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brothers and sisters and are fond of dress, feathers, and ribbons, coffee and sugar and they have given up their old haunts, leaving their great vast plains to go down to live in the lower ground and learn the ways virtues and vices of their white brothers. (P. 99.)

Indian Wars of the Red River Valley has useful maps, but the illustrations are dimly reproduced and some of the choices curious. Charles M. Russell's *Joy of Life* is the final picture in the book. What is it supposed to represent? The old-time life of the Indians with an Indian man and two children sitting outside a tipi? Or is the editor aware of what is going on behind that tipi flap? Patrons of the Great Falls bar where Russell's painting used to hang could lift that flap and see a cowboy taking his pleasure with an Indian woman. Given what happened to the tribes once they surrendered, perhaps this is the right image on which to conclude a history of the Red River wars after all.

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Indian Reservations: A State and Federal Handbook. Compiled by The Confederation of American Indians. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, 1986. 329 pp. \$45.00 Cloth

Occasionally a book is published which has a title that suggests it contains all the information you want or need to know about a subject. *Indian Reservations: A State and Federal Handbook* is such a title. A glance at the pages shows that this handbook contains only thumbnail sketches of reservations and federal trust lands. A closer look indicates that the book is organized by states listed alphabetically from Alaska to Wyoming. Reservations under each state are also entered alphabetically by name.

Each entry is about a page long and contains a paragraph on the following topics, though a few short discussions of some reservations omit some headings: "Land Status," information primarily on the area of the reservation or trust area; "History," a very short account which may be repeated verbatim for the individual divisions of such tribes as the Apache, Navajo, or Sioux; "Culture," a statement describing lifestyle during pre-contact

rather than current times; "Government," a description of current rather than traditional types of rule; "Population Profile," information about current tribal enrollment, resident and non-resident tribal population according to the 1980 census, and employment and educational levels.

Also included are topics such as "Tribal Economy," which includes the amount of annual tribal income, if it exists, and the kinds of commercial and industrial establishments on the reservation; "Climate," which contains the mean or average summer and winter temperatures; "Transportation," which names the state or U.S. routes running through or near the reservation and the nearest public or commercial means of transportation; "Utilities," which contain information on the sources of water and health care; and "Recreation," which is primarily on tribal activities but also includes activities available for visitors, such as hunting and fishing.

Because there are no footnotes in the book and no bibliography, it is impossible to check the accuracy of most of the information within the topics without laborious and time-consuming research. Often within the "Population Profile" there is the term "underemployment," which is never defined. It is given as a percentage, as in this example from the Blackfeet Reservation of Montana: "Unemployment 42%; Underemployment 10%." Does this mean that 58% are employed but 10% of these are underemployed, or is this an entirely separate category? In all entries the information included is skeletal, and some is outdated. For instance, the educational level of the Papago Indians is taken from the 1960 figures. More current information is available. Population for most tribes is derived from the 1980 census, but the figures for the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma is taken from 1984 information. The past tense is sometimes used in talking about things that are ongoing, as in the statement on page 255 about the Sioux Indians that "the Sun Dance was an annual religious ritual performed by the young men of the tribe during summer encampment." Besides being historically incorrect, the statement is inexact in its baldness.

A check into the "Alphabetical Listing of Federal and State Reservations in the United States As Of September 25, 1979," published by the Government Printing Office, finds that *Indian Reservations* omits many reservations from various states that

should be included. No explanation for these omissions is offered.

The book lacks geographical material, containing very little information about reservation lands except occasionally to indicate that some tribal people work at agriculture or forestry or mining. There are no maps. Though there is useful information in the book, confidence in the correctness of much of it is shaken by the incorrectness or misleading nature of some of it.

It is too bad that the book does not have the good features of Arnold Marquis' *A Guide to America's Indians: Ceremonial Reservations Museums*, published in 1974. It contains more details about tribal history and background as well as many pictures and maps of states or blocks of contiguous states with locations of reservations and information about tribal activities. An earlier book, John Upton Terrell's *American Indian Almanac* of 1971, also contains much more information about tribal history and background. It is very readable and contains notes and a bibliography.

In an attempt to get some information about the book under consideration, I wrote in September of 1987, over a month before writing this review, to the Confederation of American Indians using the box number at the end of the book's introduction. I asked several questions, including: What is the Confederation of American Indians? Are there Indian members? Who, an individual or a committee, put this book together? Who wrote the introduction? Are other publications under the auspices of the Confederation projected? I have not received an answer.

The book contains fragments of useful information about Indian reservations in the United States. Those fragments, however, are not sufficient justification for the book's cost.

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Handbook of North American Indians, Volume V: Arctic. Edited by David Damas. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution/U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985. 829 pp. \$29 Cloth.

The Arctic volume is the sixth to be published in a 20-volume set planned as "an encyclopedic summary of what is known about