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Book Reviews

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Refusing the Favor: The Spanish-Mexican Women of Santa Fe, 1820–1880. By Deena J. González. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. xx + 186 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00 cloth, ISBN 0-19-507890-X.)

Refusing the Favor is a provocative revisionist study of Spanish-Mexican women of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Focusing on the period between 1820–1880, Deena González poses the following question: "How did the lives of women of Santa Fe change when the United States colonized the former Mexican North?" (p. 3).

In formulating an answer, González refutes the conclusion of some historians that the American conquest improved the economic and social lives of most New Mexicans. She argues that American conquest and colonization impoverished the majority of Hispanic New Mexicans, cost women rights previously enjoyed under Spanish law, and made residents dependent on wage labor controlled by Euroamericans. González also contends that Hispanic women remained in poverty after the conquest, as do their descendants today. She concludes, "Accommodation to Euroamerican ways can be depicted as a linear descent into poverty" (p. 5). In spite of their difficult situation, the women of Santa Fe played a major role in the survival of Spanish-Mexican culture by refusing to be colonized and dominated by Euroamericans, who attempted to keep them at the lowest level of the new economy and society being created in the Southwest.

Refusing the Favor also describes women's experiences in the courts between the years 1821–1846. Although Santa Fe was not yet under American rule, González demonstrates the interference of Euroamericans in Mexican society. She documents the extent of American colonization among Spanish-Mexican women and their reactions to the American presence through their sexual, gender, and religious identities, as well as economic motivations. The author eloquently describes the story of doña Getrudis Barceló, "La Tules,"

who lived in Santa Fe during this period. Critics of La Tules as a businesswoman and saloon keeper created stereotypes that helped fuel and validate the conquest. This misrepresentation has hidden the history of a woman who accommodated newcomers in her saloon and contributed to the new economy and society of New Mexico, where Mexican and American cultures met.

While lay readers may find González's work overpowering, academics and specialists will find it worthy and useful. A strength of the book is its thorough and exhaustive use of primary documents, including archival collections, census and government records, private papers, and newspapers. Additionally, the extensive bibliography reveals the author's thorough documentation of her work.

Unfortunately, the book contains some awkwardly worded sentences that affect the clarity of its message. Another glaring weakness, although not the fault of the author, is that the font is not reader-friendly: the print is so small that this reviewer had trouble devoting large periods of time to reading the book. The publisher did González a great disservice by using such a small font.

Overall, the value of *Refusing the Favor* lies in its fresh approach to an emerging subject. I am sure González's invaluable study of Spanish-Mexican women will find itself on required reading lists of courses related to New Mexico history, Southwest history, and Chicana/o studies.

Roy Lujan
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The Frontier Army in the Settlement of the West. By Michael L. Tate. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. xx + 454 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $34.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8061-3173-X)

Michael Tate soundly demonstrates what Francis Paul Prucha intimated nearly fifty years ago: Col. Zachary Taylor was correct in his "1820 observation that 'the ax, pick, saw and trowel, has become more the implement of the American soldier than the cannon, musket, or sword'" (p. 317). Following Prucha's groundbreaking studies, *Broadax and Bayonet* and *The Sword of the Republic*, which first described the U.S. Army's role as "purveyor of civilization" and "agents of empire," Tate amply documents how truly "multipurpose" the army was in the nineteenth-century West. Although his conclusion may not shatter the popular image of the frontier army as a small cadre of heroes standing between raging hostile Natives and isolated Euro-

pean homesteaders, this book firmly establishes the economic, humanitarian, judicial, political, scientific, social, and technological achievements of the U.S. Army.

Despite limited budgets, insufficient personnel, and a distrustful public, the nineteenth-century army amassed a formidable record of service and won the public's trust. From his earliest exploration and mapping of the trans-Mississippi West, the American soldier served as explorer, cartographer, botanist, zoologist, geologist, artist, diplomat, meteorologist, scientist, and agricultural and commercial developer. As increasing numbers of Americans pushed westward, they came to rely on their military to provide a number of supplies and services: food, medical care, weather information, blacksmithing and other repairs, weapons and ammunition, roads and bridges, river improvements, reservoirs, mail delivery, telegraph service, and law enforcement, in addition to military protection.

Although the U.S. Army's humanitarian aid to travelers and victims of natural disasters such as the Coeur d'Alene forest fire and the San Francisco earthquake won friends, its protection of railroad property under order from the Department of War earned the enmity of both Populist farmers and striking workers. Whenever duty required soldiers to block civilian ambitions, the army faced public disapproval. Communities needing basic protection from outlaws praised troopers' efforts to fill the law-enforcement void; while other parties vilified military actions in such conflicts as the Mormon, Lincoln County, and Johnson County Wars. Just as timber cutters and poachers resented military protection of national parks, land-hungry settlers opposed military protection of Native American rights and lands.

As Tate illustrates, the army's most important and popular contribution to western development was economic. By western standards, army payrolls and contracts provided a lush environment for town promoters, land speculators, construction companies, woodcutters, farmers, livestock growers, merchants, saloon operators, prostitutes, and civilian workers of all kinds. Military funds spread throughout local economies, spurring further development.

Although Tate gleans his overview from secondary and printed primary sources rather than archival documents, his work fills an important void in western military history. In breadth and depth, Tate's work is unsurpassed in its treatment of the frontier army's diverse contributions to all aspects of western development. This approach corrects the Indian-fighter image of the western soldier. From the road-building, gardening private to the engineering, humanitarian officer-entrepreneur, Tate has replaced the western soldier

caricature with a living, breathing individual whose hard work and self-sacrifice spurred the settlement and development of the American West.

Michèle T. Butts
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Borderlander: The Life of James Kirker, 1793–1852. By Ralph Adam Smith. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2000. ix + 326 pp. 416 illustrations, 14 maps, notes, bibliography, index. $32.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8061-3041-5.)

