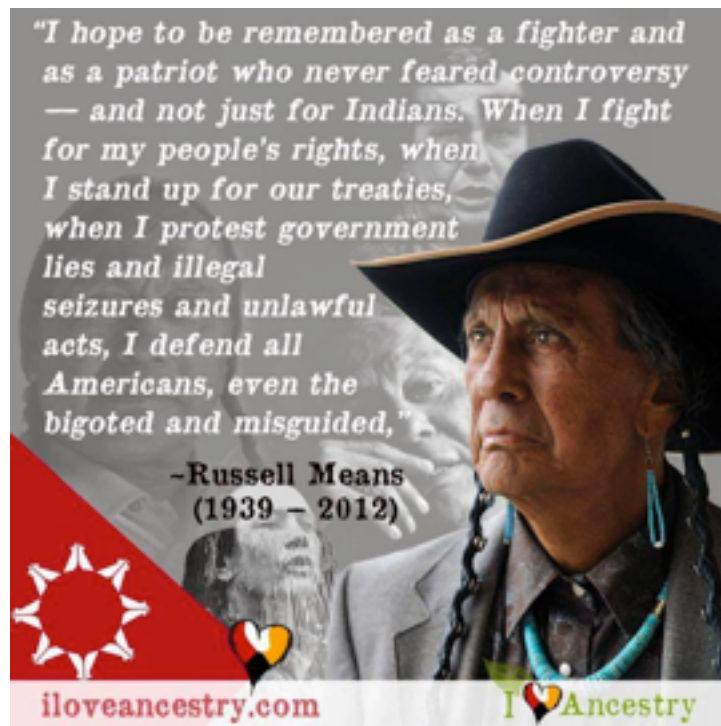


***Journal #3488      from sdc      10.22.15***

*Treaty of Peace and Friendship made at Ruby Valley  
Historical Commemoration of Treaty by Frank Temoke Sr  
Treatment of Treaty by Wikipedia  
Western Shoshone Defense Project Archives  
Russell Means - Crossed over 3 years ago*



*Treaty of Peace and Friendship made at Ruby Valley, in the Territory of Nevada, this first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, represented by the undersigned commissioners, and the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, represented by their Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors, as follows:*

**ARTICLE 1.**

Peace and friendship shall be hereafter established and maintained between the Western Bands of the Shoshonee nation and the people and Government of the United States; and the said bands stipulate and agree that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon the citizens of the United States within their country, shall cease.

**ARTICLE 2.**

The several routes of travel through the Shoshonee country, now or hereafter used by white men, shall be forever free, and unobstructed by the said bands, for the use of the government of the United States, and of all emigrants and travellers under its authority and protection, without molestation or injury from them. And if depredations are at any time committed by bad men of

their nation, the offenders shall be immediately taken and delivered up to the proper officers of the United States, to be punished as their offences shall deserve; and the safety of all travellers passing peaceably over either of said routes is hereby guaranteed by said bands.

Military posts may be established by the President of the United States along said routes or elsewhere in their country; and station houses may be erected and occupied at such points as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of travellers or for mail or telegraph companies.

### **ARTICLE 3.**

The telegraph and overland stage lines having been established and operated by companies under the authority of the United States through a part of the Shoshonee country, it is expressly agreed that the same may be continued without hindrance, molestation, or injury from the people of said bands, and that their property and the lives and property of passengers in the stages and of the employes of the respective companies, shall be protected by them. And further, it being understood that provision has been made by the government of the United States for the construction of a railway from the plains west to the Pacific ocean, it is stipulated by the said bands that the said railway or its branches may be located, constructed, and operated, and without molestation from them, through any portion of country claimed or occupied by them.

### **ARTICLE 4.**

It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that the Shoshonee country may be explored and prospected for gold and silver, or other minerals; and when mines are discovered, they may be worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and ranches established whenever they may be required. Mills may be erected and timber taken for their use, as also for building and other purposes in any part of the country claimed by said bands.

### **ARTICLE 5.**

It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by said bands are defined and described by them as follows:

On the north by Wong-goga-da Mountains and Shoshonee River Valley; on the west by Su-non-to-yah Mountains or Smith Creek Mountains; on the south by Wi-co-bah and the Colorado Desert; on the east by Po-ho-no-be Valley or Steptoe Valley and Great Salt Lake Valley.

### **ARTICLE 6.**

The said bands agree that whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life, which, they now lead, and become herdsmen or agriculturalists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary within the country above described; and they do also hereby agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate, and to reside and remain therein.

