

be representative of even other parids. The great and blue (GBT), phylogenetically, are more basal taxa, and most of other species that have been studied (especially in North America) are more evolutionarily derived. GBT more readily use bird boxes than do the North American species, perhaps because GBT do not excavate their own cavities, and consequently studies on reproductive ecology and fitness have been more and more numerous for GBT. The other parids are more likely to cache food and defend group territories in winter, and have more limited song repertoires but more complex socializations than do the GBT. Most studies of winter socialization in parids come from the North American species, although more total papers have been published on the great tit than all other species combined. Clearly the message is that the great tit is really quite different from the typical North American chickadee.

This is a useful, attractive book that will be a major reference on this bird family, and the insights gained from it will prove to be broadly applicable across many kinds of birds. **Charles R. Brown**, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Tulsa*.

Long Way from Llano: The Journey of a Wildlife Biologist. By James G. Teer. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2008. xii + 152 pp. Photographs, references, index. \$29.95 cloth.

James G. Teer's career in wildlife science, management, and policy has spanned a half century. During that time he has served as a biologist for the now Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, chaired the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at Texas A&M University, and directed the Welder Wildlife Foundation in Sinton, Texas. He also became involved in international conservation issues in Africa, India, South America, and Russia. Teer's lengthy and diverse career serves as a solid foundation for his autobiographical musings in this book.

The book has eleven chapters. Subject matter includes biography (he had a deadbeat dad), commentary, philosophy, and history. The biography will be fascinating to those of us who knew Teer and worked under or with him. The national conservation issues—buck-only harvest, prairie, saiga antelope, wildlife management in Africa—will appeal to a more general audience. Teer aims the book at students in wildlife conservation and management; his anecdotes and commentary certainly will be useful and interesting to this audience.

Although he doesn't address ecological or social issues of conservation *per se*, the manner in which Teer has encountered and dealt with conservation issues provides history and context that could inform issue resolution anywhere. The clarity is as clear as the San Gabriel River in its pristine state,

the river that was part of the natural world of his youth and influenced Teer to become a wildlife biologist.

At the beginning of the conservation movement in America, wildlife biologists were male, Caucasian, and avid hunters; that is simply the way it was. This circumstance held sway from the time of Aldo Leopold into at least the 1960s, when values began to change. "Wildlife biology, once largely confined to game animals, now emphasizes all species, huntable or not, and ecosystem management has replaced species management," Teer writes.

Llano gives one a sense of a coda for a game-oriented conservation movement that started in the 1920s and 1930s and has largely run its course early in the Third Millennium. Teer's experiences, friendships, and values well reflect the zeitgeist of wildlife conservation and management in America during that era. **Fred S. Guthery**, *Department of Natural Resource Ecology and Management, Oklahoma State University*.

Rebuilding Native Nations: Strategies for Governance and Development. Edited by Miriam Jorgensen. Foreword by Oren Lyons. Afterword by Satsan (Herb George). Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2007. xiv + 363 pp. Figures, notes, references, index. \$40.00 cloth, \$20.00 paper.

The future of American Indian law and policy is here, and it is nation building. Nation building is the struggle of American Indian tribes to exercise tribal sovereignty in a progressive and creative manner to restore and modernize the governance structures of tribal governments. In their essays, Stephen Cornell and Joseph Kalt, founders of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development and leaders of the Native Nations Institute on Leadership, Management, and Policy at the University of Arizona, argue that the long-overdue transfer of Indian Country authority and control by the United States to Indian nations is well underway, but that Indian tribes must now move forward to develop effective governance and economic development structures.

Rebuilding Native Nations is a powerful restatement and reconsideration of American Indian self-determination, a federal policy approaching five decades in age. Its essays draw upon more than a decade of tribal success stories collected and celebrated by the Harvard Project. Individual chapters focus on particular subject areas such as tribal economic development, intergovernmental relations, and tribal constitutional and tribal court development. The authors draw out commonalities about successful nation building in tribal communities, theorizing an underlying basis, and leading readers to understand how to replicate that success. The chapter on tribal courts by Judge Joseph Thomas Flies-Away, Judge Carrie Garrow, and Miriam Jorgensen, coupled with a chapter by Joseph Kalt on tribal constitutions, demonstrates how a separate and functioning judiciary can assist with building tribal economies by protecting through

the rule of law on-reservation investment by outsiders. Sarah Hicks's chapter on intergovernmental relations shows how tribes can smooth over jurisdictional conflicts, helping better to regulate everything from the environment to taxation to law and order in Indian Country. The chapter on the underrealized potential of tribal citizen entrepreneurship will be especially important to Great Plains tribes without a significant gaming market.

