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Book Reviews

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Book Reviews

That Disturbances Cease: The Journals of don Diego de Vargas, New Mexico, 1697–1700. Edited by John L. Kessell, Rick Hendricks, Meredith D. Dodge, and Larry D. Miller. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000. xv + 487 pp. Illustrations, maps, annotations, bibliography, glossary, index. \$50.00 cloth.)

In 1700, New Mexico Governor Pedro Rodríguez Cubero put his predecessor, Diego de Vargas, under house arrest and forbade him to communicate with anyone outside his family. Soon thereafter, Rodríguez Cubero took the additional precaution of putting Vargas in leg irons. These measures were necessary, he explained, “so that disturbances . . . will cease” (p. 293). The episode provides this volume with its title, and illustrates its main theme: a three-year struggle for power between Rodríguez Cubero, Vargas, and their respective followers.

That Disturbances Cease is the fifth of a projected six-volume series, *The Journals of don Diego de Vargas*. Strictly speaking, these volumes contain few “Journals”; they are compendia of documents concerning the life and times of Vargas, who is remembered for reconquering New Mexico following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The editorial team, led by John Kessell, has gathered these documents from a remarkable variety of archival sources, expertly transcribed and translated them (the transcriptions will be available on a CD-ROM), and skillfully arranged and annotated them. In the previous volume, *Blood on the Boulders*, Vargas extinguished the final Pueblo conflagration, the revolt of 1696, and completed his five-year term as governor. In this volume, Vargas’s fellow Spaniards become his adversaries as he struggles to maintain his governorship for his lifetime on the grounds that his remarkable conquest of the Pueblos entitled him to that privilege (p. 50).

In *Disturbances*, the Spaniards’ internecine power struggle begins in 1697 with the arrival of Rodríguez Cubero as Vargas’s replacement and ends

in 1700 when Rodríguez Cubero shipped Vargas off to Mexico City to answer accusations of financial mismanagement. The power struggles included charges and countercharges of financial misfeasance, malfeasance, spying, deceptions, threats, forging documents, snooping in other people's mail, cruelty to Indians, marital infidelities, hypocrisy, and the withholding of sacraments as political weapons by partisan priests who misused the power of the Inquisition. Students of New Mexico have heard this before, originally in the work of France Scholes on seventeenth-century New Mexico. The editors of the Vargas project, however, have gone beyond Scholes by giving us the documents themselves in English translation and Spanish transcription. They have made it easy for us to gain access to texts, to read them without intermediaries, to draw our own conclusions, and to hear the voices—as when a twenty-two year old mulatta, Simona de Béjar, testifies that Vargas “made strangers relatives and pretended many single people were married” as he falsified documents in order to collect more money from the Crown (p. 143).

Readers, however, could use more guidance from the editors. The introduction to *Disturbances* is superficial. It too readily defends Vargas and dismisses his opponents. With its run-on sentences and unclear antecedents, the introduction needs an infusion of Kessell's clear and energetic prose. One is struck by the contrast in style between the ponderous introduction and the vigorous chapter and section headings; the latter bear the hallmarks of Kessell's writing. Nonetheless, *Disturbances* takes its place in this series as a work of enduring value, which scholars will mine for generations.

David J. Weber
Southern Methodist University

Westward the Immigrants: Italian Adventurers and Colonists in an Expanding America. By Andrew Rolle. (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1999. xxxiv + 391 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$24.95 paper.)

Andrew Rolle's *Westward the Immigrants* is a reprint of the author's 1968 account of Italian immigrants in the western United States entitled *The Immigrant Upraised*, which initiated one of the first scholarly debates in the field of immigration history by openly challenging Oscar Handlin's earlier characterization of the European immigrant experience. In his 1951 Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *The Uprooted*, Handlin portrayed immigration as a tragic, traumatic event in which individual immigrants were violently uprooted from their homelands and, as a result, suffered feelings of despair, hopelessness, and psychological demoralization. In Handlin's view, the overall experience of immigration was one of “alienation and its consequences” (p. 4).

Believing that these generalizations did not accurately describe all European immigrants, Rolle argues that Italians who settled in the western United States were not "uprooted" by the immigration experience but "upraised." In other words, the unique western environment provided numerous opportunities for Italian immigrants not available to those who settled in the East and Midwest. In the course of their lifetimes, Rolle argues, Italian immigrants to the West enjoyed marked upward economic and social mobility and acculturation into mainstream American cultures. In arguing these points, Rolle makes an important case for the distinctiveness of immigrant settlement in the West.

