

multicultural researchers of today?

Brian Dippie has accomplished many things in this scholarly and important work. Personalities and events, in their broad scope and complex interplay, are clearly and cleverly interwoven without being lost as mere elements or components of the overall story. The author has provided a chronicle of survival and failure, of noble cause and ignoble gesture. Yet all the while there is a thread of humor and sympathy which adds detail to this scrupulously rendered examination of George Catlin and his contemporaries, in their political and social contexts, and with their activities and accomplishments.

Although the illustrations seem sometimes only loosely related to the text they are certainly essential to it. This is a book which has elicited and received wide and universally positive reviews. The scope of its coverage, the quality of the research, the documentation of bibliographic and archival sources all make Dippie's work of foremost importance for those interested in Native American history and the development of cultural studies focused on indigenous peoples of the Americas.

John Antoine Labadie
University of Cincinnati

Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa). *Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains*. (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1991) 241 pp., \$8.95 paper.

Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains was first published in 1918 and contains short biographical narratives on fifteen American Indian leaders. Included in the vignettes are such well-known individuals as Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, and Sitting Bull, and lesser recognized persons such as Tamahay and Two Strike. Most of the individuals are Lakota/Dakota but Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, Dull Knife and Little Wolf of the Northern Cheyenne, Roman Nose of the Southern Cheyenne, and Hole-in-the-Day of the Ojibwa are also included in the volume.

However, this book is not the typical account of nineteenth-century American Indian leaders written from the vantage point of the late twentieth-century. The unique perspective of the author as well as its historical frame of reference render this book particularly interesting. In fact, the personal background of Charles Eastman American Indians at the turn of the century.

Explorations in Sights and Sounds

(Ohiyesa) alone makes *Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains* compelling reading for anyone interested in the dramatic changes challenging

A Santee, Eastman was separated from his family in the aftermath of the 1862 Dakota/White conflict in Minnesota. Later, after education at Dartmouth College, he became the government physician at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Many of the men included in this work were personal friends of Eastman and offered personal recollections of their lives.

Eastman's purpose in writing *Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains* was to correct popular misconceptions regarding American Indian people and their leaders that were widespread among the public. By so doing he believed "that the American people will do them tardy justice" (1). The result of his efforts is a curious mix of sympathetic portrayals on the humanity of these great Americans combined with, what would be considered by today's standards, whimsical ethnocentrism. For instance, Eastman concludes his chapter on the controversial Lakota Spotted Tail by stating: "Such was the end of the man (Spotted Tail) who may justly be called the Pontiac of the west. He possessed a remarkable mind and extraordinary foresight for an untutored savage; yet he is the only one of our great men to be remembered with more honour by the white man, perhaps, than by his own people" (40-41).

Indian Heroes and Great Chieftains is written in extremely readable prose and makes for entertaining reading. The accounts of the personal lives of these nineteenth-century American Indian leaders offer insights seldom available in later biographies. Anyone interested in a "period piece" of American Indian literature/biographies will find this book worthwhile reading.

Terry E. Huffman
Northern State University

Juan Flores. *Divided Borders: Essays on Puerto Rican Identity.* (Houston, TX: Arte Público Press, 1993).

Juan Flores makes an important contribution to the literature on the Puerto Rican experience with his new book, *Divided Borders: Essays on Puerto Rican Identity*. The essays are exemplary of a serious exploration of the Puerto Rican identity as it has been defined and portrayed by a variety of writers, popular movements, and social movements.

The first essay offers a critical analysis of the historian Antonio S. Pedreira's *Insularismo: Ensayos de interpretacion*