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problems are limited to this chapter, in which Forbes uses evidence outside his field, or whether the problems extend to the rest of the book. I don't recognize them because they are out of my field.

I have other reservations (for example, about the capability of Inuit skin boats to survive an accidental westward trip across the North Atlantic), but I want to emphasize the book's contributions. Forbes raises important questions about the maritime capabilities of America's people, which generally tend to be ignored, except by workers in maritime regions, and about the potential for cross-Atlantic contacts from west to east.

In December 1833, the *Hōjunmaru*, a 100-ton Japanese junk, made landfall on the Pacific Coast of North America after thirteen months of drifting. The original crew of fourteen had dwindled to three survivors. This is the only documented case of surviving crew members. In 1617 a junk with no one on board entered the harbor of Acapulco, Mexico. The anthropologist George Quimby has estimated that hundreds of pieces of Asian flotsam and jetsam, including whole boats, may have made landfall on the Pacific Coast, borne there by the Kusiōsho current. It seems equally feasible that Forbes's core argument is correct: objects and people drifted across the Atlantic from America to Europe over the past millennia. I fear that how he uses evidence and builds his argument may lead people to throw the baby out with the bathwater. What seems necessary is, paradoxically, a case made through a much more skeptical use of sources and evidence.

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American Indian Nations: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow. Edited by George P. Horse Capture, Duane Champagne, and Chandler C. Jackson. Lanham, MD: Altamira Press, 2007. 322 pages. \$75.00 cloth; \$29.95 paper.

As the Corps of Discovery led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark made its way across Indian Country, the explorers gave some Indian leaders medals bearing the likeness of President Thomas Jefferson on one side. On the other side appeared a Native pipe and tomahawk and the words "Peace and Friendship." Given the hindsight of two hundred years and the historical record of the United States in its relationship with Native Americans, the inscription proved to be hypocrisy. Or was it? This idea became the basis of some discourse that emerged during the years leading to the bicentennial of the expedition and spawned a number of public programs, films, exhibits, historical projects, symposia, and publications.

Some programs focused on the long-term consequences of the expedition and its claim to a right of discovery. When asked to participate in bicentennial events, many American Indian people reminded audiences that the so-called discovery, development, and settlement of Indian lands cost many lives and occurred on a beloved earth that held the bones of thousands of ancestors. Some Native Americans share the view that the expedition of Lewis and

Clark opened a regrettable era in which newcomers stole Indian land; spread diseases; confined them onto reservations; confiscated Indian resources that caused the collapse of Indian economies; passed federal, state, and local laws detrimental to American Indians; and attempted to dictate life and policies to the first inhabitants of this land.

In the wake of the bicentennial observance of the Lewis and Clark expedition, noted scholars George Horse Capture, Duane Champagne, and Chandler C. Jackson assembled a gathering of talented American Indian scholars, community people, and elders who shared their research and interpretations about the past two hundred years. Participants presented to an eager audience, but in order to expand the audience Alta Mira Press has published *American Indian Nations*, a compelling and timely book of Native American contemporary voices. This volume offers a rich collection of essays that address a wide variety of topics through six broad subtopics, including American Indian identity, art and expression, education, media, law and politics, and the land and environment. Contemporary men and women offer several informative and moving essays.

After a brief introduction by Horse Capture, Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell offers a personal and informed keynote about selected aspects of Native American history. He concludes by saying that after more than two hundred years of failed policies, government officials decided to allow Indians to run their own affairs. The theme of self-determination and tribal sovereignty appears in several essays throughout the book. Suzan Shown Harjo provides an illuminating essay on mascots used by sports teams, particularly the professional clubs, arguing that only lawsuits would convince professional teams to change their demeaning mascots. Other essays deal with federal recognition of tribes such as the Chinooks, who only recently won federal recognition. Matthew Snipp wrote a detailed essay on trends within Native American populations and the use of tribal censuses. Other authors address issues of tribal nationalism, voting rights, and Indian identity.

James Pepper Henry, David Thomas, and Lisa Watt present issues germane to museums, particularly the handling of sensitive objects and repatriation of material items and human remains. Several authors hone in on Indian education. Duane Champagne presents a detailed analysis of American Indian studies within the university, arguing that the field is new and still developing. Margaret Field and Darrell Kipp offer essays on the important issue of language revitalization. Kipp deals generally with the topic and specifically with the Pikuni or Blackfeet who enjoy a successful program known as Real Speak. Other essays highlight the topics of federal and state activities in Indian education and tribal colleges. These topics often are found in *Indian Country Today*, a national Indian newspaper. Tim Johnson, who once headed the newspaper, focuses on the importance of media in Indian country. He provides a convincing argument that a free and open press is critical to the survival of American Indian people.

Several writers have firsthand knowledge of Indian law and politics, but the section relating to this topic features a chapter by Kevin Gover, the new director of the National Museum of the American Indian. The essay analyzes some of the major topics familiar to contemporary Native Americans,

including allotment, the Wheeler-Howard Act, termination, and relocation. He focuses a good deal on self-determination and the trust relationship between Native nations and the United States. Gover argues that American Indians have won the war for survival and look to a brighter future. Walter Echo Hawk provides a different overview of federal Indian law and policies. His conclusion is more ambiguous than Gover's; it argues that federal law can be used as a sword or a shield, which one will be determined by future events. Like other authors, Echo Hawk feels that tribal governments have survived several storms and will grow in the future.

The book's last segment addresses the environment and the land. Richard Clow analyzes the issue of water rights on the Milk River of Montana, sounding a warning bell that water will be the key to the future of tribes with reserved tribal water rights such as the Blackfoot Nation of Montana. Rebecca Tsosie contributes a lengthy and detailed analysis of how non-Natives took Native American lands and claimed them as their own. Like many of the other chapters, this essay could easily stand alone for use in classes that deal with Native American affairs. Tsosie deals with many diverse topics, including the importance of place and identity; the eras of land theft, sacred sites, and trust lands; Supreme Court cases; aboriginal land title; and the future of Native property rights. She concludes, arguing the doctrine of discovery and government policies used in the past to divest American Indians of their estates have implications today. Tsosie warns that archaeologists and universities use the doctrine to claim and study human remains that cannot be culturally tied to contemporary Indians. James Nasson concludes this important volume with the message that Indian people did not vanish and are still here two hundred years after the arrival of Lewis and Clark. *American Indian Nations* is a significant book filled with content and interpretations that will influence the understanding of American Indian people past and present.

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Border Citizens: The Making of Indians, Mexicans, and Anglos in Arizona.

By Eric V. Meeks. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2007. 360 pages. \$60.00 cloth; \$24.95 paper.

With *Border Citizens: The Making of Indians, Mexicans, and Anglos in Arizona*, Eric Meeks offers a carefully researched, thoughtfully argued, and ambitious examination of the incorporation of a significant portion of the US-Mexican border region into the political, economic, and cultural orbit of the United States. His primary concern is the development, hardening, and evolution of ethnoracial categories and boundaries, as well as how these categories have been used throughout the twentieth century to determine who had unfettered access to citizenship and who did not. Through a long succession of often oppressive local, state, and federal government initiatives, Anglo-Arizonans forced nonwhites into socially constructed, vastly oversimplified ethnoracial