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Book Reviews

Major Problems in the History of the American West: Documents and Essays. Edited by Clyde A. Milner II. (Lexington, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Company, 1989. xv + 681 pp. Maps, tables, notes, bibliographies. \$15.50 paper.)

Long noted for its series of brief "readers" (anthologies of secondary and primary sources on a particular historical subject), the D. C. Heath publishing house in recent years sought to expand its offerings to reflect the latest generation of American historiography. Clyde A. Milner II, known to most western historians as editor of the journal of the Western History Association, knit together a large mass of abridged readings from the several centuries of life in "western" North America, seeking to give undergraduate students both a wider angle of vision on the topics that inform the West and to demonstrate the merits of good prose and interpretative judgment on a region more often seen as provincial, isolated, quaint, or irrelevant to the flow of American history.

From his perspective at the *Western Historical Quarterly*, Milner recognized the current debate over the significance of the "new western" history, and his selections echo that awareness. The first chapter pits the "father" of western history, Frederick Jackson Turner, against his most recent revisionist, the environmental historian Donald Worster. Once students familiarize themselves with the two poles of the century-old western historical spectrum, they then return to the standard chronological journey of pre-Columbian and colonial frontier societies, the appearance of American explorers and settlers, and the multifaceted social and economic order created in the West after 1800.

This reviewer often finds undergraduate anthologies suspect, because they

share the twin burdens of brevity and overstretch. More focused and directional are full essays or complete renditions of primary documents. These allow discussions to follow an author's methodology and perspective more carefully, even if they do not sample the cornucopia that the recent generation of western scholars have spread before general audiences and students alike.

Milner's volume thus serves as a new venture into the study of the West, even as it suggests the roads less traveled by his colleagues past and present. By citing contemporary accounts of themes and issues now in academic vogue nationwide, Milner reveals the myopia and selectivity of historians bent upon celebration of the impulse for conquest. By integrating essays and documents about the Spanish Borderlands, the editor points out the need to reconcile the "generation gap" between Boltonians and Chicanos on their shared homeland.

To this reviewer, the most evident need for further explication is more sources on the twentieth-century West. Novelists could share space with historians as chroniclers of the modern age, while topics of science, technology, and international economics would enlighten students preparing for careers in those fields that make the modern West what it is today. Finally, the editor could have cited the seminal historians of previous generations, like Bolton, Pomeroy, Frederic L. Paxson, and essayists like De Voto, Stegner, or William Allen White. They too asked Turner's question about the meaning of the West, and their answers moved their peers to dream also of becoming "new western" historians.

Michael Welsh
University of Northern Colorado

Spanish Bluecoats: The Catalonian Volunteers in Northwestern New Spain 1767-1810. By Joseph P. Sánchez. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xviii + 196 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$30.00 cloth, \$15.95 paper.)

Soldiers who served the Spanish Crown in the presidios that lined the northern fringes of New Spain were generally American born, recruited from the local citizenry. In this book, Joseph Sánchez treats an exceptional group of soldiers on the northern frontier of New Spain—Spanish-born volunteers from Catalonia who came to America in 1767 as part of an effort to shore up Spain's defenses after its devastating defeat in the Seven Years' War.

Unattached to any single regiment, the Free Company of Catalonian Volunteers was assigned to troublespots by the Viceroy of New Spain. Most notably, some members of the unit fought Indians in Sonora, helped to found San Diego and Monterey in California in 1769, and traveled to Nootka Sound to fend off a British threat to Vancouver Island in 1790. Over the years, as the original one hundred volunteers died, deserted, or retired, the composition of the unit changed. Spaniards from other provinces took the places of many of the Catalonians and, despite official preference for European-born soldiers, some American-born volunteers also joined. When the unit was dissolved during the 1810s, Catalans had long been a minority.

How effective were the European-trained Catalans in comparison to the

frontier troops? Some European officers suggested that the supposedly racially inferior frontiersmen made defective soldiers, but Europeans might have been the weaker group. In Sonora in 1768, for example, the green Catalans fired into a peaceful camp of their own Pima Indian allies whom they mistook for the enemy, wounding four and killing two. Were such mistakes commonplace? Did presidial soldiers make similar errors? Sánchez is content to argue the importance of the Catalans without raising the difficult question of their relative value. He does, however, offer glowing, chapter-long appraisals of three Catalan officers, including Pedro Fages who played a key role in establishing Alta California.

Joseph Sánchez has fashioned this collective biography out of archival bedrock. Although the social origins of the original one hundred Catalans remain obscure, and the reasons for their enlistment elude us, the archives have yielded much new information. Whereas we once had to search the published historical literature on early California and the Northwest Coast for scattered references to the Catalonian volunteers, we now have a single source that tells their story more fully and conveniently than ever before.

David J. Weber
Southern Methodist University

Eyewitness to War: Prints and Daguerreotypes of the Mexican War, 1846–1848. By Martha Sandweiss, Rick Stewart, and Ben W. Huseman. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press/Amon Carter Museum, 1989. x + 368 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$45.00.)

Eyewitness to War: Prints and Daguerreotypes of the Mexican War, 1856–1848, by Martha A. Sandweiss, Rick Stewart, and Ben W. Huseman, is in many ways a remarkable production. Along with John Eisenhower's recent book, *So Far from God*, it calls attention to the war between the United States and Mexico, which is usually forgotten or confused with the Texan Revolution. But *Eyewitness to War* does much more than call attention to a sometimes forgotten conflict. In a beautifully produced volume, it presents the visual representations of the war that the United States, and even the Mexican public, saw. In this respect, the volume builds on the earlier work, which the authors fully acknowledge, of Ronnie C. Tyler, who pioneered in the field with his *The Mexican War: A Lithographic Record* (1973).