In recent years, a sizable body of scholarship has emerged on the Italian experience in California, Utah, Nevada, Texas, New Mexico, and other western states, making this reprint particularly timely. Rather than integrating this related research throughout the course of the reprint, however, Rolle has chosen to republish his earlier work in its original form. Thus, other than a brief preface to the new edition that surveys some recent scholarship on the subject, he overlooks many of the works that have supported or criticized the concepts and ideas voiced in *The Immigrant Upraised*.

Nonetheless, *Westward the Immigrants* makes an important contribution to the fields of immigration history, Italian American studies, and American western history, bringing the seminal text on Italian immigrants in the West back into circulation at a time when research in this area has become particularly pronounced. Perhaps more importantly, however, the book will greatly assist future scholars interested in tackling the complex and compelling question of what makes American western history unique.

Nicholas P. Ciotola

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

To California on the Southern Route, 1849: A History and Annotated Bibliography. By Patricia A. Etter; foreword by Elliot West. (Spokane, Wash.: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1998. 178 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix, bibliography, index. \$37.50 cloth.)

Within a year of one another there appeared two significant aids to research into the 1849, mad-cap and headlong dash for California gold. One is the book under review here. The other is *The California Gold Rush: A Descriptive Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets Covering the Years 1848-1853*, by Gary F. Kurutz (San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 1997). While sharing a concentration upon the same historical dynamic, and thereby dealing with some of the same publications, the two bibliographies are based on different points of view. Thus, they compliment, rather than duplicate, each other.

Etter's bibliography deals only with accounts left by westering adventurers who in 1849 followed southern, overland routes to California. In order to establish accurate routes, her principal concern, Etter is obliged to identify and use the testimonies left by emigrants. This book is the result of her labors. In it, she lists 140 narratives. They consist of accounts appearing as (or in) books, pamphlets, or as newspaper and magazine articles. Most significantly, the author adds to these resources citations of unpublished narratives that are held in major library collections located across the nation. Her entries are well annotated, thereby providing the inquirer with précis of the cited narratives.

To California by the Southern Route begins with an historical introduction in which the author delineates the several trails that make up the southern routes to Fort Yuma, being the place where the trails meet, passing through present-day New Mexico, Arizona, and Old Mexico. Although the author does not follow the travelers beyond the California border to the gold fields, her annotations indicate the final destinations where miners attempted to find their fortunes. Southern trails remain less known than northern ways to California. The more famous trails were trekked by some 35,000 to 40,000 argonauts (who left a great many records of their travails). Yet, 20,000 adventurers, who tended to be from the southern states, especially Arkansas and Texas, staked their chances on southern routes. To better understand those trails, Etter's book, which includes sketch maps of several southern routes, would have been well-served by the presence of maps of more precise delineation.

Gary Kurutz's *California Gold Rush* focuses only on books and pamphlets related to the the California gold rush. He gives careful descriptions of them to the profit of collectors of Western Americana. Etter's and Kurutz's bibliographies complement one another. While Etter casts a much larger net over her topic, she does not fully describe the same works that are included in Kurutz's book. So, go to Kurutz for a bibliographical description of the books of the gold rush, including those of the southern routes. Go to Etter for a more complete listing of all works dealing with emigrants on the southern trails. Both books are well worth the time and effort that went into compiling them, and provide guides to those who are interested in following the paths of the past.

Marcus A. McCorison
American Antiquarian Society

Dispatches from the Mexican War. By George Wilkins Kendall; edited and with an introduction by Lawrence Delbert Cress. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. 448 pp. Illustrations, maps, index, \$57.50 cloth.)

George Wilkins Kendall was a pioneer journalist, cofounder of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and probably the premier war correspondent during the Mexican-American War. His dispatches from the war front, which appeared

in the *Picayune* and dozens of other newspapers, have become for scholars and popular writers a major source of information on the military and diplomatic aspects of the conflict.

