

produced the dismal outcome Colburn chronicles. But before accepting his conclusion that the responsibility lies wholly with the architects of revolutionary change, the actions of the enemies of such change deserve a closer look.

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U.S.-Latin American Policymaking: A Reference Handbook. Edited by DAVID W. DENT. Westport: Greenwood, 1995. Graphs. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xxxi, 555 pp. Cloth. \$95.00.

This is one of the more valuable contributions in recent years to the study of inter-American relations. Although it focuses on current issues in policymaking, thus providing very little historical perspective on the issues addressed, its analytical framework and historiographical overviews are extremely useful for both practitioners and analysts of the inter-American relationship.

The past decade has witnessed a remarkable transformation in the region: the shift away from the "populism" that characterized governments there for decades; the end of military regimes in Argentina and Chile in particular; the implementation of a Central American peace process; Mexico's accession to GATT in 1986 and to NAFTA in 1993; the continuing debate over the Cuban situation. Any one of these developments, among others, would warrant this book, but the editor and authors have managed to address a reasonable number of them in a single volume.

The editor and the range of excellent contributing authors are concerned with the fundamental issues of the changing environment and the formulation and implementation of policies. Insightful essays by G. Pope Atkins, Larman Wilson and David Dent, and René Salgado focus on the shifts in the OAS, including Canada's membership in 1989, and the increasing importance of international economic institutions in shaping the region's political and economic development. Essays on the U.S. domestic environment by Mark Lagon, Howard Wiarda, David Dent, Frederick Turner, and John Spicer et al. constitute an especially useful examination of the role of the media, public opinion, special interest groups, think tanks, and elite values in shaping U.S. foreign policy in the region.

The focus then shifts to those closer to the levers of power. Stephen Rabe provides an assessment of the presidency; Gabriel Marcella looks at the presidential advisory system; Edward Mihalkanin and Warren Neisler explore the role of U.S. ambassadors in shaping policy. Charles Call examines the place of the military, significant because of the bureaucratic tensions that emerged when the Pentagon and the State Department put forth differing visions of the Central American crisis in the 1980s. Philip Brenner and Geoffrey Plague trace the perennial issue of Congressional impact.

The volume's final section provides a more traditional, empirical examination of several specific policy issues in the multilateral relationship. The contributors in-

clude Michael Kryzaneck on intervention; Elizabeth Cohn and Michael Nojeim on human rights and the promotion of democracy; Dario Moreno and Dario Pérez on the Central American peace process.

This is an important and useful contribution to the literature and should stimulate considerable academic discussion.

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Minorities in Phoenix: A Profile of Mexican American, Chinese American, and African American Communities, 1860–1992. By BRADFORD LUCKINGHAM. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1994. Maps. Tables. Notes. Index. xiv, 258 pp. Cloth. \$35.00.

This book surveys the historical experience of three sizable minority groups in Phoenix, currently the ninth-largest city in the United States. Bradford Luckingham argues that Mexican Americans, Chinese Americans, and African Americans have been systematically discriminated against and denied equal access to jobs, housing, services, and educational facilities. The impression is that America's Sun Belt, rather than representing new opportunities for minorities, largely has replicated the Jim Crowism of the Deep South.

Mexican Americans here represent the largest minority group with the longest historical record. As with African Americans in the South, they were systematically marginalized and exploited as a source of cheap labor. Latinos were crowded into substandard housing without running water, heat, or electricity; forced to attend inferior schools; denied access to public swimming pools and parks; referred to as "greasers" in the major newspapers; and subjected to Americanization campaigns.

After World War II, Mexican Americans benefited from the G.I. Bill and from community organizations, such as Chicanos por La Causa. Nevertheless, public policy and public opinion militated against significant progress. For example, city officials chose to construct sewage treatment plants and landfills in the Mexican neighborhood, and a 1987 referendum declared English the official language of Arizona (an outrage overturned by the federal court).

Luckingham's discussion of the Chinese American experience is comparatively sketchy. He notes that the Chinese first came to Arizona to work on the railroad, and later were segregated into urban enclaves, where a prosperous merchant class emerged. The author repeats cultural stereotypes about Chinese Americans, such as the prevalence of opium dens, and provides brief sketches of individual success stories.

African Americans moving to Phoenix struggled to achieve equality, Luckingham says. They lived in a segregated world and were terrorized by the Ku Klux Klan, whose membership in the 1920s included the mayor, members of the city commission, and the publisher of the *Arizona Gazette*. Equality before the law was resisted by public officials and others, including future chief justice William Rehnquist, who, as a private citizen in the 1960s, stood outside polling booths and demanded that