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## Book Reviews

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## Book Reviews

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*The Southeastern Ceremonial Complex: Artifacts and Analysis. The Cottonlandia Conference.* Edited by Patricia Galloway. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. xvii + 389 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, notes, bibliography, index. \$50.00.)

A persistent problem in southeastern archaeology is how to interpret the stylistic tradition that emerges at the mid-thirteenth-century sites of Spiro, Etowah, and Moundville and evident in more or less attenuated form throughout Mississippian period societies from eastern Oklahoma to the Atlantic. For Antonio Waring, who together with Preston Holder named the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) and listed its diagnostic motifs in the 1930s, the art style was evidence of an evangelical "Southern Cult" diffusing from Mesoamerica in connection with agriculture. Later research has discredited this interpretation without offering a generally accepted alternative.

In 1984 archaeologists and anthropologists working on the problem met in symposium at the Cottonlandia Museum, then hosting an impressive exhibit of SECC artifacts. Their nineteen papers, collected in this volume, are a reminder that archaeology is a versatile research tool designed for the recovery and description of selected data and that the parameters governing the selection will necessarily shape the interpretation. In common with art historians and collectors, some archaeologists would restrict the diagnostic markers of the complex to elite sumptuary goods, artifacts of state religion, or objects made from materials obtained by long-distance trade. Cultural anthropologists protest that this would exclude motifs worked in nonexotic materials such as shell beads, wood, or pottery. Some purists discard the concept of the SECC altogether or use it as a synonym for any late prehistoric or early historic art, making the ethnohistorically unwarranted assumption that any change after the moment of contact is a response to Europeans. By the mid-sixteenth century, when Europeans first saw and described these materials, motifs such as the serpent of the Underworld, the falcon or bird-man of the Upper World, and the long-nosed god of This World had become iconographic, used on badges of status to support the rule of petty chiefs in militaristic agricultural societies marked by tightly nucleated, fortified villages. In his imaginative essay, David Brose compares the Mississippians with their English coevals, who established structural hierarchies and invested their symbols with arcane, ritual value as heraldry.

Edited and proofread to perfection, with 147 clear drawings and a handsome exhibition catalog of artifacts arranged by Mississippian categories (Underworld, Upper World, This World), this volume is a worthy addition to the Indians of the Southeast Series. It does not pretend to solve the mystery of the SECC. In the words of editor Patricia Galloway, "as a grouping of still-uninterpreted artifacts and symbols, the Complex remains a challenge to South-eastern archaeologists" (pp. 6-7).

Amy Turner Bushnell  
*University of South Alabama*

*Philip Nolan and Texas: Expeditions to the Unknown Land, 1791-1801.* By Maurine T. Wilson and Jack Jackson. (Waco, Texas: Texian Press, 1987. xvi + 189 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$16.95.)

Philip Nolan is a standard feature in any discussion of Spanish Texas. Historians, however, know surprisingly little about events of his career as a filibuster. Most studies of the era that comment on Nolan rely on a classic, unpublished 1932 M.A. thesis ("Philip Nolan and His Activities in Texas") written at the University of Texas by Maurine J. Wilson. Noted borderlands historian Jack Jackson has taken Miss Wilson's thesis and, with the permission of her estate, added to its narrative additional information from her own notes and other materials gained from his own substantial investigations. The result is this pleasing volume of great value that will long remain the standard treatment of Philip Nolan in Texas.

This study sets Nolan into historical context as a person whose activities can be seen as an early example of Anglo-American expansion into Texas. As such, Nolan was an opening wedge of westward expansion into the Spanish province. His expeditions into Texas during the 1790s, along with his fatal encounter with Spanish troops in March of 1801, are as fully treated as possible given the sparsity of historical documentation. Jackson notes that the filibuster was in contact with individuals and interests in the United States who cast covetous eyes on the province of Texas. Indeed, Nolan is appropriately portrayed as a romantic interloper who consistently took the main chance for glory and financial profit.

It should be noted, however, that this volume suffers from a weakness, the blame for which must fall upon Nolan rather than on Jackson and Wilson. There is a lack of documentation and sources for much of Nolan's career. There are thus many unanswered questions about the early Anglo expeditions into Texas. What were Nolan's true purposes and motivations? Why did the Spanish react against him in the rash manner in which they did? As Jackson notes: "Simply stated, the truth about Nolan is as much a mystery today as it was when he pushed onto the Texas wilderness over eighteen decades ago" (p. 114). Nevertheless, this study places Philip Nolan in the full context of early Anglo-American expansion into the Spanish Borderlands. For that reason it will remain the most useful study on this subject for years to come.

Light Townsend Cummins  
*Austin College*

*Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*. Vol. XIV. Edited by Malcolm D. McLean. (Arlington: University of Texas Press, 1988. 620 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, charts, notes, bibliography, index. \$35.00.)

Malcolm Dallas McLean continues to impress his colleagues in the fraternity of history. In systematic fashion over the last sixteen years he has compiled, edited, and published one bulky volume after another associated with the correspondence and related papers of Robertson's Colony in Texas. With the release of the fourteenth volume, McLean has advanced the storyline for a brief span of four months in 1836, extending from the Battle of San Jacinto to the Fall of Fort Parker.

Whereas San Jacinto is well known to general readers as the site where Sam Houston's Texian forces defeated Santa Anna's elite vanguard, Fort Parker requires explanation. Originating in 1834 near the headwaters of the Río Navasota in present-day Limestone County as a private defensive bastion, mainly through the leadership of three members of the Parker family (Silas, James, and John), Fort Parker offered moderate protection to a small settlement of fewer than ten families. Late in the spring of 1836, an alliance of several hundred Comanche and Caddo warriors destroyed the fort, killing the male defenders and kidnapping women and children. (Among the captives was Cynthia Ann Parker who later became the mother of the legendary Comanche chieftain Quanah Parker.)

