, adding another voice of opposition to U.S. foreign policy. A cursory reading of this book may lead readers to dismiss it as typical, leftist jargon. I am confident, however, that with a closer, more careful reading most Americans will concur with the editors that American foreign policy in Guatemala is illegitimate and must be changed.

Guatemala: Tyranny on Trial is divided into two parts. Part 1 provides a profile of the country, and the second part consists of presentations and testimony from Guatemalans to the Permanent People's Tribunal. In the introduction, Marlene Dixon and Susanne Jonas attempt to explain why the U.S. has intervened to support 30 years of military dictatorship in spite of ever increasing popular resistance and rebellion. Their explanation is economic. U.S. intervention in Guatemala, and the third world in general, is profit motivated; it seeks to ensure the continuation of favorable market conditions for U.S. based corporations