New Mexico Historical Review

Volume 70 | Number 1 Article 7

1-1-1995

Book Reviews

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Racial and Ethnic Patterns of Mortality in New Mexico. Edited by Thomas M. Becker, Charles L. Wiggins, Rita S. Elliot, Charles R. Key, and Jonathan M. Samet. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1993. xviii + 233 pp. Charts, tables, notes. $35.00.)

This book is a collection of research papers by several investigators–epidemiologists reporting their analyses and findings of causes of death among New Mexican Hispanics, American Indians and non–Hispanic whites during a twenty–five–year period from 1958 through 1982. Mortality rates among the three groups were compared with respect to cancer, diabetes, infectious disease, ischemic heart disease, respiratory disease, alcohol–related, injury, suicide, and homicide, and all causes. Their findings are presented and discussed in the dry style typical of scientific journal articles and includes many tables and figures.

While some of the findings will undoubtedly be useful to health officials in planning and allocation of resources, it is important to recognize the flaws inherent in these types of studies and which were recently discussed by health experts from academia and the private sector at a meeting convened by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta and published in June 1993 (MMWR, Vol. 42, no. RR–10). The conclusions of that meeting certainly pertain to the present work: "Current concepts of race and ethnicity in public health surveillance lack clarity, precision and consensus" and "because most associations between disease and race have no biological basis, race—as a biological concept—is not useful in public health surveillance."

Becker, et al., used data (ethnicity and cause of death) obtained from death certificates; individuals were designated as Hispanics on the basis of the decedents' surnames and the surnames of parents and from other data in the documents. American Indians were identified by death certificate designation and non–Hispanic whites were denoted as such. The CDC report was highly critical of the use of such observer–derived designations in these type of studies and that they should be eliminated. The report points out that "emphasis on race and ethnicity in public health diverts attention from underlying risk factors."

A most important factor ignored by Becker, et al., was the socioeconomic status of the deceased individuals which, in most of the causes of death studied, is probably a more important determinant than race or ethnicity. The CDC report emphasized that in the United States, the "differentials in health status associated with race are smaller than those associated with socioeconomic status as mea-

sured by income, education, occupational status, or some combination of the three." Unfortunately, this emphasis on race/ethnicity in surveillance data "can lead to detrimental social and political consequences for racial and ethnic groups, (stereotyping, quarantining, and 'blaming the victim')."

Oswald G. Baca
University of New Mexico

Nelson A. Miles and the Twilight of the Frontier Army. By Robert Wooster. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1993. xv + 391 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00.)

From the Civil War through the Spanish–American War, no one posted a finer military record or a poorer reputation among superiors than did Nelson A. Miles. In this thoroughly researched biography, Wooster examines the self–righteous commander's career from his meteoric rise to command during the Civil War through his humiliating retirement. Miles emerges as a perfect example of all that was right and of all that was wrong with the Old Army.

Following Old Army tradition, Miles rapidly rose from lieutenant to major general of volunteers through sheer bravery, leadership, and instinct upon Civil War battlefields. Driven by ambition and a lust for power, Miles viewed his victories over Comanches, Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, Nez Perce, Bannock, and Apaches in the Geronimo campaign as stepping stones to higher or more comfortable commands. A fearless, skilled tactician, Miles "won every major engagement in which he enjoyed autonomy" and demanded his due rewards.

Fearing George Crook or another peer would capture Sitting Bull or Geronimo or garner by political intrigue the command he rightfully deserved, Miles lambasted his rivals in the press, before Congress, and in official correspondence. Such "internecine jealousies" were characteristic of the Old Army, but Miles epitomized the trait. The commander's world was divided into two camps: "those wise enough to agree with him and those mean–spirited enough to allow their jealousies to affect their judgment." Wooster ably demonstrates how Miles's aggressive political lobbying, badgering of superiors for favors, and biting criticism of fellow officers and political leaders overshadowed his sterling military performance and destroyed his chances of attaining the laurels he desperately sought.

Innovative and flexible, Miles encouraged the army's adoption of the automobile, the airplane, and new tactics to combat rapid–firing weaponry, but he opposed reforms of the Old Army itself which had elevated him to command. The proud commander's independence and insubordination alienated war secretaries and presidents. Fed up with obstructionism and criticism of its Philippine policy, the Roosevelt administration curtly retired him along with the Old Army without fanfare or written commendation of his extraordinary service.

Wooster candidly portrays the "egocentric" general as a poorly educated, vain, ambitious man who became a "certifiable hero" but "never mastered the nuances of personal diplomacy." He carefully analyzes Miles's military prowess, political blunders, Indian relations, and combative personality revealing his ultimate failure. Specialists and enthusiasts will find this well-written biography useful, informative, and well worth the wait.

Michele Butts
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The World of the Mexican Worker in Texas. By Emilio Zamora. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1993. xii + 285 pp. Illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $39.50.)