The Robertson Colony embraced an expansive swath of land occupying most of the territory between present-day Fort Worth and Austin, north of the San Antonio–Nacogdoches Road (the celebrated *Camino Real* of Spanish colonial years). The colony stemmed from prior efforts of Robert Leftwich to secure a land grant in 1825 from Mexican state officials in Saltillo, Coahuila, in behalf of a business consortium in Nashville, Tennessee, known as the Texas Association. Leftwich conveyed ownership of the grant to the Texas Association in exchange for an amount of money (reimbursement of expenses and a modest profit) and a promise that the enterprise would bear his surname. Later, this area was referred to as Robertson's Colony because Sterling Clack Robertson, one of the original stockholders in the Texas Association, after all other investors had lost interest and ceased to pay the calls on the stock, finally obtained a colonization contract in his name and was recognized as *empresario* on May 22, 1834. Robertson was the leader who brought the settlers into the region.

The *Papers* that editor McLean compiled for this volume revolve around the activities of the Ad Interim government of the Republic of Texas to maintain internal security following the victory at San Jacinto and the efforts of diplomatic agents to the United States to obtain formal recognition of Texas Independence. Practically every document or letter reflects tension, insecurity, and urgency borne out of an environment of recent warfare and lingering tension. Given the circumstances in which they were produced, most of the documents are of a military nature, either in the form of orders from superior officers to subordinate units or reports about Indian relations from army leaders in the field. In fact, even the documents sent to, or written by, members of the Robertson family allude to volunteer soldiers and security measures. Inter-

perspersed between pieces of correspondence are excerpts from newspapers commenting on recent events in Texas.

Since its initial publication, the series has won sixteen major or minor awards. Such recognition emanates largely from the high standards of scholarship observed by editor McLean.

Félix D. Almaráz, Jr.  
*University of Texas at San Antonio*

*Rise Of The Lone Star: The Making of Texas.* By Andreas V. Reichstein. Translated by Jeanne R. Willson. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1989. xviii + 303 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Foreign observers have contributed immeasurably to the understanding both of American and Texas history. For instance, Alexis de Tocqueville and Harriet Martineau pointed out significant differences between Americans and Europeans after the War of 1812. Jean Louis Berlandier, Frederick Gaillardet, Matilda Houstoun, Charles Hooten, William Kennedy, and Ferdinand Roemer often commented insightfully about Texas—its people, institutions, and way of life—during the 1830s and 1840s. Now, another “outsider,” Andreas V. Reichstein, who received his doctorate in American history from Albert Ludwig University in Freiburg, has examined Texas history from 1820 to 1846 to “contribute to a better understanding of a historical development that is not yet complete” (p. 7).

Reichstein has proposed several theses that, he asserts, Texas historians have hitherto either neglected or overlooked or misinterpreted. Specifically, he questions the influence of Freemasonry as “a cause of the Texas War of Independence”; rather, it was “a combining force of individual strengths without which the political development in Texas would have advanced at a considerably slower pace” (p. 192). He also explores, in detail, the transactions both of land companies and individual speculators, concentrating on the activities of such prominent first settlers as Stephen F. Austin, Lorenzo de Zavala, James Morgan, and John T. Mason. He then concludes that the “intrigues and the massive efforts of the land companies to acquire Texas for themselves through their agents were without doubt an additional reason for Austin . . . to declare himself for war and Texas independence” (pp. 111–12). And, concerning the causes of the Texas Revolution, which term Reichstein rejects as incorrect according to his “model” regarding aspects of a “revolution,” he downplays a “clash of cultures” viewpoint, which Texas historian Eugene C. Barker emphasized, and propounds Manifest Destiny as the major cause. “In spite of everything,” Reichstein asserts, “Texas would in all probability have become a state in the United States. The expansionists and the speculators . . . not only exercised a strong influence on politics in those years, they also had the personalities to carry their plans through” (p. 201).

Although Reichstein’s interpretations regarding “revolution” and the causes of the “Texas War of Independence” are arguable, *Rise of the Lone Star* is a valuable addition to Texana, especially concerning land companies and individual speculation. Although the prose is clear—though not eloquent—the

research is thorough and impressive. For any historian doing work on this era of Texas history, Reichstein and his interpretations must therefore be considered and confronted.

Ben Procter  
Texas Christian University

*Dreams to Dust: A Diary of the California Gold Rush, 1849–1850.* By Charles Ross Parke. Edited by James E. Davis. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. xxxi + 280 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$33.95.)

This well-edited, literate, and informative diary by an Illinois medical doctor is a fine addition to the body of literature published on the 1849 migration to California. It may be more interesting, however, in its commentary on a return trip in 1850 via Mexico and Nicaragua and the cultural observations of the author.

As a trail diary, Parke's journal is above average but not outstanding. His entries are, on the whole, brief during the trek through South Pass and over the Humboldt-Truckee Route to Sutter's Fort. The literature is already abundant on this journey. Of the 374 diaries and letters from 1849 listed in Merrill Mattes' magnificent bibliography, *Platte River Road Narratives* (1988), 153 have been transcribed and printed during this century.

The diary recounts the usual adventures and sights along the trail, the hardships and wonders. Parke pays attention to the landmarks, forts, and trail conditions, providing a basis for comparison with other diarists who either preceded or followed him along the trail. This reader found more interest, however, in the social commentaries of an educated man regarding his companions on the trail, the mines and towns of California.

