

of Iowa) and/or who resided for many years in Iowa. The topic is Midwest isolationism and the authors include Wayne S. Cole, Justus D. Doenecke, Melvyn Dubofsky, Frederick Adams, and Norman A. Graebner. The work is enhanced by a foreword and an appendix of biographical sketches. The CSRHUS is again to be congratulated on a fine conference and for bringing together the papers into a single volume.

Diplomats in Buckskins: A History of Indian Delegations in Washington City, by Herman J. Viola. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1981. pp. 233, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index, \$17.50 cloth.)

The author, a noted authority on the American Indian and currently the director of the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution, has given us a superb account of a here-to-for neglected aspect of Indian/white relations. The emphasis is on the nineteenth-century delegations and the author uses all available resource material to tell his story, including oral history. This is a story filled with humor and sadness, color and drama, promises made and treaties broken. The reader will find many insights into who the actual Indian delegates to the nation's capital were, where they stayed, the type of reception they received, the shops they patronized, the ceremonies and exchange of gifts, the methods of bargaining, and the treaties negotiated. The author adds a great deal of flavor to his account with a wealth of anecdotes and the handsome volume is full of illustrations and photographs. The Smithsonian Institution can be proud of this excellent book. It is certainly well worth the price tag.

The Vanishing American: White Attitudes and U.S. Indian Policy, by Brian W. Dippie. (Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1982. pp. 423, illustrations, notes, index, \$24.95 cloth.)

This is not a book about the Indian, but rather about the perceptions of the Indian — especially the prophetic, self-perpetuating notion of the Vanishing American in the minds of white people in America. The twists and turns of United States Indian policy are traced in terms of the underlying ideologies from the nineteenth century to the Second World War. This is a history of the changing moods and attitudes of whites toward the American Indian, but it is also a provocative in-depth look at how federal policy was largely based on a preconceived idea of a vanishing race. A very worth-while work, sure to be enjoyed by all students of Indian/white relations.

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