Truett's work is not only important for its novel contribution to a well-studied region, but the centrality of borderlands in his study is a suitable paradigm for investigating borderland regions elsewhere. For the Arizona-Sonora case in particular, he demonstrates that the border that divides us today has obscured the intimate connections that led to the development of the region over a century ago.

Joseph Davis

John Soluri. *Banana Cultures: Agriculture, Consumption, and Environmental Change in Honduras and the United States.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005. Pp. 321. Paper $24.99.

John Soluri, Associate Professor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, explores how the banana industry in Honduras changed between 1870 and 1975. Soluri argues that people need to think and act in ways that acknowledge the dynamic relationships between production and consumption, between people and nonhuman forms of life, and between cultures and economies (xi). His research shows social and environmental transformations that took place in Honduras when the United States became involved in the mass production and consumption of bananas.

Soluri begins by focusing on the environmental destruction of the land brought on by the fruit companies. Many acres of forest were cut down in order to build railroads that were run by American businessmen. More forests were cut down to make room for farms and over time the soil became depleted. U.S. involvement with banana plantations during the late nineteenth early twentieth centuries constituted efforts to modernize the region. According to Soluri, these modernization attempts were unsuccessful because of the environmental destruction they brought and the end of U.S. funding for the region.

Soluri also explains how all these changes as a result of U.S. involvement with the United Fruit Company led to social changes in Honduras. The ever-growing demand for bananas caused immigration from surrounding countries including Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador in hopes of working on the plantations. Some of these immigrants faced local resistance because they were taking work away from Hondurans by accepting lower wages. Soluri wants readers to understand that none of these negative social changes would have occurred if banana plantations had not existed.

The second part of the book examines the mass consumption of bananas in this Central American country and the United States by

interviewing plantation workers, using statistics to show the rise in consumption and exports. The United Fruit Company became an economic powerhouse that monopolized the bananas market. Once the United States became involved in exporting bananas, diseases of the banana crop began to worsen due to the plant disease Panama (soil-borne pathogen) and Sigatoka (air-borne fungal pathogen). The spread of the diseases aggravated when the railroad and shipping lines built by the United States linked production zones and facilitated the movement of pathogens across localities and regions (6). The pathogens led workers to begin using dangerous chemicals and pesticides to stop their spread. The workers suffered the most because of the constant contact with these chemicals, while the banana crops were safely rinsed of the chemical residue and exported.

Soluri's interdisciplinary approach relies on research by geographers, biologists, and studies from cultural, environmental, and social historians. He uses a bottom-up perspective of how this single crop export changed Honduras. Soluri uses manuscripts, published scientific papers, fruit company records, Honduran and U.S. government documents, and oral interviews from hundreds of plantation workers conducted by historians in the past and himself.

Soluri's history of the banana agriculture in Honduras opens a door to explore American corruption that affected this Central American country. *Banana Cultures* contributes to environmental history and the history of the mass consumption. This monograph is a must-read for social and environmental historians seeking to understand the economic relationship between Central America and the United States during the early twentieth century.

Mindy Deal

John E. Kicza and Rebecca Horn. *Resilient Cultures: America's Native Peoples Confront European Colonization, 1500-1800*. Boston: Pearson, 2013. 224 Pp. Paper $67.80.

An excellent introductory study of Native American cultures in the Americas, John E. Kicza and Rebecca Horn's work provides a balanced view of native peoples' responses to European colonization. This short book covers the early history of pre-colonial societies and European exploration. Kicza and Horn, faculty at Washington State University, illustrate that semisedentary and nonsedentary societies creatively adapted to the unprecedented pressures of European contact. Moreover, larger sedentary societies such as the Aztecs and Incas, forcibly adapted although without fully transforming their traditional identities and