Parke was a medical doctor, and his literary expression reflects his education. He comments on sickness throughout his diary, opining treatments and preventatives. He was opinionated, as well, on matters of race and culture, exhibiting biases common to the time, criticizing drinking, gambling, sloth, and holding up his race and culture as a standard against which others should be measured. His candor is to be appreciated since it allows us an excellent insight on one set of mid-nineteenth-century values.

The diary truly comes alive when Parke decides to abandon his quest for gold and return home in 1850. He embarks from San Francisco for Panama, but the inept ship's captain faces a potential mutiny and instead disembarks the emigrants at Realejo, Nicaragua. They travel cross-country to San Juan, Nicaragua, by ship to Chagres, and finally board an American steamship bound for New Orleans. With time to spare aboard ship, Parke makes lengthy entries, describing a bull fight in Mazatlán, social conditions and the countryside of Nicaragua, and extensive evaluations of race and culture.

The editor has done an excellent job in researching the published and unpublished diaries contemporaneous with Parke's. A fellow traveler with Parke in The Como Pioneer Company, David Cranes, also kept a diary, and the notes contain many extracts and details from this journal to augment Parke's comments. The footnotes are lengthy and illuminating. It is unfortunate that

they were separated from the text. The reader must constantly flip from front to back to seek explanations and elaboration. The effort is well spent, but irritating. The editor has chosen to modernize the diary's spelling and eliminate excessive capitalization used for emphasis. This robs the reader of the ability to interpret the diary's original tone and idiosyncrasies.

A bibliography of works cited and a thorough index are provided. Included, as well, are a handful of contemporary illustrations and three good maps. The book is nicely designed and produced.

This Gold Rush diary is a worthy addition to the field of overland migration and the early Gold Rush period in California. It gives unique and valuable glimpses of Latin America in 1850. It is well recommended to libraries, collectors, and historians with an interest in these fields.

Robert A. Clark

*The Arthur H. Clark Company*

*"New Hope for the Indians": The Grant Peace Policy and the Navajos in the 1870s.* By Norman Bender. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989. xiv + 254 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth, \$14.95 paper.)

*"New Hope for the Indians"* is a breath of fresh air in Navajo studies. Bender provides an intense discussion of Presbyterian agents appointed during the Grant Peace Policy of the 1870s and gives a balanced view of their problems and successes. The author skillfully treats a complex topic, linking government affairs in Washington with the paternalism of Presbyterian leaders and the officials they selected.

On center stage are the men and women who served at Fort Defiance as agents, teachers, and advocates for the Navajo. Their abilities and interests were as varied as the political and social winds that blew them into office, twirled them about, and whirled them away within a relatively short time. Reasons for their departure were as varied as their personalities. Frictions among agents, Indians, the military, and the government, combined with a lack of finances, created severe disillusionment. What emerged were the realities of living in a harsh environment, surrounded by the Navajo, who were indifferent, at best, towards the goals of a well-meaning foreign culture that often fell short of its aims.

Those familiar with this period of Navajo history will recognize James Roberts, James Miller, W. F. M. Army, and Galen Eastman as important personalities on the reservation. These men and their wives faced several problems: feeding the Navajos after early frosts, late snows, and severe droughts decimated their crops; working with insufficient funds that undermined promises made in the Treaty of 1868; and recruiting unwilling students to maintain the first school on the reservation. When one adds to this list Miller's death at the hands of the Utes, Army and Eastman's barely missing physical expulsion because of poor relations with Indians, the in-house bickering between local and national leaders, one soon realizes why continuity in program was next to impossible.

"*New Hope*" is well-written and quite error-free. The author uses extensive documentation, utilizing not only the usual sources central for this period but also the records of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Clearly, Navajo culture serves as a necessary backdrop for the agents' lives, but Bender also provides a strong historical context in which church, state, and federal policy mix. His results are well worth reading.

Robert S. McPherson  
College of Eastern Utah

*The Harvey Girls: Women Who Opened the West.* By Lesley Poling-Kempes. (New York: Paragon House, 1989. xviii + 252 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

*The Harvey Girls: Women Who Opened the West* offers an engaging account of the famous waitress corps that staffed American railroad restaurants for more than seventy years. Lesley Poling-Kempes draws from personal correspondence and interviews of former Fred Harvey employees for her data. If for no other reason, the western oral history, gathered from elderly informants in their eighties and nineties, makes this a notable volume.

Poling-Kempes argues that restaurant wizard Fred Harvey and his army of young waitresses helped to alter popular impressions of the American Southwest. Although this contention is not totally substantiated, nor is the assertion that these women "opened the West," the book stands on other merits.

After a somewhat slow start, wherein the first two chapters give a routine overview of the Santa Fe Trail and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the content improves dramatically. When the author shifts to the business acumen of Fred Harvey and the lives of the waitresses, the richness of the oral history material emerges.

Poling-Kempes's discussion of the Harvey Girls' training, living accommodations, regulations, personal expectations, and work schedules energizes this book. Although the Harvey restaurants suffered setbacks during the Depression, the military transport trains of World War II brought new demands to the company. The good-humored efforts of Harvey Girls to feed promptly at any hour thousands of soldiers jammed onto troop trains adds a new dimension to the nature of women's patriotic contributions.

There are some problems with language. Many word choices reinforce a traditional "Old West" style vocabulary. There is a "rowdy, bawdy frontier" (p. 15), a "civilized territory" in Kansas (p. 111), a "single young lady" in need of someone to "protect her virtue" (p. 43), and young men looking for "suitable partners" (p. 64). Such language usage gives not-so-subtle support to the "superior" attractiveness of Anglo culture and stereotypical gender images.

