

Barry T. Klein. *Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian.* (New York: Todd Publications, 1986) 2 volumes, 944 pp., \$90.00.

First published in 1967, this is an indispensable resource for information about the current Indian population and its affairs. The title may be misleading since information about the Canadian Indian population is also provided. It does not offer any chronological history of the North American Indian complete with pictures and maps, such as Carl Waldman's classical work, *Atlas of the North American Indians*, but instead provides a basic reference directory of current (1986) Indian activities, organizations, resources, and a "who's who" in the Indian culture.

Volume I is divided into two main parts. The first is a list of various organizations involved with Indian affairs such as government agencies, reservations, tribal councils, non-reservation tribes and bands, Canadian reserves, and national-state associations related to Indian concerns. The author also provides a listing of Indian related museums and monuments, libraries, Native American centers, Indian schools and health services, and colleges throughout the United States and Canada which offer Indian-related courses and/or programs. Each of these listings provides a brief description of activities or other pertinent information. Also, addresses, phone numbers, and names of individuals to contact for further information are presented. New to the fourth edition is a section listing the radio and television stations serving the Indian population.

Part two of Volume I is an annotated list of Indian-related audio-visual aids, magazines, and periodicals. In the audio-visual section most of the entries are described to varying extent by the author who provides prices, rental fees, distributors and, in most cases, production dates. Distributors' addresses and phone numbers are offered in the following section. The listing of magazines and periodicals is extensive; however, subscription prices and publication schedules are often omitted.

The second part of Volume I, some three hundred pages in length, is primarily devoted to a detailed bibliography of almost 3,500 in-print books about or relating to the North American Indian population. This bibliography is arranged alphabetically by title giving ordering information and price. Access to the bibliography is cross referenced by broad subject headings: "Dance," "Indians of the Great Plains," "Wars, 1800-1900," and so forth. However there is no access to the bibliography or subject headings by author, and publication dates are missing in some of the books cited. In this listing of some 3,500 books as well as the cross titles listed under the subject heading each is marked with an asterisk when appropriate for juveniles or young adults. Volume I ends with an alphabetized listing of publishers complete with addresses and phone numbers.

Volume II is a Who's Who listing of some fifteen hundred Indians and non Indians prominent in Indian affairs, businesses, the arts, academics,

and other professions. It includes biographical information on many of the individuals mentioned in Volume I, that is, tribal chiefs, authors, curators, and so forth. The alphabetized listing concentrates on the professional achievements of the individuals, rather than personal data. The information given is derived from questionnaires completed by the individuals profiled; thus, the biographical sketches range in length from name, address, and affiliations to profiles over a page in length detailing community activities, memberships, publications, awards, and interests. There is no mention as to how the individuals were selected for inclusion; and the careful reader will note some "prominents" who could have been included, such as Dennis Banks and Tim Giago. While the individuals profiled are allegedly current (1986), some have died since the compilation, including Oscar Howe. New to Volume II is a geographical index section in which the listees are arranged by city or village in particular states.

While most of the information presented in this encyclopedia is available from other sources, its merit is that it combines information from all these diverse sources into one highly readable and easy to use reference work. It is a must for both academic and public libraries and for various agencies concerned with the Indian population.

—Douglas Kachel
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Judy Nolte Lensink, ed. *Old Southwest/New Southwest: Essays on a Region and Its Literature.* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1987) xii, 167 pp., \$8.95 paper.

Here are sixteen essays by various genres of thinkers, among which we find poets, fiction writers, scientists, historians, academic and lay scholars, librarians and artists who presented papers in 1985 at a conference bearing the book's title. N. Scott Momaday, Frank Waters, R. Hinojosa Smith, Janice Monk and Vera Norwood, Rudolfo A. Anaya, and John Nichols are among the contributors. Their papers are the text of this work on the cultures of the American Southwest. *Old Southwest* indeed becomes an American culture reader, like a treatise on its epistemology and the forms of literature past and present of the region most of us know as the Southwest. They may give significant scientific, poetic, critical, even lyrical expressions such as Momaday's or the refreshing-refreshingly revealing statement of John Nichols ". . . a cultural worker with a voice."

It is a high effort to hear some of the most committed American voices reminding us that cultural consciousness, whether it is commonly