It deals in part with the *akua* (gods) and, in particular, *Ku*, Kamehameha's deity. Marion Kelly's retelling of the "Impact of Missionaries and Other Foreigners on Hawaiians and their Culture" is important reading for anyone who thinks that the missionaries were saints. However, for balance, it might have been effective if Kelly also had told about Dr. Gerritt Judd and William Richardson. These two missionaries saved the kingdom for the Hawaiians when the British imposed a protectorate in 1843.

The concluding chapters on land rights, the effects of the military, tourism, and the ecological crisis complete the story, provided one has not encountered them before on PBS documentaries. It is the old story of development, overcrowding, pollution and threats to rare species of plants and animals. To be fair, *Hawaii: Return to Nationhood* might have mentioned that Native Hawaiians exterminated around 40 species of birds before the wretched *haoles* arrived.

We are still left with the question which the other ethnic groups (including the *haoles* and Japanese) have been asking the Hawaiians for years. What do you want? Please tell us what you want! Nowhere in *Hawaii: Return to Nationhood* do we find an answer. Perhaps the reason for this lies in the outcome of the poll taken in July, 1996. Over 50% of people of Hawaiian blood did not want anything in particular. Today, the Hawaiian problem is that, as in the past, they are deeply divided by contending factions and do not know what they want. *Hawaii: Return to Nationhood* expresses a viewpoint which is now generally accepted in the islands by virtually everyone. The Hawaiians now need to go further and work out what they want to do.

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*The Encyclopedia of Native American Biography* illustrates that any attempt to describe the vast array of Native American people can be both very successful and at the same time very problematic. The book is
encyclopedic in form and is made up of six hundred entries, as the title suggests. The selection of individuals was not limited to Indian people. A number of non-Indian individuals who were and are important to Native Americans in both positive and negative ways are also included. In the introduction of the book the authors are quick to point out that the selection of individuals to be included in the encyclopedia was an “extremely arbitrary exercise” (p.ix). Better known individuals such as Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, and Tecumseh, to name a few, were easy decisions; however, the other “90 percent of the entries involved judgment call” (p.ix). As a result of these ‘judgment calls’ some individuals were omitted.

One of the major strengths of the work can be found in the format that was chosen. Individuals are listed alphabetically by name and, appearing directly under the name of individuals, tribal affiliation if it is known. In addition the Native American name given to individuals is followed in brackets by the English name, if they received one. Both the tribal affiliation and the presentation of all known names are useful in helping to identify individuals. The encyclopedia also contains an index that is very helpful in tracking down particular individuals. Not only are people’s names listed, but also events and geographic locations. The reader can thus search out individuals by subject as being involved in certain events or as living in certain locales. This is a very useful tool as often one may not know the name of a certain individual about whom one is attempting to obtain information.

As a reference tool the book does have some weaknesses. For example, a number of the entries have references under the heading “For More Information”. However, it is not clear if the information obtained in the entry comes from these listed titles or if these titles will provide additional information. Moreover, a number of entries do not have additional titles to lead the reader to other sources. In conjunction with this problem is the lack of proper documentation for entries. One may assume that the information gathered for entries often came from the titles that follow entries. However there are a number of entries that do not have any documentation whatsoever. This reviewer believes that these entries without documentation do not meet acceptable standards of scholarship. This problem is further compounded by the lack of a bibliography. One is not sure if the information for the entries came only from secondary sources, or if archival materials were used, or if oral interviews were done regarding specific individuals. This reviewer would suggest that this lack of clarity takes away from the validity of the research that was done. This is an encyclopedia and therefore is not written in a strictly academic style, yet, having entries without any
references does nothing more than bring doubts into the minds of readers regarding the validity of the information presented.

Another weakness of the work is the lack of Canadian material, especially for those of non-Native ancestry who have played vital roles in the lives of Native peoples living in Canada. For example, the Native Canadian population is well represented ranging from Louis Riel to Ovide Mercredi to Big Bear. However, Indian policy makers such as Sir John A. Macdonald, Edgar Dewdney, Hayter Reed, and Pierre Trudeau, to name a few, are sadly missing. This reviewer realizes that exceptions had to be made in the selection of entries, but in order to understand many of the individuals listed it is also necessary to have an idea of with whom these individuals had to deal in their struggles for survival on both sides of the Canadian American border.

In spite of the weaknesses mentioned above, this reviewer found the volume to be a useful reference tool. It is an excellent resource if one is looking for a short and concise description of individuals. This encyclopedia is a superb time saving device. Rather than having to chase down obscure references to individuals, researchers will be able to come to this volume to begin their searches. As a person whose job requires accessing information as quickly as possible, this encyclopedia will be essential to my work. Rather than having to send researchers on wild goose chases they can instead be directed towards this work as a starting point. I am convinced that researchers and information providers alike will find this work to be an essential reference tool for years to come.

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Faithful to his work of celebrating for a huge audience the imaginary world created by Anishinaubak story-tellers, Basil H. Johnston published in 1995 *The Bear-Walker and Other Stories*. This new book joins two previous publications, *Tales the Elders Told* and *Tales of the Anishinaubak*. Johnston, for a long time associated with the Royal Ontario