

House Executive Document 184.

February 1, 1876 -U.S.Congree. 44th. 1st.session.
Secretary of the Interior notified the Secretary of War that the
time given the "Hostile Indians"
"Hostile Indians" is understood to mean Signatory Indians who would
not agree to sell sovereign Dakota Territories of the Black Hills
to the United States September 23, 1875. That were to be turned over
to the U.S.Army deemed proper under the circumstances.

"Hostile Indians" now identifies a sovereign group of Indians
that functioned according to International Law.
according to Congressional Records, 98% of Dakota Male Indians had
already sold the Black Hills to the United States.

- (1) There was no Clan Mothers in this 98% enrollment of Indians
- (2) According to Autonomy-Type Indian Governments, this 98% Indians
was overvoted, because law requires only $66\frac{2}{3}$ males votes to
sell tribal lands.
PROVIDED there are no Dakota Clan Mothers among the "Hostile
INDIANS."

This 98% Dakota Indians had treaties with the United States, but
because the Indians followed a 'Autonomy-type of Indian Government,
The treaties were not Treaties, but 'treatise' or accords.

The "Hostile Indians" were to small a group to worry about, unless
they had Traditional Clan Mothers. If they did, than they were the
Sovereign Dakota Empire.

February 7-8, 1876.-U.S.Secretary of War, Report 1876.
The War Department authroizes General Sheridan to commence operations
against the "Hostile Indians". General Sheridan ordered Gen. Crook
and Terry to begin preparations for military operations.

The "Hostile Indians" were furthered identified by the Secretary of
the Interior, War, and the United States Armies as non-Agency Chiefs.

As of January 31, 1876, 98% of Dakota Indians had been given Reserva'
to live on because they had signed 'Treatise' or accords through an
Autonomy Governments, making them the property of the United States.

They became the First Third-World Nation. They were a Quasi-Sovereig
nation because the Sovereignty had not been defeated by a civilized
nation yet.

The United States had Issued a Declaration of War, through Congress
to the Armed Forces.

March 17, 1876. Wooden Leg; a Warrior who fought Custer.Thomas Marquis.
In a surprise attack , Gen.Crook's advance column under Colo.J.J.
Reynolds attacked the sleeping Village of Crazy Horse.
Capt. Egan's White-Horse Troop attacked from the front, The second
Cavalry attacked the left Flank, the third Cavalry drove the Indian
Horses around 1500.away. The Indian Warriors held off the Bluecoats
till all the Women and children and old people were safe out of the
Village. They all left. The Village was empty. The Bluecoats burned
the Tepees , destroyed all the food and saddles.

by the Secretary of War as non-Agency Chiefs.

war, and as of January 31, 1876, 98% of Dakota Indians had been given Reservations to live on because they had signed Treaties or accords through an

them the property of the United States.

They became the First Nation. They were a nation because the Sovereignty had not been defeated by a civilized nation yet.

nation yet. The United States had Issued a Declaration of War, through Congress to the Armed Forces. 4

- . rphmng