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their culture (knowing and acting) versus their objectification (being known, and acted upon) as their cornerstones. This I found simultaneously enlightening and challenging.

The authors see their work as counterhegemonic discourse—perhaps radical and subject to controversy in some of its points, yet necessary for a re-definition of psychology . . . and I think it works. Native American Postcolonial Psychology is a must for Native American mental health profession students, a tremendous resource for those courses purportedly advancing the understanding of human diversity, and highly recommended for all related professionals, educators, and scholars.

For this Native American reviewer, Native American Postcolonial Psychology, in its honest and necessary deviation from the Euro-western academic norm, achieves excellence as a tool for embarking upon new understandings, honesty, and acceptance of difference—the sort of things that may one day lead to world harmony. Thanks!

Dana Wilson Klar
Washington University


The obvious outstanding feature of this text is its uniqueness. I know of no other single work in the fields of social work or social welfare which so thoroughly reviews the law and policy issues related to homeless litigation. Stoner takes the reader on a journey covering the the civil rights of the homeless. Her expertise encompasses critically important topics such as: the right to shelter; income maintenance litigation; public child welfare; mental health services; evictions; voting rights and education. Also covered under the general rubric of the right of free speech are rights concerning begging, loitering and sleeping in public. She also deals with various homeless arrest campaigns.

The book is logically organized and flows nicely from one chapter to the next. Stoner has a way of making each chapter interesting and the court cases relevant. But as the author notes,
the timeliness of pending cases and the uncertainty surrounding existing cases makes any discussion of court cases necessarily incomplete. The text might have been made even more practicable if there were a concluding chapter on how social workers and other helping professionals can use the material to assist them in dealing with specific practice situations. Thankfully, Stoner does provide helpful hands-on sources at the end of each chapter.

Stoner’s style is sufficiently readable for the undergraduate level yet it captures the complexity of this content, particularly in the policy area. This should also make the book highly suitable and welcome in graduate courses.

This book would be an excellent source in social policy and law or social problems. Interest for this book would also include providers in a number of fields including law, social work, mental health and public welfare.

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The pathways leading to male prostitution are complex and multifaceted. Linear causality models ignore the experiences of those involved or simplify their experiences to a point where the models are neither descriptive nor explanatory. The motivators blend powerful forces of sexual expression, economic exploitation, psychosexual development, homophobia and bigotry along with complicated identity formation processes. As are the pathways to male prostitution diverse, the consequences too are a panoply ranging from relatively benign experimentation to exploitation of the vulnerable. HIV/AIDS is not the final consequence of risk, but an expression of under development of societies which fail to materialize human dignity and human rights of their most vulnerable populations.