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American Indian Culture and Research Journal

Title

Searching for My Destiny. By George Blue Spruce Jr.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5pp6j0wr>

Journal

American Indian Culture and Research Journal , 34(1)

ISSN

0161-6463

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Publication Date

2010

DOI

10.17953

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In the final three chapters, “Eastern Cherokee Ingenuity,” “Disneyfication on the Boundary,” and “Mass Tourism’s Effects,” Beard-Moose recounts the ways that Cherokees have adapted to and attempted to control the effects of tourism. Throughout these chapters, Beard-Moose makes additional points about the miseducation of white tourists and its effects on the Cherokee with whom they come into contact. As these chapters unfold one has to wonder why, when spending so much time discussing the ways in which tourists act, Beard-Moose never actually seeks to explain what motivates tourists to visit the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation. Who are these miseducated folk? Where do they come from? Where do their ideas regarding Indians come from? Although it is easy to extrapolate and answer that last question, at least some discussion of shifting tourist motivations, especially now that a casino draws in unprecedented number of tourists, is warranted.

As an anthropologist, Beard-Moose encourages her readers to think about the public conception of Indianness, imploring us to pay close attention to what non-Indian Americans *think* they know about Indians. She largely succeeds in this endeavor even if she fails to explore the origins of such impressions fully. Like other indigenous people working in tourist industries, members of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation struggle to maintain a profitable public persona while also preserving their culture, private lives, and dignity at the same time.

Erika Bsumek

University of Texas

Searching for My Destiny. By George Blue Spruce Jr., as told to Deanne Durrett. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 336 pages. \$45.00 cloth.

Considering one’s path in life can certainly be viewed as a destiny unfolding. For Dr. George Blue Spruce Jr., his life’s path became a mixture of the old and the new, barriers and enlightenment, hardship and satisfaction. Raised in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Blue Spruce was sent to a regional Indian boarding school (Santa Fe Indian School) where he obtained his initial education. Meeting other Indian children at the school did not deter him from his dreams of a career—rather, it became his starting point for pursuing an education and for reaching his goals. Rather than resentment, Blue Spruce flourished as he joined sports, academic, and socialization events associated with the school. Seeking a larger venue, Blue Spruce found himself on a path to becoming a dentist, an educator, an administrator, and a leader. These various steps in his career ladder were a mixed blessing, as he received much satisfaction and praise for his accomplishments; however, the Indian in him was never far from his heart.

Searching for My Destiny is a history book, a cultural awareness book, and is certainly inspiring. As Blue Spruce told the story of his life to writer Deanne Durrett, the storytelling evolved into a picture that few could replicate. The authors attempted, most successfully, to paint a picture of early Indian life

on the Santa Fe Reservation, where Blue Spruce draws his most favored memory of his grandfather, mother, and those relatives who encouraged him and thereby shaped his life. Never again, he recounts, will Indian youth live out the “old ways” of the buckboard and the wagon. Physical hardship in gardening, gathering food, and daily living is brought to our attention as the young student George contemplates moving forward with his education and his various positions in life.

As a historical document, the book provides an important insight into the challenges and opportunities afforded young American Indian students so many years ago. Blue Spruce faces prejudices, barriers, and hardship as he learns to transverse his way beyond boarding school, becoming the first recognized American Indian dentist in the United States. His career, however, did not stop there. Blue Spruce became an administrator and a well-known leader—one who could work comfortably in Montana, San Francisco, and on the reservation in New Mexico. He serves as the assistant dean at the Arizona School of Dentistry and Oral Health, a position that affords him access to students on a daily basis. Serving as a mentor, guide, and adviser, Blue Spruce sets substance to footprints as he walks forward and upward in his career.

As a motivational tool, the book leads the reader to consider the pitfalls and problems associated with growing up in such a poor and isolated environment, to desiring to move onward to new experiences. We can empathize with Blue Spruce over the career highs and lows and wonder at his ability to maintain a “foot in both worlds.” Blue Spruce is able to transverse these rough waters with grace and dignity—becoming a mentor to many who came after him. As a biography, the accounting of Blue Spruce’s life is heartfelt and inspiring. We are able to see the interworkings of his relationship with his family, his ties to his community, and his ability to maintain his culture in each of the paths he trailblazed. The recounting of his life brings hope and motivation to many of those who seek similar destinies.

Few Native scholars have walked the path of academia as gracefully as George Blue Spruce. Even fewer have achieved the accolades and recognition as a dentist and an assistant surgeon general. From one who lunched with the president and stepped forward to present the needs of American Indians to Congress comes tales of having a foot in two worlds: the American Indian world and the Western world. For Blue Spruce, his destiny was clearly written in the path leading from his home in Santa Fe to the hallowed halls of the National Institutes of Health.

This book is a unique compilation of stories that lead the reader to reminisce of dusty roads leading to isolated reservations, where one could only wonder of the outside world. Drawing strength from his grandfather, young George then moved forward to illustrate the many steps taken toward his destiny. The path was narrow time, yet it was also filled with wonder as how a young Indian boy could achieve such high ranks within our government. These stories lead to a stimulating account of successful leadership, academic acclaim, and an impressive career. All steps taken toward these various positions, whether as a dentist or as an administrator, are discussed and presented as events that were “meant to be.”

Searching for My Destiny is particularly beneficial for readers who wish to gain some momentum, motivation, and inspiration in order to remain on their career paths. For those who are discouraged, this book can be uplifting. For others, it can be a confirmation that such a career as that achieved by Blue Spruce can be within one's reach. Those seeking information and additional insight into the trials of those who came before us will also want this book for their personal library. Facing prejudice and overcoming hardship, Blue Spruce reached the top of his career as the as director of the Phoenix Regional Indian Health Service and then achieved the rank of assistant surgeon general of the United States.

We will probably never see such an awe-inspiring individual in our lifetime. Blue Spruce's life story is one of only a handful that we can consider to be a real success story, based on his intelligence, support from family, and perseverance to succeed. His destiny is truly an accounting that needs to be told and retold. This book is an enjoyable publication and documents a life in a positive and straightforward manner. It can be given to the young and old among us to read and enjoy.

Felicia Schanche Hodge

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Spirits of the Air: Birds and American Indians in the South. By Shepard Krech III. Athens and London: University of Georgia Press, 2009. 264 pages. \$44.95 cloth.

Anthropologists are usually reluctant to make "all" statements, but it's fair to say that all Native American peoples, from the Arctic to Tierra del Fuego, had special relationships with birds. Many still do, and the same can be said for peoples throughout the world. The focus of Shepard Krech III's book is the myriad relationships among birds and peoples of the South—the states of the former Confederacy.

Krech notes that "the most persistent visual image of the indigenous peoples of the New World is that they were feathered. From the sixteenth through the twentieth century, a succession of woodcuts, engravings, lithographs, watercolors, drawings, oil paintings, photographs, and other images of American Indians from the South and elsewhere show them in feather capes, crowns, sashes, and headdresses" (63). He then amasses a wealth of historical documents—writings, artwork, photographs, and archaeological and ethnographic objects—in order to show and explain why. One great strength of this volume is the richness of the illustrative materials.

This is not the first such book about birds and American Indians—Hamilton Tyler, for example, published *Pueblo Birds and Myths* (1979)—but Krech's volume is the best and most comprehensive work of which I am aware. Following the opening chapter on birds and American Indians in general, Krech provides an overview of the birds of the South and then continues through ten chapters, "Subsistence," "Material Culture," "Imagery," "Descent