the theme of the book. In some cases that connection is obvious, in others one is left to wonder at the reason for inclusion. (See, for example the entry on "Deganwidah.")

All in all, there is nothing new here. The oft-told stories of wars in the Great Lakes, Removal and the Battle for the West, and the biographies of those involved in these events are all based on existing secondary sources. That is a reasonable enough approach for a work of synthesis aimed at college students, but even as a work to be used in a classroom, Shapers of the Great Debate is wanting. The issues are dealt with rather simplistically. For example, how does one reconcile the attitudes towards “Mother Earth” as expressed by some Native Americans with modern resource extraction in many Native American communities? The debate about “Mother Earth or Mother Lode?” hinted at in the title to chapter six is not just between Natives and European-Americans.

Even more lamentable is the lack of balance and symmetry in the treatment of certain issues. According to the preface by series editor Peter B. Levy, the books “will devote equal attention to both sides” (p. x). That is hardly the case here. Chapter six “Mother Earth or Mother Lode?” offers no European-American view of the land to counter that eloquently explained by Chief Sea’thl, Black Elk and Luther Standing Bear. Chapter two, on “Balance of Power and the Birth of the United States,” is equally one-sided. Of course, one can pick up European-American attitudes towards land in the sections on Removal and in the discussion of Allotment, but for a work in a series that aims to set out “debates” one would have hoped to see the same issues dealt with and structured in the same way in order to facilitate classroom debate and discussion.

The real problem with the book is that, at times, Johansen seems to want to explore differing perspectives related to “land relations” (chapter one, “Who ‘Owns’ the Wilderness”) and, at others, it appears to be an advocate of a position in a debate whose nature is not fully articulated (chapter two). Either approach would have been fine (although the latter appears not to fit the series’s aims), but it would have been useful to make it clearer to the reader.

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The authors James Loucky and Marilyn Moors have compiled a series of excellent articles richly detailing the tragic Guatemalan Mayan refugee experience in the post-1980 period. Based mainly on ethnographic and survey data
types and hatred as central issues. The Indians feared that Americans wanted to destroy them either by starvation or through military force. Area settlers, Indian office personnel, and soldiers all feared a coming war. Newspaper reporters receive particularly harsh assessment because often they spread wild rumors rather than the actual facts of the situation. The author’s views come through clearly as he ties the first person accounts into a readable and interesting narrative. Yet, at times he presents individuals in several different guises. Early in the narrative Gen. Nelson Miles is depicted as playing on public fears in order to inflate military appropriations. Then, he is accused of amassing unneeded troops in the region, when, in fact, they were ordered there by his superiors. Still later, however, Miles is characterized as the voice of restraint.

In general, the book presents a careful and thorough analysis of the December 1890 battle/massacre. The author traces the actions of individuals and groups with the honest, brave, incompetent, and venal all receiving their due. A clear chronology of events and extensive annotations help to clarify events. Except for the strange omission of Raymond DeMallie’s work on the Sioux religion and the Ghost Dance, all of the significant scholarship has been consulted. Even without that, Coleman has done a fine job with the project. He succeeds in engaging the reader in the personalities and events of the story. Any thoughtful person is likely to be angered, disgusted, or ashamed by this narrative.

Roger L. Nichols
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Part of a series on “Great American Debates” aimed at the high school and college market, Bruce Johansen’s contribution seeks to elucidate the “nature of land relations between native peoples and immigrants” to what is today the United States (p. xv).

The book is divided into eight chapters of roughly equal length, focused loosely around the issue of Native land—who owned it, attitudes towards it, and how natives were deprived of it. Natives involved in either helping defend or explain native land rights/attitudes, such as Metacomet and Chief Sea’thl, receive cursory biographical treatment as do the European-Americans who were instrumental in defining European-American attitudes to land and who were involved in actions/events that led to the repression of native land rights. William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, and Slade Gorton are among those in the latter category. The book concludes with a series of “mini” biographies of Native and European-Americans whose lives or actions, presumably, relate to