

even as attacks on working-class Asian Americans continue apace.

Orientalism is provocative in its argument regarding the role of anti-Asian racism in creating pan-white identities incorporating new European immigrants and in fostering the growth of caste and craft unions rather than organizations seeking to represent all workers. It is also noteworthy for its subtle and deeply historical readings of primary sources, which range from minstrel songs to cartoons to such contemporary films as *Falling Down* (1992) and *Menace II Society* (1993). An eminently teachable book, it conveys an important story and helps to define the state of the art in critical studies of race.

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En el nombre del Destino Manifiesto. Guía de ministros y embajadores de Estados Unidos en México, 1825–1993 (In the name of Manifest Destiny. A guide to ministers and ambassadors of the United States in Mexico, 1825–1993). Coord. by Ana Rosa Suárez Argüello. (Mexico: Instituto Mora–Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1998. 370 pp. Paper, ISBN 968-6914-70-6.) In Spanish.

The role of the United States in Mexican history is quite large. From the meddlesome presence of the United States minister Joel Roberts Poinsett in the 1820s and the war of 1846–1848, which cost Mexico half of its national territory, to the border incidents and interventions in the Mexican Revolution of the 1910s, relations between the two countries revealed that the expansive neighbor to the north was an integral and sometimes decisive factor not only in the politics but, at times, in the survival of the nation. The controversial ambassadorship of John Gavin (1981–1986) underlined the continuing influence of the United States in Mexico. This volume consists of fifty-two biographical portraits of United States diplomatic representatives to Mexico that also provide trenchant commentary on the diplomatic, political, and economic circumstances of their tenures.

This work serves both as a useful reference

tool and as a convenient survey. One of its most valuable aspects for United States historians is that it affords them the opportunity to examine the views of thirteen respected Mexican historians on these fifty-two diplomats. The volume coordinator, Ana Rosa Suárez Argüello, gave the contributors wide latitude. The reader, therefore, can appraise the findings of a cross-section of Mexico's professional historians on some of the most significant interactions of the two nations. For example, four Mexican historians provide thoughtful analyses of the roles of United States diplomats during the investment booms of the late nineteenth century, focusing on William Rosecrans, John W. Foster, Philip Morgan, and Powell Clayton.

Berta Ulloa and Lorenzo Meyer contribute seven essays on the ambassadors who served in Mexico City from the outbreak of the revolution in 1910 through the political extremes and institutional experimentation of the 1920s and 1930s. Ulloa's examination of the machinations of Henry Lane Wilson against Francisco Madero is commendable for its account of the essential facts and her well-considered conclusions. Meyer offers a telling contrast of the counterproductive bluster and biases of James Sheffield (1924–1927), who exacerbated the tensions between the two countries, with the subtlety and pragmatism of Dwight Morrow (1927–1930), who contributed to the alleviation of those tensions. Meyer also provides an insightful discussion of the work of Josephus Daniels (1933–1942) during the difficult times of the petroleum controversy.

Although the essays on the fourteen ambassadors who served from World War II to the end of the Cold War reflect the increasing importance of technical and economic questions, the historians Ileana Cid Capetillo and Rosalva Ruiz Paniagua give appropriate attention to the combative anticommunist stances of Thomas C. Mann (1961–1963) and John Gavin. Some readers may be disappointed by the limited coverage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but this gap will most probably be filled in the next edition of this valuable work.

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