Three decades ago William McGaw identified the main contours of James Kirker's biography. Ralph Adam Smith has gleaned a wealth of information from numerous hitherto unexamined Spanish-language sources for this book. Smith uses newspaper editorials and accounts, official contracts and broadsides, and other records from Mexican and New Mexican archives to throw new light on Kirker's southwestern adventures. "Don Santiago Querque" was among the most enigmatic "Americans" to inhabit the pre–Mexican-American War Southwest. Some historians label Kirker a scoundrel or worse—a profligate lowlife who murdered for money. Two lurid novels partially drawn from Kirker's life reflect this interpretation: Mayne Reid's *The Scalp Hunters* (1863) and more recently, Cormac McCarthy's *Blood Meridian* (1992).

An Irish immigrant to the United States, Kirker sailed on a privateer, retailed merchandise in New York and Missouri, and trapped with the "Ashley-Henry" brigades before relocating to Mexico in 1824. Kirker became a Mexican citizen in 1825; by 1833 he had married a Mexican woman and started a family. At that time, present-day New Mexico and other northern Mexican states and territories were embroiled in galling warfare with various native tribes, especially Apaches, Navajos, and Comanches. Between 1836 and 1845, frustrated by military failures, the governors of several states independently initiated contracts with "foreigners," mostly Anglo-Americans and Shawnee Indians, whose quasi-military "counter-terrorist" units operated without any direct governmental warrant. Their job was to kill or capture hostile Indians, and they were paid specified amounts for the scalps and captives they brought into presidios or other locations.

Kirker followed several vocations in Mexico, each of which left ambiguities in the historical record: he traded legally and illegally with Indians, Americans, and Mexicans; he guarded mines and mineral caravans; and he hunted Indians. Not surprisingly, Kirker was denounced as a murderer of

Indians (and possibly black-haired Mexicans), although he was also applauded as an avenging angel by the beleaguered Mexicans who employed him. Smith adds depth to Kirker's story. For example, he finds that some Mexican officers, jealous of Kirker's successes or doubtful of the legality of his campaigns, had him outlawed and one of his contracts cancelled. On the other hand, newspaper editorialists and citizens usually cheered when Kirker and his "scalp-hunters" rode into town, mainly because they alone had proved capable of delivering effective blows against Mexico's internal enemies.

Although Smith appears inclined to "defend" Kirker, he exercises restraint, properly situating this figure within his time and place. For instance, some Mexicans suspected Kirker to be a potential traitor and found apparent confirmation when he aided the Americans during the war in 1846–1847; but Smith argues that Kirker, aware of which way the wind was blowing, trimmed his sails accordingly. Kirker, an intelligent and highly educated man, seems not to have been merely a psychopathic killer. Although Smith's prose is not exactly scintillating, he has produced a detailed narrative biography of an important—if unsavory—American immigrant to Mexico who spent many years in the borderlands where law was illusory, allegiances were at best conditional, and many moral indices of savagery and civility had blurred into meaninglessness.

Barton H. Barbour
National Park Service

Bones, Boats, and Bison: Archeology and the First Colonization of Western North America. By E. James Dixon. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000. xiv + 322 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, bibliography, index. $49.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8263-2057-0. 24.95 paper, ISBN 0-8263-2138-0.)

Bones, Boats, and Bison fits perfectly into the classic studies of culture history by Americanist archaeology. Dixon identifies prehistoric traditions and complexes over time and space using primarily projectile point typologies and associated assemblages. The first nine chapters provide a review of the early occupation of the Americas, and the final chapter advances Dixon' s theory regarding the peopling of North and South America.

The book begins with a historical review of paleoindian archaeology in North America. The first chapter gives the reader a context for paleoindian studies beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. This section of the text introduces

the reader to the climate of initial archaeological discovery and the gradual realization of great human antiquity in North America. Dixon then describes a suite of diverse topics often related to the origins of humans in the Americas, briefly introducing the role of DNA studies, J. H. Greenberg's linguistic model, C. G. Turner's dental research, and the Bering Land Bridge hypothesis. These are the same topics explained in David Meltzer's article from the inaugural issue of *Evolutionary Anthropology* (1993, 1:157–69). Interestingly, Dixon does not cite the Meltzer paper. The primary purpose of this section is to introduce the reader to Dixon's hypothetical sequence for the colonization of the Americas (Figure 2.7), with which he closes the book in the final chapter.

In chapters three and four Dixon reviews important sites older than 11,500 B.P. in North America, Mexico, Central America, and South America. In these chapters he tabulates the sites using Meltzer's (1993) minimal criteria: (1) indisputable human remains or human made artifacts; (2) good stratigraphic context; (3) radiometric dating; and (4) good environmental context. All of the early sites were evaluated against these simple but stringent criteria. Dixon notes that humans were well established in the Americas prior to 11,500 B.P. In chapter five Dixon reviews the context for human remains older than 8,000 B.P., providing general characteristics of the thirty-eight known individuals with regard to sex, age at time of death, stature, age of remains, and burial association (Table 5.1). Dixon devotes the second half of his book to the early history of western North American cultures.

Chapter six is a short introduction to Dixon's definition and use of the terms "tradition" and "complex." He elaborates on these definitions by introducing projectile-point typologies, noting that traditions and complexes can be recognized by changes in technologies, particularly in projectile points. The following chapters review the traditions and complexes of western North America by describing a few important sites and noting the diagnostic material culture for each case. In the final chapter he confidently rules out the "ice-free" corridor as a migration route used by the first people in the Americas and presents his coastal migration theory.

