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northwestern Arkansas, examining the intersection of race and place between Latina/o and Asians. The author highlights how racialization and racial formation have defined the Asian and Latina/o experience, especially their connection to the political economy and social relations of the region. She provides examples of how race and racial differences are defined within the Nuevo South. For example, as Asian and Latina/o citizens, refugees, or undocumented immigrants enter the Nuevo South, they become the newest southerners linked to the region's history of white supremacy and the exploitation of racial differences. This is the first comparative book on the transformation of race and place between Latina/o and Asians in the South. Guerrero challenges future scholars to broaden their understanding of the racial binary to explore and document the region's Latina/o and Asian history. A key contribution to Latina/o studies, Asian American studies, and American studies. **Summing Up:**

★★★★ Recommended. All academic levels/libraries.—L. M. Lee, emeritus, Old Dominion University

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**55-4607**


Hopkins (emer., history, Cambridge Univ.) reinterprets the history of the US and its empire to place it within the history of globalization and imperial expansion. He challenges the idea of American exceptionalism to demonstrate that the US followed an imperial path similar to that of Britain and France. The author organizes the history of globalization into three phases and explores the dialectic that caused the transition from one phase to another. His account, which ranges from the 18th to 20th centuries, posits empires as the main agents of globalization. Hopkins is particularly interested in recovering "the lost history" of the insular empire the US acquired in 1898 and examines events there in detail. He also suggests a different way to view the Cold War and the relationship between it and decolonization. In general, he hopes to promote research that will integrate the imperial histories of the US and Western Europe and focus on the agency of the areas within these empires. Although he occasionally exaggerates the lack of attention other historians give to globalization, Hopkins's provocative study will be of value to international relations specialists. **Summing Up:**★★★★★ Highly recommended. Graduate students/faculty.—L. M. Lee, emeritus, Old Dominion University

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**55-4608**


Simon Fraser University professors Marianne Ignace (linguistics and First Nations studies) and Ronald Ignace (anthropology) have written an encyclopedic account of the Secwépemc (Shuswap) people of British Columbia, covering not only their ethnography, but other topics such as the history of research on the people and political activism. The book is very obviously and explicitly situated within the current Aboriginal rights context in Canada. In this way it is similar to Charles Menzies's excellent People of the Saltwater (CH, Mar '17, 54-3316). Secwépemc diverges from that book in that the authors use oral narratives much more extensively, enlivening the discussions. The Ignaces (Ron is a tribal member) have done significant and lengthy research among the Secwépemc, and their discussions of how past research on these people informed their own research is interesting as well. The noteworthy final chapter provides a fascinating discussion that interweaves the preceding chapters to