Emilio Zamora explains clearly why Mexican workers in south Texas possessed a dynamic "Mexicanist" cosmology by the early 1900s. This compelling monograph tells how Mexicans organized themselves against social, political, and economic oppression in an American border region. Zamora describes ambivalent loyalties between ethnic groups and within the heterogeneous Mexican community of Texas. Methodologically, the author applies the "new labor history" approach to patterns of Mexican work, community, and struggle. In addition, the book's thesis is supported by race, class, gender, regional, national, and generational perspectives assembled from original, primary, and secondary sources.

At its best, *The World of the Mexican Worker in Texas* challenges persistent myths that Mexicans were docile and unorganizable workers in the early 1900s. The book describes age-old wage and occupational mechanisms that cheapened Mexican labor, yet these people moved often to other jobs, cities, or returned to Mexico thereby mitigating economic exploitation. Zamora uses Texas State Federation of Labor and Texas Socialist Party archives to document how Mexicans fought racial barriers and eventually won admission into the ranks of American workers. Meanwhile, Mexicans form their own "autochthonous and trans-border" mutualist, civic, patriotic, labor, and religious groups, or joining factions of the Mexican Revolution. To his credit, the author also translates radical and middle class Spanish-language newspapers, folk songs, and poems that describe how literary protest was another facet of the "Mexicanist" world. For example, the history of Nicascio Idar and his family offers strong evidence of how collective Mexican consciousness and action was painstakingly developed.

At its worst, Zamora's theoretical introduction seems like an abstract, scientific debate. He should have provided maps of Texas or the greater United States-Mexico border region. In context, the author ignores multinational financiers who dominated workers on both sides of the border. Lastly, Zamora's discussion of Flores-Magon's anarchism and Luis Morones's corruption adds nothing new to our knowledge of Chicano workers or the Mexican Revolution.

Despite omissions, this book achieves a major synthesis connecting Mexicans to Texas labor history. More importantly, Zamora proves that Mexicans worked hard and changed their destinies in the United States, and he debunks the racist myth of docility.

Vincent C. de Baca
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By Force of Arms: The Journals of don Diego de Vargas, New Mexico, 1691–93. Edited by John L. Kessell and Rick Hendricks. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. xvi + 668 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $32.50.)

By Force of Arms is the third volume in a series that will reproduce the surviving papers of don Diego de Vargas. Edited by John Kessell and Rick Hendricks with the assistance of Meredith Dodge and other staff of the Vargas Project, this volume and the entire series stand as a tribute to the skill and energy of John Kessell, who was trained in Borderlands history by Donald C. Cutter. Kessell has elicited support from such agencies as the Guggenheim Foundation, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Endowment for the Humanities, Spanish Colonial Research Center of the National Park Service, New Mexico State Legislature, various University of New Mexico programs, and a host of individuals. This is a large and significant project, the completion of which will give us the single most important published collection of documents on the history of New Mexico.

In the 1940s, J. Manuel Espinosa undertook the most important previous work on Vargas, producing *Crusaders of the Rio Grande* in 1942 and *First Expedition of Vargas into New Mexico, 1692* in 1940, the latter being Vargas's journal. *By Force of Arms* includes a new translation of Vargas's 1692 journal, supporting documents, and extensive annotation. The collection of orders, reports, and other correspondence are much more voluminous than the campaign journal.

According to the practices of the day, Vargas, who had shown promise as a New World official, purchased the governorship of New Mexico, although he did not actually fill the position until two and a half years later in February 1691. He found the soldiers and citizens in El Paso lacking arms, equipment, and mounts. He also was forced to delay reentry into New Mexico by participating in a campaign against Indians in Sonora. Having prepared his force, recruited missionaries, and engaged in jurisdictional disputes with the Church, Vargas finally departed El Paso for the north in August 1692. In his dealings with Pueblo Indians he demonstrated diplomacy, resolve, flexibility, and forcefulness, and took ritual repossession of the province.

This collection of documents tells us much about Diego de Vargas, arguably the most important figure in the history of Spanish New Mexico, and provides insights into the workings of the Spanish bureaucracy, relations between church and state, and a host of other topics. As Kessell and Hendricks acknowledge, Pueblo viewpoints largely are missing because they are absent in Spanish documents.

This is an impressive volume. Aficionados of Borderlands history eagerly await completion of the series.

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Forgotten Frontier: The Story of Southeastern New Mexico. By Carole Larson. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1993. xiii + 316 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, $16.95 paper.)

Much that is unique to New Mexico's history took place in the southeast. In this excellent regional history of the frontier period in southeast New Mexico, ca. 1850–1912, Larson identifies three themes which characterize the history of the area. One is the fighting between Mescalero Apaches and the army. The Apaches were subdued, Larson notes, "and the fact of their having once been an outright and constant threat does not lessen the reality of their suffering in the wake of their defeat." Larson is quite objective, providing both sides of ethnic issues.

Another is the clash between the Hispanic and Anglo cultures. "Hispanic settler groups began to enter southeastern New Mexico . . . at about the same time that the first trickle of cattlemen and homesteaders began to cross the border from Texas."

The third theme is the political and economic manipulations of the vested interests, because "the region just happened to have one of the last great, open largely unclaimed public domains." Larson ties the specific events and biographies into one or more of these themes.