In general this book does a fine job of reviewing the available information on the peopling of the Americas and comes up with a hard-to-beat conclusion. Some readers might criticize Dixon for simply stating what appears to be a well-recognized migration route. However, no one prior to Dixon has amassed the data to support the coastal migration theory. I am grateful for Dixon's detailed review of the culture history of the pre-11,500 B.P. occupations and the early

human remains, and for his review of the poorly published Alaskan materials. *Bones, Boats, and Bison* is the most comprehensive review of pre-8,000 B.P. culture history in the Americas to date and is well worth reading.

William Andrefsky Jr.
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Great Towns and Regional Polities in the Prehistoric American Southwest and Southeast. Edited by Jill E. Neitzel. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999. xxii + 325 pp. 93 illustrations, charts, maps, tables, bibliography, index. $45.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8263-2001-5.)

Great Towns and Regional Polities in the Prehistoric American Southwest and Southeast originated from papers given at an archaeology conference in 1992 and at a seminar organized by the volume's editor in 1994. The purpose of these gatherings and of the book that followed was to present a multiscalar comparison of the prehistoric Native American cultures of the Southwest and Southeast from A.D. 900 until European contact in the 1500s. The book's multiscalar approach proceeds from studies of several levels—towns, regions, and even continentwide interactions. Three chapters are devoted to each scale of analysis, one each by a specialist on the Southwest and the Southeast, and a third in collaboration between the two specialists for comparison.

The first three chapters admirably sum up what is known about the towns of the prehistoric Southwest and Southeast. The authors of the second trio of chapters analyze the complexity of polities in both regions. The third trio of chapters, dealing with the organization of polities, is less successful. The chapter on southwestern polity organization concentrates too much on theoretical problems and the history of archaeology, and ultimately has little to say about the question it is supposed to answer. The chapter on southeastern polity organization is a much better attempt to answer the question at hand, but this group of chapters is thrown out of balance by its weak chapter on the Southwest.

In contrast, the next trio of chapters, dealing with macroregions, is perhaps the best in the book. The chapter on the Southwest offers a good account of the Hohokam macroregional ball court system, as well as perhaps the best explanation to date for the "Chaco phenomenon." The chapter dealing with the Southeast is an equally intriguing examination of macroregional systems in that region.

Chapter thirteen stands alone as a comparison of Mesoamerican influences on the Southwest and Southeast. A further trio of chapters sums up previous ones by offering multiscalar descriptions of both regions. Two final chapters deal with what can be learned from a comparison of the prehistoric Southwest and Southeast.

The authors make several important points throughout the book and particularly in the final chapters. One is that the late prehistoric Southeast encompassed only one cultural tradition, the Mississippian. The Southwest in the same period included several cultures, such as the Anasazi, Hohokam, and Mogollon, which are markedly different from each other. Another point concerns differing research traditions. For example, archaeologists of the Southeast have been more willing to project modern ethnographic and ethnohistorical evidence on the past than have their colleagues studying the Southwest.

Perhaps the most important point of discussion is that the Southwest and Southeast do not fit equally well into the traditional neoevolutionary classification of societies into bands, tribes, chiefdoms, and states. Southeastern societies offer abundant evidence of social ranking and competition among individuals for political primacy, and southeastern archaeologists generally have no trouble classifying such polities as chiefdoms. Southwestern archaeologists do not accept the "chiefdom" label so easily, for they lack evidence for powerful elites and social ranking. At different points in the book, southwestern specialists offer the terms *group-oriented chiefdoms*, *communities*, and *ritualities* to describe the complex societies of the Hohokam and Chaco. The authors conclude that scholars need to stop trying to fit every society into the neoevolutionary hierarchy and to realize that "middle-range" societies may develop along various lines that do not necessarily lead to state formation. In such discussions, the authors of *Great Towns and Regional Polities* show how archaeologists are learning to reconstruct ancient social structures, using theory where it helps our understanding, and discarding or rethinking it where it falls short.

Gary Van Valen
University of New Mexico

Sex, Sexuality, and the Anthropologist. Edited by Fran Markowitz and Michael Ashkenazi. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999. 230 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $34.95 cloth, ISBN 0-252-02437-0, $18.95 paper, ISBN 0-252-06747-9.)

This collection breaks the silence surrounding the sexuality of the anthropologist. The essays advance the discussion of sexual experiences, their implications, and the theoretical applications made possible by overtly "sexing the field." The authors begin with the notion that silence is antithetical to understanding the "exotic Other." By problematizing the "naturalness" of the cultures from which anthropologists come, the essays grapple with a range of sexual analytics that contest anthropology's historical proclivity to ignore sexuality. After all, kinship, alliance, and marriage are not equivalent to sex and sexualities. From critiques of prudish, orthodox data gathering techniques to the more radical stance of advocating sex as a "research method" (p. 185), each essay invokes a similar sentiment: without engaging a subject intimately, how can we "know" it?

The intent of the collection is to focus attention on the sexuality of anthropologists. By focusing on the anthropologists' experiences, however, the essays tend to ignore how the relationships with anthropologists may affect informants. Privileging the anthropologist's interpretation of "love" as useful in the field does not give the reader access to the dynamic dimensions of sex and power relationships. The geographic settings of the essays are wide ranging, with only one piece focused on Latin America. Conducting research in Mexico, Michael Winkelman uses a psychodynamic approach to argue that researchers are more prone to enter relationships with locals who share a class and educational background similar to that of the researcher and who are less a part of "traditional" culture. This theory contradicts many contemporary anthropologists' insistence that there is no such thing as a "traditional" cultural form but rather many articulations of what "tradition" and "culture" mean in various contexts. Winkelman's discussion would have benefited from recent critiques of stereotypes such as the "marian" Mexican woman and the "macho" Mexican man. Relying on these old tropes does a disservice to the complex sexualized situation Winkelman describes.