In this volume, Lawrence D. Cress, the late Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Professor of History at Willamette University, has reproduced Kendall's two hundred plus dispatches, which he filed from April 1846 to the end of October 1847, when he returned to New Orleans. They begin with interesting coverage of the Comanche raids in Texas and northern Mexico, shift to the final victories of Zachary Taylor's army, notably at Monterey. Subsequent dispatches focus on Winfield Scott's campaigns in central Mexico, from the landing at Veracruz, to the capture of the capital, and the diplomatic bargaining that accompanied and followed American military victories.

This splendid collection gives the reader a full appreciation of Kendall's achievements and contributions as a reporter and editorialist. In his first role, Kendall sought to put his reader in the midst of the battlefield, trying hard to convey its drama—the skill and bravery of American troops, the tactics of their officers, the images of the scaling of ramparts and the sound of artillery—but also its bloody results, frequently naming the dead and wounded officers. While he often demeaned the fighting ability of the Mexicans, he also gave them credit when they showed courage. Kendall was a keen observer and also wrote, largely negatively, about Mexican politics and the positions of various factions as well as about common folk, their towns, villages and conditions. He touched on the weather and the influence of the yellow fever and malaria season, and he noted the landscape and its beauty. He rode with the troops and mined a variety of sources, specifying his informants, interviewing officers, Mexicans, and foreigners and summarizing the Mexican and foreign press.

As an editorialist, Kendall clearly sought to shape public opinion and official policy, and did so in ways that reflected his own mid-nineteenth-century American expansionist, nationalist, and racist outlook. He was sharply critical of some military tactics and castigated Washington for failing to supply sufficient troops, artillery, and transport to Scott's beleaguered forces, prolonging his march to Mexico City. Above all, he denounced the entire process of negotiating peace (reserving judgment on blaming Scott, Nicholas Trist, or the Polk Administration) with the deceitful, cunning, unrealistic, and bankrupt Mexican leaders. On several occasions, he impatiently demanded massive force to crush Mexican resistance and enforce American will on Mexico.

Cress was an excellent editor. His introduction provides just enough information on the background of the Mexican-American War, the history of journalism and the appearance of the foreign correspondent, biographical data on Kendall, bibliographical references, and his own editorial criteria. Cress provides a brief overview for each chronological chapter and, in the footnotes,

he identifies all of the figures and places mentioned in Kendall's dispatches. Several useful maps and a few lithographs enrich this handsome and important book.

Noel H. Pugach
University of New Mexico

Not in Vain: A Rifleman Remembers World War II. By Leon C. Standifer. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1998. xv + 277 pp. Illustrations, map, appendixes, bibliography. \$16.95 paper.)

The 1990s brought forth a multitude of World War II memoirs adding to our knowledge of that war and the impact it had on the United States. Like veterans of earlier American conflicts, these World War II participants have written their accounts for posterity; unlike their predecessors, whose works remain largely in manuscript form and dependent on historians to give them wider access through publication, these citizen soldiers in the late twentieth century are finding acceptance in both the academic and popular press—and for excellent reasons.

Leon Standifer's memoir furnishes valuable context for his singular story of war. He first paints a vivid portrait of small-town America, a fine starting place for readers who want to connect the battlefield experience with the soldier and his generation. The first few chapters provide an extraordinary view of Clinton, Mississippi, a small town just emerging from the depression years. The reader thereby gains important insight into why Standifer and his fellow soldiers fought and what they fought for.

Yet as a peace-loving noncombatant before the war exploded, Standifer had to be schooled in controlled violence, and his intense training as an infantry scout engendered in him a ready willingness to rush enemy machine gun positions to insure that he did his share in support of his buddies. This was not, of course, a happy experience, and Standifer's memory of combat includes both the horrors of combat as well as the long periods of boredom, recollections that produce a familiar ring for any combat veteran.

Standifer repeatedly asks and seeks to answer the question of why men fight. In the beginning "God and Country" seemed adequate answers. But as Standifer comes to grips with the rigors of combat on the snowy and cold French landscape, he concludes that he fought for the First Squad of the First Platoon in King Company. He depended on his squad and his squad depended on him. His world had shrunk. "I was still concerned about God, Clinton, and Country, but when I walked into that machine gun at le Hirgoat it was for the approval of my squad" (p. 250).

One of the best personal accounts by a World War II soldier, *Not in Vain* should be required reading for all serious students of that war.