### **ARTICLE 7.**

The United States, being aware of the inconvenience resulting to the Indians in consequence of the driving away and destruction of game along the routes travelled by white men, and by the formation of agricultural and mining settlements, are willing to fairly compensate them for the same; therefore, and in consideration of the preceding stipulations, and of their faithful

observance by the said bands, the United States promise and agree to pay to the said bands of the Shoshonee nation parties hereto, annually for the term of twenty years, the sum of five thousand dollars in such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as the President of the United States shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen. And the said bands hereby acknowledge the reception of the said stipulated annuities as a full compensation and equivalent for the loss of game and the rights and privileges hereby conceded.

#### **ARTICLE 8.**

The said bands hereby acknowledge that they have received from said commissioners provisions and clothing amounting to five thousand dollars as presents at the conclusion of this treaty.

Done at Ruby Valley the day and year above written.

*James W. Nye.*

*James Duane Doty.*

*Te-moak, his x mark.*

*Mo-ho-a.*

*Kirk-weedgwa, his x mark.*

*To-nag, his x mark.*

*To-so-wee-so-op, his x mark.*

*Sow-er-e-gah, his x mark.*

*Po-on-go-sah, his x mark.*

*Par-a-woat-ze, his x mark.*

*Ga-ha-dier, his x mark.*

*Ko-ro-kout-ze, his x mark.*

*Pon-ge-mah, his x mark.*

*Buck, his x mark.*

Witnesses:

*J.B.Moore, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.*

*Jacob T.Lockhart, Indian agent Nevada Territory.*

*Henry Butterfield, interpreter.*

[Page 852](#)    [Page 853](#)    <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/pgimages/sho0852.jpg>

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**Evelyn Temoke-Roche** Yes, yesterday Nick Knight read from a statement that my Father made to the people, that the Treaty of 1863 was signed when the duhu gwasu (soldiers) killed and boiled a man and made the people eat the man, by force of guns to heads of the people, as I was saying the prayer my mind thought of that and I became to emotional too continue, and as Nick read he too became emotional, we care.

**Ruby Valley Treaty  
Western Shoshone Indians  
Of Nevada - October 1, 1863  
Historical Commemoration**

Written by the  
Traditional Chief of the Western Shoshone,  
the late Frank Temoke Sr.(1903-1994)

The following is a historical commemoration of the signing of the Ruby Valley Treaty of Peace and Friendship contrived between the Western Shoshone Indians and the United States Government and signed on October 1, 1863. Just 134 years old, the Ruby Valley Treaty is a portrayal of the period of time when conflicts between the Indian and whites were coming to an end in the West, however, the enclosed document symbolizes a viewpoint that narrates the activity and attitude of the United States Government and it's agencies, as to being equivalent today as that of 1863 or even 1965 when the Traditional Chief of the Western Shoshone, the late Frank Temoke Sr.(1903-1994), of Ruby Valley, Nevada, signed the article that follows. The Ruby Valley Treaty has never been honored by the Government in any manner of speaking.  
{April 24, 1965}

Our legends tell us how we were brought to this land by the Coyote. We know that we are the first people upon this continent and the true owners. And like the Coyote also we have been subject to much violence since the coming of the white man upon our lands. We of the Western Shoshone Indian people have known that our ancestors were shot, the springs poisoned, germs were spread among our people and we even today are subject to every deceitful and dishonest tricks of attorneys who are supposed to represent us and do not, together with Indian agents in order to steal our lands from us, under the pretense of buying these lands which they say on the other hand that we do not own.

The Treaty of 1863 made in Ruby Valley, Nevada outlines generally the lands which comprise the Western Shoshone Indian Nation. This Treaty was signed by our principal chiefs and headsmen and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

The white man today through his government in Washington is seeking to break this Treaty also in order to steal our lands.

We know that this is not right. Our Treaty was paid for in blood, so I would like to tell you how this Treaty was made.

In the first place the white people at that time(1863) were weak and few in number's and it was they the white man and his government who came to us asking for a peace treaty. It seems that the white people were at war among themselves which war was called the Civil War and President Lincoln of the United States wanted to get gold from California in order to finance the war. And since the government at this time did not have enough soldiers to guard all of the stage coaches which were carrying this gold across Nevada the only solution was a peace treaty with the people whose lands that stage coaches had to travel which was the lands of the Western Shoshone Indian Nation.

So it was that the white people and the representatives of the United States Government put out the word that they were anxious to meet with the chiefs and the people of the Western Shoshone Indian Nation for the purpose of signing such a treaty. So a date was set and the word was passed by runners and on horseback that there would also be a feast with plenty to eat and then the peace treaty would be signed by both parties, Indians and Whites and that there would be no more fighting. And that the Indians were to come unarmed because they would not need their guns.