Perhaps because of the relative newness of this topic, these essays offer a range of perspectives, some more useful than others, often oscillating between titilating reading and more serious methodological concerns. For example, Chao's study of Taiwanese lesbian culture clearly requires an in-depth analysis and engagement with sexuality, while in other essays it is not clear why

descriptions of sexual liaisons are relevant to the ethnographic analysis. For instance, a professor's description of his sexual relationship with his "beautiful blond" (p. 57) undergraduate student appears to reify a potential abuse of power rather than make it a subject of examination. None of the essays address cross-generational sex, relations with prostitutes, and other forms of sexuality that may be too scandalous for publication. The collection thus maintains selected silences of its own, reflecting a particular sensibility of what is and is not appropriate to reveal. Overall, each of the essays proclaim that sexuality must be "managed deliberately" (p. 90)—a position that is provocatively undertaken throughout this collection and that deserves further discussion.

Alyssa Cymene Howe
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Breakdown: How the Secret of the Atomic Bomb Was Stolen During World War II. By Richard Melzer. (Santa Fe, N.Mex.: Sunstone Press, 2000. 160 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $16.95 paper, ISBN 0-86534-304-7.)

Breakdown provides a brief but engaging history of how Soviet agents stole the secrets of the atomic bomb. Written in three chapters with the terse titles of "Theory," "Practice," and "Proof," the book relates the breakdown of security surrounding the supersecret atomic bomb project.

In chapter one, Melzer skillfully lays out the various means the Army established to ensure the integrity and loyalty of personnel assigned to the Manhattan Project. In theory, these methods—background checks, security clearances, document classification, and compartmentalization—appeared to establish a "leakproof" barrier around the atomic bomb project.

As Melzer shows in chapter two, however, security practices often failed to meet theoretical ideals of security. The breakdown of security at Los Alamos occurred as the result of decisions made by both J. Robert Oppenheimer, the director of the laboratory, and Gen. Leslie Groves, the military head of the Manhattan Project. In order to ensure successful completion of the project in the shortest time, Oppenheimer and Groves allowed relaxation of rules in three key areas: security clearances, access to information, and travel restrictions. In turn, Soviet moles on "The Hill" exploited these weaknesses through espionage. Melzer illustrates how the brilliant mathematician Richard Feynman pursued a side career of exposing failures within the security network, although his warnings repeatedly fell on deaf ears.

In chapter three, Melzer briefly sketches how the three identified Soviet agents—Klaus Fuchs, Theodore Hall, and David Greenglass—managed to become Project Y members, gain access to vital materials, and travel offsite to meet with contacts who transferred the secret information to the Soviet Union. With these secrets, Soviet scientists successfully built and detonated an atomic bomb, a copycat version of the Trinity/Nagasaki device in late August 1949.

Anyone interested in the history of the atomic bomb will gain much from Melzer's fine treatment of the failure of wartime security and the loss of atomic secrets. In light of recent allegations about Chinese espionage directed against Los Alamos, readers will gain an appreciation for the deep roots and causes of such activities. This is a highly readable and recommended book.

Scott D. Hughes
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Enduring Cowboys: Life in the New Mexico Saddle. Edited by Arnold Vigil. (Santa Fe: New Mexico Magazine, 1999. 151 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. $38.95 cloth, ISBN 0-9372-0658-X.)

In keeping with *New Mexico Magazine*'s tradition of documenting cowboys and the ranching industry in the state, Arnold Vigil has gathered vignettes, essays, and photographs that illustrate the cowboy culture's prominent place in all New Mexican cultures. The book achieves this task by discussing the issues facing cowboys and ranchers in a new era—technology and the environment, the monopoly of the meatpacking industry, and battles over land use. The authors distinguish between rancher and cowboy, the former being businessmen and the latter, their workers.

The entries include Michael Miller's essay on the vaqueros and their prepotent legacy in vocabulary and lore, Conroy Chinoy's reflections on Native American cowboys, and a reprint of Jack Sinclair's piece, "Bowlegs." Steve Terrell's chapter on the legendary cowboy reminds us that New Mexico's landscape contributed to the creation of the celluloid cowboy and adds that Leonard Slye's car broke down in Magdalena in 1930 before he was Roy Rogers, the king of cowboys. Profiles and photographs of cowboys and ranchers reveal their family histories, their involvement in livestock work, and their possibilities in the future. Three-time governor of New Mexico Bruce King

is the subject of an essay, as well as former African American slave George McJunkin, the cowboy who discovered Folsom Site.

Enduring Cowboys is valuable as oral and cultural history. The book contains reminiscences that inform our knowledge of the recent past. The collection is also an indication of where New Mexico ranching is today. Of those subjects interviewed, two-thirds derive income outside the ranching industry. Family is a high priority for these people, and they value the ranching lifestyle.

This reader wishes that the writing about ranching work, including what Tom McGuane calls "the enchantment of horsemanship," were less pedestrian. Also, the parameters of the interviews should have been flexible enough to illuminate the subjects more. For instance, the composure of Datil's Bob Lee on foot or horseback approaches Zen. The gravitas of San Jon's Julie Pound Gates comes from years of hard work as a number-one son, although she is the oldest of three girls. And Magdalena's Tony Trujillo can start a conversation by declaring that your horse "ain't proud cut."

While many New Mexico cowboys and ranchers remain hopeful and determined about the future of their work, Bruce King comments that New Mexico is running out of cowboys fast (p. 149). Charles Good asks, "If small ranchers go out of business, who's going to take over?" (p. 122). Art Evans of Cuchillo has worked as a consultant for Ted Turner on the Ladder Ranch, a holding backed by Turner's turbo-financed media empire. That kind of money and tax savvy beside a hard scrabble outfit raises another deeply affecting issue. That is the book's larger concern, the survival of New Mexico's cowboys and ranchers in the economy of "McWorld."

Nancy Coggeshall
Reserve, New Mexico

Pancho Villa's Revolution by Headlines. By Mark Cronlund Anderson. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2000. xi + 301 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $34.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8061-3172-1.)