Despite these linguistic flaws, this is a fascinating book. The picture painted is a bit too rosy, however, for within personal stories lurk the unmistakable signs of company control, labor unrest, social stigma, and racial discrimination. Nonetheless, a wealth of solid material convinces that the Harvey Girls, as



western women workers, deserve historical consideration. In addition, informative and unusual photographs enhance this highly readable publication.

Anne M. Butler  
Utah State University

*The Mexican Revolution in Puebla, 1908–1913: The Maderista Movement and the Failure of Liberal Reform.* By David G. LaFrance. (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1989. xxxix + 272 pp. Map, notes, bibliography, index. \$35.00.)

David LaFrance's volume on the Maderista phase of the Mexican Revolution in the state of Puebla stands as the most illuminating treatment of the larger issues of that period despite its geographically limited focus. It shows clearly that the Revolution from its inception was far from unified, comprising rather "literally dozens" (p. 242) of separate revolts that coalesced into a movement that toppled long-time dictator Porfirio Díaz from power in 1911. However, any semblance of unity that existed before Díaz's fall vanished quickly as individuals, factions, and social groups struggled for control. Indeed, it seems to be an exaggeration to call the Maderista movement a revolution at all, at least in the mind of its leader, Francisco I. Madero.

Puebla is a good choice for a regional study of the Revolution, as it is located very close to the capital, Mexico City, and thus can easily be connected to the flow of national events. Madero, once in power, was able to meddle constantly in affairs in the state, as he was not in more distant areas. Therefore, it furnishes an excellent case through which to study Madero's actual priorities and intentions. Moreover, the area exemplifies the uneasy alliance between lower- and middle-class elements seeking economic and political goals and upper-class elites, who were more interested in political power for its own sake. From the beginning, Madero, son of a wealthy, landowning family in northern Mexico, was highly suspicious of and frequently at odds with the principal leader of the dissident movement within the state, Aquiles Serdán, who had worked in a factory, served as a clerk, and finally started to work in his family's small business as a shoemaker. As LaFrance describes it, "Madero favored his fickle . . . moderate supporters, but practically he had to depend on Serdán and the mostly working-class faction of the coalition." Serdán's death during the very early days of the Maderista rebellion took him out of the picture, but this split between moderate and radical elements continued throughout the time period described in this book, with Madero siding with the moderates whenever possible.

Although the book is solid throughout, the most interesting discussion for this reader was contained in the chapters of the period after Díaz's fall, when Madero was exercising nominal control as president of Mexico. From the beginning, Madero's task was an "exercise in crisis management" (p. 177). Puebla itself was by no means completely under the control of the state government at Puebla City, and at one time, Zapatistas set up a complete alternate government at Petlalcingo. This situation reflected that of the country at large. Although most state capitals responded or at least gave lip-service to the Mad-

ero government, the countryside was far from pacified. Challenges came from the right as well, as conservative and reactionary plotters were active. No agreement on goals ever existed between even those who had supported the Maderista Revolution during its brief violent phase, and what agreement there was vanished as conflicting motives and goals clashed. As LaFrance cautiously states, "reforms seen as beneficial to one group were not necessarily seen as positive for the other" (p. 187). The result was political and administrative chaos, with an immediate recurrence of violence in many areas of the state.

Elections did nothing to modify this disintegration; instead, they degenerated into a "vicious and bloody struggle" (p. 199). Given the total lack of political, social, and economic consensus in the country at that time, they proved a de-stabilizing rather than a stabilizing force. LaFrance even questions Madero's democratic commitment, showing clearly that Madero himself interfered in the electoral process in Puebla.

LaFrance is to be congratulated on this extremely important study. A comprehensive and carefully researched document on the time period and area in question, it also greatly enhances our knowledge and understanding of the Maderista phase of the Revolution as a whole and raises questions about the larger issues of revolutionary process as well.

Linda B. Hall  
*University of New Mexico*

*Henry J. Kaiser: Builder in the Modern American West.* By Mark S. Foster. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989. xiv + 358 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

He was a maverick and a nomad, but Henry J. Kaiser made an enduring contribution to the twentieth-century West. He played a large part in road and dam construction, including the Hoover and Grand Coulee dams. His companies produced cement, steel, and aluminum. During World War II his West Coast shipyards turned out hundreds of vessels. After the war he entered suburban home building and automobile manufacturing, the latter industry in partnership with Joe Frazer. And in what was likely his most significant and enduring achievement, Kaiser established a prepaid health care system, Kaiser Permanente, which eventually grew to become the nation's largest.

Some of Kaiser's ventures were failures. Neither his Henry J automobile nor the Spruce Goose airplane he built with Howard Hughes proved successful. Yet he had a powerful vision to move again and again to new opportunities and an unrestrained enthusiasm that vigorously pushed ahead. His only real joy was in the hard work of production. An old-fashioned, independent operator, he often cultivated his maverick image, as when he challenged the Detroit automakers. To many Americans he became an admired businessman hero, a kind of Paul Bunyan of the West. His enemies sometimes thought him a bag of wind, especially those who envied his ability to attract media attention and his close contacts in Washington, contacts that often led to government contracts.

Mark S. Foster has written a first-rate biography of this American builder.

Although he is generally sympathetic to Kaiser, Foster is careful to provide full contexts for his subject's successes and failures. Generally well written, the book is based on an impressive research base, including Kaiser's papers at the Bancroft Library in Berkeley and numerous oral history interviews. Foster does not fully succeed in laying bare the internal workings of this hard-driving businessman, but he provides interesting insights into his personal values and concerns. All in all, this is a significant contribution to American business history and the history of the West.

James H. Madison  
*Indiana University, Bloomington*

*Southwestern Ornamentation & Design: The Architecture of John Gaw Meem.* By Anne Taylor. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1989. 103 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$16.95 paper.)

