

Imposition of Civilization by Depriving Livelihood and Vanishing Ethnicity of Tribal's People

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Abstract

This research article exerts the origin, turmoil, anguish and lamentation of the Dakotas and Sioux nations and to retrieve their lands and to preserve their ethnicity and the demises of their predecessors at Wounded Knee massacre and superseded unwritten literature and history of Dakotas and massacre in at the start of fourteenth century and devastation of livelihood of the indigenous people and the cruelty of American Federal government still lingers in their mind. Treaty conserved indigenous people's lands but Dakotas had been forced off their homelands due to the anti-Indian legislation, poverty and federal Indian – white American policy. The whites had no more regard for or perceiving the native peoples' culture and political status as considered by Jefferson's epoch. And this article exposes collecting bones and Indian words, delayed justices, inter- state issues and ignorance, racism and imperialism and the struggles of the Dakotas, whose future filled with uncertainty by reality and lose of land and cattle over the recent past centuries.

Keywords: Tribal Origin, Genocide, Land Grab, Indiscrimination, Indigenous Peoples, Politics, Exploitation of Land.

Introduction

At the advent of telescope and compass, and route map for navigators paved the way for migrants to immigrate to different locations to exist on the earth. The sea adventures of Columbus and his discovery of America incited many people to migrate to different parts of the world as to have green pastures and to obtain a better condition of living on the earth.

America and Australia are discovered countries along with many isles in the world.

According to archeological survey there were aboriginals in major parts of the countries.

The indigenous people were leading their lives peacefully, prosperously with their cattle and yielded good cultivation in the west and east of America. They followed their culture, beliefs and customs. They worshiped their deities according to their inclinations.

In their lives intervention started to intervene to scatter their peace and prosperity, exploit their hoard up revenues and wealth by the colonists and deliberately the colonists started to govern them who were stubborn and reluctant to bow to the wishes of the new comers on their soil.

Origin of Indigenous People

Indigenous peoples' origins starts with the migration to the areas from Asia during the ice age and via Beringia, and geographically the Bering Strait is located in between Russia and the United States and the land had been now covered in sea water but these groups did not mingle with the people of the old world till the coming of Europeans in the 10th century especially from Norway and with the voyages of Christopher Columbus in 1492-1504. The

Paleo-Indians were hunter- gatherers and the ancestors of the indigenous peoples of America. Then the Paleo – Indians were immigrated to North America.

After a long period, in the earliest eighteenth century, the native Americans were forced to live in the reservation areas and further insisted by the government to make way for the settlers to get more lands for them. The migrants faced several hindrances in the course of their land search and incurred many diseases, accidents and they faced many occasional revenge assaults by the Native Americans. The settlers had to sell their property and belongings for travelling and for their livelihood that had to last at least a year and they wanted to have more money to acquire more land and those had not had sufficient monetary favor had to squatted on the land and the settlers lived on the lands which was unoccupied and since they had approval and title for their encroached lands later.

In 1845 many settlers had immigrated to the west of the Mississippi river in large numbers by the advent of the annexation in Texas and the discovery of gold and silver lured many and influenced many settlers over there and the population increased rapidly since then. And the Indian War can be divided in two categories that Indian wars east of the Mississippi River and Indian wars west of the Mississippi River.

The U.S Bureau of the Census(1894) had estimated the deaths aftermath of the wars and in presumed that from 1800- 1890 the Indian population had been declined from 600,000 to 250,000 on account of the war consequences. And depopulation was chiefly caused due to warfare and diseases in addition.

In 1820 to 1830s for the expansion of migration into the Southern Eastern United States, the government forced the federal government respond and deal with “Indian question”. Though The Indians were under the federal control, they had control of their lands and the State legislature and judges had no power over the Indians and the state demanded control.

Unfortunately the new Democratic Party, the president, Andrew Jackson demanded over the Native Indians and removal of the Indians out of the Southern eastern states to the new lands in the west. The federal government had encouraged and promised the natives for removal, and rewarded cash, tobacco, blankets, and rifles. In 1835 the Cherokee, the last Indian nation in the South had signed the removal treaty and relocated to Oklahoma. The tribes had to accept new land in the “Indian Territory” that later became as Oklahoma. Many casualties had occurred in the tribe’s transplantation to the new lands. On the exodus many died due to starvation and diseases and exposure on the route.

There was a way for the Indians to avoid removal and to accept the federal offer of 640 acres or more land depending of their family size in exchange for leaving the tribe and becoming a state citizen and utilize of the citizen’s utilities and social status from the government. Though many tribes were accepted the offers and the offers were defrauded by ravenous speculators who stole their claims and later the fraudulent sold the tribes land to whites

The Indian warriors by using the traditional mode of limited battle oriented warfare techniques resulted to confront the U.S Army. The Indians established their bravery in combats without knowing the strength of the whites and their strategies in wars. And many tribes did not supported war instead supported the U.S Army to surrender and Indian wars were happened throughout the western regions.