Both works also represent aspects of a larger phenomenon that is just coming into focus—the analysis of the way in which America's western experience was shaped in the public mind by the visual media. If there was a "West of the imagination," surely the specimens reproduced so beautifully in *Eyewitness to War* demonstrate a "war of the imagination"—sometimes a wild imagination. The authors, particularly Rick Stewart in his very detailed analysis of a selected number of popular prints, often point this out.

In addition, the authors note at the same time that this was the first modern war to be described by "eyewitness" war correspondents. They list three men, the most prominent of whom is George Wilkins Kendall of the *New Orleans Picayune* and a veteran of the ill-fated Texan march on Santa Fe in 1841. Stewart,

despite his extensive research, however, leaves out still one more war correspondent of great importance. This is the first female war correspondent, Jane Cazeneuve, who, with Moses Yale Beach, editor of the *New York Sun*, went to Mexico City during the war. She sent back dispatches to that paper, especially after she made her way past the Mexican lines and joined General Scott's forces. Jane Cazeneuve thus anticipated the more famous Nellie Bly of the Crimean War by at least eight years. The Mexican War did indeed have its "eyewitnesses," but they included people of both sexes.

It is gratifying to note, however, that the authors have reinforced the view, already expressed some years ago in *The West of the Imagination*, that the Mexican War was a conflict that took place during a media revolution which included the telegraph, fast dispatch steamboats, and the rise of numerous illustrated magazines and newspapers, and, most important of all, the rapid development of lithography. Firms like those of Nathaniel Currier and Sarony, Major and Knapp, came into prominence in part because of the Mexican War boom and the great western reconnaissance of territory gained from Mexico that followed it. However, the best prints, those that illustrate Nebel and Kendall's *Pictorial History of the Mexican War*, were made in France, as the authors point out.

Beyond the myriad details of the rise of lithographic companies and artist-lithographers, however, lies another historiographical message in this book, which is overlooked by the authors. Analyses of visual representations of the American western experience, which includes the war with Mexico, have often been carelessly traced back to the literary models of Henry Nash Smith described in his classic book, *Virgin Land, the American West as Symbol and Myth*. *Eyewitness to War* presents an entirely different set of symbols and myths than those of the pioneering Smith, which the authors miss. These represent a much more complicated discourse with entirely new layers of meaning. For example, in these pictures, the land is not "virgin," just as the West was not a great empty continental frontier waiting for the "sturdy yeoman." In this present volume we see images of militarism, imperialism, racism, heroism, mechanization, and the attempt to visualize exotic places. However, Stewart, and particularly Ben Huseman in his extensive catalogue, do examine the authenticity and derivations of these "eyewitness" views—something Henry Nash Smith never did, even for his entirely different literary figures, who formed what he regarded as the myth of the West.

The Mexican War prints section of this handsome catalogue clearly overshadows the section by Martha Sandweiss on the thirty-eight Amon Carter daguerreotypes of the war and some of its related personages. The long awaited public debut of these "authentic" views is welcome, but their content is something of a disappointment. They tell us little more about the war than the nine Mexican War daguerreotypes that have been accessible at Yale for more than twenty years. Sandweiss had the more difficult task, however; her reproductions could not be in dramatic living color and the subject matter was hardly visually or even mythologically exciting. One can also understand how much more difficult the identification process was for Sandweiss, who was sometimes working with pictures of persons unknown and, for that matter, daguerreotypists who have simply disappeared into the mists of time. As Professor Ronnie C. Tyler has observed, it is remarkable that no popular Mexican War

daguerreotype show was mounted in either New Orleans or New York. But, even given these difficult circumstances, there is something ultimately lacking in Sandweiss' section that is also related to the Stewart-Huseman section. There are no overt comparisons made between these two media—the popular prints and the daguerreotypes. Thus, the book never fully comes together, and important areas for visual, psychological, and mythological comparisons are overlooked. Extensive as the detailed research in this catalogue is, it is only in the end food for thought that has not yet crystallized. It is, however, hard to fault such a rich, detailed, and physically beautiful work.

William H. Goetzmann
University of Texas, Austin

Shamrock and Sword: The Saint Patrick's Battalion in the U.S.-Mexican War. By Robert Ryal Miller. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. xv + 232 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

When the armies of Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott invaded Mexico during the war of 1846–1848 they encountered an unexpected and unwelcome presence among the Mexican troops they faced—a battalion of their own deserters, garbed in the uniform of the Mexican army and fighting in defense of Mexico. The Mexicans called this unit *El batallon de San Patricio*, or Saint Patrick's Battalion. It fought against the Americans in several engagements, most notably the battles of Buena Vista and Churubusco, and when seventy-two of the *San Patricios* were captured in the latter engagement they received harsh treatment. Fifty of them were put to death; thirty of them in a macabre mass execution that typified the grim experiences of the battalion throughout its brief existence.

Although the role of the *San Patricios* has been noted by most historians of the Mexican War their full story has never been told. That is the task Robert Miller has undertaken in this commendable study, and in the process he has dispelled some romantic myths frequently associated with the battalion. It was not, for example, an all-Irish volunteer unit, nor were most of its members fighting to protect Mexico against an unjust oppressor, nor to defend Catholicism. They were not even legitimate soldiers of fortune. Instead, Miller concludes, the story of the *San Patricios* is "a woeful story of naive and bewildered men from varied national and religious backgrounds, many of whom were tempted by alcohol and opportunism" (p. 184). Even through a brief postwar existence as part of the re-organized Mexican army the *San Patricios* were roughly treated, frequently winding up in Mexican prisons or in flight from Mexican authorities.

