

Ores to Metals: The Rocky Mountain Smelting Industry is not quite as comprehensive as its subtitle suggests. Smelters located in Montana and Utah only come into the story as they pertain to events in Colorado. Within the state, Fell makes no mention of the smelters at Florence and at Colorado City that sustained the Cripple Creek District during its first two decades, the latter being the flash point for the notorious Cripple Creek strike of 1903–4. Still, Fell's mastery of the intricacies of the industry, from the furnace floor to the board room, means that *Ores to Metals* retains its value in mining literature and is an important addition to the Timberline series.

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Jan MacKell. *Red Light Women of the Rocky Mountains*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2009; 458 pp., 81 b&w illus., append., notes, ind., cloth, \$35. ISBN: 9780826346100.

Put your Stetsons on, sit back in a comfortable chair, and get ready for a great read! Storyteller and lecturer Jan MacKell's *Red Light Women of the Rocky Mountains* is a rousing story of a topic often ignored and tabooed. However, this is not a book that tells tales of debauchery or shows racy photographs. It is based upon years of research for her first book—*Brothels, Bordellos, and Bad Girls: Prostitution in Colorado, 1860–1930* (University of New Mexico Press, 2004)—and expanded to cover the entire Rocky Mountain region. It is a well-written book about women's history, U.S. history, and western lore, not a rehash of other books.

MacKell explains that at different times prostitutes had an important economic role in a community, exerted political influence, and, in ways not acknowledged or much studied, contributed to the growth and stability of the locale. The changing acceptance, visibility, and influence of prostitutes in the territories and states during

the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries added a new dimension to the development of the Rocky Mountain region.

Many of these women hid their true identities in an effort to protect themselves and their families. The amount of stories and sources that MacKell has uncovered is remarkable. At the same time, one must caution the reader that some of these "tales" may indeed be tales, oral histories that have been embellished. This does not detract from MacKell's efforts to conduct a well-research and extensive history of prostitution in the West. In the preface she calls attention to around-the-table discussions with old timers in many locales. If you doubt a madam's story, research it for yourself and write a book! Her vignettes are compelling, filled with emotion, respect, and history. It is a book well worth the time to read.

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Jonathan H. Rees. *Representation and Rebellion: The Rockefeller Plan at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, 1914–1942*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2010; 344 pp., 12 b&w illus., append., notes, bib. essay, ind., cloth, \$35. ISBN: 9780870819643.

Colorado's coalfield war of 1913–14 has attracted much attention from historians. In fact, the Mining History Association's 2009 Clark Spence Award went to Thomas G. Andrews' *Killing for Coal*, which dealt with that topic, as well as with the half century of labor difficulties that led up to the Ludlow Massacre in 1914. In part, Jonathan Rees' *Representation and Rebellion* continues that discussion as it looks at the Rockefeller Plan for labor representation, which John D. Rockefeller, Jr. instituted in the aftermath of the coalfield disaster.

As with the coalfield war, authors have explored the Rockefeller Plan before, and most have been critical. Ben M. Selekman and Mary Van