

Oklahoma's Indian New Deal

Jon S. Blackman

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Among the New Deal programs that transformed American life in the 1930s was legislation known as the Indian New

Deal, whose centerpiece was the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934. Oddly, much of that law did not apply to Native residents of Oklahoma, even though a large percentage of the countrys Native American population resided there in the 1930s and no other state was home to so many different tribes. The Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act (OIWA), passed by Congress in 1936, brought Oklahoma Indians under all of the IRAs provisions, but included other measures that applied only to Oklahomas tribal population. This first book-length history of the OIWA explains the laws origins, enactment, implementation, and impact, and shows how the act played a unique role in the Indian New Deal. In the early decades of the twentieth century, white farmers, entrepreneurs, and lawyers used allotment policies and other legal means to gain control of thousands of acres of Indian land in Oklahoma. To counter the accumulated effects of this history, the OIWA specified how tribes could strengthen government by adopting new constitutions, and it enabled both tribes and individual Indians to obtain financial credit and land. Virulent opposition to the bill came from oil, timber, mining, farming, and ranching interests. Jon S. Blackmans narrative of the legislative battle reveals the roles of bureaucrats, politicians, and tribal members in drafting and enacting the law. Although the OIWA encouraged tribes to organize for political and economic purposes, it yielded mixed results. It did not produce a significant increase in Indian land ownership in Oklahoma, and only a small percentage of Indian households applied for OIWA loans. Yet the act increased member participation in tribal affairs, enhanced Indian relations with non-Indian businesses and government, promoted greater Indian influence in government programs, and, as Blackman shows, became a springboard to the self-determination movements of the 1950s and 1960s.

Oklahoma's Indian New Deal offers fresh insight into the unique legal relationship between the federal government and American Indians in Oklahoma. It is a welcome addition to a growing body of scholarship that explores the complexities of Indian identity. Clara Sue Kidwell author of *The Choctaws in Oklahoma: From Tribe to Nation, 1855-1970*