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know, but the fact remains that Martine de Widerspach-Thor's article, "The Equation of Copper," which appeared in a 1981 festschrift for Wilson Duff, published by the Provincial Museum of British Columbia, argues convincingly that known Coppers appear to have been made of European metal. Additionally, Widerspach-Thor makes a convincing case for the symbolic meaning of the distinctive "T-form" which appears on virtually all Coppers, a motif that Jopling states must remain "unexplained" (p. 128). For me the omission of this reference also remains unexplained, but it does not significantly detract from the first three-quarters of Jopling's book.

This work is an important contribution to Northwest Coast studies. The collection of historic and ethnographic sources is exhaustive. Virtually all the descriptive material on the Copper is here. While others may agree with Jopling's interpretation of the data, I believe there is much more to explain concerning the symbolic meaning of this Northwest Coast enigma.

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Documents of United States Indian Policy. Edited by Francis Paul Prucha. Second edition, expanded. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 338 pages. \$35.00 cloth. \$12.95 paper.

Fifteen years ago the editor of this volume published his first edition of essential documents illustrating United States Indian policy. Documents in both editions begin in the year 1783, but the documents in the 1975 edition conclude with a 1973 statute, while this edition ends with a 1988 law. An appendix to the second edition adds two documents, the 1908 Winters Supreme Court decision and the 1921 Snyder Act, so that the organization of the previous edition remains unaltered. The bibliography of the second edition has been revised substantially, with newer studies replacing older ones. Both bibliographies are restricted to policy studies, so for the reader who is interested in the impact of policies, Father Prucha's bibliographies published in 1977 and 1982 and the annual bibliographies published by the McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian are indispensable.

Father Prucha limits carefully the scope of the documents he has selected. He presents not a documentary history of white-Indian relations but "official and quasi-official records" related to United States Indian policy. This edition, therefore, contains legislative enactments, administrative decrees, judicial decisions, and important statements about or reactions to federal Indian policies. As editor, Father Prucha cautions that the documents chosen are but a few of the enormous number available. A glance at F. S. Cohen's *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* published in 1942 and revised in 1982 will confirm Father Prucha's comment. For legal and judicial questions up to 1957, however, the volume *Federal Indian Law* published in 1958 and prepared by the United States solicitor for the Department of the Interior from Cohen's earlier treatise is far superior to the 1982 edition, which reduces severely legal analyses prior to 1957 to accommodate recent legislation and judicial decisions. Further, Father Prucha warns that parts of documents have been deleted, especially among the recent and lengthy statutes enacted by the Congress of the United States. Therefore, he suggests for research purposes that original documents should always be consulted.

Three particular decades, when federal Indian policies were being formulated or revised, are the source of a large proportion of the selected documents. Out of two centuries, the 1860s, the 1880s, and the 1970s account for about thirty percent of this edition's documents. During the 1860s, the reservation policy was put into place, efforts were made to end the Indian wars, important treaties were negotiated, the Board of Indian Commissioners was created, and the Department of the Interior was continued as the executive department administering United States-Indian relations. The 1880s was a crucial decade for United States Indian policies: Critics of the reservation policy, intent upon "civilizing" American Indians, put in place definitions of crimes punishable by federal courts; the allotment policy was established by the 1887 General Allotment Act, or Dawes Act; and the educational objectives of the Indian schools were set. The 1970s, in many instances, redefined United States-Indian relations. Keyed to an era when civil rights and social justice were vital issues, the 1970s documents reveal efforts, not always successful, to enhance education, tribal authority or sovereignty, protect treaty rights, broaden the application of criminal jurisdiction in federal courts,

protect health and children, and extend religious freedom for Native American peoples.

Other decades were marked with fewer, but very crucial legislative and administrative actions. Only three statutes appear from the first decade of the twentieth century. The 1906 Burke Act changed citizenship provisions, allowed the trust period to be extended, created "competent" allottees who were deemed capable of managing their own business matters, and empowered the secretary of the interior to determine heirs of deceased allottees. Not mentioned in this edition are two congressional enactments, less well-known than the Dawes or Burke acts, that also had an important impact upon the retention of trust land. The 1902 Indian Appropriation Act allowed adult heirs of an allottee who had died to sell title to their inherited land, with the approval of the secretary of the interior. Five years later, in another Indian Appropriation Act, Congress added modification to the Dawes Act's trust period. This time the secretary of the interior was permitted to sell restricted land with the approval of and for the benefit of the allottee. In most instances, the affected allottees were elderly or were unable to contribute to their own self-support. The funds derived from these sales and from leases to other restricted land of "non-competent" heirs of allottees were deposited in an Indian superintendent's office to establish individual Indian money accounts. From those restricted funds, monthly allowances were provided to account holders for food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, or other purposes deemed administratively advisable. By these 1902, 1906, and 1907 enactments, all allotted land could be alienated, leading to the impoverishment of most Native Americans to whom the Dawes Act had been applied.

The documents selected by Father Prucha constitute an excellent and "convenient reference work." No major law is missing. Contexts for key policies are provided by headnotes and preceding and succeeding documents. The instance of the 1887 Dawes Act is preceded by calls for abolition of the reservation policy by secretaries of the interior, commissioners of Indian affairs, and the Mohonk Conference. Then administrative interpretations and implementations of the law follow, as does *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock* (1903), which permitted allotment of reservations despite contrary treaty guarantees. The Dawes Act and its modifications re-

mained as the Indian policy of the United States for nearly fifty years and merit the emphasis placed upon them.

There is no other reference work based on selected documents comparable to this volume. Virgil J. Vogel edited *This Country Was Ours: A Documentary History of the American Indian* (1974). That volume begins with the first voyage of Columbus to the Western Hemisphere and includes critiques of colonial and United States Indian policy. It also contains useful appendices and a bibliography extending beyond policy studies. For readers interested in Native American reaction to United States Indian policy, *Great Documents in American Indian History* (1973), edited by Wayne Moquin with Charles Van Doren, can be a beginning guide to further study. The inclusion of the word *history* in both titles clearly places them in a different category from the volume under review.

In one sense Father Prucha has assembled from documents a companion volume to his masterful *The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians* (1984). With astute judgment he has sifted out the crucial documents related to United States Indian policy. His headnotes are crisply written and centered upon the significance of each document. Despite its selectivity, *Documents of United States Indian Policy* is a volume of utmost utility to all whose interest touches upon Native Americans and their history.

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To Touch the Wind: An Introduction to Native American Philosophy & Beliefs. By Edward Delor Morton. Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1988. 112 pages. \$13.95 paper.

This brief book purports to serve as an introduction to American Indian philosophy and beliefs, with an implication that it may be generally applicable to the many diverse cultures of the American Indian. It is not that. It is, instead, a somewhat rambling hodgepodge of some accurate, specifically focused as well as generally applicable information, and some that is grossly inaccurate.

The book, because of its attractive title, cover art, and purported subject matter, will definitely please many people who are