Mark Anderson's new study of Villista propaganda is an interesting examination of a novel topic. *Pancho Villa's Revolution by Headlines* is well-written and solidly researched. The latter quality is particularly evident in the author's familiarity with Mexican archives.

The book also raises some questions. For example, was Villa manipulating the press, or vice versa? Are the quotations Anderson attributes to Villa what he really said, or are these items simply loose translations? The author minimizes use of theoretical language, but his attempt to employ an "agenda-setting" model sputters.

The book's title is partly inappropriate, for there is a great deal of material on Villa's rivals, Victoriano Huerta, and Venustiano Carranza. I have no quibble with Anderson's conclusions about Huerta, and the author notes correctly that the Carrancista press was ineffective from 1913–1914 but useful from 1915–1920. Also, the author accurately states that for Carranza, "the right thing for him seldom resembled America's self-interest"(p. 114). Therefore it is surprising to read that Carranza adopted a policy of "rhetorical friendship" with the United States after 1915. In reality, Carranza consistently contested President Woodrow Wilson and never revoked his nationalistic decrees.

Anderson points out that Villa favored the United States far more than any other Mexican faction did during the 1910–1920 civil war. However, Villa's strong support for the U.S. was not exactly "brilliant" despite the author's contention (p. 32). Certainly Villa's pro-American stance did not keep his enemies "at bay," for it cost him the support of many potential followers (p. 44). After Villa backed Wilson's seizure of Veracruz in 1914, the Villistas could not claim that they were nationalists, although the author maintains that Villa was nationalistic and pro-U.S. at the same time.

Villa may have lost out in his bid for power, but Anderson makes a convincing argument that the Villistas won the propaganda war. Villa befriended journalists such as John Reed as well as American filmmakers and diplomats. Prior to the Columbus, New Mexico, raid of 1916, many observers tended to view Villa as an earthy warrior for democratic reform. Anderson points out that Villa's early military success was the real reason his propaganda became effective. In addition, newspapers that had predicted Villa's victory became reluctant to admit their error.

The book has excellent illustrations, particularly a selection of contemporary editorial cartoons. Unfortunately, the author says almost nothing about the 1916–1920 period when the weakened Villa was still on the warpath. Also, the author could have compared U.S. press coverage to what European newspapers wrote. Anderson's discussion of U.S. racism towards Mexico does not produce any new insights. Although the Mexican context is somewhat elusive and major writers such as John Reed do not receive much attention, this study is an interesting addition to the historiography of Mexico. In years to

come, scholars will use Anderson's work as the standard study of propaganda during the Mexican Revolution.

Douglas W. Richmond
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Refried Elvis: The Rise of Mexican Counterculture. By Eric Zolov. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. xiii + 349 pp. Illustrations, tables, graphs, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00 cloth, ISBN 0-520-20866-8, $18.95 paper, ISBN 0-520-21514-1.)

In this excellent study, Eric Zolov captures the enthusiasm surrounding the early years of Mexican rock; but *Refried Elvis* is not one of those "Behind the Music," VH–1-like documentaries. Instead, Zolov explores the internal struggle and crisis surrounding the entry of rock music and the counterculture into Mexico. Zolov describes rock as a "wedge and mirror of rapid modernization," and he shows how Mexican *rocanrol* (*y toda la desmadre*) was controversial. He argues that rock was "a signifier of cosmopolitan values and a bearer of disorder and wanton individualism" (p. 11). Zolov examines all aspects of the counterculture—music, literature, and social protests—to show the quixotic response of Mexican institutions to modernity. The revolutionary family was growing up and leaving the paternal nest, and the government, as well as opposition parties, censors, advertisers, and parent groups were trying to ascertain exactly what to do.

Zolov's work is ambitious and serious. To document the influence and rise of the counterculture, he employs a wide array of materials: film, interviews, lyrics, music, photos, propaganda, radio programs, and printed material. The author documents the changing attitudes and nature of Mexican society. By the 1960s, young people were no longer content with traditional Mexican music; they sought something that expressed the social and political turmoil they were experiencing. Interestingly, Zolov notes that the counterculture began to flourish during the presidential administration of PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party) conservative Gustavo Díaz Ordaz (1964–1970).

While Díaz Ordaz was successful in stifling young peoples' political and social demands, he never completely squelched rocanrol, youth culture, and the emerging counterculture, *la onda*. Zolov describes la onda as "an antisocial social movement" (p. 177). He quotes Mexican cultural critic José Agustín, who elaborated that la onda "was a common, youthful, universal, authentic,

and spontaneous spirit that allows kids to converge around rock music in order to organize for a qualitative change of society" (p. 177). Zolov argues that, in the wake of the October 1968 massacre in Tlatelolco, la onda became a means for youth to vent their rage over the massacred student movement.

Zolov found that the voices of discontented youth of the 1960s continued in music. Consequently, promoters and advertisers saw the potential lucrative nature of a "rock venture." These efforts to market la onda to the masses became known as *la onda chicana*. However, la onda chicana—original Mexican rock—was short-lived, lasting from late 1970 to early 1972. Zolov explains that a backlash against la onda chicana began in the wake of the Avendaró rock festival in 1971, Mexico's Woodstock. The right as well as the left criticized the festival and the music for being imperialistic, corruptive, and antinationalistic. Perhaps, for the right, rock music questioned the revolutionary family; and for the left, it appeared too influenced by the United States. Zolov argues, however, that the criticism grew because la onda chicana had the capability of becoming a political force outside traditional political parties. Youth from all classes came together at concerts. Zolov writes, "Rock 'organized' people—or at least presented an opportunity for organizing—and proved it could do so, however tenuously, across class lines" (p. 217). With renewed energy, President Luis Echeverría (1970–1976) succeeded where his conservative predecessor never could. This posturing left-*priista* squashed la onda chicana and opened the way for more United States and European influence.