Vernon L. Williams
Abilene Christian University

Taos Artists and Their Patrons, 1898–1950. Edited by Dean A. Porter, Teresa Hayes Ebie, and Suzan Campbell. (Notre Dame, Ind.: Snite Museum of Art, 1999. 400 pp. Photographs, notes, bibliography, index. \$65.00 cloth.)

Taos Artists and Their Patrons, 1898–1950 is a scholarly catalog accompanying a traveling museum exhibition, and is part of a growing body of work on art patronage. As it shows, such inquiry tells us more than who was purchasing pictures. Patrons played a variety of roles for artists working in Taos during the first half of the twentieth century, facilitating their travel to New Mexico from Northeastern urban centers, offering hospitality, establishing a sense of community, sponsoring exhibitions, and promoting critical notice of their work, even participating in discussions about style and subject matter. Witness Chicago mayor Carter Harrison's 1915 letter to Walter Ufer requesting a large painting of "an old church, either the one at Santa Cruz near Española or the one at Ranchos of Taos with a bunch of Mexicans coming from mass" (p. 94).

This is the kind of detailed, personal information that fills the pages of this book, giving a rich sense of the idiosyncratic individuals and personal connections that kept northern New Mexican artists afloat. Chapters divide patrons into categories: companies that range from the Santa Fe Railroad to Budweiser, individuals like Thomas Gilcrease and Millicent Rogers, nonprofit organizations and museums, even cities and states. The result of this research is a portrait of more than a regional tradition; the book gives insight into the difficult business of being an artist in a period when the dealers, curators, and art schools so key to this field today were still nascent.

Inclusiveness is the rule of this volume. The book goes well beyond the nineteen artists who were members of the Taos Society of Artists, and beyond the years of that group (1915–1927) as well, to include many whose relationships with Taos were brief. Incorporating so many Modernists is helpful, as this research breaks down a tendency to think of Taos as a conservative foil to the more radical Santa Fe. Also useful is the strong attention to women artists, patrons, and curators. At the same time, while the editors' emphasis on artists living and working in the city of Taos helps explain it, it is rather curious to see so few Native American and Hispano figures. Similarly, patrons' investments in particular kinds of representations of Native and Hispano cultures or

the Southwest in general are not investigated in any substantive way. Nevertheless, this well-researched volume provides important information for scholars of the cultural history of this area and of American art history in general.

Elizabeth Hutchinson
Barnard College/Columbia University

All That Glitters: The Emergence of Native American Micaceous Art Pottery in Northern New Mexico. By Duane Anderson. (Santa Fe, N.Mex.: School of American Research Press, 1999. xiii + 199 pp. Photographs, maps, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$55.00 cloth, \$27.50 paper.)

Micaceous clays occur naturally in northern New Mexico and have been used by Native American potters since the A.D. 1300s to make ceramics that are distinctive for their glittering golden hue or sparkling black surface. Pottery produced at Taos and Picuris pueblos and by the Jicarilla Apache has been almost exclusively micaceous, but most of the other Northern Rio Grande pueblos, as well as the Navajos, have produced some micaceous pottery.

All That Glitters introduces general readers and collectors of micaceous pottery to the history of micaceous pottery production in the northern Rio Grande. It describes how micaceous pottery is made, summarizes archaeological data on the history of its production, discusses the transition from production of culinary and ritual pottery to production of art pottery among the Pueblos of the Southwest generally, and explains how these trends specifically affected the production of micaceous pottery. The book also describes efforts of the School of American Research (SAR) in Santa Fe to encourage and document the emergence of micaceous pottery as an art form. In 1994, SAR sponsored a convocation of ten Native American potters working in micaceous clay. Each potter produced two works, one traditional and the other experimental. SAR purchased these pots for its collections, and this book illustrates each work, along with a photograph and brief biography of the artist. The artists' convocation was followed in 1995 by the First Micaceous Pottery Market, in which fifty potters participated. With an eye on history, SAR exhaustively documented this market with surveys, exit interviews, photography, and participant observations. SAR also purchased nine pots judged as among the best exhibited by participating artists.

With its numerous excellent photographs, focus on potters, and uncluttered referencing style, the book succeeds as a popular introduction to micaceous art pottery. For those who have more academic interests, the book lays the groundwork for further research on micaceous pottery, documenting micaceous pottery production in the 1990s, and, particularly in the four appendixes

that inventory museum collections and list potters, suggesting sources for future studies on what came before the 1990s emergence of micaceous art pottery.