All of the major events of the Territorial Period are chronicled, with the obligatory but refreshing treatment of the Lincoln County War. The subjugation of Mescaleros, big–time ranching operations, and the economic development of the Pecos Valley are all told in some detail.

Most of the book is biographical sketches of the "movers and shakers" of southeast New Mexico and how their lives were interwoven with each other and with significant events. All of the principal characters of the Lincoln County War are reviewed, but much useful information is also provided about other significant figures, such as Martin Corn, Sallie Chisum, George Curry, James F. Hinkle, Joseph and Sally Lea, and John and Sophie Poe. An attractive aspect of this book is that it is a single–volume source on many subjects and individuals, being a synthesis of virtually every published source dealing with the frontier period in the area. Larson is a master wordsmith, and her creative abilities with the language shine forth.

Forgotten Frontier has an extensive bibliography, a useful index, and over twenty historical photographs.

Elvis E. Fleming
Eastern New Mexico University

Bell Ranch: Cattle Ranching in the Southwest, 1824–1947. By David Remley. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1993. xv + 393 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, index. $39.95.)

This book by David Remley is an engaging, well–documented history of the Bell Ranch, starting with its inception in 1824 and covering more than a century of the ranch's existence. While monographs are available for many of the historic ranches in Texas, Remley's book is something of a first for the subject in New Mexico. Hopefully, other researchers will be motivated by his example and produce studies of the state's ranching heritage during this interesting transitional

era. It may turn out to be richer than the present literature would suggest.

Giving attention to the first grantee of the Bell Ranch, Don Pablo Montoya, Remley illustrates the obstacles that scholars routinely face in trying to reconstruct the colonial period—documentation is fragmentary and it is often necessary to speculate on aspects of the ranch's occupation and operation during the Spanish–Mexican era. This also applies to the Montoya family itself and to Don Pablo's activities during the twenty years that the grant was in his possession, but the author at least attempts to shed light on the ranch's early phase.

Sources are better once the Anglos take over, starting with John S. Watts, a Santa Fe lawyer who got Montoya's grant confirmed and received half of the extensive property as a fee for his legal expertise (and political connections). Watts emerges as a man typical of the legal profession in the greater Southwest during the change of flags from Mexican to American. "Just how and when John S. Watts met the Pablo Montoya heirs is unknown" (47). In Watts's case, the sale of the property was made to Wilson Waddingham, a wheeler–dealer on a baronial scale with extensive mining interests and other speculative ventures throughout the West. Waddingham, always one jump ahead of his creditors and irate investors, does not come off as a very admirable person in Remley's account.

More sympathetic figures are Arthur J. Tisdall and Charles M. O'Donel, who took over the helm late in the century, after Bell Ranch passed into hands of New York attorneys. Both of these men had prior experience managing large spreads in Texas, and they made the Bell a truly working ranch. Part of Tisdall's problem in shaping up the bankrupt ranch involved the eviction of Hispanics who had long resided on the property. This he accomplished in a peaceful, orderly manner, as opposed to the "rough treatment" that usually attended such displacements elsewhere (152–60). By the end of the Irishman O'Donel's shift (1898–1933), the Bell Ranch was a much–improved investment proposition for its absentee owners. Fences had been built, windmills installed, and the herd upgraded by the use of purebred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls. Thereafter, managers like Albert K. Mitchell had only to weather the storms faced by cattlemen everywhere.

Remley's intention was not to do a "business history," but *Bell Ranch* nonetheless closely resembles one. The reader is hard pressed to find much information on the men who served the ranch as wranglers, their ethnic mix, or even how many hands the Bell Ranch customarily employed. Instead, the focus is on manager–lawyer–owner relations and larger aspects of the stock–raising industry. A map showing the general location of the Bell Ranch above Tucumcari is presented, but this reviewer found himself needing additional large–scale maps of the related properties discussed during the grant acquisition phase. Also, there is no bibliography, a feature specialists will miss. All students of comparative ranching in the Southwest will want to have this book, which should win some awards for David Remley and the University of New Mexico Press.

Jack Jackson
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Bale o' Cotton: The Mechanical Art of Cotton Ginning. By Karen Gerhardt Britton. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1992. xvii + 138 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $27.50.)

Bale o' Cotton, is a good sampling of the fact and folklore concerning an old, but still very dynamic, industry. The material centers around the development of the industry in the state of Texas. Although the complete story of the development of the cotton industry does not take place in Texas, its citizens contributed much to the history of the ginning industry. Britton begins the story of cotton in the dim haze of prehistory and quickly leads the reader to colonial America. There we see America's infant cotton and textile industries contrasted to the powerful British textile industry. The stage is set for the introduction of Eli Whitney and the cotton gin.

American school children still learn at one time or another that Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. The author fleshes out the history and times of the invention, however, with much more detail. The reader learns of other players in the drama of the early development of the gin; their successes, frustrations, and failures are brought to life, as well as the impact of the invention itself. From that point, the author moves to the Brazos River in 1822, where, for the remainder of the story, Texas is used as the backdrop for the development of the ginning industry.

Equipment development, available markets, the cultural background and personalities of the people involved, and larger forces, such as the Civil War and Reconstruction, all played their part in the early formation of the Texas industry. As the story moves into the twentieth century, Britton begins to weave old memories and stories from interviews of old timers into the fabric of the tale. This approach adds interest to a story that could otherwise have been somewhat flat and lifeless.