And so it was that at the appointed time the Indians together with the chiefs did come to this place in Ruby Valley and they came unarmed and the soldiers together with the government representatives also came but the soldiers had rifles which they stacked in bunches. So when the Indians had all gathered, the soldiers grabbed the rifles and killed an Indian which they had previously captured and brought with them. Then they cut the Indian up and put him in a huge iron pot which they had in those days and they cooked him and then the soldiers aimed their rifles at the heads of the people and forced the people to eat some of this man they had killed. Men, women and children were all forced to eat some of this human flesh while the soldiers held their guns on the people. And it was after this terrible thing which the white man did to our people that the Treaty of 1863 was signed. So it is hard for us of the Western Shoshone people to understand why the white man doesn't wish to keep this Treaty. And why the government insist through its agents and attorneys that this Treaty is no good.

We think that our Treaty has been paid for in blood. And the White man will have to live by this Treaty. All of his conniving and scheming will be for nothing, he will have to live by this Treaty. And like the Coyote whom the white man also has tried to exterminate he also cannot exterminate the Indians. We will continue to hold our Treaty and our lands and no part of our heritage, our birthright to this Mother Earth is for sale.

Frank Temoke Sr.  
Chief Western Shoshone Indian Nation  
April 24, 1965

## **Treaty of Ruby Valley (1863)**

**From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**

The **Treaty of Ruby Valley** was a treaty signed in 1863, giving certain rights to the [United States](#) in the [Nevada Territory](#). As late as December 1992, [Western Shoshone](#) were still disputing the terms of this treaty with [President-Elect Clinton](#).

### **Treaty**

In the early 1860s some of the Western Shoshone people were conducting raids against settlers who were travelling along the [Humboldt River](#) and the [Overland Trail](#). The Federal government established [Fort Ruby](#) to provide security for the settlers against the Indians, and started to negotiate treaties with the Shoshone and other peoples of the [Great Basin](#). On 1 October 1863 Governor [James W. Nye](#) of Nevada Territory and Governor [James Duane Doty](#) of the Utah Territory signed the Treaty of Ruby Valley. Twelve chiefs signed for the "Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians".<sup>[1]</sup> All but one made a mark in place of a signature. The document

was witnessed by J. B. Moore, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Jacob T. Lockhart, Indian agent, Nevada Territory and Henry Butterfield, interpreter.[\[2\]](#)

The signatories agreed to cease hostilities. They would allow free passage along the routes through Shoshone country, establishment of military posts and rest stations for travelers and for mail and telegraph companies, continued operation of telegraph and stage lines and construction of a railway from the plains to the Pacific ocean passing through their country. They would also allow prospecting for gold, silver or other minerals, mining of any deposits found, formation of mining and agricultural settlements and ranches, erection of mills and logging of timber. When the President of the United States should "deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life", they agreed to become herdsmen or agriculturalists on reservations that would be assigned to them. In exchange, the Shoshone would receive twenty annual payments worth \$5,000 each in the form of cattle and other goods.[\[2\]](#)

The treaty did not state that the Shoshone were to surrender their lands. This omission was to create a huge amount of work for the [Indian Claims Commission](#) from the time it was established in 1946 until it was dissolved in 1978 and outstanding issues transferred to the courts.[\[1\]](#)

The Western Shoshone have been engaged in legal battles with the federal government over rights to their land since the erroneous filing of a claim in 1951 for land presumed to have been taken. Most western states comprising the Great Basin were created by federal statutes that referenced that "no part of Indian country will be included into the boundaries or jurisdiction of any state or territory ...without the consent of the Indians". During the American Civil War 1861-1864, gold was needed from the west by the Union to prosecute the war against the south. The Doty treaties were entered into by the US with the Shoshone. In 1863 the Treaty of Ruby Valley was entered into with the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation (18 Statute 689-692) and identified the boundaries of their 40,000 sq. mi. territory. The Western Shoshone did not consent to the inclusion of their property into the boundaries or jurisdiction of any state or territory. The Western Shoshone possess all the interests the United States sought to purchase by the treaty for \$5,000 per year for 20 years. The treaty was also used by the Union to demonstrate to European governments and banks backing the Union that it could do what it said and provide the gold needed for the war. "the treaty is in full force and effect"[1] The United States failed to make any, but the first payment. In an effort to close a 1951 Indian Claims Commission 326-k case, the Western Shoshone Claims Distribution Act of 2004 established by the United States to give the perception that the Indians have been served justice, made payment of \$160 million to the Great Basin tribe for the perceived acquisition of 39,000 square miles (100,000 km<sup>2</sup>). The 326-k claim was \$1.05 per acre for 26,000 million acres but did not in fact constitute a transfer of rights, title and interest since the Treaty of Ruby Valley is controlling. These facts are the basis for the failure of the United States Department of Energy to prove ownership to the proposed Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository and the withdrawal of the license application. In 1979 Congress appropriated \$26 million to settle the land claims, but the tribes said they wanted the US to abide by the 1863 treaty and stop trespassing on their lands. In 1985 the US Supreme Court ruled in the US v. Dann that the appropriation of funds by Congress and the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior constitutes "payment" and effects Section 70 U of the ICC Act and forever bars further claims and Western Shoshone title is 'presumed to be extinguished', but the tribes have left the money with the government. As recently as 2004, Congress has attempted to