Dennis Gilpin
SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants
Flagstaff, Arizona

Race, Police, and the Making of a Political Identity: Mexican Americans and the Los Angeles Police Department, 1900–1945. By Edward J. Escobar. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. xiv + 358 pp. Tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$17.95 paper.)

Edward J. Escobar's *Race, Police, and the Making of a Political Identity* analyzes the reshaping of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and the city's ethnic Mexican communities in the early twentieth century. Contending that neither can be understood apart from the other, Escobar carefully illustrates the mutually constitutive relations between policing, notions of civic order, and a recognizably Mexican American politics. By the early 1930s, Los Angeles boasted both the largest community of ethnic Mexicans in the U.S. and one of the nation's leading urban police departments. Tracing the collision between the two, Escobar finds that critical new patterns of interaction emerged during the Great Depression as a result of resurgent radical unionism and new criminological theories to explain Mexican delinquency. Political conflicts within the Los Angeles city government shaped new concerns about urban disorder, and California's growing number of zoot suiters helped define the department's focus by 1940. The violent consequences of that surveillance are well known, as the Sleepy Lagoon case and "zoot suit riots" made Southern California's "race problem" a subject of concern even to distant Allied observers during the World War II. In part because of the importance of those episodes, Escobar places heavy emphasis on the 1930s and 1940s, years which certainly witnessed both increased police brutality and the emergence of foundational Mexican American civil rights organizations in Los Angeles.

An intensely researched and subtly nuanced account of both urban governance and ethnic politics, *Race, Police, and the Making of a Political Identity* contributes to both the growing historical literature on race relations in Southern California and the study of Latin American migrants' fates in times of revolution. In deftly analyzing the shaping of a critical urban institution in the United States, Escobar implicitly engages the growing academic literature on other twentieth-century state agencies (e.g. the Border Patrol) which also monitored ethnic Mexicans during these decades. Americanists and Latin

Americanists will profit from Escobar's work, and Ethnic Studies scholars will find his assertion that modern "Chicano" activism first emerged in the 1940s as a result of police activities an important, if controversial, contribution to their field.

Stephen Pitti
Yale University

Making a Real Killing: Rocky Flats and the Nuclear West. By Len Ackland. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999. xi + 308 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$34.95 cloth.)

Len Ackland's *Making a Real Killing* is the story of the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant near Denver. The author, now director of the Center for Environmental Journalism at the University of Colorado at Boulder, formerly worked as a *Chicago Tribune* journalist and editor of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. This study is the first comprehensive overview of the Rocky Flats plant, a cold war icon.

In a brief introductory chapter, Ackland describes the evolution of Rocky Flats from the mid-nineteenth century when the Church family settled the land and operated a cattle ranch until World War II. In the core chapters, he shifts his attention to the operation of Rocky Flats as a nuclear weapons facility. During the postwar economic and cultural transformation of the American West, Denver welcomed the plant as a source of well-paying jobs. Yet, Rocky Flats proved a devil's bargain as the end of the cold war revealed the plant's legacy of environmental damage and threats to public health. In examining these changes, the author conveys the importance of Rocky Flats, from the personal and the local, to the national and international.

In a well-balanced treatment of how the Rocky Flats debacle came about, Ackland delineates the preeminence in official circles of national security over concerns for human health or the environment. Within the organizational culture that characterized the nuclear weapons complex during the cold war, production demands proved paramount. Workers inside the plant faced threats from radioactive or hazardous elements and plant operations produced huge volumes of mixed waste that fouled the environment.

For example, the pyrophoric nature of plutonium resulted in major blazes in 1957 and 1969. Although the first one produced significant damage to the plant, the 1969 fire proved much more serious. Ackland argues that the fire resulted in a near catastrophe for the metropolitan Denver region. He suggests that had the fire not been contained, it may have produced a disaster similar to the Chernobyl fiasco of 1986. That nuclear accident, which occurred in the Ukraine, produced widespread environmental contamination, economic

upheaval, and profound human misery. The conflagration of 1969 resulted in an activist backlash that dogged Rocky Flats management, first Dow Chemical and later Rockwell International, until 1989 when the federal government ceased plant operations.