Despite some impressive research by Miller, however, his study is weakened by a frustrating absence of information in important areas, particularly in relation to the actual services performed by the *San Patricios*. This is partially because of the unit's heavy losses, and because its survivors were so badly scattered. Miller notes, for example, that John Riley, who is credited with being the organizer of the battalion, "seems to have disappeared into the same historical mists of Ireland out of which he first emerged" (p. 179). In part, however, the problem is attributable to the inexcusable practice of some Mexican archiv-

ists—in this instance, that of the *Archivo de Defensa Nacional*—of keeping their archives closed to qualified scholars. It is a practice that needs to be ended.

Dennis Berge
San Diego State University

Monterrey Is Ours! The Mexican War Letters of Lieutenant Dana 1845–1847. Edited by Robert H. Ferrell. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1990. xiii + 218 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$29.00.)

Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana, a U.S. Military Academy graduate and lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, wrote nearly one hundred letters to his wife, Sue, describing his experiences during the Mexican War. Providing the reader with a detailed, firsthand view of the war, the letters are both poignant and revelatory in their descriptions of campaigns and camp life alike, mirroring the concerns of a twenty-four-year-old man in respect to the war, his country, the enemy, his relationship with his wife, and life in general. The beauty of the letters is that they span so much of the Mexican War. They begin with Dana's arrival in Zachary Taylor's camp of the army of occupation in Texas in August 1845, and end in May 1847 after the Battle of Cerro Gordo, during which Dana was seriously wounded.

Among the events Dana observed firsthand were the attack on Fort Brown, the occupation of Matamoros, the seizing of Monterrey street-by-street and house-by-house, the siege of Veracruz, and others. His accounts of camp life are at the same time piquant and entertaining. Instead of merely chronicling his experiences, Dana writes from the perspective of a trained observer, with an eye for military strategy, tactical leadership, foreign culture and the enemy's military prowess, and other factors encountered while serving in the regular army during this period.

The Mexican War was the most extensively recorded event in history up to its time. Documenting the war were the first identifiable war correspondents; artists, both eyewitnesses to actual events and those who based their illustrations on the accounts, verbal, written, and graphic, of others; and photographers. However, letters written by combatants in the Mexican War, especially junior officers, are rare. Winfield Scott wrote his memoirs, and John Wool and Robert Stockton cooperated in the preparation of works by third parties. In comparison to firsthand accounts written by soldiers during the U.S. Civil War, Mexican War letters are relatively scarce. Dana's letters are now in the archives at West Point, where they constitute one of the most significant firsthand accounts of the Mexican War extant.

Ferrell is to be commended for bringing the Dana letters before the public. He has done a masterful and thorough job of editing the letters. Six maps, some thirty illustrations, eight photographs, and a short index will surely render the volume requisite reading for anyone researching the Mexican War.

Charles Bennett
Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe

Texas Divided: Loyalty and Dissent in the Lone Star State 1856–1874. By James Marten. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1990. x + 246 pp. Map, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

In this welcome addition to the historical literature on Texas in the era of the crisis of the Union, James Marten contends that “the real civil war in Texas was fought not over the state’s relationship with the federal government, but over relationships among Texans” (p. 2). According to the author, members of interest groups or ethnic factions in Texas disagreed over the structure of the state’s society—“what elements of that society they wanted to preserve or to change” (p. 3). Marten shows that before the Civil War a majority of Anglos in Texas defended slavery and supported punishment of known or suspected abolitionists. After the war, most Anglos sought to restrict or suppress African-Americans, no matter what their official status was supposed to be under the United States Constitution.

In the secession crisis patriotism in Texas was redefined: it became patriotic for Texans to place their state above the Union and to favor secession rather than support the United States. Later, dissenters against the Confederacy stigmatized themselves, and their loyalty to Texas and white supremacy could be called into question forever after. For example, Marten points out that although some prominent German-Texans supported the Confederacy, as a group Germans were stained by an antebellum stereotype opposed to slavery and appearing to be anti-secession. Thus, Anglo political leaders doubted their loyalty during and after the war. Marten also concludes that while 40 percent of recruits in Texas regiments were *tejanos*, some Anglos doubted the loyalty of Mexican-Americans to the Confederate cause. On the other hand, and making the *tejano* situation worse, many Unionists doubted the Mexican-Americans’ loyalty to the United States.

Some Texas Unionists, such as James W. Throckmorton and William P. Ballinger, further blurred the matter of loyalty. Throckmorton served as a Confederate general and wartime state senator, but then switched back to Unionism. Although Ballinger upheld slavery, he sided with Sam Houston in the secession crisis. Ballinger later held a minor Confederate office but began criticizing Confederate laws and policies. Obviously, Texas Confederates could not trust such men. Lines of loyalty became fuzzy indeed when other Texans, supporters of the Confederacy for two or three years, resisted taxes, protested against confiscation or conscription, evaded military service, deserted, or drifted “into a neutrality or noninvolvement that Confederate officials defined as disloyalty” (p. 86).

During Reconstruction Texas Unionists and former Confederates naturally had different definitions of loyalty. Marten describes how intense factionalism among Republican conservatives, moderates, and radicals over a variety of prewar, wartime, and postwar issues, and the Democrats’ resort to violence spelled doom for the party of Lincoln. But above all issues, Marten concludes, the status of “blacks—or the debates about the future of blacks—had helped to close the doors on dissent in Texas” (p. 174). Scholars and students of Texas,

the South, and ethnic groups in the Southwest will find Marten's book worthwhile reading.

