

these two subjects were not unconnected.) Miyamoto's failure to investigate disintegrative forces in the community may prove an irremediable one, given the passage of time; but his failure to examine closely the significance of Nisei in the pre-Pearl Harbor community is partially compensated for in the seventeen pages of supplementary material that constitute the 1984 introduction, an introduction that also includes sections on the structure of majority-minority relations and the relationship of social solidarity to the evacuation of the Japanese American community in 1942.

Finally, readers should note the complementary relationship between Miyamoto's sociological study and the recent anthropological one by Sylvia Yanagisako, *Transforming the Past: Tradition and Kinship Among Japanese Americans* (1985), which is also concerned with the lives of Issei and Nisei in Seattle, albeit with a narrower focus and across a broader span of time. In addition, readers of the pioneering short fiction of Toshio Mori in *Yokohama, California* (1949, 1985) and *The Chauvinist and Other Stories* (1979) will find Miyamoto's work a welcome tool for explicating stories of an ethnic American generation now all but lost to both the record and the creative imagination.

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**David Montejano. *Anglos and Mexicans in the Making of Texas, 1836-1986.* (Austin: The University of Texas Press, 1987) 383 pp., \$18.36; \$12.95 paper.**

Montejano presents an organized historical perspective of Anglos and Mexicans in the making of Texas. Four major time periods of incorporation, reconstruction, segregation and integration are used effectively to compartmentalize major historical events, serve as accurate socio-political descriptors and facilitate reader comprehension of these events. This approach is particularly helpful to the novice historian in conjunction with the tables and maps used to illustrate the content discussed. Sensitive ethnic cultural issues are discussed objectively with inflammatory or emotion laden terms avoided. Though subtle, subjectivity is present in the author's interpretative comments of Texas-Mexico history; the reader gains a sense of windowing into the author's personal thoughts and views of segregation, integration, political activism, and the Chicano Movement as one example of effective activism. Various unique photographs validate the major time periods discussed and project the fear which Mexicans and Mexican Texans experienced especially during the segregation and integration eras during 1920-40

and 1940-86 respectively.

An interesting parallel surfaces between that time and today's with regard to undocumented "illegal" Mexican workers and a real fear of punishment and deportation by the "Migra." Montejano describes the scenario of Mexican ranchers and Mexican Texas settlers leaving Texas after Anglo instigated land-take-over and discriminatory practices not unlike those imposed on their more modern counterparts. Of note is that current Mexicans and Texas Mexicans have similar fears although to a lesser degree, fears which have been carried through generations based on negative perceptions and true experiences.

Sections titled "Rural Class Structure" and "The Freedom of Wage Laborers" though informative and descriptive of farm ownership, farming and laboring, seem lengthy particularly in the demographic discussions. These sections were enlightening although limited in creating a high degree of reader interest.

Author interpretations varied with the topic at hand as in the case of "... the very stuff of LULAC dreams." In Montejano's discussion of the first Mexican American mayor elected in San Antonio, no mention is made of his name. However, Henry Cisneros' name is mentioned later in the discussion.

The concluding two chapters, "The Demise of Jim Crow," and "A Time of Inclusion" are exceptionally well-written from the standpoint of creating reader interest, readability and summarizing the historical events into a current perspective from which the reader may view the future of Anglos and Mexicans in Texas. This content area seems to be "cut short" and the reader is left seeking further discussion in the concluding remarks. Expanding this section would give the reader a sense of completion and closure.

An appendix is included to assist the reader to interpret southwestern history. One wonders if this section is needed and seems to be an afterthought in terms of its placement. The author could incorporate selected material in the introduction and in the body of the book as opposed to the end pages to eliminate any redundancy. The methods section could remain as is for the historian and researcher to consider in facilitating future historical research. While the author also purports to identify theoretical points, the discussion centers on factual, thematic historical perspectives rather than on a theoretical foundation.

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