It is rare indeed when one person can affect the appearance and image of an entire region, both carrying on and starting traditions that endure for generations. Architect John Gaw Meem was such an individual. His early appreciation of traditional Native American and Hispanic building forms led him both to preserve some of New Mexico's architectural treasures and to continue the use of these forms in a modern context. John Gaw Meem's vision is deeply etched on the built environment of New Mexico.

Although other books have focused on Meem's career, *Southwestern Ornamentation & Design* features the details—designs for doors, corbels, window grilles, light fixtures, wrought iron stair rails—that distinguished his southwestern style of architecture. Illustrated with sketches and photographs from the Meem collection in the Zimmerman Library at the University of New Mexico, along with new photographs by Lila DeWitt, the book will prove a good visual reference for craftspeople and builders who continue to work in the Meem tradition.

In Meem's extensive resource collection at Zimmerman Library, the author and assistants have been able in some cases to identify the original image or object that Meem copied or abstracted in creating a particular detail. Unfortunately, reproduction of his drawings is uneven in quality—some of the originals, made on thin tracing paper with hard lead, are faint, while other soft-lead images are smudged—but their appearance in book form will keep these perishable images accessible.

The value of *Southwestern Ornamentation & Design* as a documentary work is, in this reviewer's opinion, flawed by the author's determination to read meaning into Meem's use of ancient symbols as design elements despite the architect's own assertions to the contrary. Meem's work does not need over-interpretation (harkening back to Jung's collective unconscious) to be appreciated; its tangible beauty and sense of tradition stands on its own.

Susan Berry  
*Silver City Museum*

*American Indian Tribal Governments*. By Sharon O'Brien. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. xviii + 349 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, table, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Political scientist Sharon O'Brien provides in this book a broad introduction to tribal governments, past and present. Her survey was encouraged by the interest of the National Congress of American Indians in "a book on tribal governments that could be used by senior high schools, colleges, tribal officials, and the general public" (p. xv). The NCAI not only underwrote the cost of research and asked O'Brien to write the book but as well selected the Seneca Nation of New York, the Muscogees (Creeks) of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux of South Dakota, the Isleta pueblo of New Mexico, and the Yakimas of Washington to serve as examples. These tribal councils and various tribal program directors reviewed and approved sections of the text.

Within these guidelines and limitations, Professor O'Brien has written a clearly stated, balanced overview. Of course she is sympathetic to her subjects, and her perspectives have been influenced by them. She appreciates the tenacity that characterizes Indian communities. However, she is also willing to observe problems and difficulties that have confronted and do face tribal governments. The book is attractively illustrated. It should reach and generally please its intended audience.

Academic historians will wish for footnotes and will note some surprising omissions in a reasonably thorough bibliography. For example, Vine Deloria, Jr., and Clifford M. Lytle, *American Indians, American Justice* ought to be cited, given its discussion of tribal governments, the Indian judicial system, and related topics. Frederick Hoxie's article on the Cheyenne River Sioux ("From Prison to Homeland: The Cheyenne River Indian Reservation Before World War I," *South Dakota History* [Winter 1979]) supports O'Brien's general argument, yet is not included here. Nonetheless, the author has discussed many central issues and developments. Her readers will come away from *American Indian Tribal Governments* with a good introduction to a complex subject. One hopes the University of Oklahoma Press will issue a paperback edition so that the volume will be even more likely to reach segments of its potential market.

Peter Iverson  
Arizona State University

*Medicine Women, Curanderas, and Women Doctors*. By Bobette Perrone, H. Henrietta Stockel, and Victoria Krueger. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. xix + 252 pp.). Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.95.)

Just as there are bridges in geography, music, and life, bridges exist among genders, cultures, and philosophies of healing, assert authors Perrone, Stockel, and Krueger in *Medicine Women, Curanderas, and Women Doctors*. In this provocative and enlightening study, the authors use the stories of ten female healers to illustrate the differences among three cultural healing methods and suggest how the healing skills of women can serve as bridges among cultures. The voices of the women—three medicine women, three Hispanic healer/mid-

wives, and four AMA-trained physicians—come through clearly and poignantly in this study. Using women's stories as their format, the authors show how women's values of nurturing, empathy, and cooperation provide a connectedness between patient and healer frequently absent in male-dominated scientific medicine.

Few today would deny that modern medicine in America is in trouble, primarily because of sky-rocketing costs but also because of the haste and impersonality in which it is practiced. This book is a reminder that much is to be gained through wholistic medicine, that is, taking into account psychological and spiritual as well as physical aspects of healing. In Native American and Hispanic healing, spirituality and religion are an integral part of the healing process, but they play no role in western scientific medicine. The women profiled here attest to the reality that women have instinctively known: "healing should encompass all dimensions of being because illness disrupts every aspect of wellness."

Yet the issue is one less of gender than it is of, in their words, "tough gentleness"; men as well as women can bring comfort to their patients. It is the value and style of that comfort, rather than gender specifically, that needs to be integrated into the healing process. Diversity, then, can be a source of strength. *Medicine Women, Curanderas, and Women Doctors* is a small effort toward that process. Although this book singlehandedly will not alter the form of AMA medicine as currently practiced, it can prompt many people to think about healing in a new way.

The authors have organized the book into five parts with an introduction and interpretative material for each topic. In addition to the three kinds of healing, they have included a section on witchcraft that, unfortunately, dwells on the historical practice of defining witches (women) as bearers of evil without recognition of their powers as "good witches." In places, the writing is uneven, perhaps a reflection of the voices of the three authors trying to capture the voices of ten healers. Overall, however, the book is well done and should appeal to a wide audience—just about anyone who suffers an ache or a pain and seeks a cure.