Joseph G. Dawson III
Texas A&M University

The View from Officers' Row: Army Perceptions of Western Indians. By Sherry L. Smith. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1990. xix + 263 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

This is a very important book for the history of Indian-white relations. Sherry L. Smith's highly readable yet sophisticated book constitutes the first scholarly study of the attitudes toward Native Americans held by American frontier army officers and their wives. Smith shows these late-nineteenth-century agents of civilization in a more sympathetic light than has usually been the case in recent years. Some students of western history will be surprised to discover that the corps of men serving at western outposts often sincerely respected and attempted to understand Native Americans. At times they even questioned the implementation nature of the policy they were required to enforce, particularly when the subject concerned cultural destruction. But do not mistake Smith for an apologist for the frontier military; she cites plenty of examples to remind us that the officer ranks contained insensitive racists, even when judged by the era's own standards. Nevertheless, one puts down Smith's work with a sense that this realm of perceptions and attitudes is a far more complex phenomenon than previously believed, and most officers were more thoughtful men than we have realized.

The View from Officers' Row is divided into eight topical chapters spanning the years from the Mexican Cession through the Battle of Wounded Knee. The extent of the author's careful and reflective scholarship is evident throughout the sections on "Officers as Observers," "Indian Character," "Tribes and Chiefs," "Indian Women," "Thoughts on Indian Policy," "Explanations of the Indian Wars," "Indian Warfare," and "The Indian Scout as Ally." Within her conceptual paradigm Smith analyzes the views of hundreds of officers and spouses, without ever losing sight of the themes or questions that tie the work together: How did the military regard western Indians? Did officers and wives think of the Indian in noble savage stereotypes or did they hold more varied views? To what extent were frontier soldiers able to gain a better understanding of Native Americans through contact? Were army officers more realistic about Indians and therefore markedly different from idealistic eastern reformers? Did the military foster a monolithic perception or approach to the American Indian? These questions and many others are posed, dissected and answered throughout the pages of this book.

Whether one is a casual reader or professional scholar, almost every paragraph of this splendid study will contain some new insight. Particularly innovative are the sections which treat the subject of gender attitudes and sexual interaction on the frontier. Sherry L. Smith, a professor of history at the University of Texas-El Paso, will gain high praise for *The View from Officers' Row*, which, incidentally, makes a fine companion to Robert Berkhofer's *The White*

Man's Indian (1978). In sum, this is one of the most significant studies on Native Americans and the frontier military to be published in recent years, and it will no doubt find its way into standard scholarship as well as the classroom curriculum. By breaking free from the orthodoxy of presentism, Smith forces all honest historians to alter their understanding of those men and women who faced the unpleasant chore of securing the peace on the western frontier.

Gerald Thompson
University of Toledo

A Long March: The Lives of Frank and Alice Baldwin. By Robert H. Steinbach. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989. xiv + 223 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

Frank Dwight Baldwin was an outstanding soldier. In a career that spanned the years from 1862 to 1906, he ranks with the likes of John Bourke, Charles King, and other more famous junior officers in the nineteenth-century military establishment. His mettle in the field was proved in enough battles to earn him four Congressional Medals of Honor nominations, and the receipt of two. Alice Blackwood Baldwin, Frank's wife of fifty-six years, was a woman of equal courage. She followed her husband to remote posts, and like her more prominent contemporaries, Martha Summerhayes and Frances Roe, Alice Baldwin witnessed the transformation of the trans-Mississippi West from an Indian frontier to a series of states.

Freelance writer Robert Steinbach proposes to be the biographer of both Frank and Alice Baldwin. *A Long March*, however, concentrates on relationships; it is not a work of military history. Steinbach relies on Alice Baldwin's *The Memoirs of the Late Frank D. Baldwin* (1929), for example, to explain her husband's Civil War experiences, and he knows little about either the Indian wars or the Philippine insurrection beyond what Baldwin's manuscript autobiography in the Huntington Library tells him. It is usual, when writing about military subjects, to consult the Military Reference Division of the National Archives. If he had done so, Steinbach would have seen hundreds of Baldwin letters and reports, many of which carry endorsements from superior officers with information giving a different perspective than that offered by Baldwin in his autobiography.

The crux of this book is the juxtaposition of material from Baldwin's straightforward autobiography and even-handed diary entries with the personal, loving, yet anxious letters written between Frank and Alice. Personal concerns, including a major conflict between Frank and Alice over whether the army in general, and Nelson A. Miles in particular, were selfishly subjecting the best years of the gallant Baldwin's life to their own ends, are frankly discussed in these letters. Yet, in the end, neither the relationship of Frank and Alice, nor the military career of a distinguished officer, comes completely into focus.

Robert C. Carriker
Gonzaga University

The Bozeman Trail: Highway of History. By Robert A. Murray. (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company, 1988. 87 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography. \$24.95 cloth, \$11.95 paper.)

Between 1864 and 1868 the Bozeman Trail served hundreds of emigrants passing to the goldfields of western Montana Territory. The trail ran from Bridger's Ferry, in what is now southeastern Wyoming, northwest through the lands occupied by friendly Crow Indians and hostile Teton Sioux to the mining region around Virginia City. Its presence triggered a war with the Sioux that brought a humiliating military loss in the Fort Philip Kearny massacre of December 1866, an event that precipitated the government's temporary withdrawal from the area in 1868. In later years the Bozeman route served travelers, freighters, herders, goldseekers, and, in 1876, other military needs. The trail was thus significant in a regional and national context.

