

the institutions necessary to serve their population. Contrary to the ill-fated prognoses of many sociologists and government analysts from the relocation era, an urban Indian middle class now exists in many U.S. cities, and new pan-Indian "traditions" intermix with those of reservation and tribal communities.

Fixico offers a wealth of important statistical and archival information. His detailed discussions of the rise of pan-Indian associations, such as the understudied American Indian Chicago Conference of 1961, and urban Indian health and educational centers remain particularly instructive. We learn, for example, of efforts by both the Kennedy and Ford administrations to offer bilingual programs for Indian children, initiatives clearly at odds with the pedagogy of boarding schools and reservation day schools. Whereas *Relocation and Termination* followed a chronological narrative strictly tied to archival sources, *The Urban Indian Experience in America* is more loosely organized and styled. Borrowing heavily from social scientists, Fixico infuses his narrative with psychological and sociological analyses and draws many surprisingly general conclusions about the diverse and complicated nature of Indian urbanization. While many of these specific questions and concerns will have to await future scholarship, Fixico has centered historical analysis on the adaptive and enduring survival of Indian peoples in modern America.

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Keystone: The American Occupation of Okinawa and U.S.-Japanese Relations. By Nicholas Evan Sarantakes. (College Station, Texas A&M University Press, 2000. xxiii +264 pp. \$34.95)

The U.S. occupation of the Ryukyu Islands is an important minor chapter in American post-World War II military and diplomatic history. It is a story that offers a great deal: an adolescent superpower attempting to reconstruct a subtropical Asian society after the titanic last battle of history's most destructive war, diplomatic intrigue and military improvisation through five presidential administrations, and alliance politics against the backdrop of the Cold War. Nicholas Sarantakes traces events from Operation Iceberg in April 1945 until reversion of political control to Japan in 1972. In his introduction, the author succinctly poses the two questions that he does answer successfully: "Why would the United States insist on administering an entire province of a country that it otherwise called an ally?" and "Why did the Americans return

Okinawa when they did?" Writing in a lively, often anecdotal style, Sarantakes has produced what is likely to be the definitive work on the subject. Nonetheless, it has flaws, despite its scope and merits.

Keystone is the sixth in the Foreign Relations and the Presidency series published by Texas A&M Press. The book is divided into ten chapters, beginning with the battle for Okinawa, which raged from April to June of 1945, and ending with two chapters entitled "Reversion, 1967–1969" and "Aftermath, 1969–1972," plus a brief conclusion. The titles are curious because the reversion itself occurred May 15, 1972. In any case, the real strength of the book is in the early chapters that cover the end of the war to the mid-1950s, when uncertainties about the exact nature of the U.S.-Japanese relationship triggered several changes for the role of what eventually became a massive complex of military bases there. The complicated twists and turns of military planning, affected by, among other things, global Cold War geopolitics, typhoons, and the Korean War, are presented lucidly and documented well.

Sarantakes's coverage of the later Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon years is similarly informative, although there have been other studies of the period to which he gives little attention. (He earlier gives merely a passing reference to George H. Kerr's monumental *Okinawa: History of an Island People*, a book fundamental to understanding the Ryukyuan historical perspective, going back long before the islands were formally incorporated into Japan in 1879.) He presents the maneuvering between Kennedy's Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer and High Commissioner Lt. Gen. Paul Caraway in a way that makes Reischauer seem ineffectual, although he clearly was highly regarded by the Japanese and raised consciousness about the "time bomb" potential of Okinawa more than any other individual in the early 1960s.

The book richly conveys the flavor of the periods covered, including some of the absurdities and pathos of a military bastion of American-generated "freedom" in East Asia rife with prostitution, venereal disease, and military-civilian "incidents," while indigenous political parties and governments could do little but protest. It does not offer much in the way of theory—say, from the literature on colonialism or on Cold War strategy—but it does nicely round out information about the alliance politics of Tokyo and Washington and about some of the intramilitary and State Department/military differences. The book's format is attractive, with good use of maps, photographs, and an ingeniously designed cover. The documentation is impressive—Sarantakes draws well on the resources of presidential libraries and the National Archives, although the lump-

ing of government documents under “Books” in the bibliography seems odd.

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Imagining Vietnam and America: The Making of Postcolonial Vietnam, 1919–1950. By Mark Bradley. (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 2000. xiv + 304 pp. \$39.95)

Imagining Vietnam and America places the ways Americans and Vietnamese saw one another, and their interactions, within broader contexts: the development of the Vietnamese Revolution on the one hand, and America’s vision of its own racial and cultural superiority on the other. This short, heavily documented book (192 pages of text, plus 66 pages of endnotes) reflects impressive research, based on published works and archival documents from the United States, Vietnam, France, and Britain, and interviews in Vietnam.

The “Introduction” and chapters 1 and 2 lay out the background up through the 1930s. Early twentieth-century Vietnamese views of the United States were overwhelmingly favorable, emphasizing American wealth and technology, as well as hero-figures like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Beginning in the late 1920s, Marxist influence shaped a more mixed picture.

Americans’ lack of respect for the Vietnamese did not lead to approval of French colonialism; the French were condemned for not having elevated and educated their subjects.

Chapters 3 through 5, the heart of the book, trace the Vietnamese revolution, American policies toward it, and Vietnamese foreign policy—toward the United States and other countries—during the 1940s. The Vietnamese seriously hoped for, and attempted to achieve, friendship with the United States. The United States rejected their overtures not only because the U.S. alliance with France seemed so vital, or because the U.S. diplomats in Paris—who sent to Washington what they were being told by French sources—were of higher rank than those in Vietnam. At least as important was the fact that neither group of U.S. diplomats respected the Vietnamese. The “Conclusion” carries the story from 1950 to the mid-1990s.

Drawing on sources not explored by previous authors, Bradley puts new information on the table about how the Vietnamese viewed the Americans. Perhaps more important is the new interpretive lens he applies when looking at the Americans, stressing