Sandra Schackel  
Boise State University

*Where the Sun Never Shines: A History of America's Bloody Coal Industry.* By Priscilla Long. (New York: Paragon House, 1989. xxv + 420 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

In *Where the Sun Never Shines: A History of America's Bloody Coal Industry*, Priscilla Long places coal mining at the heart of the rise of industrial capitalism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Thus, the experiences of coal miners and their families exemplified the social impact of the industrial transformation.

Focusing first on the Pennsylvania anthracite region, Long traces the evolution of coal mining from a small-scale business into a modern, consolidated industry dominated by railroad companies and finance capitalists. Industrial-

ization also transformed the nature of the miners' work and their relationship with employers and sowed the seeds of class conflict. Operators sought to break the skilled miners' control over the workplace by imposing stricter labor discipline and mechanizing production. The growing industry's labor needs also worked to employers' advantage in the struggle for control. The flood of new immigrants into the mines altered the social character of coal mining and undermined the traditional dominance of skilled English-stock miners. In order to meet the challenge of industrialization, miners had to learn not only how to organize unions but to overcome barriers of ethnic hostility and divisions between skilled vs. unskilled workers.

The history of coal mining in the West mirrored national developments. Here, too, the industry grew from small, isolated operations into a consolidated industry. The most important example was the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which became part of the Rockefeller empire. In the workplace, western coal miners faced the challenges of mechanization and immigration as employers tightened their control.

Labor upheavals in the western coal industry became graphic episodes of class conflict in industrializing America. This was especially true of the 1913–1914 strike in Colorado, which Long incorrectly calls “The Colorado Fuel and Iron Strike.” It was instead a strike against all of the state's coal operators. Although the strike was riven with conflicts between national and local United Mine Workers leaders, the miners and their families achieved a militance and solidarity that overcame differences of ethnicity and skill. In the struggle for class consciousness and in the battles against employers, Long shows that the women of the coalfields often were the most militant advocates of class values and aspirations. In the end, the combined power of operators and government defeated the strike, but the conflict did set the stage for the transformation of industrial relations. The first sign of change was the Colorado Industrial Plan, instituted by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Following the strike, John D. Rockefeller remained committed to opposing the union, but he also rejected, of only rhetorically, the values of unbridled capitalism. The Colorado Industrial Plan combined features of a company union and grievance procedures to give workers an organized voice, while the company retained full power over the workplace.

Long builds on the work of previous students of western coal mining, adding her careful research in archival and manuscript sources to give a vivid account of the lives, work, and struggles of the western coal miners and their families. In emphasizing class conflict, though, she sometimes tars operators with overly broad strokes. Certainly the bigotry and narrowmindedness of men like John C. Osgood and Lamont Bowers elicits no sympathy. However, whether motivated by humanitarianism or the goal of achieving more control over their workers, some operators, including the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, did make efforts to improve living and working conditions for their employees. With that caveat, *Where the Sun Never Shines* is a useful introduction to the story of the western coal miners.

James Whiteside  
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*Boomtown Blues: Colorado Oil Shale, 1885–1985.* By Andrew Gulliford. (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1989. xvi + 302 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, table, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

The history of energy and mining development in the West has gone through many stages, and it would be naive to believe that the process has finally come to an end. From the days of the gold and silver miners in the nineteenth century to the underground copper ores of Montana about 1900, to the oil booms between 1901 and 1931, and the natural gas bonanzas between 1945 and 1960, the West has been the major arena for the nation's energy and mineral development. Within this broader context the Colorado oil shale boom and bust of the 1980s needs to be considered. The oil panic that gripped Americans in the wake of the OPEC crisis of 1973 fueled the frenzied oil shale boom that followed. It engulfed not local citizens only, but thousands of potential Horatio Algers throughout the nation, corporate executives on every level, and scores of government officials. This time was obviously not the first that Americans were gripped by visions of untold riches and fabulous success, and by their faith that technology would work miracles.

Gulliford has written an entertaining history of this oil shale phenomenon. His primary focus is on the 1980s, although he surveys the beginnings of interest in oil shale development as early as 1885. The first part of the book discusses the nineteenth-century settlement of the valley of the Colorado River and the growth of farming and communities there. Then followed the first oil shale rush between 1915 and 1925, prompted in part by fears of petroleum shortages during the First World War. Unfortunately, the author largely ignores federal programs to develop oil shales in this region, especially a significant act in 1945. His focus is largely on the local scene. The major portion of the volume deals with the oil shale bonanzas expected in the decade after 1973 and the human and social costs they engendered. Gulliford's focus is narrow. He does not even discuss the charges that critics of the large oil companies raised during this period that these corporations were deliberately stalling on oil shale development to protect their Middle Eastern petroleum interests. That phase is certainly relevant to explaining their haste after 1973 to become involved with Colorado shales. But within his narrow range Gulliford is competent. He suggests that the experience with oil shales from 1973 to 1983 indicates that corporations and developers should be held accountable not only for environmental impact studies, but for social and human impact studies as well.

Gulliford has made good use of oral interviews and has also exploited the contemporary technical literature. His judgments are judicious and well balanced—unlike those of some shrill contemporary historians who decry most corporate resource development. As he notes with sagacity, "The folklore of success and the greed of personal ambition fuel boomtown growth with a furious intensity" (p. 197). As an author he could have been served better by his publisher who allowed some serious errors to remain. The United States Geological Survey was not founded until 1879, and John Wesley Powell was not its director until 1883, so he did not act in this capacity in 1869, surely (p. 18). The important Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 obviously could not have been

influenced by the Teapot Dome scandal of 1923 (p. 58)! Despite such lapses, within its narrow context this is a useful study that adds to our understanding of what still remains as a major potential energy source in the future.