This slim volume offers an overview of the Bozeman Trail's many features, presumably for readers unfamiliar with its history. Robert A. Murray is an accomplished historian of the region who knows the landscape intimately. Through illustrations and narrative, Murray looks at numerous sites contributing to the broad scope of the trail's history. Unfortunately, there is little context for understanding the historical vignettes on features along the route which largely compose the volume. For the novice, the offering seems convoluted, while for the advanced student it is far too general. Compounding the absence of context, the lack of chronology throughout the book makes any meaningful perspective on the diverse events difficult to achieve.

Too often, the author assumes that the reader possesses knowledge of places and persons, and many go unidentified. Although the Fort Laramie Treaty figured prominently in ending the road's use in 1868, the book contains little about this document and its significance. The reading list is weak, typographical errors abound, and the mapping is not comprehensive. Some sites mentioned in the text are excluded from the maps, while others appearing on the maps are omitted from the text. The use of Vietnam era military terminology in referring to Indian skirmishes as "fire fights" is incongruous. All in all, this book could have been much improved from the standpoint of its content, organization, and presentation.

Jerome A. Greene
National Park Service

His Very Silence Speaks: Comanche—The Horse Who Survived Custer's Last Stand. By Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1989. 357 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$39.95 cloth, \$16.00 paper.)

Anyone unfamiliar with Comanche's story might question devoting 357 pages to a cavalry horse that died in 1891. In her thoroughly researched and readable book, anthropologist-veterinarian Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence makes the reason clear—Comanche's hold on the American imagination has not abated since he was found, badly wounded, among Custer's dead cavalrymen in June 1876. If, as the author notes, one white man had survived the Battle of the

Little Bighorn, Comanche would have been forgotten. Instead, he became the symbol of the Seventh Cavalry and a link to the fallen. In 1878 Colonel Sturgis, whose only son died with Custer, issued orders that gave Comanche "a nearly sacred status with the army and in the eyes of the general population" (p. 22). It is likely that more has been written about him than any other horse. Lawrence's book should be the final word; probably it will not be.

Misconceptions about Comanche soon appeared, and the process continues. Lawrence astutely sifted through the contradictions to reach the most valid conclusions. In popular mythology Comanche even became Custer's horse. Most astonishing is that plausible fictional accounts, including some for young readers, became sources for nonfictional works and were incorporated in the Comanche legend. Captain Myles Keogh, the Irish cavalryman who brought the Seventh "Garryowen," is remembered mainly because he owned and rode Comanche that fateful day.

When Comanche died at Fort Riley, Kansas, Professor Lewis Dyche mounted him to be exhibited at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Afterward Comanche went to Kansas University's Dyche Museum of Natural History, where he was the feature attraction.

Beginning in 1938, many ongoing efforts to move Comanche to the Custer Battlefield, Fort Riley, or elsewhere, were initiated. They attest to the extraordinary significance of this survivor of Custer's Last Stand.

In 1971 University of Kansas Indian students protested the museum's description of Comanche as the "sole survivor of the Custer Massacre"—many Indians also survived, and it was a battle, not a massacre. Museum officials cooperated, and the new label incorporated the Indians' side—Comanche became the symbol of Indian-white conflict and of an Indian victory. That led to revision of misleading labels in the museum's Indian displays and to pressure for an Indian Studies program. This is an outstanding book about a legend that refuses to die.

Donald E. Worcester
Texas Christian University

World War II and the West: Reshaping the Economy. By Gerald D. Nash. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xiii + 288 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$32.50.)

Gerald Nash has come a long way since 1973 when he wrote in his pioneering survey, *The American West in the Twentieth Century* that "the war itself occasioned few new changes" though it accelerated trends already underway. In his first volume examining the war years (1985), he proclaimed "the Second World War transformed the American West," noting that "no other single influence on the region . . . brought such great and cataclysmic changes to the West." The main focus of *The American West Transformed* was on the social and cultural impact of the war. Nash therein announced that he intended to "analyze economic influences in greater depth in a separate volume," an intention that he has now splendidly fulfilled in this volume which examines the reshaping of the western economy. It was a process that enabled the West to

shed the vestiges of its colonial economy and move into the mainstream of American life as a region dependent on federal funding but with a diversified economy that no longer left it a vassal of eastern corporations and subject to absentee control.

The western economy was reshaped primarily by the government sponsored development of wartime industries: ship-building, aircraft and aluminum. Nash devotes a chapter to each. Additional chapters examine mining, the environment, and the "Sinews of War: Magnesium, Steel and Oil." In each chapter Nash gives much attention to the battles waged, largely in Washington, to setting priorities, allocating funds, resolving controversies, overcoming neglect of western concerns by bureaucrats on all levels, etc. Among those playing a significant role in reshaping the economy, Nash devotes considerable attention to shipbuilder Henry Kaiser, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, Small Business Administrator Maury Maverick and Senators Pat McCarran (Nevada) and James E. Murray (Montana).

Wartime needs and the efforts of key individuals in and out of government helped develop the aluminum, ship-building, and aircraft industries during the war and assisted in encouraging small businesses of all kinds to serve their needs. The process was fueled by massive federal funding with government playing a significant but not severely intrusive role. The endeavor sparked a new confidence among residents in the future of the region.

Nash devotes three chapters to extended discussions about the future of the region: the visions of westerners in Washington, of officials in the West, and of individuals in the private sector. The visions, as would be expected, ranged all the way from national planning to a states' rights posture, though most planners envisioned some role for government in their proposals. And, as also would be expected, the postwar West became a regional variation of corporate American benefiting from the military-industrial complex more than most regions, enjoying postwar prosperity and now experiencing an eroding economy. The West is now mainstream America. All the problems the nation faces are clearly evident, even exacerbated in the West.

