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Re-Creating the Circle: The Renewal of American Indian Self-Determination. Edited by LaDonna Harris. By Stephen M. Sachs and Barbara Morris. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2011. 416 pages. \$75.00 cloth.

Analyzing the Native American experience through a holistic approach, *Recreating the Circle: The Renewal of American Indian Self-Determination* reviews the political, cultural, and economic problems ailing Indian country and offers culturally aware solutions. The authors point to the systematic destruction of the Native American way of life and friction with Western European-style government as principal reasons for Native governments' continued struggles. In order to solve the myriad problems and re-create the circle of harmony that has been destroyed, tribal communities and the United States government need to embrace and implement traditional Native values in tribal governments and work collectively to solve problems effectively.

The book begins with an analysis of traditional precolonial Native American views and governments. The authors contrast several tribes including the Navajo and the Pueblo. While societal norms and values vary among tribes, all tribes placed significant importance on inclusiveness in which each individual had the ability to be heard. This is what the authors refer to as the "harmony of the circle": Native American societies based on traditional values and sovereignty where each tribe controls its own destiny. The discussion then moves to the impact of colonialism and the destructive policies of the United States government, including boarding schools and relocation. With the pernicious effects of expansionism and US policies fully expounded, the book moves to its most thorough section, what exactly needs to be done to heal the wounds of the past and ensure that tribes have a successful and sustainable future.

The strength of *Re-Creating the Circle* lies with the authors' ability to cover a wide range of topics and weave them into the overall narrative. The discussion effortlessly moves among topics such as education, economic diversity, and judicial development. Nearly every topic includes its own section with a distinct heading, a research-friendly characteristic that makes it simple to locate and mark arguments, as well as a historical overview of the topic as it relates to tribes, including what can and should be done to remedy the problems through cooperation between all tribes and the United States government.

A further strength is that the authors include the beginnings of the US economic downturn in 2008. Even though the full extent of the recession was not known at the time, the potential impact to economies and governments is duly noted. This foresight by the authors ensures that the central thesis of *Re-Creating the Circle* remains relevant as the United States and indigenous communities continue to brave uncertain economic times.

The formulaic approach of this book, while creating a clear and expansive view of the issues facing Indian country, does create a feeling of repetitiveness. Every opportunity is taken to remind the reader of central themes which include cultural harmony, empowerment, and sovereignty. The continued reminders make some sections feel familiar, as though read in previous chapters. That the authors often rely on the Navajo Nation for examples exacerbates this issue.

The very minor problems with *Re-Creating the Circle* do not detract from the book's relevance and powerful message. The wide range of issues covered, historical context given, and in-depth analysis makes this publication an excellent read for both novices and experts in the field. Even the repetitive nature of some of the sections may make the book and its arguments more intellectually accessible to readers with little or no knowledge of Native American history, culture, and affairs. As such, *Re-Creating the Circle* establishes itself as a strong piece of scholarly work on Native America and a must-have for individuals looking to understand why Indian country faces its current problems and what can be done.

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The Other Movement: Indian Rights and Civil Rights in the Deep South.
By Denise E. Bates. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2012. 280 pages.
\$35.95 cloth.

Denise E. Bates focuses on the changing relationships between Indian groups and state governments in the 1970s and 1980s in Alabama and Louisiana. The civil rights movement of the 1960s and the Jim Crow era provide the backdrop, but the author does not go into these periods in depth. Rather, she explores how the impact of the removal era on the groups that were left behind, the biracial social hierarchy of the Jim Crow system, and the subsequent changes of the civil rights movements all set the stage for the conditions and developments of the 1970s and 1980s. Cultural, political, and economic shifts at the regional and national levels shape the context in which the narrative unfolds. The book is based on thorough archival research including legal documents, meeting transcripts, personal correspondence, news clippings, memos, briefs, and notes. To the broader political picture, Bates adds individual stories gleaned from the historical record that contribute a compelling personal dimension. Bates references seven state and federally recognized tribes in Alabama and eight in Louisiana. Groups such as the Poarch Creek, MOWA Choctaw, Coushatta, and Houma provide the bulk of the narrative. Nevertheless, the author attends to the diversity among all the Alabama and Louisiana groups. She connects