Gerald D. Nash  
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*Border: The U.S.-Mexico Line.* By Leon C. Metz. (El Paso: Mangan Books, 1989. 467 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Leon Metz, author of nine books and numerous articles, is well known to students of western history and the southwestern borderlands. Recipient of the Western Writers of America's Saddleman Award for contributions to western writing, he has also published extensively on military history and the U.S.-Mexican border region. In his latest work, Metz has set himself a formidable task: the writing of a "chronicle" of the U.S.-Mexican border covering more than 150 years with occasional departures into earlier periods.

The work is divided into six "books," a mix of chronological and topical organization. Books one and two deal with the lengthy and often aggravating efforts of the United States and Mexico to survey and mark the international boundary. Book three covers approximately from the 1830s to the 1880s, with particular attention to the problem of maintaining law and order along the common frontier. Book four examines the impact of the Mexican Revolution of 1910 on the border area, particularly in its military aspects. Books five and six deal with the two principal rivers influencing the border zone, the Colorado and the Rio Grande. The work concludes with an examination of the immigration issue in the twentieth century.

The author's long-standing interest in western and border history is clearly shown in the extensive array of sources that he brings to the current study. Metz relies heavily on government documents, ranging from early boundary survey reports to the latest government investigations into the war on drugs. He has thoroughly researched the secondary sources relating to border history, conducted a number of interviews, delved into manuscript and archival collections, and consulted numerous newspapers.

The author has a sharp eye for detail and a talent for providing capsule descriptions of the constantly changing cast of characters in his border narrative. He does an excellent job of sorting out the lengthy and often confused negotiations over boundaries and water characterizing much of border history.

The hazards of undertaking such a sweeping narrative are also evident. Because the author must cover such a lengthy time frame and such an extended geographical area, there are bound to be problems of emphasis and omission; the Pershing Expedition of 1916 comes off as being only slightly more important than the Escobar revolt of 1929. Although this book is not the "definitive story" of the border as the accompanying promotional literature claims, such a comprehensive work is unlikely, at least in a single volume. *The Border* is, however, what its author describes it as: a chronicle of a fascinating region with a special



character and history. Well-documented and illustrated, it will be of interest to the general reader as well as to specialists in a variety of different fields.

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*Water and the Future of the Southwest*. Edited by Zachary A. Smith. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989. x + 278 pp. Maps, tables, notes, bibliography. \$32.50.)

This impressive set of essays was prepared by seventeen specialists in water and public policy. Most are political scientists, though the writers also include three economists and one geographer. None is a historian.

Although some of the essays are tantalizingly brief, they fit together far better than most collections. Readers will appreciate the logic and unity within this volume. Zachary Smith provides an overview in his "The Policy Environment," as Tim Miller does in his analysis of "The Pending Water Crisis." Richard A. Wehmhoefer discusses "Water Law in the Southwest"; Albert Utton "The Importance of United States-Mexico Water Relations"; Ryan J. Barilleaux and C. Richard Bath "The Coming Nationalization of Southwestern Water: A Cautionary Tale"; R. McGreggor Cawley and Charles E. Davis, "The Future of State-Federal Relations in Water Resource Policy in the Southwest"; Daniel McCool, "Water and the Future of Non-Indian Federal Lands in the Southwest"; Lauren Holland, "Weapons and Water in the Southwest"; Lloyd Burton, "American Indian Water Rights in the Future of the Southwest"; Kent W. Olson, "Prospects for Interbasin Water Transfer in the Southwest [Oklahoma]"; John Merrifield "The Federal Interest in Flexible Interstate Water Allocation in the Southwest"; Timothy De Young and Hank Jenkins-Smith, "Privatizing Water Management: The Hollow Promise of Private Markets"; A. Didrick Castberg, "Water and the Future of Energy Development in the Southwest"; Otis W. Templer, "Adjusting to Groundwater Depletion: The Case of Texas and Lessons for the Future of the Southwest"; and Zachary Smith returns to sum up in a brief "Results and Conclusions." Some pieces are better than others, but they all address vital policy issues.

"In many respects the battles over water in the future will resemble the battles of the past," Smith observes. "The issues (allocation, cost, control) and the actors (state and federal politicians, water bureaucrats, and interest groups) will remain largely the same. The relative power, influence, and importance of both actors and issues, however, will change" (p. 273). Such traditional concerns as Indian water rights and federal rights to sufficient water to improve government land will remain important. However, in recent decades the paramount problems in the Southwest have been the region's increasing reliance on poorly administered underground water—in most years this source provides at least half the water used in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas—and the conflicts that result as scarce water is shifted from irrigation and grazing to new uses. Farmers and ranchers still claim 80-90 percent of the water in the West, but their monopoly has been challenged by mining, energy, and manufacturing companies, as well as by cities such as

Tucson, Santa Fe, and Denver. The advocates of free markets for water pay scant attention to the question of whether "efficiency" or the highest-dollar output per unit of water should count for more than our commitment to democracy and a just society. Ranching and small farming have social benefits that do not fit neatly into free market equations, and how do we put a price on wildlife, habitat protection, and recreation?

Make no mistake: money still talks. The Metropolitan Water District of Los Angeles has promised to spend millions to modernize wasteful irrigation works in the nearby Imperial Valley in exchange for the water saved—which could run as high as 25 percent of the volume currently used in the valley. Whether the transfer of water rights should be achieved by the "free market," by government, or by some combination of the two will be hotly debated in coming decades. No brief review can convey the richness and detail in this somber book. These essays are not exciting reading, but they are well-informed and judicious. They will interest scholars in many different disciplines and should be must reading for water planners throughout the arid West.