Bale o' Cotton ends with a rather detailed description of modern ginning equipment, its operation, and its makers. For the uninitiated reader, this might be the most confusing part of the ginning story. For the purist, there are small errors in details and nuance that would probably not be apparent to anyone else. Overall, Karen Britton has done a commendable and as complete a job of telling the story of cotton ginning as has been done so far. Obviously, a great deal of effort was spent in researching and documenting the subject. Keeping in mind that events in the Southeast, Midsouth, and western parts of the cotton belt paralleled, complemented, and influenced the events recorded for Texas, I would recommend this book to anyone with a passing interest, as well as to the more serious student of the practice and art of cotton ginning.

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Historical Atlas of Colorado. By Thomas J. Noel, Paul F. Mahoney, and Richard E. Stevens. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xxviii + 164 pp. Maps, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

The human history of Colorado is intimately linked to the unusual topography of the state. The authors of this concise reference work competently demonstrate the relationship between the state's diverse inhabitants and its demanding landscape from prehistoric times to the present. Noel, Mahoney, and Stevens utilize maps and tables to illustrate the history, geography, resources, and demography of Colorado.

The book is divided into seven chapters. The first two chapters deal with the geography, climate, and boundaries of the state. The following five chapters discuss agriculture, mining, transportation, settlement, recreation, and historic resources. The authors provide informative maps and concise and colorful descriptions of major events and trends in Colorado history. One of the greatest strengths of the book is the authors' consistent efforts to demonstrate the multicultural character of Colorado history, addressing most of the various cultural groups who have contributed to the history of the state. The Anasazi and other prehistoric tribes are discussed, along with maps and descriptions of the changing land base of Colorado's other Native American tribes through the twentieth century. The activities and routes of Spanish, French, and U.S. explorers are skillfully illustrated, and Colorado's Hispanics are treated briefly, but adequately, in sections on Spanish Land Grants, and agricultural ghost towns.

The primary focus of the book is on the economic development of the state in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sections covering the extractive industries, and recreational and historic resources make up about half of the book. The history of mining in Colorado is meticulously represented in a series of effective maps. The various facets of recreation in the state are also well represented. Students, researchers, and tourists alike will find the maps and descriptions of Colorado's National Forests, National Parks, ski areas, historic districts, and historic sites particularly useful. The section on wilderness areas in Colorado, however, mistakenly indicates that Trapper's Lake was made a part of the Flat Tops Wilderness Area and misses the irony of Forest Service politics that denied admission to the birthplace of the wilderness idea. Otherwise, this is an engagingly written, attractively illustrated resource for anyone interested in the history of the centennial state.

Andrew Kirk
University of New Mexico

The Last Water Hole in the West: The Colorado–Big Thompson Project and the Northern Colorado Water Conservation District. By Daniel Tyler. (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1992. xv + 613 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $39.95.)

For residents of Depression–ravaged northern Colorado, the "last water hole in the West" was the Colorado River. Convinced that economic recovery and future growth depended on the importation of water into the South Platte River basin, northern Coloradoans devised a scheme to bring Colorado River water

across (or, as the case turned out, under) the Continental Divide to Colorado's East Slope. Realization of that scheme, ultimately called the Colorado–Big Thompson Project, and its subsequent management by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (NCWCD) are the subjects of this lengthy and detailed institutional history.

Tyler unfolds the story chronologically. The first ten chapters describe the battle during the 1930s to authorize the project and the early phases of construction, culminating in 1947 with the first delivery of Colorado River water through the Alva B. Adams Tunnel. Chapters ten through fifteen take the reader through the completion of the project in 1956 and the transfer of management responsibilities from the Bureau of Reclamation to the NCWCD. The remaining ten chapters describe the NCWCD's response to the challenges of the past four decades, including urban growth along Colorado's Front Range, increasing demand for outdoor recreation, and the rise of the environmental movement.

The *Last Water Hole in the West* is not, as Tyler readily acknowledges, an environmental history. Readers will learn little about the geography, climate, or ecology of the region under discussion, or about the people who lived there and how they perceived and valued their habitat, or why they came to make the choices described by Tyler. Eschewing the effort of environmental historians, notably Donald Worster, to apply greater theoretical rigor to the study of western water, Tyler instead has chosen simply to record in detail the activities of what he calls the "water community."

He writes from within the world view of these bureaucrats and boosters, focusing almost exclusively on those issues relevant to their particular envisioning of how resources should be used. No detail goes unnoted, from the endless squabbles over repayment of the project's construction costs to the retirement of the NCWCD's seventy–eight–year–old office secretary. While this approach succeeds in illuminating the often arcane intricacies of project financing, water delivery schedules, and other aspects of management, it also gives short shrift to a great deal else. For example, Tyler devotes only a brief two and one–half pages to the controversy over construction of the continental divide tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park, dismissing the objection of preservationists as "mostly well–worn emotional themes" (88).