On one level, despite cultural and other differences, the parallel with Japan is interesting. Both in the war-years had their economies transformed, Japan's through war-time devastation, the West's through war-time imperatives. Both started on a new base in the years following the end of the war. While Nash, of course, does not address this issue, his last chapters wherein he discusses "visions of the future" offer suggestions as to why the West, despite the development of a Pacific rim, has fallen on hard times in part owing to Japanese competition.

Though Nash notes that his volumes are not comprehensive and much remains to be done, he nevertheless has prepared two of the most significant volumes now available on war-time America. They also serve as landmark volumes for any one interested in the twentieth-century American West. His research as evinced in thirty-nine pages of notes and a twelve-page bibliography, is most impressive. However, scholars interested in following some of his citations to manuscript collections will have trouble. Merely citing the Franklin Roosevelt Papers, the Harry Truman Papers, the Carl Hayden Papers, etc., without further identification is simply not enough. And since no volume

is free from errors, I have been able to identify only two very minor ones: Congressman Frank, not William, Barrett of Wyoming (p. 161) and Mayor Fletcher not Fletch Bowron of Los Angeles (p. 200). Both are correctly identified in the index.

Richard Lowitt
University of Oklahoma

Splinters of a Nation: German Prisoners of War in Utah. By Allan Kent Powell. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1989. xv + 325 pp. Illustrations, map, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

Allan Kent Powell eloquently portrays the German prisoner of war experience in Utah during World War II, not only individual German POW experiences but also their interactions with local residents. This is the first lengthy statewide treatment of POWs in America and will serve as an excellent model for future studies. An unknown German prisoner of war in Utah described himself as a splinter of his nation which had been embedded in a foreign land, exemplifying a central issue of this work that America was as frightening and foreign to the German prisoners as they were to their American captors.

The interactive experience of prisoner of war camps profoundly affected both the German prisoners and American civilians. Powell begins with the tragic event of July 8, 1945, when a crazed American guard poured machine gun fire into the tents of sleeping German prisoners. Nine prisoners died and nineteen were wounded. Nationwide shock emphasized the senselessness of war and also the consequences of arming guards with machine guns two months after the war was over. Powell uses the incident as the place to begin examining Americans' perceptions of the POWs in contemporary context and in terms of Utah's tragedy-marked past.

It becomes clear in these pages that German POWs were treated relatively well in America. Although every captured soldier generally considers it his duty to escape, few of the POWs attempted it. In the United States, there were only 2,222 escapees among the 371,000 German prisoners, or .6 percent. That 99.4 percent of German POWs preferred to stay in prison indicates that most of them knew they had a pretty good situation. Powell also makes it clear that POW labor, both German and Italian, made a significant contribution to American agriculture by replacing Americans needed for the war effort.

Powell bases his portrayals and analyses on extensive interviews, correspondence, and examination of records in the National Archives. He made two trips to Germany for personal interviews with former prisoners. The book is arranged topically, covering the conditions in the camps, the treatment of the prisoners, and the attitudes and relations of the POWs and Americans. This compelling story of contrasts, personal drama, and action fittingly initiates the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of World War II.

Susan Badger Doyle
University of New Mexico

Little Giant: The Life and Times of Speaker Carl Albert. By Carl Albert with Danney Goble. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. x + 388 pp. Illustrations, index. \$24.95.)

One need not be a political junkie to enjoy *Little Giant: The Life and Times of Speaker Carl Albert*. The nearly four hundred-page autobiography is filled with personable, humorous, and historical anecdotes about the life and times of the forty-sixth Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

While I did not have the pleasure of serving in the Congress with Carl Albert, reading his life story provided me with a greater understanding and appreciation of his many accomplishments. His is a rags-to-riches life story, though Albert's "riches" are measured in public service, not money.

Born to an Oklahoma coal miner and his wife in 1908, Albert's family was poor, but had enough money to send him to school where he excelled. His desire to pursue public service evolved at an early age. During grade school, his congressman told his classmates that they could make a difference and suggested that one of the students might one day serve in Congress. At age six, Carl Albert knew the congressman was talking about him—he was to be the young boy that succeeded.

His passion for public service only intensified as he witnessed a two-decade long depression that swept through Oklahoma. Albert was convinced that only government could help save his friends and neighbors from total economic collapse. After working to elect several Democratic candidates in the 1930s his political ambitions were put on hold by military service during World War II. After the war was won, Albert returned home and in 1946 was elected to Congress to serve as Oklahoma's third district representative.

Albert's intelligence, fairness, and political acumen helped him climb the congressional leadership ladder. He served as House Majority Leader during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations and helped steer many of the two Presidents' bills through the Congress. In 1971, following the retirement of Speaker John McCormack, Albert was elected Speaker. It was a difficult time to preside over the Congress—he had to cope with Vietnam, a Republican President (Richard Nixon) who regularly vetoed congressional bills, and the Watergate scandal, investigation, and pending impeachment proceedings.

New Mexicans will be pleased to learn that Albert shares several New Mexico experiences with his readers. During his youth, he spent a summer in Albuquerque to be with his ill mother who sought the refuge of New Mexico's warm, dry climate and who was treated by a respected New Mexico doctor. Later in life, he explains how New Mexico Senator Clinton Anderson saved New Mexico's cotton farmers and saved Albert—Albert used Anderson's strategy to help Oklahoma's peanut farmers.

Albert truly was a "little giant" as his book's title indicates. While he was small in stature—he makes frequent references to his height—he was a towering political figure.

The former Speaker's book is a refreshing portrait of a man who grew up in the Southwest, had the wisdom and desire to excel at school, wanted to improve the quality of life for his fellow Oklahomans, and sought public service to serve the public—nothing more, nothing less.