Politics on indigenous people

In politics of the hallowed ground the author recounts that there is no place for the Dakotas to be recognized the tribal heroism in the American States and she wants a national monument for the Wounded Knee victims and annual day for remembrance for those who had been murdered in the Wounded Knee. That particular place was the victims’ homeland.

The author insists that devoid of indigenous nations history in history shows America's lament racism. The author agitates and wants to preserve honor the tribal nations and celebrate their bravery. The author accuses that maintaining cultural and historical balance by being a Lakota/ Dakota in the modern America is a hardy always for collaboration.

She asserts that the world cannot be rid of the evil until the philosophers acquire political powers or those with political powers become philosophers. In *Politics of the Hallowed Ground* the authors air out the many tribal voices of narration as genuine oral narration.

Mario Gonzalez was representing in the Pine Ridge Wounded Knee Survivors' Association where Sam becomes close friend with him. Sam comes to know that Mario had become involved the Wounded Knee extermination work in 1985 when Claudia Iron Hawk Sully insists the association to represent them in getting an official apology from the United State Government and for the establishment of national monument at the Wounded Knee massacre site and to commemorate the centenary of the massacre in December 29, 1990. Sam

's uncle was killed in the massacre and he decided to reactivate the Cheyenne River Survivors' Association and work with the Oglala's to execute the goals.

Sam comes to know that Gonlezala litigated for the Sioux Nation against the United State government for legitimizing its theft and plunder of the Black Hills in 1877. And to conceal the crime the government started to offer \$17.1 million. And he also filed suit on behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribe against the government stating the ownership of the Black

Hills. Gonzalala confessed that he did not get any compensation for any work he did on the Black Hill Claims and he said he fought the Oglala tribes and Sioux Nation as their forefathers fought to defend their homeland. Gonzalala advocated that the Black Hills are the religious property of the Sioux Nation and the place cannot be sold for money and the

compensation offered was inadequate and crafted to diminish the title and terminate treaty benefits as guarantee in the Black Hills Act.

The tribal council had been agreed with Gonzalez's views and rejected the award of over \$540 million in favor of the land restoration by the order from the Supreme Court in

1980. Eventually the Supreme Court affirmed the Indian Claim Commission's award and the fight to retain the Black Hills are baseless and people faced hardy, turmoil and anguish by the declaration they could not do to claim for their land but complain bitterly. Gonzalez was tired of reading the history books and they felt as inept that they can only complain. The United States declared themselves as owner of the Black Hills. Superseding indigenous people privileges.

Exploitation

Ralph case had no assistance to save for the Black Hills case in the Indian Claims Commission. At the juncture they had no representation for their claim and eventually Lazarus, Sonosky, and Payne came forward and advocated and saved the case and won the largest land claims in the nation. The Sioux people should be grateful and unaware of the hidden exploitation in the verdict which came to light by the illumination of Mario Gonzalez who became a great critic in the jurisdictions.

In 1980 the Supreme Court case conceded that the Sioux Nation was not the genuine owner of the all Sioux lands and the verdict reveals that the United States Government is the sole owner of the lands. This was a shocking judgment for the Sioux Nation.

In the valley of distress Mario Gonzalez consoles the Sioux Nation and heals their sorrows. He gives hope for the people stands with them to save their sacred land and retrieve their inalienable rights of Dakotas peoples and tries to preserve to exist on the planet earth as

a separate and distinct culture and society of Dakotas from diminishing by atrocity of the fanatic government.

Many thought that they would have been relegated by the government. And without his work and guidance on the longest-fought battle for native land restoration in the history of America which would be null and void and as the Indians were relegated so many times in the past in oblivion but he was unlike other white attorney of the Washington stands for the people. He considered that the land return movement is not a easy task in the latter centuries and he was known that it was a historical and century – long desire of the people. But on contrary the Sioux Nation turned their back on the court's huge momentary award.

The Sioux Oyate believes that instead of walking in renewed pride than hanging their heads in shame the Sioux would have accepted the monetary award for the Black Hills. This deeds quotes that a people's national history cannot be stamped or discarded due to another nations wishes. It is considered that had the antagonists known about the meaning of theft of the Black Hills and its connections to the killings of the Wounded Knee and had they cared or took efforts to cram money down the throats of the Sioux Oyate as futile.