Within the limitations of focus and intent defined by Tyler, *The Last Water Hole in the West* is thoroughly researched and on the whole competently written, although marred in places by too much minutia (do we really need to know how many F–80 jets flew overhead during the celebration of the project's completion in 1956?) and by a number of annoying factual errors—for example, describing Horace Albright as the first director of the National Park Service (48).

Susan Rhoades Neel
Montana State University

Persistent Oligarchs: Elites and Politics in Chihuahua, Mexico, 1910–1940. By Mark Wasserman. (Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1993. x + 265 pp. Map, tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, $16.95 paper.)

The survival and adaptation of local elites is the subject of this groundbreaking study of the Mexican Revolution. Mark Wasserman demonstrates the effect of the Revolution on Chihuahua's oligarchy, arguing that, while the chaos of the 1910–1920 era altered the fortunes of many, it did not signal the demise of the state's traditional elite. Instead, much of the Porfirian ruling class persisted, adapting to a post–revolutionary era characterized by power sharing and by the steady encroachment of the national government in state politics. An excellent introductory discussion of Chihuahua's political economy in the aftermath of the Revolution shows the process by which state and local elites affected a compromise with the popular classes and the national regime. Subsequent chapters examine the central theme of the Revolution's impact on Chihuahua's ruling class and political system. Wasserman's analysis of elite survival and development in the 1920s and 1930s, is supported by several biographical sketches of old and new oligarchs. The formidable Terrazas–Creel family, the core of Chihuahua's Porfirian oligarchy, successfully employed a variety of strategies (including the sale of land to foreign investors, and the formation of elite groups and corporations) to preserve its economic empire. Traditional elites also formed partnerships with a new elite, representing Chihuahua's entrepreneurial and opportunistic middle sectors. Yet while revolution altered the profile of the Chihuahuan elite, it did not change the methods of elite control: fraud, corruption, and the use of public office for personal gain persisted. Concluding chapters explore how older political forms and elite competition proved formidable obstacles to the task of post–revolutionary experience with that of other Mexican states, and by drawing a brief comparison with elite survival in the French Revolution. In assessing the meaning of the Mexican Revolution, Wasserman concedes a central role to the popular classes and notes that, while Chihuahua's political economy remained much the same, a significant shift of power from region to center ocurred as the state's popular classes cast their lot with the national regime. *Persistent Oligarchs* is an impressive and original study of continuity and change; a study that reveals the significance of the Mexican Revolution, while charting a course for future scholars.

Suzanne B. Pasztor
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Black San Francisco: The Struggle for Racial Equality in the West, 1900–1954. By Albert S. Broussard. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1993. x + 323 pp. Map, tables, notes, index. $35.00.)

Most books about American urban blacks have focused on northeastern, midwestern, and southern cities. In 1990, however, Douglas Henry Daniels broke new ground with a sprightly anecdotal social and cultural history of San Francisco blacks prior to 1940. Albert S. Broussard's revised Ph.D. dissertation is a broader, more descriptive, chronological narrative that concentrates on the years between 1900 and 1954.

Although Broussard provides an abundance of valuable details about black demographics, organizations, and leaders, his book lacks analytical power and produces few surprises. His thematic framework rests on the unsupported claim that white San Franciscans and others viewed the city as some sort of egalitarian haven. Even if that were true, Daniels, among others, has already demonstrated the obvious—even in the absence of segregation laws, blacks experienced discrimination. The more significant questions are why and to what degree? Too often Broussard ascribes examples of inequality prior to 1940 to white racism, another given, when other reasons, most notably the small size of the black population, might have been at least as important. Between 1900 and 1940 the number of blacks in San Francisco grew from 1,654 to only 4,806; indeed, as late as 1930, Oakland's seemingly more important and interesting black community was almost twice as large. San Francisco blacks had no political clout or economic leverage and thus despite considerable protest activity could do little to address the ongoing problems of job discrimination, substandard housing, and occasional social discrimination. Nevertheless, their situation was in most respects better than that of their counterparts in cities elsewhere.

Broussard devotes roughly half the book to these pre–1940 years, reflecting his view that World War II constituted a watershed in the history of blacks in San Francisco. The war provided the city with the industrial jobs it had been long missing, and stimulated a migration of blacks, primarily from Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, which helped increase the black population to 32,001 in 1945 and 43,460 in 1950 (when Oakland had 47,562). Blacks enjoyed new opportunities in defense jobs, particularly in the shipyards, and new avenues into the professions, but, not surprisingly, there was an increase in residential segregation and substandard housing, and discrimination in employment persisted. Every chapter, plus a brief epilogue which brings the story up to the mid 1960s, ends with the conclusion that when it came to political, economic, or social matters, there was progress, but still no "equality."

World War II thus affected the situation for blacks in San Francisco in much the same way World War I had affected northeastern and midwestern urban blacks a generation or so earlier. Broussard, however, is unable to deal decisively with the meaning of his fruitful research. His "on the one hand, on the other hand," approach to his data reflects an inability to assess the relative importance of change and continuity. And despite a checklist examination of various subjects, the book delivers less than promised when comparing San Francisco to other cities. Finally, the author was poorly served by his publisher—the book is marred by too many examples of careless errors, awkward writing, and poor organization.

