

terms, the Code proclaimed an assimilationist ideal for European ethnic groups and a segregationist ideal for the "colored folks." Long after the Code's demise, this principle continued to influence the content of some major films.

Ethnicity in America will cease to have serious meaning if we attempt to blur the lines and shade the historical factors that have shaped this nation. One must agree with Takaki that outlawing individual acts of inequality should not be an alternative to correcting the structural inequalities in American society.

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Helen Hornbeck Tanner, editor; Miklos Pinther, cartographer.
Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987) xv, 224 pp., \$75.00, \$29.95 paper.

Surprising as it may be, this is the first atlas of Great Lakes Indian history. Originally, Helen Hornbeck Tanner was involved in a research assignment which caused her to collect information on Great Lakes Indians at the time of the Revolution. After finding that maps of the Great Lakes Region were erroneous or deceptive, and that Ohio maps were marked with "little known area" or "insufficient information," she carefully developed this atlas. A bibliographic essay at the end of the atlas describes the enormous research that went into mapping these ethnic groups' histories. A noteworthy variety of sources were analyzed: obvious ones such as old maps, surveyors' notes, missionary observations, journals and Indian agency documents, and ones which come less readily to mind such as captivity notes, literary works, paintings and photographs.

The book contains 33 maps and 80 engaging illustrations. The first two maps deal with the region's principal theater (the area of major changes between 1600 and 1880), and subsequent maps are organized historically, beginning with the natural vegetation found when the Europeans first arrived and ending with what Indian villages remained in 1870. The most dramatic visual information is uncovered by juxtaposing the map of the land cessions 1783-1873 with the reservations of 1783-1889. The informative discussions accompanying these maps reveal the history and make a reader want to learn more. For example, one reason Pontiac wanted to get rid of the British was that, unlike the French, they refused to give the Indians the powder and ammunition needed for hunting. Or, to take another example, by design during a 1763 war, when the Ojibwa and Sioux were playing lacrosse, a ball sent over a stockade wall allowed the Ojibwa to dash in, retrieve the ball, slay victims and capture prisoners. We are also reminded of the contrast in attitudes between the

Indians and the whites. According to the Indians, air, water, and land belonged to everyone; only artifacts, crops, fish, or game could be possessed.

The atlas provides valuable information on Indian villages, distribution of Indian and white settlements during different periods, Indian wars and changes in jurisdiction. Unfortunately, the discussion of the dominant languages, including the fact that Iroquoian speakers were surrounded by speakers of Algonquian languages (not all of which were mutually intelligible) is not supported by a single language map. Another shortcoming is that the double-page maps have no page numbers and the text refers to map numbers rather than page numbers, a major inconvenience to the reader. A further irritation is the absence of pronunciation keys, or even stress marks, for Indian names which could be as long as ten syllables (e.g., Shingabawassinekegobawat). Still, the book is a valuable addition to libraries, and it is a pleasure to thumb through. Looking at the illustrations is like having a miniature museum of Great Lakes Indian anthropology, history and art right in your hands, one to visit again and again.

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Donald M. Taylor and Fathali M. Moghaddam. *Theories of Intergroup Relations: International Social Psychological Perspectives*. (New York: Praeger, 1987) vii, 223 pp., \$37.95; \$14.95 paper.

This ambitious book comes at a time when the resurgence of intergroup conflict sounds a despairing note to those of us who have spent more years than we care to count struggling for a united front against an oppressive ruling class. To keep heart we need to periodically focus on the progress that has been made and, in Mao's words, review our accomplishments and transgressions in order to "make the past serve the present." For those of us working in the academic enterprise, this means that the tools of our trade, our theories and our methods, must be criticized and updated. We must be very aware of how we got to where we are, why we have the theories we have, and why we use the methods we use.

Thus we expect a great deal of a work that sets out to summarize an entire field of study. In appraising the status of their discipline, Taylor and Moghaddam go a long way towards satisfying our expectations. The power of the book lies in the fact that these two scholars clearly are masters of their own field. Their analysis of the history of theories of