Obviously, Mexican rock continued and still continues. Zolov concludes by noting that today "the identification between rock music and democratic politics goes almost without question in opposition circles" (p. 257). While reading this significant study, I reflected upon a Café Tacuba concert I attended in Detroit last fall. The venue was small, with maybe two hundred people in the crowd. Amidst the yells of *¡viva chilangotitlón!* the band played for two and one-half hours while the crowd continued to grow. A few months later, I read about Café Tacuba's free concert in the Zócolo attended by tens of thousands. Granted, last fall in a basement of an old converted church in the Midwest of the United States, the crowd was small, but like their peers in the Zócolo, they were enthusiastic. Mexican rock, as a form of social criticism and cultural expression, has a growing audience on both sides of the Río Grande. Zolov shows that its entrenchment in Mexico was tumultuous, but now audiences and listeners relish *¡toda la desmadre!*

Elaine Carey
University of Detroit

Technology and Competitiveness in Mexico: An Industrial Perspective. By Thomas J. Botzman. (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1999. xi +157 pp. Tables, figures, bibliography, index. $49.00 cloth, ISBN 0-7618-1371-3, $27.50 paper, ISBN 0-7618-1372-1.)

Thomas J. Botzman presents a succinct analysis of the dynamic transformations in Mexico's industrial infrastructure over the last decade. He evaluates how Mexico's economy has responded to recent international trade agreements, arguing that, to further the nation's industrial competitiveness, Mexico must improve its research, training, and application of technology.

According to Botzman, Mexico's adoption of the import substitution model of development "retarded the creation of technology rich pockets in the Mexican industrial sector" (p.13). As a consequence Mexico failed to utilize the energy, "cooperative linkages," and capital to expand its research, development, and use of technology. He maintains that poor education and training programs, relatively few students in engineering and technology programs, and a weak relationship between academia and industry in research and development have thwarted the widespread application of technology in Mexico. The author also points to broader problems such as the "small size of the firm[s], the lack of capital . . . and the protection of the domestic market," all of which impeded the development of an infrastructure that "values training programs" (p. 71).

Although these weaknesses have hampered the growth of Mexico's economy, Botzman observes important changes in the nation's industry. He conducted case studies of Mexico's textile and apparel, petrochemical, plastics, steel, and automobile industries, demonstrating how these sectors have pursued development strategies to meet their respective needs. For example, international competition, improved research and development programs, increased privatization of Mexico's firms, joint ventures with international companies, and improved training programs have enhanced the competitiveness of these industries.

Botzman provides a timely analysis of the substantive changes taking place in Mexico's economic growth and development in the last decade and concludes that Mexico's future appears bright. His target audience is development and government officials and academics studying the relationship between Mexico's technological development and sustained economic growth. As a result, he employs technological jargon that nonspecialists may find distracting. This is a minor complaint, however, and should not detract

from Botzman's careful explanation of the changes occurring in Mexico as it transforms into a "first world" industrial player.

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United States–Latin American Relations, 1850–1903: Establishing a Relationship. Edited by Thomas M. Leonard. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1999. 303 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $44.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8173-0937-3.)

Standard histories of United States–Latin American relations rarely capture the great diversity and complexity of policy issues that confronted U.S. and Latin American diplomats in the nineteenth century. Framed by Thomas M. Leonard's brief introductory overview of U.S. expansionism, foreign policy doctrines, European threats, pan-American conferences, and Latin America's integration into the international economy, this edited collection is an exception. Accomplished and well-known specialists on specific countries offer readers essays that recount the domestic and geopolitical factors influencing the foreign policies of Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Central America, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay from the mid-nineteenth century to 1903.

With one exception, the authors of these country studies have published various books on interamerican relations and monographs on the countries covered. Perhaps with this in mind, the editor has given the contributors, methodological, substantive, and stylistic latitude. All of the authors draw from diplomatic correspondence, secondary monographic materials, and specialized articles, but vary considerably in their use of other historical sources such as newspapers, memoirs, personal correspondence, government archives, and business records. Most take the reader back nearly to independence in the early 1800s, but the attention they give to events of the first half of the century varies. Likewise, the tone of the articles ranges from William Sater's wit and sarcasm to Joseph Smith's straightforward narrative.

Leonard intends for the country specialists' essays to demonstrate the range of issues and degrees of importance U.S. diplomats attached to relationships with several Latin American countries. While Mexico and Cuba demanded continuous U.S. attention from the early nineteenth century, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay were "countries on the periphery of its na-

tional interests" (p. 8). In accord with this deliberate focus on diversity in international relations, there is no common framework for the diplomatic stories told by the authors, no shared framework for analysis, and no easy way to generalize from the country essays about U.S. diplomatic relations with Latin America from 1850 to 1903. Indeed, the editor emphasizes that the United States did not have consistent policies toward the region, "save the goal of protecting private entrepreneurs threatened by local political crises." He also stresses that the Latin American view of U.S. policies was far from uniform, except for a growing mistrust of the United States as "imperialist" after the Mexican-American War and, later, the interventions in Cuba, Colombia, the Caribbean, and Central America (p. 9).

Leonard's ten-page introduction is followed by historical accounts of U.S. diplomatic relations with individual countries and of those countries' foreign policies from the early nineteenth century until almost World War I. In each case, foreign policies are related to domestic, regional, and international circumstances as well as to the particulars of U.S. bilateral policies. Taken together, the essays provide a synopsis of national histories and diplomatic issues, but the volume's success in demonstrating diversity makes difficult connecting thematically the individual historical accounts. Readers jump from topic to topic: the U.S. role in Porfirian economic development in Mexico; the annexationist debate over Cuba; commercial claims and the Panamanian issue in Colombia; concern with British interest in Central America; wars and claims in Venezuela; Secretary of State James Blaine's policies and the War of the Pacific in Peru; and Argentina's and Chile's "clash of global visions" with the United States.

