

reviews of sexism, ageism, and racism as patterns of societal structure which operate to create a context for dependency, frustration, and crisis. The role of the social worker in the context of these forms of discrimination is discussed, both in general terms, and as it pertains to particular contexts, such as the criminal justice system.

The bulk of the chapters in Part Four is ethnic group specific, treating social work practice in relation to Puerto Rican, Native American, Asian American, Mexican American, and black clients. Particularly promising is the explicit adoption of empowerment as a goal for the services provided. To underline the potential of this approach, further clarification and illustration is provided for the concepts of advocacy and empowerment in the final chapter on new directions and challenges.

Given the present state of policy, this text is probably the most effectively universal and non-racist in existence. In a more integrated culture, chapter illustrations and embedded materials would replace the separate-but-equal ethnic group chapters. Until that time, and to assist in attaining that ideal, this text is recommended for its content, its suggested additional readings, clarifying notes, and above all, for the intent, so well-realized, to respond effectively to the challenges posed by contemporary massive inequities.

—Linda M. C. Abbott  
California School for Professional Psychology, Fresno

**Wilbur S. Nye (with original photographs by William S. Soule). *Plains Indian Raiders: The Final Phases of Warfare from the Arkansas to the Red River*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984) xx, 418 pp., \$22.50, \$10.95 paper.**

Published in 1968, reprinted in 1974, and a third printing in 1984, this volume contains a collection of 112 superb photographs, mostly by William S. Soule. Born in Maine in 1836, he was wounded in the Civil War and in 1865 entered the photography business, but sold this to become chief clerk in the sutler store operated by John Tappan at Fort Dodge (Kansas), where he resumed his photographic activity during off-duty hours. Soule probably made most of his photographs of Cheyennes and Araphoes at Fort Dodge, some others at Camp Supply and Fort Sill (Indian Territory). All of the pictures are probably from the period 1867-1875, and they, perhaps more than the text, explain the need for the third printing of this volume.

Colonel William Sturtevant Nye was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point and was editor of *Field Artillery Journal* and managing editor of *Civil War Times*. He wrote *Carbine and Lance: The Story of Old Fort Sill*, which is a continuation of *Plains Indian Raiders*, but written earlier, and better. The accounts of military activity in *Plains Indian Raiders*, such as Hancock's Expedition and Sheridan's winter campaign, can be found elsewhere. Although well written, the Nye account gives the impression of a string of incidents like wash on the line. Insights into Indian culture are, however, scattered in the text, such as "...the Cheyennes ate their camp dogs, a practice which disgusted the Comanches" (p. 31); "...the Indians used bows and arrows during controlled hunts in order not to frighten and scatter the buffalo" (p. 118); "...the Indians are superstitious about mentioning the names of dead tribesmen, and this custom has, over the years, made accurate tallying of Indian casualties impossible" (p. 136).

Colonel Nye used some words or expressions that some readers may regard as lacking human relations sensitivity such as "Nomadic wild Indians" (p. 3); "A man had to be constantly alert to danger when dealing with them, as with any feral predatory creature" (p. vii); "red warriors" and "yipping braves" (p. 18). Occasionally the book is ugly (pictures of whites killed by Indians) and, for example, in a deserted Indian village Custer found "...an eight-year old girl who was almost dead from having been raped repeatedly" (p. 72).

Nye is properly critical of Chivington whose affair "...rivalled if it did not surpass, in barbarity and savagery, any outrage committed by the Indians" (p. 20), and he makes several derogatory statements about Custer: "He had never served on the plains and knew nothing of Indian fighting, but he made a big show" (p. 69); "Custer admitted that, except for women and children under eight, they did not try to take captives" (p. 136); "...the desertion rate...climbed...There were numerous causes—the cruel and arbitrary punishments often imposed by Custer among them" (p. 74); "...he forced the tribe to deliver the white women, but did not release the hostages. The Indians had understood that to be part of the deal" (p. 145).

The volume contains three adequate maps, footnotes, bibliography, and an index.

— George W. Sieber  
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh