

villains in the tragedy are named, but very little is said about most of them. We learn even less about the Chinese workers or their lot. Two major Chinese figures in the drama are named, the labor contractors and community leaders Ah Say and Ah Koon, but they are little more than shadows in the history Storti reveals. Both survived the massacre, but neither reappears in the events recounted thereafter.

Thus the book is not a resource for anyone seeking to discover what it was like to be a Chinese contract laborer in the United States in the early years of the exclusion acts. Nor does the book go far enough in explaining the motivations of the killers in lashing out so violently against the Chinese, not just at Rock Springs, but in numerous other camps, towns, and cities across the nation thereafter. Its primary value exists in documenting the tragedy which befell the Chinese victims of misdirected frustration and anger.

This book is an important addition to any library collection which seeks to serve an ethnic studies curriculum or document the history of the Chinese in America. It is well suited to a novice undergraduate college student. The impressive list of sources provides an excellent starting point for someone seeking to do more with the topic than Storti has done. But it cannot be taken for the last word on the massacre, the issues giving rise to it, or following from it. Too much is left unsaid.

— Richard R. E. Kania
Guilford College

Herman J. Viola. *After Columbus: The Smithsonian Chronicle of the North American Indians.* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Books, 1990) 288 pp., \$45.00

In a factual but impassioned introduction, George P. Horse Capture writes a fitting foreword to this work on the history of Native Americans through the last five hundred years. Through the growing number of non-Indians honestly writing about the indigenous peoples, a mass audience is finally learning about the tragic history and the depressed conditions of the tribes. He praises the work of Dee Brown and of Alvin Josephy, Jr., as well as the author of the present work, Herman Viola.

Viola structures the book into three main sections: "Encounters," "Inheritance Lost," and "Fighting for Rights." The first chapter gives an overview. It, as well as the entire book, has excellent color illustrations which supplement a clear text. Maps also help the reader to understand the locations of the diverse tribes and nations.

"Landfall" and "Horse Culture" carry forward the racial encounters and the history of the Plains Indians in North America. "Cultures in Collision" indicates the Native Americans' relationships with the English, Spanish, French, and Russians on the continent. "The End of the Beginning" details the Indian nations which sided with the American "patriots," with the British, or with the French.

The second major section is called "Inheritance Lost," which provides the details of the tribes' "loss of both freedom and bargaining power." Viola deals with the outcomes of the Revolutionary War when the tribes that had been allies of the British lost this support in the eastern states. The loss continued after the War of 1812 in the tribal areas of the Northwest Territory.

The history of the lost inheritance continues with chapters on the expansion westward into the huge landmass which was acquired by the US in the Louisiana Purchase. The Americans' commitment to the concept of Manifest Destiny led to land seizures and treaties which were broken because of this land hunger. Detailed accounts are given of such Indians' loss of power through events like the Trail of Tears and the expulsion of tribes from the Southeast to west of the Mississippi. Like the earlier chapters, these later sections are profusely illustrated from *National Geographic's* huge photographic collection. In this section, wars with the Plains Indians and with the Southwestern tribes are recorded, as well as the defeat of the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph.

The section entitled "Era of Internal Exile" closes out the records of the government's attempts to defeat the Native Americans politically, economically, and spiritually with attention paid to the Wounded Knee massacre and the establishment of the Carlisle and Pine Ridge boarding schools.

Lastly, Herman Viola focuses attention on "Red Power" and "Horizons." The former chapter records the rise of Native American political moves such as the symbolic seizure of Alcatraz and the formation of such organizations as the American Indian Movement. These chapters are fitting capstones to this well-written, excellently documented, and artfully illustrated book. Viola's closing words are appropriate: "Could the nation survive if it failed to make tolerance and fair play work for the tribal peoples who embody America's first reality, the enduring spirit of the land itself."

— Cortland P. Auser
Yorktown Heights, New York

Herman J. Viola and Carolyn Margolis, eds. *Seeds of Change: A Quincentennial Commemoration.* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1991) 276 pp., \$39.95 cloth.

In this year of the quincentennial, *Seeds of Change* should be read by scholars, teachers, and students across the curricula and by those interested in multicultural interdisciplinary subjects of prime importance. The editors have done an outstanding job of bringing together essays by experts on the subjects related to "the massive changes since the contact of the Old and New World." One of the effects that a couple of the authors touch on and examine—the gastronomic revolution—was observed by German Aremiegas's *America in Europe* in 1975.

Viola gives a wide picture in his introductory "Seeds of Change" essay. He declares that Columbus's voyages were "pivotal in world history." The Old