The Politics of the Hallowed Ground insists that as the struggle goes on this book goes to press that the congress would apologize for the crime and a bill must be passed to establish a national park and monument at the site and further this book will continue until the people obtain justice and honorable recognition of their rights.

Eagle staff one of the protesters of the Sioux Nations until his last days he worked for the people of Sioux, he had known that the progress on the Pine Ridge Reservation for the memorial site at the Wounded Knee Massacre. He knew about Mario Gonzalez and his dedication towards people though he left as barrister and went for practice and Mario Did not receive any money for their court expenses and advocating fees from the people. He became a leader for the atonement of Wounded Knee Massacre till his last day of his death.

This book is dedicated to such men as Eagle staff and Eagle staff acquainted with Mario

Gonzalez and Sam Eaglestaff asked him to represent for the Cheyenne River Sioux Wounded Knee Survivors' Association for the national monument and Sam had found that something unique about Mario who was willing to represent for clients who had no money for attorney's fees and court expenses. And Mario was crafting legislation for Gray Eagle Society for Black Hill Claims without any remuneration basis through his part he did not receive even a dollar from the people. This could be a kind of dedication to the Native American issues and Sam defines him as he had possessed Lakotas values and virtues for instances generocity, wisdom, bravery, fortitude, and humility. Sam found that Mario had a strong sense of his Lakota identification.

In 1990 an official ceremony took place in at Oglala Sioux Tribal Council meeting there Gray

Eagle was a president and Royal Bull Bear presented two eagle feathers representing that Mario was under traditional custom was obliged to work on the Black Hill Claim until it is finally resolved and then he had sworn to fulfil the role in and both Sam and Mario had worked for the people.

Throught the history we come to know that the population of Indian nations were biggest on this mother country of the earth. The Indian tribes were kept moving around different directions without any ease for transfort vehicle therefore they had to walk and used dogs and horses to move. Mario Gonzalesa and Sam Eaglestaff worked to gether to obtains priviliges and rights for the people of Sixous.

Politics of the Hollowed ground 's overt motivation and the struggles are told by modern Sioux Oyate its origins starts from genocide and colonization. The United States had been sought to eradicate Indian Nationalism and sovereignty by law. It considered virtual

absolute power over the First Nation and declared that the location of First Indian Nations within the geographic sphere to be the boundaries of the United States the Sioux people recognized within that history as citizens of a tribal nation.

The United States' government diplomacy reflects through the act that the government declared that the Supreme Court has upheld the right of the United States to convert the discovery of an inhabited country into conquest and the people believed that to utilize dual citizenship such as tribal and federal representing in the United States. But contrary the tribal nations do not have any protections of the Constitution and only have partial protection as individual citizens.

The United States through the underpinning doctrine called the Manifest Destiny of First Nations by thinking that the United States assumed itself as virtual absolute power over the first nations. Both the authors claim that the United States is to move away from its stance that is the dirty history of genocide and acquisition of land and to recognize itself the government's crime of land thefts and commence to perceive First Nation nationalism as a concept of cohabitation for the twenty-first century. And further for the return of appropriate lands and protection from further theft of lands and resources and assurance for protection for the unique presences of first nations in the United States and confirming by the government that Indian Nations will no longer be excluded from dialogues of democratic idealism.

By and large, the author recounts that the United States conceives to ignore the political and legislative agenda of its native people. That is not going to war. The government neither going to reorganizing savings nor allotting loan banking system and defrauding Indians does not really affect national economy or it doesn't even affect national psyche all that much. Hitherto the denial of its own history as it concerns the earliest beginnings and the failure to analyze the connection in between politics and morality inheritance in all relations between the indigenous and colonist don't withhold a nation's future in a world.

Conclusion

In the past centuries there were aboriginals living in America after the landing of Columbus the westerners knew about the existence of the aboriginals in the islands and in America. His invention could have caused much massacre that could not be written as there was no printing press and publishers. Printing press was invented around 1440 by German Johannes Gutenberg, which was based on the existing screw presses. The invaders from the Western countries craved for land and gold and wanted to obtain prosperous life by migrating in America and the discovery of gold mine and vast land attracted people from the Europe. The intruders exploited the livelihood of the aboriginal and polluted natural soil made as waste land for centuries. The invaders rode cannons over the aboriginals smashing them to death.

Many a people were made slave and transported by ship to Europe to sell in the slave trade.

Some of the aboriginals were died on the way.

The unwritten past lives of the Dakotas in the history irks Elizabeth Cook-Lynn to advocate for the aboriginals who had sprouted as red Indians eventually and she safeguards for their birth rights and privileges in most of her works dealing with land encroachments, stealing of cattle and forced exodus and false promises by the government.

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