

chapters focus on the criminal and civil justice systems, giving examples of each type of case. Key terms such as Indian Country and tribal sovereignty are defined, and the impact of important legislation such as the Major Crimes Act, The Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, and Public Law 280 (termination legislation) is discussed in general terms. The final chapter outlines legal rights of American Indians, including an explanation of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Deloria and Lytle make the book particularly useful to the specialist by providing an index of cases to supplement research on specific legal issues, Indian history, or political anthropology.

The final sentence of the discussion repeats what the book has been explaining and what too often is forgotten, that, like all Americans, "Indians are citizens and residents of the United States and the states wherein they reside and as such are entitled to the full benefits and privileges that are offered to all citizens." American Indians did not gain American citizenship until 1924, and even as citizens they have often been accorded only second-class status.

Deloria and Lytle argue cogently that American Indians must be granted American justice in reality as well as in law.

—Gretchen Bataille  
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**Richard J. Fapso. *Norwegians in Wisconsin*. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1982) 39 pp., \$2.00 paper.**

The pamphlet opens with a description of Norway, the land and its agricultural economy, the increased population that resulted from the industrial revolution, and the development of a cash economy. Three pages of photographs and a map of land use in Norway supplement this section. The fixed classes of the agricultural system included a large number of border or freeholders and husbands or cotters who considered themselves free but who were often landless despite their free status. In 1825, Norwegian migration to America began, by 1835 it had picked up speed, and by 1860 nearly 70,000 Norwegians had emigrated to the U.S. It was largely a migration of agricultural people driven by conditions of land, climate, and the pressures of the Industrial Revolution to search for better lives in the United States.

A description of the typical passage to the New World including the overland journey to Wisconsin takes readers with the Norwegian immigrants to this state. The pattern of Norwegian settlement in

Wisconsin is described at length and is accompanied by a map of Norwegian population in the state in 1890. The effect of swamps, disease, and modern transportation on the movement West and North is traced. Ten pages of photographs show farms, Sunday School gatherings and individuals.

Some of the difficulties the immigrants faced are explored, among them the need to learn English to be employed, often solved through the tradition of working first as hired labor in an American farm to learn both the language and the agricultural methods of the new land; adjusting to the climate; and understanding the customs of clothing, handicraft, and food. Institutions such as churches, schools, and newspapers in the lives of Norwegian Americans in the last century and a half are discussed. Despite the wishes of religious leaders, parents sent their children to public schools so they could become fluent in English. The typical architectural style of the Norwegian dwellings is discussed and illustrated. The demise of traditional architecture in the face of advanced construction methods such as balloon framing is chronicled.

Occasionally interesting juxtapositions of fact are mentioned: "while the total number of Norwegian immigrants is small when compared to the total European immigration to the United States, no other country except Ireland contributed so great a percentage of its population to the United States." Occasionally strong opinions are stated: "Norwegians are one of the most ethnocentric immigrant groups in America, mainly because the church and the ethnic press effectively struggled to preserve Norwegian heritage."

No documentation is offered for either type of claim. There are, in fact, neither footnotes nor a bibliography to help researchers along. However, as a source of basic background information, the pamphlet is useful.

—Marilyn Meisenheimer  
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**John E. Farley. *Majority-Minority Relations*. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1982) ix, 452 pp., \$19.95.**

John E. Farley, who is on the faculty of Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville), says that he has written this book because he is concerned about the deteriorating status of minorities and intergroup relations in the United States. His main objective is to increase