

much of the Navajo culture.

The story of Carl Gorman is the story of an artist whose life has been in search of self-dignity; of teaching young Navajo, as well as other Indians, the importance of their culture; and of promoting the importance of living in harmony with the natural environment.

— Eugene Grigsby, Jr.
Arizona State University

Susan Guyette. *Community-Based Research: A Handbook for Native Americans*. (Los Angeles: American Indian Studies Center, University of California, 1983) xvii, 358 pp., \$15.00 paper.

Community-Based Research has a clear sense of purpose: "This handbook is intended as a practical research guide for an era of self-determination in community development" (xvii). The author seeks to provide the means for research to be planned, designed, and implemented by community members with the research priorities set "by the community that lives the socio-economic conditions, rather than by an outsider who studies the community for informational purposes" (2).

Following a discussion of community development research purposes, the author provides clear but dull introductory chapters for beginners on doing applied social science. These include chapters on the nature of research, needs assessments, survey research, evaluation, social statistics, and cultural arts. The latter outlines the use of tape recordings of oral history and music and the use of still photography, film, and video for data collection and record keeping.

Concise, practical chapters describe familiar nondescript applied social science research with strong echoes of standard textbooks, such as Hubert Blalock's *Social Statistics* and Borg and Gall's *Educational Research*, which are cited as intermediate texts. Indeed, the author's major dilemma is matching the sophistication of the text with the abilities and the needs of the readers. A student of the social sciences will have used the intermediate texts in one of many courses on methods and theories in the social sciences or education during the third or fourth year of college. A genuinely unschooled, community-based researcher, without previous experience with formal, social science research techniques, will find this beginner's textbook rather challenging, albeit a worthwhile

first step. Indeed, the lay researcher, for whom this handbook was written, will find no substitute for personnel talent and hard work.

These routine chapters on research methods are followed by more generally applicable discussions of research and information management concerns. Chapters on computers, library and information services, research proposals and report writing, and on cooperative efforts among researchers are followed by appendices on research and development resources and a sample computer package setup. The discussion on setting up and operating a small community library, written by Velma Salabiye, is especially valuable and could stand by itself. The other chapters are concerned more with the ambiguous realms of administration, bureaucracy, and grantsmanship. Unfortunately, the chapter on computers is devoted solely to the use of large, corporate mainframes. Obviously, it predates the advent of the powerful and relatively inexpensive personal computers. With this exception, the latter portion of this handbook can serve as a general reference for community-based researchers, Indian and non-Indian.

This handbook is primarily concerned with conducting applied social scientific research in Indian communities rather than with the process of community development itself. With the exception of the chapter on community libraries, the author's concerns are those of the researcher, working for or based in "the community." This book is a worthwhile but sometimes difficult beginner's text that can challenge novice community researchers or can be placed on the reference shelf next to such books as *The Reporter's Handbook: An Investigator's Guide to Documents and Techniques*, edited by John Ullmann and Steve Honeyman.

Then, there are the community-based, Native American researchers who do not accept the validity of honky social science in the first place....

— Terry Simmons
Vancouver, British Columbia

Frederick Hale. *The Swedes in Wisconsin*. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983) 32 pp., \$2.00 paper.

The Swedes in Wisconsin, Frederick Hale concludes, were the "invisible immigrants" of nineteenth and early twentieth-century America, never accounting for more than two percent of the Wisconsin state population. Hale avoids promoting the Swedes and, instead, realistically presents them as a minor part of a major European immigration. Hale's