Howard N. Rabinowitz
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North American Cattle-Ranching Frontiers: Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation. By Terry G. Jordan. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1993. xi + 439 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, $17.95 paper.)

Jordan's book accomplishes two important tasks. One is to follow the varied styles of handling cattle from the Iberian, British, and African roots across the great open ranges of Mexico and America. Jordan traces the growth of three styles in this complex process—the Texan, the Californian, and the Midwestern. His second accomplishment is to argue that the character of Western ranching generally developed along the lines of the Midwestern style, rather than the Californian or Texan.

Of these two accomplishments, the first is the more certain and perhaps the more important, the second the more thought provoking and ultimately the less satisfying. Undoubtedly, loyal proponents of the Texan cattle culture will challenge Jordan's thesis that the Midwestern methods were "triumphant" in the battle of the styles. And the question of which style won the "victory" may even be misleading, for it partially conceals what is most important—that the diverse process itself was based upon many chance combinations of cultural and environmental forces. Jordan asserts this fact in his conclusion, writing that "the cattle frontier was decidedly pluralistic in character, drawing upon diverse antecedents, residing among contrasting New World cultures, entailing different local adaptations to an array of American physical settings" (308).

No book can do everything. Nonetheless, I would like to see more discussion of the markets and of the sources of cattle financing. Where were all these thousands upon thousands of cattle sold? To whom? How were they marketed? Where did the money come from? Who were the lending parties? Did the "cultures" of the market place and the financial institutions—and even of the new technologies for transportation and communication—have as much influence on the styles of handling cattle as did the cowpeople and the forests and ranges they grazed?

It seems unfair to ask these questions here, for this big book represents a vast research into its subject and answers a myraid of important questions. It will last as a very useful gift to all students of cattle ranching in America.

David Remley
Silver City, New Mexico

Schoolwomen of the Prairies and Plains: Personal Narratives from Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, 1860s–1920s. By Mary Hurlbut Cordier. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. xi + 365 pp. Illustrations, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $32.50.)

"The ability to instill in others the joy of discovering things for themselves was the very soul of teaching," according to Mary Hurlbut Cordier in *Schoolwomen of the Prairies and Plains: Personal Narratives from Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, 1860s–1920s*, offers a timeless insight for educators both past and present. This book constitutes an invaluable contribution to the growing body of knowledge which falls under the category "women's history."

A well–researched book, *Schoolwomen of the Prairies and Plains* contains two very different sections. Part One represents the history of education of both teachers and students in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. It gives some valuable suggestions as to what caused this particular region to have an above–average literacy rate in comparison to other parts of the country between 1870 to 1900. This section contains almost excessive detail and statistical information, which tends to make it read like a textbook.

Part Two describes the lives of five actual "schoolma'ams," or schoolwomen, as the author respectfully refers to them. Mary Hurlbut Cordier includes two short-term teachers, one unmarried long–term educator, and two well educated long-term professionals who were community leaders. The letters, diary excerpts, and stories from family members combine to make the second half an engrossing, first–hand account of the birth of public education in America's heartland.

The author is successful in bringing to life with words, as well as photographs, the five women whose stories she relates. Many of the thoughts, feelings, and frustrations these women experienced could be transferred to the educators in the present. As I read the accounts which portrayed the lives of these women, who gave so much to further the education of the young people in their time, I felt that each of them understood "the very soul of teaching."

This is a well–written, conscientiously researched, and absorbing book. It is also an important, comprehensive collection of information and interpretation regarding women's history in the Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska area from the 1860s to the 1920s.

Melissa Retz
Portales, New Mexico

Glory, Glory, Glorieta: The Gettysburg of the West. By Robert Scott. (Boulder, Colorado: Johnson Books, 1992. ix + 246 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, bibliography, index. $21.95.)

This present volume provides a journalistic interpretation of the New Mexico Campaign using the diary of a Colorado soldier and a thin volume on the Colorado Volunteers as primary sources. From these and a scant few other, mostly Union sources, author Robert Scott succeeds in developing a fanciful narrative that astutely avoids any resemblence to established scholarly works on the topic. It is this failing on the part of the author that reduces the value of this work to relative meaninglessness.

Replete with errors of fact, literary creativity without factual basis, and ministerpretation of recognized documents, *Glory, Glory, Glorieta* fails as history. Author Scott states, for example that the Mesilla Valley is in southeastern New Mexico, (64) and the map (78) shows the Rio Grande springing up between Santa Fe and Albuquerque. He states that Union Colonels Edward Canby and Kit Carson, accompanied by regular United States Infantry, "escaped out the rear exit of Ft. Craig" in fleeing the Confederate advance after the battle of Val Verde (100). He also claims that Texans under General Sibley looted and burned Socorro, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Cubero (101–03). In reality the plumes of smoke in Albuquerque and Santa Fe came from supplies torched by retreating Union forces, and there is no evidence of any burning of the other towns. Scott claims that after

Glorieta, Canby, with the troops from Ft. Craig, marched from Pecos back to Craig—some 200 miles—in four or five days (190). The truth is that Canby was not at Glorieta at all (nor was Sibley, contrary to Scott's assertion), but was at Craig until after the Glorieta fight. He then moved his column cautiously up the east side of the Manzano Mountains, then through Carnuel Pass to invade Albuquerque.