The collection's emphasis on the variation in U.S. foreign policy in nineteenth-century Latin America inevitably presents the tension between traditional diplomatic history and the desire of specialists in international relations and comparative politics for some effort to make more general sense of the individual cases. In this instance, sufficient previous work such as Peter Smith, *Talons of the Eagle: Dynamics of U.S.–Latin American Relations* (1996) and Lars Schoultz, *Beneath the United States: A History of U.S. Policy Toward Latin America* (1998), (neither of which appears in the select bibliography) exists to justify, at the least, asking questions about regional patterns and explanations for the diversity that go beyond the brief introduction to this volume. Are there no discernible patterns to U.S. use of military force in Latin America between 1850 and 1903, to U.S. diplomatic initiatives in the cases of intrahemispheric wars, or to U.S. recognition policy? How did changing interpretations of the

Monroe Doctrine from 1823 to 1903 affect relations between Latin America, the United States, and European nation states? Did the influence of racism and racialism underlying U.S. policies vary from Mexico to the Southern Cone? Do the case studies shed any light on these or other issues of interamerican relations in the nineteenth century?

Beyond these more obvious questions, is there anything of value in the cultural histories of United States–Latin American relations and the more recent postmodernist approaches (Frederick Pike, *The United States and Latin America: Myths and Stereotypes of Civilization and Nature* [1992]; Gilbert Joseph et al. eds., *Close Encounters of Empire: Writing the Cultural History of U.S.–Latin American Relations* [1998]) for understanding the case material? A concluding chapter that considers comparative issues gleaned from the case studies and more recent approaches to interamerican relations would have made the volume even more useful for the reader and for the university classroom without abandoning the defensible commitment to idiographic country cases.

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Populism in Latin America. Edited by Michael L. Conniff, foreword by John D. Wirth. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1999. viii + 243 pp. Illustrations, tables, notes, bibliographic essay, index. $44.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8173-0959-4, $22.50 paper, ISBN 0-8173-0970-5).

"Give me a balcony and I will make myself President," proclaimed Ecuador's populist leader José María Velasco Ibarra. This pithy claim captures much of the spirit of presidentialism in Latin America from about 1930 to 1960, the theme of this useful and comprehensive book of essays by a group of leading historians of twentieth-century Latin American politics.

This collection includes essays by Joel Horowitz (Argentina), Michael Conniff (Brazil), Paul Drake (Chile), Jorge Basurto (Mexico), Steve Stein (Peru), Steve Ellner (Venezuela), Ximena Sosa-Buchholtz (Ecuador), and William Francis Robinson (Panama). Two general essays complete the compilation: one on the legacies of populism and its endurance into the current age by Kurt Weyland and another exploring the frontiers for future research by Conniff. The editors also include a useful bibliographic essay. For those wanting to explore the internal debates, causes, and typologies of populism,

the notes and final essays are useful guides. The only gaps are essays on Colombia and Cuba. In these two very suggestive countries, early experiments in populist government were aborted, leading to endemic violence and revolution.

This book has a clear orientation that focuses on populist leaders. The authors do discuss ideologies, popular culture, and even the social constituencies that backed populist regimes, but such issues, the subject of more recent research in this field, occupy the background in the narratives of these chapters. This collection concentrates on leadership and formal political institutions. The governments of the post-1930 years were in some sense a striking reversal of the efforts during the previous period (1870–1930) to depersonalize politics. On the whole, Latin America between 1870 and 1930 saw rotating elected presidents, the emergence of competitive parties, and some form of liberal constitutionalism. After 1930, this system broke down in favor of a more personalized and only quasi-institutional type of government, relying, as Conniff notes in his capstone essay, on the power of charismatic leadership. The personalization of authority and the intimate bond between leaders and subjects constitute the central theme of this book.

The essays share several conclusions. The first is the constantly shifting social alliances behind the populist governments and their difficulty in adjusting to changing circumstances. By the early 1950s, populist governments were in trouble everywhere. Some governments muddled through difficult situations, others collapsed right away. One wonders just how "consolidated" this type of regime actually was. The second common conclusion is the association of populism with changing notions of "the people"—a citizenry endowed with a new generation of rights—especially rights to bargain collectively for housing, decent wages, and the like. The authors suggest that there was a clear correlation between populism and emerging definitions of citizenship and of the rights that flow from membership in the political community. Some populist leaders, but by no means all, relied on nationalist appeals to realize these new claims.

Populism in Latin America is a fine and useful book, especially for students needing introductions and background to the themes of this period in Latin American history.

Jeremy Adelman
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Book Notes

American Indian Cooking: Recipes from the Southwest. By Carolyn Niethammer, foreword by Ann Woodin. Originally published as *American Indian Food and Lore.* (New York: Collier Macmillian, 1974; reprint, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. xxxii + 191 pp. Halftones, illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, indexes. $14.95 paper, ISBN 0-8032-8375-X.)

American Indian Lacrosse: Little Brother of War. By Thomas Vennum Jr. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994. xvi + 360 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $21.95 paper, ISBN 1-56098-302-7.)

Anasazi Legends: Songs of the Wind Dancer. By Lou Cuevas. (Happy Camp, Calif.: Naturegraph Publishers, 2000. 206 pp. Illustrations. $12.95 paper, ISBN 0-87961-256-8.)

Away Games: The Life and Times of a Latin Baseball Player. By Marcos Bretón and José Luis Villegas. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000. xvi + 272 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $15.95 paper, ISBN 0-8263-2232-8.)

Battle Cries and Lullabies: Women in War from Prehistory to the Present. By Linda Grant De Pauw. (1998; reprint, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2000. xvii + 395 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $17.95 paper, ISBN 0-8061-3288-4.)