In the closing chapters, the author discusses the impact that Rocky Flats had on the environment and the unsuccessful efforts to clean up the area. Trying to achieve a positive end, Charlie McKay, the remaining heir of the Church family, has taken advantage of the post-cold war boom economy in the West and is currently developing the land surrounding Rocky Flats.

Ackland's *Making a Real Killing* is recommended to anyone interested in the "Nuclear West." Highly readable and engaging, the book is a model study of how best to integrate environmental journalism and historical research.

Scott D. Hughes

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Glen Canyon Dammed: Inventing Lake Powell and the Canyon Country. By Jared Farmer. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1999. xxvii + 269 pp. Photographs, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$26.95 cloth.)

For the past four decades, the effort to save or restore Glen Canyon has been the environmental equivalent of the quest for the Holy Grail. Jared Farmer's book offers a concise critique of the allure and debate not only regarding Glen Canyon and Lake Powell, but the Canyon Country of southern Utah in general. In doing so, Farmer tells how one of the most rugged and remote regions of the United States was converted into a tourist Mecca.

The first third of Farmer's book retraces the history of this region from the arrival of Mormon settlers through the efforts of local boosters to build highways in order to draw tourists. The second section focuses on the history of tourism in Glen Canyon (with a lengthy discussion of the role Rainbow Bridge Arch played as a drawing card) and how tourism changed with the creation of Lake Powell. The final section examines how Lake Powell has now become a tourist destination in its own right, which is replacing, though not erasing, the earlier significance that Glen Canyon once had.

Throughout his book, Farmer deals with a wide array of issues, among them the pros and cons of tourism, the notion of a "paradise lost," and the economic elitism of outdoor recreation. These are not necessarily new topics, but what Farmer has to offer is the brevity, clarity, and neutrality of his writing. His style, while casual, is clear and compelling. Farmer even succeeds at the particularly tricky task of incorporating his own personal memories into his discussion without shifting the focus of the book onto himself. While he

mourns the loss of Glen Canyon, he also recognizes that Lake Powell has a special meaning to people as well.

There are a few topics which Farmer might have explored further, such as the fact that while many people agree that the Glen Canyon/Lake Powell region is now "lost," there is no consensus on when this loss occurred, with suggestions ranging from the 1920s to 1980s. On the technical side, the end-notes occasionally proved more vexing than illuminating in regards to the source materials. These however are minor concerns about an otherwise excellent book. What Farmer offers the reader is not simply a narrative about the Glen Canyon/Lake Powell region, but a meditation on it.

Stephen C. Sturgeon
Utah State University

Indian Reservations in the United States: Territory, Sovereignty, and Socio-economic Change. By Klaus Franz. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999. xxvi + 370 pp. Illustrations, graphs, charts, tables, maps, bibliography, index. \$25.00 paper).

Klaus Franz's *Indian Reservations in the United States* makes a unique and important contribution to understanding economic developments on reservations, especially those in the American Southwest. Franz's approach to the topic is novel in that he effectively combines geography and economic developments to produce a rich mosaic of reservation life. This text is important since it evaluates economic development using a multitude of indices ranging from water rights to casino gaming profits.

Franz acknowledges that his primary focus is reservations in the Southwest, especially those in Arizona, and that most of his research findings extend only to the 1980 census. The first four chapters deal with general topics related to Indian reservations—federal policy, sovereignty, and population trends that will influence and direct economic life. The remainder of the text (six chapters) thoroughly analyzes economic developments—socioeconomic status, "economic spirit" of Native peoples, mining, water rights, agriculture, forestry, and manufacturing—and how each contribute to or detract from the economic welfare of reservation Indians. In the epilogue, Franz updates the text with 1990 census data and incorporates contemporary issues related to Indian reservations. This chapter concisely and astutely reviews major developments—the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, Native American Graves Protection and Reparation Act of 1990, and the globalization of indigenous activism—that will shape developments in the twenty-first century.

The text has many strengths that will focus discussion on Indian economic life and industrial development. The strongest chapters are Franz's review of federal Indian policy (chpt. 2), Indian population trends (chpt. 4),

water rights (chpt. 8), and future trends (epilogue). The entire text is richly enhanced by 111 graphs, maps, charts, and illustrations, which reveal Franz's training in geography and his skill in evaluating cartography. These graphic illustrations are among the best this reviewer has encountered, and the book generally serves as a quick reference source.

