

Nampeyo, the Hopi-Tewa potter of Hano in 1895 (involving the anthropologist J. Walter Fewkes) and by Maria Martinez of the Tewa Pueblo of San Ildefonso which began after 1907 and continued into the 1930s (involving the archaeologists Edgar L. Hewett and Kenneth Chapman).

This is not to accuse the authors of reporting an event of their own making. Such a preposterous proposition would underestimate Helen Cordero's inspiration and skills (already in 1964 her figures received first, second, and third prize at the New Mexico State Fair) as well as the long-standing genius of the Pueblo pottery tradition. But Babcock's development, in the last ten years, of the dynamics of reflexivity is stimulating and would probably be interesting to the reader, if applied to the authors' own involvement in their story about the Pueblo story. As it is, the book is beautiful testimony to the continued creativity of the Pueblo.

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Lawrence E. Sullivan
University of Chicago
Chicago

DOW, JAMES R. and ROLF W. BREDNICH, editors. *Internationale Volkskundliche Bibliographie/International Folklore Bibliography/Bibliographie Internationale d'Ethnographie* für die Jahre 1981 und 1982 mit Nachträgen für die vorausgehenden Jahre. Bonn/Germany: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, 1986. Xiii+377 pages. Paper DM195.—, ISBN 3-7749-2214-4.

With this volume of the *Internationale Volkskundliche Bibliographie* (hereafter, IVB), scholars will be able to take advantage of subject indexes in German, French, and English. The bibliography for 1983 and 1984 should be published by fall, 1987 and future volumes within two years of the date of the materials.

If one stresses "Asian" in *Asian Folklore Studies*, then this bibliography has little meaning because the emphasis is clearly on European scholarship and folklore, though the term "European" is allowed to include materials from those countries whose languages derived from Europe, e.g., North and South American countries. However, if one stresses "Folklore," then this bibliography is worth the attention of *AFS* readers. Though *AFS* scholars would get more immediate use out of the *MLA International Bibliography, Volume V: Folklore*, IVB has a much more thorough coverage of the European materials and also provides access to books and articles in English that might be missed by a user of the MLA volume. For example, the 1981-1982 IVB has 8822 entries, whereas the MLA bibliographies for the same period have only 4618 entries despite the wider area of selection. In the case of the MLA bibliography, many items may have been entered under one of the literature volumes and thus not appear in the folklore volume. In terms of journals surveyed, MLA clearly leads with about three times the number that IVB covers. MLA's list, though, is for all five volumes, not just the folklore volume. At present it is hard to compare the listing of the journals because in IVB the journals appear in alphabetical order and in MLA they appear according to their acronym. For a thorough coverage of European folklore scholarship, libraries should have the IVB in addition to the MLA. At present the MLA is accessible through computer databanks. In the future, through the services of MLA, IVB will also be databank accessible.

IVB sorts its entries according to twenty-one main divisions: 1. Folklore and Folklife in General; 2. Settlement; 3. Buildings; 4. Objects; 5. Signs; 6. Technology, Arts and Crafts, Industries; 7. Characteristics and Types of People; 8. Costume, Adornment; 9. Food Ways; 10. Manners and Customs, Festivals, Pastimes (here one finds subdivisions according to language areas); 11. Social Traditions, Common Law; 12. Popular Beliefs; 13. Folk Medicine; 14. Popular Science; 15. Folk-Literature in General; 16. Popular Poetry; 17. Music and Dance; 18. "Märchen", Folktales, Myths, Legends; 19. Folk Drama; 20. Other Folk Literature; 21. Popular Speech. Bibliographies like this provide stimulus for research into similar areas. They are worth looking at from time to time.

Perhaps IVB can also provide another kind of stimulus. Although Asian folklore is treated in MLA, there is need for a more extensive coverage like the treatment of European folklore by the IVB. In the Preface James Dow and Rolf Brednich make an appeal for writers and journal editors to make the task of bibliography compiling easier and more accurate. They suggest that five indexing terms be put somewhere near the beginning of the article or book, e.g. at the bottom of the first page or on the back of the title page. If that could be done by all the writers and journals in Asian folklore, then the next step would be to have scholars in the various Asian countries compile the materials for their areas. The final step would be to have some university or journal (*AFS*?) publish these compilations in an Asian Folklore Bibliography. You may not get any recognition for all your work, but without such "lowly" bibliographical achievements, much of the more promotion-helpful research would never be found. Treasure the labors of bibliographers.

David R. Mayer
Nanzan University
Nagoya/Japan