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Strangers in a Stolen Land: American Indians in San Diego 1850-1880.
By Richard L. Carrico.

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of collected song texts. This is the power of the middle third of the volume, and the disappointment of the remainder.

David Reed Miller
Fort Peck Community College

Strangers in a Stolen Land: American Indians in San Diego 1850–1880. By Richard L. Carrico. San Diego: San Diego State University Publications in American Indian Studies, No. 2. 1986. 113 pp. \$9.95 Paper.

Strangers in a Stolen Land is a short book which is mostly a collection of anecdotes dealing with Indian history in the Mission Indian area of San Diego County. The text itself is seventy-seven pages long.

It is quite an experience to wander through the mire of fragmentary sources dealing with California Indians, to peruse thousands of pages of newspapers, file folders full of local records, and rolls and sheets of state and federal records on film. Scholars find themselves thanking their sources for being such blatant racists, openly discussing their attitudes toward and approval of acts inflicted on California Indian people. They miss some records, but they still get a good general impression of the social, political and economic environment. The powerful abused the weak, and this was exacerbated by the frontier environment. Dislocation forced the Indians to adapt or starve, and many starved. Those who did adapt assimilated to one degree or another into the money economy around them. This is the experience you get reading *Strangers in a Stolen Land* and its loosely connected series of stories. There should be more.

This is not to say that this book is bad scholarship because that would be unfair, but it is fair to say that it is immature scholarship. Richard L. Carrico is a tourist in Southern California from 1850 to 1880, and his travel log is interesting even if it is not very structured or analytical. He does make mistakes. He is incorrect when he implies that the federal government was benignly negligent in its relationship with the Indians. In fact policy was insidiously and consistently aimed at separating Indians in California from their lands. When historians ignore this fact, they not only

leave a dimension out of their work, but they also leave the cause of Indian claims without the historical ammunition it needs and deserves.

Mr. Carrico, has a unique opportunity here to dig for the truth—a truth that could make a difference for thousands of people. He does not need to be enticed into the righteous world of passive objectivity: That is the world of the pedestrian local scholars. Congratulations on the Award of Merit from the San Diego Historical Society, Mr. Carrico, but please recognize what it is and what it is not. No more travel logs. There is something more to be said here, and I believe Mr. Carrico can say it.

Van Hastings Garner
University of La Verne

The Iroquois Struggle for Survival: World War II to Red Power.
By Laurence M. Hauptman. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1986. 328 pp. \$37.50 Cloth, \$15.95 Paper.

Those who wish to fathom the struggle for native American rights since World War II must read this volume by Laurence Hauptman. By detailing the internal and external difficulties of the Iroquois peoples from 1942 to 1974, the author exposes the basic nature of the resistance waged by America's native peoples in the twentieth century as similar to their ancestors' struggles in the seventeenth century. Cultural integrity and tribal continuity were the goals, whether fought against land-hungry settlers or modern creators of public works empires.

Building on the foundation laid in his study of the Iroquois and the New Deal, Hauptman argues that one cannot understand present day Iroquois dilemmas without first realizing the fundamental assumption that tribal status, land claims, and sovereignty rest on specific treaties made at the end of the American Revolution: Fort Stanwix in 1784; Jay in 1794; and Canandaigua in 1794.

It was then as autonomous people that the Senecas sought resolution of a long standing dispute with a number of non-Indian leaseholders in Salamanca, New York. In this instance, as usual, the Indian plaintiffs fought more than one adversary,