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organization and page numbers at the end of each section direct the reader to its continuation. In this way, the reader can opt to follow one person's account over time. The editors have prefaced each chapter with an introduction providing historical context, and each narrative with a biographical sketch that includes information about collaborators.

The number of Indian narratives that exist about this topic is surprising and the compilation truly makes a substantial contribution. For teaching purposes the book would make an excellent companion volume for Gary Anderson's *Little Crow: Spokesman for the Sioux* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1986) at the undergraduate level. There is not enough material representing Indian voices and perspectives at this time period—especially about a war of this nature. Scholars and teachers should take note.

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**Abstracts of Native Studies, Volume 1. Abstracts of Native Studies, Volume 2.** Edited by R. C. Annis. Brandon, Manitoba: Abstracts of Native Studies Press, 1984. 109 pages and 180 pages. Subscriptions: Individuals, \$15.00. Institutions, \$20.00. Paper.

The first two annual volumes of *Abstracts of Native Studies* represent a significant contribution to Native studies scholarship. Not only are these basic reference tools: each volume also contains a useful essay on the current state of Indian/Native Studies in Canada and the United States.

Volume 1 includes over 1,200 citations to periodical literature published during 1984 and Volume 2 includes over 1,300 citations for 1985. Over 150 journals were examined in 1984 for relevant materials, over 250 for 1985. That the journals represent such diverse fields as anthropology, art, English, history, law sociology and psychology is an indication of the interdisciplinary philosophy which underlies this effort.

Both volumes have the same subject arrangement: economic activities; education; law, government, policy, and claims; linguistics; native culture (expressive, physical and material, social, spiritual, white relations); physical functioning; psychological

functioning; methodology and review papers. Within each of these twelve general subject areas, articles are arranged by author. In addition, there is a general author index, journal index, and a subject and culture index. Finally, each volume gives a complete list of journals examined with addresses. As more volumes appear, it will be useful to have a cumulative subject and culture index.

More than a bibliography of current periodical literature concerned with Native studies, the major contribution of this publishing effort is the abstracts. Volume 1 reproduces the abstracts of authors when and as they occurred in the original journals, supplemented by eleven abstracts for articles appearing in *The Beaver*. In Volume 2 a large number of abstracts specially prepared by Abstracts of Native Studies have been added, nearly doubling the size of the volume. These abstracts, identified by an ANS symbol, are concise and more consistent than those of the original authors. Still, not all citations are followed by an abstract. Nevertheless, *Abstracts of Native Studies* is a highly effective reference tool which should be essential to any academic/research library.

As noted, both volumes also contain an important introductory essay. In Volume 1, the development of Native studies in Canada is briefly reviewed by Robert Annis and Ken Coates as background to the establishment of the Canadian Indian/Native Studies Association in 1984. The *Abstracts of Native Studies* is one major product of the Association's object to foster research and education grounded in Indian/Native philosophies and concepts.

A parallel essay on the growth and development of American Indian Studies programs in the United States appears in Volume 2. Here Annis, Coates and Beatrice Medicine discuss why a broad-based intellectual foundation for Native Studies has not yet emerged. They suggest four primary reasons: (1) the lack of majors and departments; (2) a focus on other functions than developing the intellectual pursuits of Indians themselves; (3) the fact that no national professional association has emerged in the United States; (4) and the perceived conflict between efforts to build American Indian Studies departments and those designed to recruit Native students into mainstream university programs. With insight into the background of the failures and successes of American Indian Studies programs, these two essays should

be read by anyone concerned with the future of academic programs for American Indian students.

The *Abstracts of Native Studies* series is a landmark effort both for the introductory status reports and for the major contribution the bibliographic effort makes towards the development of an intellectual foundation for Native studies.

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**Fools Crow.** By James Welch. New York: Viking Penguin, Inc., 1986. 391 pages. \$18.95 Cloth. \$7.95 Paper.

James Welch is of Gros Ventre and Blackfeet (Piegan) descent, and he has become one of North America's most important novelists. His earlier works are *Winter In The Blood* (1972) and *The Death Of Jim Loney* (1979), both of which brought him wide acclaim as a writer ranking with Ivan Doig and Wallace Stegner among Western writers.

Welch's Indian heritage makes him special as a writer. He attended schools on the Blackfeet Reservation in Browning, and at Fort Belknap, Montana. His first two novels, somber and bleak, artful and poignant, depict the hopelessness of twentieth century reservation Indian life. But through them, decency, compassion and abiding love among Indian kin and friends transcend the miseries and tragedies.

*Fools Crow* is about the Lone Eaters band of the Blackfeet tribe on the exquisite Two Medicine River in the vicinity of what is now Glacier National Park and which forms part of the Blackfeet Reservation.

Welch brings back Blackfeet life of the late 1800s in vivid detail and with painstaking ethnographic accuracy. Some of the characters and incidents related in the book are based on stories told by living members of the Blackfeet Nation. *Fools Crow*, the protagonist, is one of these characters. His life is followed from youth to manhood, and it is marked by the agonies of watching the old ways die as the Napikwans (whites) homestead Blackfeet lands and send soldiers to punish and control the tribe.

There are many fine biographical works on Plains Indians—