

basic MMPI profile [but] when the pattern is markedly deviant . . . take special pains to explore in detail the life circumstances of that individual in order to understand as fully as possible the nature and degree of his or her problems or demands.”

MMPI Patterns of American Minorities will by no means still the troubled waters of American psychometrics given the intensifying ethnic and class stratification this society is experiencing, and the increasing challenges posed to teachers and research scholars to grapple with these divisions. But this book—a genuine scholarly effort to elevate the quality of MMPI research in current and future minority studies—will certainly lower some of the waves a few feet.

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James P. Danky and Maureen E. Hady, eds., *Native American Periodicals and Newspapers, 1828-1982.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press in association with State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1984) xxxii, 533 pp., \$49.95.

Native American Periodicals and Newspapers, 1828-1982 is a landmark publication. It is a comprehensive record and holdings list of extant issues of 1,164 historical and current periodicals published for the past 150 years. The scope of this volume is broad, covering literary, political, and historical journals as well as general newspapers and feature magazines.

In his foreword to this book, Vine Deloria, Jr., states, “At least part of the difficulty every generation of Indians encounters is the sense that no previous generation of Indians has ever faced the problems facing that group of people. Establishing clearly the precedents that have led us to the future is the first task in escaping the physical and conceptual barricades that have prevented us from solving present problems. This bibliography can be of inestimable assistance to us in helping to take that next crucial step in awareness and perception.”

Editors Danky and Hady write in their introduction: “This guide is the most extensive ever compiled, and its titles represent many phases of Native American thought and action, from the religious and educational press of the early nineteenth century to contemporary publications of the current Native American movements.” Their intent was to create a primary bibliography, not a secondary one. This book describes these titles still existing.

The book had its origins among staff members of the Newspapers and Periodicals Unit of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library, which also produced bibliographies and union lists of periodical literature such as *Undergrounds* (1974), *Asian American Periodicals and Newspapers* (1979), and *Women's Periodicals* (1982).

Of the 1,164 titles cited in this book, 823 or 71 percent are held by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The second largest collection is at Princeton University which has 304 titles or 26 percent.

Titles in this volume are entered alphabetically in the bibliography proper, and additional access is provided by geographical and chronological indices as well indices of editors, publishers, subjects and keyword subtitles. All the data cited were accumulated from issue-by-issue examination of existing copies in the collections of the Society or in other U.S. or Canadian institutions. Complete location sources and holdings are listed for each entry. Citations include beginning and ending dates of publications and their frequency of publications, subscription rates, previous and current editors and their dates of tenure, addresses and telephone numbers, Library of Congress Card numbers, ISSN, number of pages in the most recent issue examined, advertisements, availability of microfilm copies, languages other than English, and other data.

This bibliography complements another reference work, *American Indian and Alaska Native Newspapers and Periodicals, 1826-1924* (1984) by Daniel Littlefield and James Parins who worked with Danky and Hady. These two books are invaluable references to students, scholars and historians of the Native American press, American journalism, and Native Americans themselves.

The only shortcoming of this exhaustive book is a minor one and deals with the book's format. Its illustrations could have been interspersed throughout the work's 533 pages rather than grouped in one section. By placing them in various sections, users of the bibliography would have been provided some visual relief. Beyond that minor criticism, this volume is a needed addition to the field of Native American reference works.

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