Carl Albert was an invigorating man. His book does not disappoint—him or us.

Bill Richardson
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

The Politics of Antipolitics: The Military in Latin America. Edited by Brian Loveman and Thomas M. Davies, Jr. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. xiv + 517 pp. Notes, tables, bibliography. \$37.95 cloth, \$15.95 paper.)

In the second edition of this excellent reader on the military in Latin America, Brian Loveman and Thomas M. Davies, Jr. have augmented and extended their coverage of this very important theme. In particular, they have increased the number of countries under consideration and have added several essays looking at the consequences and aftermath of the military governments in several nations recently returned at least nominally to civilian authority. The original countries covered were entirely South American: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. The new additions, Guatemala and El Salvador, much smaller Central American countries, permit a new kind of comparative study not available in the first edition, making this volume even more valuable than the original.

The theme of this book, strongly supported in the essays and documents presented here, is that during the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, the institutional militaries of Latin America were developing a justification for intervention in politics that would become fully salient only in the 1960s and 1970s. During that period, one Latin American nation after another would find its political institutions usurped by military governments. The justification used was based on the turbulent and often bloody conflicts growing out of civilian politics that engulfed much of Latin America from the time of independence until after World War II. Military leaders came to see their mission as one of providing stability and order to end the chaos of personalist, faction-ridden civilian politics and claimed to be focused on eliminating corruption and providing a peaceful climate for economic development. What military leaders did not acknowledge was that their own intervention was political and sometimes corrupt and personalist as well—hence the title, *The Politics of Anti-Politics*.

The book is divided into six sections, the first a short introduction written by the authors. In the second section, essays by noted scholars explore the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century development of military institutions in the countries in question. Included as a major subtheme within this section is the role of European military advisers serving in Latin America during this period. A third section discusses the military in politics between 1919 and 1945, again organized by country. A very brief section, composed of only three essays, follows, looking at the role of the United States in Latin American military politics.

Two of the most interesting and longest sections come at the end of the book. Of special interest is a block of some one hundred pages of documents,

mostly speeches, which lets these militaries speak for themselves. Composed largely of speeches, in these selections military leaders were clearly enunciating doctrines in which they articulated their rationalizations for their assumptions of power in terms that they hoped would be convincing to the citizens of the nations over which they at that time presided. These are documents from the ruling militaries of the 1960s through the 1980s, and reflect the arrogance with which they exercised power.

The last section, almost two hundred pages long, is a series of essays assessing the legacies of these military governments. The editors have carefully chosen their contributors here, and the reader will find these analyses extremely valuable.

The only disadvantage of this volume as it currently stands is that there has been no attempt to synthesize and evaluate the comparative material here presented. The book would have been strengthened considerably by a longer introductory essay which would have stressed a comparative approach and would have provided more coherence for the volume as a whole, and this reviewer would strongly recommend the expansion of the short introductory essays that appear at the beginning of each section. Of special value would be a discussion of the overarching legacy of the military governments in the 1960s through the 1980s, which have now largely been replaced by civilian governments in a process which has been called, not entirely accurately, redemocratization. Nevertheless, this volume remains the best compendium on this subject, and it is highly recommended for use in advanced undergraduate courses or for graduate students. It will also be of great interest to the general reader interested in the military and seeking to understand politics in post-World War II Latin America.

Linda B. Hall
University of New Mexico

Book Notes

Shield of Republic/Sword of Empire: A Bibliography of United States Military Affairs, 1783–1846. By John C. Fredriksen. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1990. xiii + 433 pp. Index. \$65.00.) This comprehensive bibliography provides a chronologically arranged overview of listings for the period 1783–1846, chapters on the army and navy arranged by subjects, and an alphabetically arranged listing of biographies. Name and subject indexes and extensive cross referencing is provided.

War & Conflict: Selected Images from the National Archives 1765–1970. Edited by Jonathan Heller. (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1990: x + 355 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, indexes. \$25.00.)

Along Texas Old Fort Trails. By Rupert N. Richardson, B. W. Aston, and Donathan Taylor. (Denton: University of North Texas Press, 1990. xi + 114 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$9.95 paper.) Revised edition.

Fort Supply, Indian Territory: Frontier Outpost on the Plains. By Robert C. Carriker. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiii + 241 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1970 edition.

The Little Big Horn, 1876: The Official Communications, Documents and Reports: With Rosters of the Officers and Troops of the Campaign. Edited by Loyd J. Overfield, II. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 203 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$8.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1971 edition.

Slim Buttes, 1876: An Episode of the Great Sioux War. By Jerome A. Greene. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xvi + 192 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.95 paper.)

Soldiers of the Old Army. By Victor Vogel. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990. xi + 124 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, index. \$22.50.) Memoir of the army between the World Wars.

The Old West. By the Editors of Time-Life Books. (New York: Prentice Hall Press, 1990. 432 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$39.95.) Illustrated history compiled from the twenty-six volume Time-Life series "The Old West." Robert M. Utley contributed a new foreword.

Adventure in the Wilderness: The American Journals of Louis Antoine de Bougainville, 1756-1760. Translated and edited by Edward P. Hamilton. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xxvi + 344 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, appendix, index. \$14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1964 edition.

William H. Ashley: Enterprise and Politics in the Trans-Mississippi West. By Richard M. Clokey. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiv + 305 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1980 edition.

Commerce of the Prairies. By Josiah Gregg. Edited by Max L. Moorehead. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xxxviii + 469 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, bibliographies, index. \$14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1954 edition, with a foreword by Marc Simmons.