Black Society in Spanish Florida. By Jane Landers, foreword by Peter H. Wood. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999. xiv + 390 pp. 21 halftones, 6 line drawings, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, index. $50.00 cloth, ISBN 0-252-02446-X, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-252-06753-3.)

Bombs in the Backyard: Atomic Testing and American Politics. By A. Costandina Titus. 2d. ed., Nevada Studies in History and Political Science.

(Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2001. xvi + 242 pp. Halftones, illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $21.95 paper, ISBN 0-87417-370-1.)

Chicano Culture, Ecology, Politics: Subversive Kin. Edited by Devon G. Peña. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1998. xii + 316 pp. Map, notes, bibliography, index. $40.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8165-1872-6, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-8165-1873-4.)

Crazy Horse: A Photographic Biography. By Bill and Jan Moeller. (Missoula, Mont.: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2000. ix + 157 pp. 104 color photographs, map, bibliography, index. $20.00 paper, ISBN 0-87842-424-5.)

Desert Honkytonk: The Story of Tombstone's Birdcage Theatre. By Roger A. Bruns. (Golden, Colo.: Fulcrum Publishing, 2000. viii + 199 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $17.95 paper, ISBN 1-55591-416-0.)

The First South Americans: The Peopling of a Continent from the Earliest Evidence to High Culture. By Danièle Lavallée, translated by Paul G. Bahn. Originally published as *Promesse d' Amérique: La préhistoire de l' Amérique du Sud*. (1995; reprint, Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2000. xii + 260 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $25.00 paper, ISBN 0-87480-665-8.)

Guide to Rock Art of the Utah Region: Sites with Public Access. By Dennis Slifer. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 2000. ix + 245 pp. 16 color photographs, 152 illustrations, 40 maps, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $15.95 paper, ISBN 1-58096-009-X.)

Human Impact on Ancient Environments. By Charles L. Redmen. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1999. xiv + 239 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $45.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8165-1962-5, $22.95 paper, ISBN 0-8165-1963-3.)

Música Tejana: The Cultural Economy of Artistic Transformation. By Manuel Peña. University of Houston Series in Mexican American Studies, no. 1. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1999. xii + 239 pp. Halftones, selected discography, bibliography, index. $27.95 cloth, ISBN 0-89096-877-2, $15.95 paper, ISBN 0-89096-888-8.)

New Mexico's Historic Places: The Guide to National and State Register Sites. Edited by Marci L. Riskin, foreword by Robert J. Tórrez. Adventure Roads Travel Series. (Santa Fe: Ocean Tree Books, 1999. 160 pp. Halftones, maps, index. $15.95 ISBN 0-943734-40-1.)

North American Cattle-Ranching Frontiers: Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation. By Terry G. Jordan. Histories of the American Frontier Series. (1993; reprint, Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000. xi + 493 pp. 53 illustrations, 12 maps, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95 paper, ISBN 0-8263-1422-8.)

Notable Men and Women of Spanish Texas. By Donald E. Chipman and Harriett Denise Joseph. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999. xvi +359 pp. Halftones, 9 line drawings, 11 maps, notes, bibliography, index. $40.00 cloth, ISBN 0-292-71217-0, $17.95 paper, ISBN 0-292-71218-9.)

The Photographs of Alfred Stieglitz: Georgia O'Keefe's Enduring Legacy. Edited by Therese Mulligan. (Rochester, N.Y.: George Eastman House, 2000. v + 121 pp. 40 color plates, 20 duotone, 200 illustrations, essays, notes, photographic catalogue. $29.95 paper, ISBN 0-935398-23-6.)

Remembrance and the Design of Place. By Frances Downing. Sara and John Lindsey Series in the Arts and Humanities, no. 6. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2000. vii + 187 pp. 37 line drawings, appendixes, notes, index. $39.95 cloth, ISBN 0-89096-922-1.)

Repression, Resistance, and Democratic Transition in Central America. Edited by Thomas W. Walker and Ariel C. Armony. Latin America Silhouettes Series. (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, 2000. xxvi + 301 pp. Map, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $60.00 cloth, ISBN 0-8420-2766-1, $22.95 paper, ISBN 0-8420-2768-8.)

The San Sabá Mission: Spanish Pivot in Texas. By Robert S. Weddle, drawings by Mary Nabers Prewit. (1964; reprint, College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1999. xiv + 238 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $16.95 paper, ISBN 0-89096-911-6.)

Searching for Life: The Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo and the Disappeared Children of Argentina. By Rita Arditti. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. xvi + 235 pp. 32 illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $50.00 cloth, ISBN 0-520-21113-8, $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-520-21570-2.)

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana: Law and Public Affairs, from TR to FDR. By J. Leonard Bates, foreword by Richard Lowitt. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999. xiv + 410 pp. Halftones, notes, bibliography, index. $39.95 cloth, ISBN 0-252-02470-2.)

A Scattered People: An American Family Moves West. By Gerald W. McFarland. (1985; reprint, Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2000. xxii + 280 pp. Halftones, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $16.95 paper, ISBN 1-56663-297-8.)

Shining and Other Paths: War and Society in Peru, 1980–1995. Edited by Steve J. Stern. (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1998. xiv + 534 pp. Halftones, maps, charts, notes, bibliography, index. $64.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8223-2201-3, $21.95 paper, ISBN 0-8223-2217-X.)

A Symbol of Wilderness: Echo Park and the American Conservation Movement. By Mark W. T. Harvey, foreword by William Cronon. Weyerhaeuser Environmental Classic Series. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000. xxviii + 368 pp. Halftones, 5 maps, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95 paper, ISBN 0-295-97932-1.)

Tito Puente and the Making of Latin Music. By Steven Loza. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999. xvi + 260 pp. 57 halftones, discography, bibliography, index. $59.95 cloth, ISBN 0-252-02332-3, $26.95 paper, ISBN 0-252-06778-9.)