

contemporary museums and universities. She argues that current efforts at repatriation should not be seen as merely a transfer of ownership of objects, but as an opportunity to “reconnect” objects to communities (190). This means that we need to understand the stories and the relationships that underlay their acquisition. Ultimately, she argues that the knowledge shared by Indigenous informants must be properly acknowledged in order to understand these early ethnographic collections, and that it must be properly respected as anthropologists and Native communities move forward in collaborative endeavors.

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Upstream: Trust Lands and Power on the Feather River. By Beth Rose Middleton Manning. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2018. 256 pages. \$35.00 paper.

The many transgressions against Northern California Indians and their claims to Indigenous land tenure are exhaustively documented here. In the face of natural resources development favoring timber harvest, railroads, hydroelectric power generation and irrigation, the Maidu and associated Tribes and Rancherias were alienated from their traditional Native lands by state courts, corporations, and the federal government. This book details how this happened and makes note of the relatively permissive environment of the day that allowed these activities to occur. Presenting a large body of evidence showing illegal and questionable alienation of Indian land, the central theme is the detailed research of dozens of land transactions associated with non-Indian natural resources development.

A book addressing this topic requires maps. Landscape-scale maps are necessary to orient the reader to the many locations, villages, watersheds, and land parcels being described. The several maps and illustrations in the book could benefit by being replaced with stylized, “adapted” original/author maps that orient the reader throughout the treatise. A series of graphics illustrating land ownership changes over time would be very helpful. Tables and charts detailing land ownership, acreages, title status, and key dates would also be useful.

There is considerable and admirable research from the archives of certain agencies, courts, and organizations, but a review of the relevant academic literature and court cases is somewhat underpowered at best. The introduction uses literature reviews well, but the remainder of the book less so. This text could benefit from comparative analysis of related literature to justify and reinforce the main themes of the research endeavor. *Native Land Law: General Principles of Law Relating to Native Lands and Natural Resources* (2012) from the Indian Law Resource Center and Indian Land Tenure Foundation covers similar topics by laying out the gaps in Indian land law that persist today. Kirke Kickingbird and Karen Ducheneaux’s *One Hundred Million Acres* (1973) also comes to mind as a relatively powerful, early, and classic work in this area.

The author's best work is in the middle chapters where case-by-case descriptions of alienation of land appear. The consistent level of detail is remarkable and makes the reader feel connected to these Indian families who were dispossessed. Due to redundant descriptions of land takings, however, the middle chapters of the book do not read as well. Less useful than the introduction and the final chapter, these chapters could benefit from more analytical writing. Ultimately, however, the final chapter brings the points together by successfully describing recent history and actions being taken to reaffirm Native voice in contemporary California land policy.

The book contains a brief statement attesting to the Native voice in regard to the Dakota Access Pipeline issue, court actions, and protests. It would be reasonable to pursue, in further research, both the historical and contemporary roles of the Indigenous voice in the development of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, and similar natural resources and environmental statutes. A broader, scholarly analysis of the current "standing" or status of tribes in federal environmental/natural resources consultations would also be a good complement to this work. There is an evolving body of published research in this nexus.

In sum, this is a very useful book. The book provides substantial documentation of the litany of wrongs in California with regard to Indigenous land tenure. The eagerness of electrical power developers and timber interests are on display and the resulting unquenchable requirement for land and access combined to remove lands from Indians and Indians from land.

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Vernacular Sovereignties: Indigenous Women Challenging World Politics. By Manuela Lavinás Picq. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2018. 240 pages. \$55.00 cloth; \$35.00 paper.

In *Vernacular Sovereignties: Indigenous Women Challenging World Politics*, Manuela Lavinás Picq uncovers the multifaceted role of Indigenous Kichwa women in Ecuador in mobilizing their communities to resist state definitions of who they are and the social, economic, and political forces that seek to oppress them. Picq shows the ways that local and national policies marginalize Kichwa women in various contexts. Picq places the struggles and successes of these courageous actors on center stage. As she highlights their intersectional identities as women, Indigenous people, and members of rural, poor communities, rather than present them as victims, the author brings out Kichwa women's strength, courage, and resilience.

The unwavering determination of Kichwa women focused especially on women's participation in the administration of Indigenous justice. The book's narrative of resistance and activism culminates in the fundamental and groundbreaking role that the women played in the rewriting of the Ecuadorian constitution in 2008, which was the first in Latin America to enshrine the rights of Indigenous women and to mandate