The major criticism is compounded by the approaching 2000 census. After the results of this census are released it will be important for Franz to thoroughly revise the entire text to reflect the realities of the twenty-first century. This observation is more for encouragement because this monograph is a vital resource for Indian historians, tribal leaders, and government officials.

The text is well organized, clearly written, and easily read. This book will be required reading in my Native American history course. Franz is to be commended for his important contribution.

James T. Carroll
Iona College
New Rochelle, New York

Rethinking Hopi Ethnography. By Peter M. Whiteley. (Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1999. xi + 285 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$39.95 cloth, 18.95 paper.)

The Hopi people are one of the most, if not the most, studied and recorded Native American tribe in North America. Over the past century, anthropologists, ethnographers, historians, religious scholars, and others have recorded, studied, and interpreted the behavior and culture of the Hopi. In part as a reaction to this legacy of academic scrutiny, but also precipitated by the passage of recent federal legislation (e.g., the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990), the Hopi Tribe has increasingly asserted and demanded property and intellectual ownership rights, and a corresponding control over public dissemination of Hopi ritual and cultural knowledge.

In *Rethinking Hopi Ethnography*, Whiteley examines how past ethnographic research and the resultant academic commodification of Hopi cultural knowledge has shaped contemporary Hopi attitudes toward research. In the introductory essay (chpt. 1), and throughout the entire book, Whiteley questions the viability of future ethnographic research at Hopi. In so doing, Whiteley, utilizing Hopi as a backdrop, also explores the intellectual development of anthropology, critiques anthropological theory for its failure to conjoin Hopi reality, and concludes that the discipline is accountable for being another "mode of collecting, analyzing, and reordering Hopi practices to its own registers of significance" (p. 175). Whiteley responds with a call for a more responsible anthropology, one which is responsive and accountable to the people being studied and which results in a genuinely enhanced

intercultural respect, appreciation, and understanding (p. 183). Some of the essays included in *Rethinking Hopi Ethnography* have been published elsewhere and examine a variety of Hopi concepts such as the meaning of Hopi clans (chpt. 2), the structure of Hopi power and inequality (chpt. 3), the importance of Hopi personal names (chpt. 4), and the consequence of an individual Hopi's deliberate action (burning an altar) on affecting cultural change (chpt. 5). This thoughtful and engaging book should be read by anyone contemplating ethnographic research and should be a prerequisite for any student of Hopi culture or anyone interested in working or consulting with the Hopi tribe.

Kurt E. Dongoske
Tribal Archaeologist, The Hopi Tribe

Book Notes

American Indian Trickster Tales. Selected and edited by Richard Erdoes and Alfonso Ortiz. (New York: Viking, 1998. xxi + 296 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$24.95 cloth, \$13.95 paper.)

Architecture and Its Sculpture in Viceregal Mexico. By Robert J. Mullen. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1997. x + 263 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$24.95 paper.)

Balseros, historia oral del éxodo cubano del '94. By Felicia Guerra; translation and introduction by Tamara Alvarez-Detrell. (Miami, Fla.: Ediciones Universal, 1997. 187 pp. Illustrations, map. \$16.95 paper.)

Best of Dee Brown's West: An Anthology. Edited by Stan "Tex" Banash. (Santa Fe, N.Mex.: Clear Light Publishers, 1996. xvii + 366 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$24.95 cloth, \$14.95 paper.)

Black Pioneers: Images of the Black Experience on the North American Frontier. By John W. Ravage. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1997. xxi + 224 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95 cloth.)

Colonial Spanish America: A Documentary History. Edited by Kenneth Mills and William B. Taylor. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1998. xxiv + 372 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$55.00 cloth, \$22.95 paper.)

Culture Across Borders: Mexican Immigration and Popular Culture. Edited by David R. Maciel and María Herrera-Sobek. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1998. xiv + 268 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$40.00 cloth, \$16.95 paper.)

Culture y Cultura: Consequences of the U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-1848. By Iris H. W. Engstrand, Richard Griswold del Castillo, and Elena Poniatowska. (Los Angeles, Calif.: Autry Museum of Western Heritage, 1998. 160 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. \$30.00 cloth.)

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