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paradigm—it is not a delinquency of the author. Indeed, to an important degree Professor Fowler rises well above the posture of many anthropologists and historians who, in their studies of Indian history, forget their fundamental commitment to seeking truth and project their own private values onto past actors and relationships, converting scholarly study into a kind of trial by history. Loretta Fowler, in sharp contrast, here reveals many strong truths on the Arapahoes' side of their recent history, while remaining essentially nonjudgemental, if vague, as regards Americans. Yet, if the ethnohistorical strategy, whose strengths are fully demonstrated in this finely crafted study, is to proceed to larger understandings, it must take the whole social and cultural context of Native American adaptive maneuverings into account.

James A. Clifton

University of Wisconsin—Green Bay

Bibliography of North American Indian Mental Health. By Dianne R. Kelso and Carolyn L. Attneave. Westport, Conn. and London: Greenwood Press, 1981. 404 pp. cloth. \$39.95

This unique bibliography encompasses mental health studies about American Indians and Alaska Natives. It draws together material from several disciplines including psychology, psychiatry and anthropology. Such a bibliography has been long awaited and the authors should be lauded for their effort. While it is specifically addressed to scholars of human behavior and to mental health delivery personnel, the bibliography will also be useful to many others.

Diane Kelso and Carolyn Attneave give a detailed description of the procedures and rationale involved in developing their bibliography. For example their search strategy involved three categories: 1. Native Americans; 2. Mental Health/Illness; and 3. Related Subject Areas. Those materials which combined categories 1 and 2 or categories 1, 2 and 3 were selected for the bibliography. They also discuss recent trends in research regarding American Indian mental health. These trends include a renewed research interest in the use of traditional healers in standard service delivery as well as exploring the use of peyote

in the treatment of alcoholism. The background information provided by Kelso and Attneave helps put the issues addressed in this book into proper perspective. The user's guide is concise but it gives excellent directions on how to utilize the bibliography. There is also a glossary which explains many specialized terms in greater detail than most texts.

Material included in the bibliography are drawn from articles published in journals, unpublished manuscripts and dissertations, articles from edited books, and government documents. Although annotations are not provided, each item is indexed by author and topical categories. The subject index is comprehensive, although some categories are too encompassing. The topic "Psychological Testing" has 256 accession numbers and might well have been broken down into relevant sub-topics: objective assessment and projective testing—as examples.

There are comparable American Indian bibliographies available for sociology (Thornton and Grasmick 1980) and social science research (Thornton and Grasmick 1979), but Kelso and Attneave's compilation is especially distinguished in its comprehensive treatment of the subject.

Charles J. Pine

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The South Corner of Time. Ed., Larry Evers et al. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1980. 240 pp. cloth. \$35.00 paper. \$14.95

Saints or masochists? Conscientious editors of anthologies of American Indian literatures could be called either or both, especially if we consider the number of difficult questions such editors must ponder. Should they create the illusion of comprehensiveness by attempting to represent all significant geographical areas, tribal and urban heritages and literary genres? This is a noble endeavor, but one that too frequently ends with an offering of truncated tidbits. Should editors include scholarly apparatus that might appeal to academics but intrude upon the privacy of creative readers or even frighten nonscholars? What type of balance between familiar and unfamiliar selections should they strike? Bilingual or monolingual translations? Organization? Intended audience? And targeting an "audience" leads