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*As I Recall.* By Calvin L. Rampton. Edited by Floyd A. O'Neil and Gregory C. Thompson. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1989. ix + 304 pp. Illustrations, index. \$25.00.)

Calvin Rampton had a distinguished career as the governor of Utah for an unprecedented three terms. He had a major impact on the development of Utah and the Mountain West. This autobiography is a straightforward, candid analysis of his entire life and will stand as a major contribution to the literature on twentieth-century western politics.

Rampton's methodology is unique in that he personally tape-recorded his memoirs. The tapes were transcribed, edited, and prepared for publication. The result is a delightful effort that follows the life and career of an astute master of politics. A fear is that the editors cut down much of the manuscript to meet restrictions. There is much more that Calvin Rampton could have and probably should have said.

A reader is constantly reminded of numerous Utah traits when Rampton is recalled. One is that everyone knows everyone's genealogy. Rampton's description of people often makes a genealogical tie. Another evident item is the open and hidden relationship between the LDS Church and politics. Rampton discusses his relationship with church leaders from Heber Grant to Spencer Kimball and mentions when and how the church exercised influence on politics. Finally, Rampton openly addresses the numerous Utah rumors that surrounded his governorship. Utah is a place that runs rampant with rumors mostly about alcohol consumption or infidelity. The rumors usually are most prevalent during campaigns, but Rampton discusses how they can hurt and what backbiting does to individuals' lives.

The autobiography is excellent when discussing Utah politics from the end of World War II to the 1980s. Although Rampton handles issues such as

the grand jury indictment of his liquor commission and Wayne Owen's decision to run for the Senate in 1974 matter of factly, he was a very tough in-fighter. His account is weakest in its failure to explain why he could not build a strong statewide Democratic party. He is gracious in realizing what a tremendous asset his companion Lucybeth was and carefully avoids too much self-congratulatory nonsense.

One possible weakness is the absence of annotated citations. The editors could have corrected some memories that had bearing on history such as Rampton's discussion of Watergate. Nevertheless this is a very good book that should encourage others to follow.

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## Book Notes

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*Circle of Motion: Arizona Anthology of Contemporary American Indian Literature.* Edited by Kathleen Mullen Sands. (Tempe: Arizona Historical Foundation, 1990. xviii + 165 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. \$21.95 cloth, \$15.95 paper.) Collects the works of thirty-four writers.

*Aztlán: Essays on the Chicano Homeland.* Edited by Rudolfo A. Anaya and Francisco A. Lomelí. (Albuquerque: Academia/El Norte Publications, 1989. iv + 248 pp. Illustrations, notes. \$12.00 paper.) Varying interpretations of the legendary origins of the Aztecs.

*The Magic of Bandelier.* By David E. Stuart. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1989. ix + 113 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$19.95 cloth, \$8.95 paper.) Useful general overview of the area's archaeology.

*The Weiser Indians: Shoshoni Peacemakers.* By Hank Corless. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1990. xix + 170 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.50 paper.) Idaho tribe.

*Juan de Oñate's Colony in the Wilderness: An Early History of the American Southwest.* By Robert McGeagh. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1990. 62 pp. Illustrations, index. \$8.95 paper.) A brief but interesting narrative.

*The Texas Cherokees: A People Between Two Fires, 1819–1840.* By Dianna Everett. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiv + 173 pp.

Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$14.95.) A volume in the Civilization of the American Indian series.

*Bighorse the Warrior*. By Tiana Bighorse. Edited by Noel Bennett. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1990. xxvii + 113 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$14.95.) "Fashioned" oral history of the Long Walk era.

*Recollections of a Western Ranchman*. By Captain William French. (Silver City, New Mexico: High-Lonesome Books, 1990. 283 pp. Map. \$9.95 paper.) Reprints 1928 volume.

*Fraser Haps and Mishaps: The Diary of Mary E. Cozens*. Edited by Alice Reich and Thomas J. Steele, S.J. (Denver: Regis College Press, 1990. 100 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$5.95 paper.) Colorado setting.

*The Colorado Front Range: A Century of Ecological Change*. By Thomas T. Veblen and Diane C. Lorenz. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1991. 186 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, bibliography, index. \$19.95 paper.) Primarily photographic overview.

*La Frontera: The United States Border with Mexico*. By Alan Weisman. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1991. xiii + 200 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$19.95 paper.) Reprint of 1986 volume.

*The Mexican Urban Household: Organizing for Self-Defense*. By Henry A. Selby, Arthur D. Murphy, and Stephen A. Lorenzen. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. x + 238 pp. Charts, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$27.50.) Scholarly social science monograph.

*Uranium Frenzy: Boom and Bust on the Colorado Plateau*. By Raye C. Ringholz. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1991. 310 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$14.95 paper.) Reprint of 1989 book.

*Fatal Destiny*. By Robert K. Swisher, Jr. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1991. 317 pp. \$14.95 paper.) Historical fiction about the early twentieth century.

*The Buckskins*. By Albert R. Booky. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1991. 236 pp. \$12.95 paper.) Historical novel on colonial New Mexico.

*Headed Upstream: Interviews with Iconoclasts*. By Jack Loeffler. (Tucson: Harbinger House, 1989. xv + 194 pp. Illustrations. \$10.95 paper.) Interviewees include Edward Abbey, John Nichols, Gary Snyder, and Stewart Udall.

*Exploring the Jemez Country*. By Roland A. Pettitt. (Los Alamos: Los Alamos Historical Society, 1990. viii + 112 pp. Illustrations, maps. \$8.95 paper.) Second edition of a travellers' guide.