Kalt and Cornell's ground-breaking work on the political economy of Indian Country, begun two decades ago, is continued in this outstanding book, particularly in its section on tribal foundations. The Harvard Project, with its cadre of economists, legal scholars, and political scientists, has fashioned a model of tribal governance involving the exercise of tribal sovereignty in which Indian nations both control their own destinies and do so in a culturally-relevant manner. Without a doubt, *Rebuilding Native Nations* is a must-read for tribal leaders and for any government official doing work within or with Indian Country. For scholars, the book is an outstanding reference. As federal Indian law and policy enters an era of nation building, here is a blueprint for flourishing tribal nations. **Matthew L.M. Fletcher**, *College of Law, Michigan State University*.

Forced Federalism: Contemporary Challenges to Indigenous Nationhood. By Jeff Corntassel and Richard C. Witmer II. Foreword by Lindsay G. Robertson. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008. xxi + 251 pp. Figures, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.95 cloth.

Rather than having the exclusive U.S.-tribal relationship respected, Indian nations are wrongly forced to deal with state governments that are often hostile to Indian interests. This is the provocative thesis of *Forced Federalism*. For the last 20 years, from 1988 to the present, tribes have been increasingly seen as emerging contenders vying for resources and playing an expanding role in state economies and politics. The gaming success of some tribes has also subjected Indians to what the authors call "rich Indian racism" that relies upon stereotyping and the categorization of tribes as interest groups rather than independent nations. Though acknowledging that tribes have had some success in their engagement with states and the non-Indian political process, the authors make a convincing case that jurisdiction and community-based improvements should not be conceded lightly in the name of short-term economic gain.

Corntassel and Witmer begin by describing the importance of social constructions of Indians historically and in the present day. Earlier images of Indians as warlike or as noble savages have been replaced by conceptions of Indians as rich interest groups. The authors argue that these "invented images of Natives as casino rich or as aspiring casino entrepreneurs limit the ability of indigenous nations to act in the best interests of their

communities." The challenge with such an argument of course is that to some extent calling these "invented images" is not accurate, nor can non-Indian resistance be reduced in every case to rich-Indian racism. Rather, in some instances, non-Indians would be more or less correct in seeing their neighboring tribe as rich casino entrepreneurs, and their concerns about the downsides of gaming or other tribal projects might be justified and unfairly pigeonholed as merely racist.

The book's main contribution comes when it grounds its provocative thesis in the actual practices of Native nations and in survey results from 1994-2000 of tribal governments. Tribes in some states have had success—getting approval for gaming, ousting anti-Indian politicians from office, and generating support for tribal activities—in their engagement in federal and state politics through everything from get-out-the-vote efforts to lobbying to public ballot initiatives. Without supporting or denigrating such engagement, the authors' analysis is both nuanced and fair, presenting the perils as well as the upsides of Indian involvement in state and federal politics. The survey results show that tribes often do decide to support political candidates, even though "emulating the lobbying and political behavior of other U.S. citizens" may not be the best way forward for tribes. I find the authors' concern regarding the rise of state-tribal compacting, given the history of state antagonism to Indian interests, to be compelling. But here too the book does a good job walking a fine line: pointing out how tribes have benefited from compacts while also cautioning against conceding regulatory authority on reservations to states in return for short-term economic development.

Corntassel and Witmer, drawing on tribes across the U.S. but with an emphasis on Oklahoma Cherokee leaders, language, and challenges, make a convincing case that tribes are in the midst of an era of forced federalism. Even those less troubled by the shift from exclusively tribal-federal dealings to tribal-state relationships should give *Forced Federalism* careful consideration. **Ezra Rosser**, *Washington College of Law, American University*.

The State of the Native Nations: Conditions under U.S. Policies of Self-Determination. By The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008. xxii + 394 pp. Tables, figures, maps, photographs, index. \$59.95 cloth, \$29.95 paper.

If ever a text should be required for a foundational American Indian Studies course, *The State of the Native Nations* is such a book. The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development has produced a remarkably comprehensive yet eminently accessible description of Indian Country in the 21st century. This book stands in stark contrast to much of the scholarship in American Indian Studies, which seems intellectually paralyzed by a sense of victimhood. While the authors