One of Scott's more creative historical errors is his claim that Sibley tried to send a telegram from Santa Fe to San Antonio after the Battle of Glorieta, but the telegrapher, a Union man, tore the message up after Sibley left the office (191). Santa Fe did not get telegraph service until years after the war!

Scott misuses his scanty bibliography sorely. He quotes from Whitford's *Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War*, (52 and 122), and from the *Official Record* (146–47), but the passages he quotes do not exist in either volume. He alters Trevanion Teel's essay in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, using quotations but not crediting the passage (35), and misquotes Sibley's letter to Loring from the *Official Record* to reverse Sibley's original meaning (116).

There is a need for a scholary work on this episode in New Mexico's history—one based on archived documents in New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, and Washington. Unfortunately, this book falls far short of that need. Instead, it dishonors those who served both causes, and distorts the true narrative of Sibley's New Mexico Campaign. Worse yet, it is just this immoral treatment of an historic event that appeals to Hollywood. All of this could have been avoided had the editor exercised his responsibility and asked a historian to evaluate this effort while in the manuscript stage.

Wess Rodgers
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Turning on Water with a Shovel: The Career of Elwood Mead. By James R. Kluger. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. xvii + 218 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

Given the scholarly and popular fascination in recent years with western water, it was but a matter of time before a biographer of the resource's first "czar," Elwood Mead, would attempt to explain the meaning of his full life in the context of regional water development. Whether as the nation's first college professor of irrigation engineering, the first state engineer of Wyoming, the first prominent international consultant on the use of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (1923–1936), Mead's endeavors, in the words of James R. Kluger, "intersected with the rise of irrigation in the West" (xvii).

What is unfortunate for Kluger, an instructor of history at Pima Community College in Tucson, as well as for readers of this book, is his apologetic style for Mead and his failure to incorporate the new literature that has fired the imagination (if not the dialogue) about the western environment and its most precious resource. Kluger began this study in the late 1960s, long before the "new western history" asked questions about the efficacy of technological intervention into the

western landscape. By not analyzing the historiography of Mead, his works, or his agency (the Bureau of Reclamation), Kluger leaves unanswered Donald Worster's question from *Rivers of Empire: Water, Aridity, and the Growth of the American West* (1985): How, in the remaking of nature, do we remake ourselves?

Worster and others would also question Kluger's reliance upon the imperatives of biography: hewing to the timeline; the acceptance of the subject's explanations for his or her own actions; a lack of comparison of the subject and his or her contemporaries and predecessors; and the belief that the story ends when the protagonist leaves the stage. In Mead's case, he stands as a symbol for the ambitions and shortcomings of water managers throughout the twentieth century, and Kluger's failure to project Mead's life beyond 1936 does the student of the West and its resources little good. Mead also did not operate in a vacuum, nor is everything he accomplished (for good or ill) attributable only to his genius or stubbornness.

The foreword to this book, written by Donald Pisani, noted that "this is a biography long overdue" (xii). This reviewer agrees, but with the caveat that much has changed in the scholarship of the West since the author first searched the archives at home and abroad for the story of Elwood Mead. Whatever one thinks of the "new western history," one must countenance its logic and thesis. Otherwise, Elwood Mead becomes merely one of the many "instrumentalists" chided by Worster for ignoring what Roderick Nash called the "rights of nature" in the pursuit of conquest and dominion of the modern American West.

Michael Welsh
University of Northern Colorado

Journal of Texas Catholic History and Culture

The journal of the Texas Catholic Historical Society, the *Journal of Texas Catholic History and Culture* is devoted to publishing high-quality research and writing on the Catholic experience in Texas and the Southwest, particularly as expressed through art, architecture, music, literature, and related spheres of cultural study within a historical context. Issues contain three to five essays, book reviews, announcements of conferences, meetings, and awards, and notes on society members.

The *Journal of Texas Catholic History and Culture* is published annually and sent to all members of the Texas Catholic Historical Society. Regular annual membership dues in the society are $10. Single issues of the journal may be obtained for $6.00. Libraries and institutions may subscribe to the journal for $15 annually.

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Special Book Note

The De Soto Chronicles: The Expedition of Hernando De Soto to North America in 1539-1543. Edited by Lawrence A. Clayton, Vernon James Knight, Jr., Edward Moore. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1993. xxx + 596 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, bibliography, index. $50.00 per set of two volumes.)

Occasionally a book is published that, although not specifically dealing with New Mexico or the southwestern borderlands, the editors feel is important enough to call to the attention of the *Review's* readers. *The De Soto Chronicles* is such a work. Published in two volumes by the University of Alabama Press, *The De Soto Chronicles* is the most complete compilation of expedition narratives, De Soto documents, and significant articles yet assembled.