The Bozeman Trail: Historical Accounts of the Blazing of the Overland Routes into the Northwest and the Fights with Red Cloud's Warriors, Volume I. By Grace Raymond Hebard and E. A. Brininstool. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. vii + 369 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$11.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1922 edition, with a new introduction by John D. McDermott.

The Bozeman Trail: Historical Accounts of the Blazing of the Overland Routes into the Northwest and the Fights with Red Cloud's Warriors, Volume II. By Grace Raymond Hebard and E. A. Brininstool. (Lincoln: University of

Nebraska Press, 1990. ix + 281 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1922 edition.

Rebellious Ranger: Rip Ford and the Old Southwest. By W. J. Hughes. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xvi + 300 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. \$13.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1964 edition.

'Dear Old Kit': The Historical Christopher Carson. By Harvey Lewis Carter. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xxii + 250 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, appendixes, index. \$14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1968 edition.

Navajo Wars: Military Campaigns, Slave Raids, and Reprisals. By Frank McNitt. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xv + 477 pp. Illustrations, map, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$18.50 paper.) Reprint of the 1972 edition, with a new introduction by Robert M. Utley.

Navaho Folk Tales. By Franc Johnson Newcomb. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xxv + 203 pp. Illustrations. \$10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1967 edition.

Myths and Legends of the Sioux. By Marie L. McLaughlin. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 200 pp. Illustrations. \$19.95 cloth, \$6.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1916 edition.

Blood on the Moon: Valentine McGillycuddy and the Sioux. By Julia B. McGillycuddy. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xix + 291 pp. Illustrations. \$10.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1941 edition, with a new introduction by James C. Olson.

Dress Clothing of the Plains Indians. By Ronald P. Koch. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xvii + 219 pp. Illustrations, map, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1977 edition.

American Indian Medicine. By Virgil J. Vogel. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xix + 578 pp. Illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, indexes. \$18.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1970 edition.

Creeks & Seminoles: The Destruction and Regeneration of the Muscogulge People. By J. Leitch Wright, Jr. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xv + 383 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1986 edition.

Maya History and Religion. By J. Eric S. Thompson. (Norman: University

of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xxxii + 415 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1970 edition.

Time and Reality in the Thought of the Maya. By Miguel León-Portilla. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. xxii + 229 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$13.95 paper.)

Aztec Thought and Culture: A Study of the Ancient Nahuatl Mind. By Miguel León-Portilla. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xxv + 237 pp. Illustrations, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$13.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1963 edition.

The Béxar Archives (1717–1836): A Name Guide. Edited by Adán Benavides, Jr. (Austin: University of Texas Press/University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio, 1989. xxii + 1171 pp. Maps, appendixes, index. \$60.00.) This name guide to the Béxar Archives at the University of Texas at Austin is arranged chronologically and is based on the descriptive calendar of the collection.

Texas Plays. Edited by William B. Martin. (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 199. xi + 468 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. \$35.00 cloth, \$14.95 paper.) Eleven plays by nine Texas playwrights.

A Century of Sculpture in Texas, 1889–1989. By Patricia D. Hendricks and Becky Duval Reese. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990. xiii + 185 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. \$24.95 paper.) Catalog for an exhibit organized by the Archer M. Huntington Art Gallery of the University of Texas at Austin.

In Search of the Golden West: The Tourist in Western America. By Earl Pomeroy. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xxii + 233 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$9.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1957 edition.

In Beaver World. By Enos A. Mills. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xxxvii + 234 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1913 edition.

Monarch of Deadman Bay: The Life and Death of a Kodiak Bear. By Roger A. Caras. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 185 pp. Illustrations. \$7.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1969 edition.

Panther! By Roger A. Caras. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 185 pp. Illustrations. \$7.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1969 edition.

The Custer Wolf: Biography of an American Renegade. By Roger A. Caras. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 175 pp. Illustrations. \$7.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1966 edition.

The Spanish Bride. By Walter O'Meara. (Santa Fe: Friends of The Palace Press, 1990. 370 pp. \$12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1954 novel, with a new foreword by Thomas E. Chávez.

Caesar of Santa Fe: A Novel from History. By Tim MacCurdy. (Albuquerque: Amador Publishers, 1990. 240 pp. \$9.00 paper.) Novel of colonial New Mexico.

Of Arms I Sing. By Joseph J. Bohnaker. (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1990. 181 pp. Maps. \$10.95 paper.) Novel of Juan de Oñate's colony.

The Edge of the West and Other Texas Stories. By Bryan Wooley. (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1990. ii + 200 pp. \$25.00 cloth, \$15.00 paper.) Introduction by Molly Ivins.

Revolution on the Border: The United States and Mexico, 1910-1920. By Linda B. Hall and Don M. Coerver. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xii + 205 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$14.95 paper.) Paperback reprint.

Provinces of the Revolution: Essays on Regional Mexican History 1910-1929. Edited by Thomas Benjamin and Mark Wasserman. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990. xii + 390 pp. Maps, tables, appendix, notes, index. \$19.95 paper.) Twelve original essays on the Mexican Revolution by the editors and David La France, John Tutino, Gilbert M. Joseph and Allen Wells, Romana Falcón, Paul Garner, Raymond Th. J. Buve, and Stuart F. Voss.

Medieval Warfare: History of the Art of War. Volume III. By Hans Delbrück. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 711 pp. Maps, appendixes, index. \$19.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1982 translation by Walter J. Renfroe, Jr.

The Dawn of Modern Warfare: History of the Art of War. Volume IV. By Hans Delbrück. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. xi + 487 pp. Notes, index. \$15.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1982 translation by Walter J. Renfroe, Jr.

Hoover Dam: An American Adventure. By Joseph E. Stevens. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. ix + 326 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95 paper.) Paperback reprint.



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