

The lack of analysis of anti-neoliberal and anti-globalization urban experiences that have emerged in Latin America in the last 18 years, as in the cases of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, is an important void in the book. These experiences represent a valuable and unique opportunity to evaluate more comprehensively the relationships among neoliberalism, globalization, poverty, inequality, and other urban problems in Latin America. Many urban problems discussed in the book, presented as the consequence of urban neoliberal reforms, occur also in Latin American cities representing the so-called “Socialism of the Twenty-First Century.”

Moreover, sustainability of the anti-neoliberal policies against poverty and urban inequality largely depends on an economic boom based on ever greater extraction. Anti-neoliberalism has not been able to get rid of extractivism, which in turn, is supported by the globalized economy, causing serious problems in environmentally and socioculturally vulnerable areas such as the isolated rural populations and indigenous communities.

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US-MEXICO BORDERLANDS

The Lynching of Mexicans in the Texas Borderlands. By Nicholas Villanueva Jr. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2017. Pp. xii, 219. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. \$55.00 cloth.
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Texas stands out as a state with a long history of discrimination against minorities, in particular people of Mexican origin. The 1910s was an especially difficult decade for this ethnic group because racist sentiments among white Texans of European background often deteriorated into violent attacks against Mexicans. Several factors account for the intense anti-Mexican sentiment: prejudice against dark-skinned people; prejudice against Catholics; protracted conflict between Mexico and the United States that often spilled over the Rio Grande; alarm over the anti-Americanism that flared up in Mexico during that country's civil war, known as “La Revolución”; and suspicions that Mexican Americans were not sufficiently loyal to the United States. These suspicions flared especially high during the US intervention in the city of Veracruz in 1914; the 1916 U.S. military incursion into the state of Chihuahua following Pancho Villa's attack on Columbus, New Mexico; and during World War I, when German agents operated along the US-Mexico border.

Villanueva devotes considerable space to contextualizing the violence perpetrated against Mexicans and Mexican Americans. He provides background on native Tejanos as well as Mexican migrants, refugees, and exiles, and he highlights the uneasy relations of these subgroups with the dominant population. The author also describes social conditions

and racial attitudes among European Americans in Texas, especially in small towns. Pointing out that thousands of legal and extralegal executions of Mexicans actually took place in the state during the 1910s, he focuses on three of the 124 documented lynchings; these are the outright murders of Antonio Rodríguez and Antonio Gómez, and the legally sanctioned hanging of León Martínez Jr.

In November 1910 a mob of white Texans forcibly removed Antonio Rodríguez from jail in Rocksprings, Texas, beat him badly, and then burned him alive. Rodríguez had allegedly confessed to killing the wife of a prominent rancher. Seven months after the Rodríguez lynching, a revenge-seeking mob of Texans of German descent in the town of Thorndale snatched 14-year-old Antonio Gómez from law enforcement officials and hanged him. Gómez had stabbed a local German American man in an altercation following harassment of the boy by several men. The perpetrators of the crime were acquitted by a jury. In the third case, Villanueva argues that a “legal” lynching took place in Pecos in 1914 when León Martínez Jr. was executed following his conviction for murdering a white Texas woman, because she allegedly had resisted León’s sexual advances. Villanueva contends that a biased legal system in Texas yielded the unfair verdict that ended in Martínez’s execution.

The story told in this book is not entirely new. Historians have previously documented much of the racially motivated discrimination and violence against Mexicans in Texas during the 1910s. Villanueva breaks new ground, however, in his meticulous and reflective discussion of the three cases mentioned above, as well as in his detailed examination of attitudes among European Americans in the towns in which the lynchings took place.

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MIGRATIONS

Brazil and Canada: Economic, Political, and Migratory Ties, 1820s to 1970s. By Rosana Barbosa. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2017. Pp. 171. \$80.00 cloth.
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Since the early 2000s, Brazil has been an official priority in Canada’s foreign policy—and Brazil has been in Quebec’s priority list even longer. In scholarly terms, this high level of attention has translated into substantial interest in Brazil by Canadian academics and in Canada by Brazilian academics. Besides resulting in numerous books and scholarly articles, this interest became institutionalized with the creation, among other organizations, of the Brazilian Studies Network within the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) and the Associação Brasileira de Estudos Canadenses (ABECAN), unfortunately now dormant.