Because scholars have a tendency to compartmentalize and regionalize history, we in the Southwest are inclined to overlook the importance of Hernando de Soto's *entrada* into what is today the southeastern United States. His 600-man expedition, however, spent four years traveling throughout that region, from Florida to Tennessee and from the Carolinas to Texas, and was the first major European contact with peoples of the Mississippian culture. The De Soto expedition was at least as important to the Spanish crown as the entrada of Francisco Vásquez de Coronado into New Mexico and the Southwest, which occurred at the same time.

Four narratives of the adventures that De Soto and his men experienced in the Southeast are extant. Three, the Elvas, Rangel, and Biedma relations are by members of the expedition. The fourth, Garcilaso de la Vega's *La Florida*, is thought to have been based on interviews with an officer of De Soto who survived the expedition. All four are included in this work, three of them in new translations. Unlike Coronado documents, which tend to be terse, matter-of-fact reports, the De Soto chronicles sweep the reader into the immediacy of the danger, hard-

ship, and wonder experienced by the expedition's members. Even the minor narratives contain a certain quality of excitement; *La Florida* is an undoubted literary masterpiece.

In addition to the four main narratives, *The De Soto Chronicles* contains a wealth of other materials, from translated documents concerning De Soto and the expedition, to a biography of the *adelantado* written by Paul E. Hoffman, to important excerpts from the *Final Report of the United States De Soto Commission*, first published in 1939. Also included is a valuable bibliography of De Soto studies. Nowhere has the recent multi-disciplinary approach of borderlands studies been better exemplified than in this fine set. A bargain at $50.00, *The De Soto Chronicles* should be considered by every serious student of early American history.

Book Notes

1001 Colorado Place Names. By Maxine Benson. (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1994. xvii + 237 pp. Illustrations, map. $25.00 cloth, $11.95 paper.)

Other Destinies: Understanding the American Indian Novel. By Louis Owens. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. x + 291 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. $12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1992 edition.

Fair Laughs the Morn. By Genevieve Gray. (Santa Fe, New Mexico: Sunstone Pres, 1994. 255 pp. $14.95 paper.) A historical romance of the Anza Expedition to California, 1775-1776.

Following the Guidon. By Elizabeth B. Custer. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994. xxxii + 344 pp. Illustrations, notes, appendix. $12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1890 edition.

Treasure of the Sangre de Cristos: Tales and Traditions of the Spanish Southwest. By Arthur L. Campa. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xv + 223 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $12.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1963 edition.

I am Looking to the North for My Life: Sitting Bull, 1876-1881. By Joseph Manzione. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. x + 172 pp. Illustrations, map, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1991 edition.

Life and Labor in Ancient Mexico: The Brief and Summary Relation of the Lords of New Spain. By Alonso de Zorita. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xviii + 328 pp. Illustrations, map, appendix, notes, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1963 edition.

Themes in Southwest Prehistory. Edited by George J. Gumerman. (Santa Fe, New Mexico: School of American Research, 1994. xiv + 330 pp. Illustrations, maps, charts, tables, notes, bibliography, index. $22.50 paper.)

Discovered Country: Tourism and Survival in the American West. Edited by Scott Norris. (Albuquerque, New Mexico: Stone Ladder Press, 1994. ix + 249 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography. $17.95 paper.)

There Was a River. By Bruce Berger. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1994. x + 198 pp. $40.00 cloth, $16.95 paper.)

The June Rise: The Apocryphal Letters of Joseph Antoine Jones. By William Trembly. (Logan: Utah State University Press, 1994. x + 233 pp. $19.95 paper.)

Boil My Heart for Me. By H. Baxter Liebler. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994. xvii + 206 pp. Illustrations. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1969 edition.

Apache, Navaho, and Spaniard. By Jack D. Forbes. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xxiv + 304 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1960 edition.

The Spanish Frontier in North America. By David J. Weber. (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1992. xx + 579 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00 cloth, $16.00 paper.)

Santa Fe & Taos: The Writer's Era, 1916-1941. By Marta Weigle and Kyle Fiore. (Santa Fe, New Mexico: Ancient City Press, 1994. x + 229 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $12.95 paper.)

Returning the Gift: Poetry and Prose from the First North American Native Writers' Festival. Edited by Joseph Bruchac. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1994. xxix + 369 pp. Notes. $45.00 cloth, $19.95 paper.)

The Comanchero Frontier: A History of the New Mexican-Plains Indian Relations. By Charles L. Kenner. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xiii + 250 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $14.95 paper.) Reprint of the 1969 edition.

The History of the Indies of New Spain. By Fray Diego Durán. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xxxvi + 642 pp. Illustrations, map, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $49.95.) A definitive new translation of Durán's classic chronicle.

Mexican Manuscript Painting of the Early Colonial Period: the Metropolitan Schools. By Donald Robertson. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. xxii + 234 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. $29.50 paper.) Reprint of the 1959 edition.

Treasure Trails of the Southwest. By Marc Simmons. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994. xiii + 163 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, bibliography. $25.00 cloth, $13.95 paper.)

Spanish Riddles & Colcha Designs. Compiled by Reynalda Ortiz y Pino de Dinkel and Dora Gonzales de Martinez and other members of La Sociedad Folklorica. (Santa Fe, New Mexico: Sunstone Press, 1994. 128 pp. Illustrations. $10.95 paper.)

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