force the purchase of Western Shoshone land but this has been opposed by the majority of tribal leaders. Disputes over tribal land and the international recognition by the United Nations[2] of their struggle against the United States government is documented in the 2008 film American Outrage. Western Shoshone have demonstrated related to a number of issues as they try to protect their property; they have called for an end to nuclear testing within their country as well as filing injunctions against gold mining that would result in dewatering of Mount Tenabo, Nevada. The only option, the first and primary role of a sovereign nation of people is for the Western Shoshone to assert full sovereign immunity against the US demonstrating that the US does not have jurisdiction upon them within their territory.

Attempts at settlement The  
[United States Congress](#) had attempted to settle the agreement in 1979, appropriating \$26 million to purchase title to 24 million acres (97,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of tribal lands. In 1985, the US Supreme Court ruled that the settlement extinguished Shoshone claims to the land.

Chiefs Frank Temoke and [Frank Brady](#) adamantly refused the government payoff at [Battle Mountain, Nevada](#) on December 11, 1992.[3] Temoke was sure that the Shoshone would lose their claim to the lands if they accepted the funds. He said, "I did not sign any agreement for money. The actions of the federal government are unconstitutional, immoral, [genocide](#) and against [international law](#)." Brady urged his people to refuse the settlement also, saying, "The people need land, not money." They both faced immense pressure from their own people to sell out because many of the Shoshone wanted the money. Brady said, "Some say we've lost the land already and that may be so, but we still have a fighting chance if we don't take the government payment." By 1998 the value of the settlement had increased to \$100 million and it continues to grow.

The United States Federal Government passed the [Western Shoshone Claims Distribution Act of 2004](#), which authorized payment of \$145 million for the transfer of 25 million acres (101,000 km<sup>2</sup>) to the United States. Seven of the nine tribal councils within the Western Shoshone Nation passed resolutions opposing the legislation.[4]

On March 10, 2006 the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination stated "credible information alleging that the Western Shoshone indigenous people are being denied their traditional rights to land." On January 17, 2006, the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada dismissed a lawsuit filed by the Western Shoshone National Council against the United States of America that sought to [quiet title](#) to lands whose boundaries were defined by the Treaty of Ruby Valley (See 415 F. Supp. 2d 1201).

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***Words on the Western Shoshone Defense Project Archives:***

***We live in revolutionary times if you like the definition of revolution is evolution speeded up. In 175 years, just two modern lifetimes, the physical world we inhabit has gone from a world where the humanoids lived in conscious harmony with the landscape to a world where one hundred million realities are in constant contact with each other through little boxy devices.***

***There are many in this room who were born into a world where the knowledge and experience of their ancestors was passed along orally, although modern scientists now also say knowledge is passed genetically.***



***In the rush to acquire physical domination of the physical and all the marvels of modern technology, many societies and individuals have given up or had this knowledge denied to them.***

***This collection is a bridge, not a bridge to the past, but a bridge to a body of knowledge as inherited by the Western Shoshone People. Carrie stated at the beginning of this archival journey that it is most important to her for the world to know that the Shoshone are still here, despite the events of the last 175 years.*** ***sdc***

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**R.I.P. Russell Means. Crossed over 3 years ago 10/22/2012**

VIDEO: Powerful speech #RussellMeans harshly criticizes the B.I.A and American Indian leadership of reservations, 1989.

"Young people and Indian people need to know that we existed in the 20th Century. We need to know who our heroes are and to know what we have done and accomplished in this century other than what Olympic athletes Jim Thorpe and Billy Mills have done." --Russell Means

Russell was an Oglala Sioux activist for the rights of American Indian people. He became a prominent member of the American Indian Movement (AIM) after joining the organization in 1968, and helped organize notable events that attracted national and international media coverage.

**RUSSELL MEANS SHORT BIO:**

- 1970 – Means became the first National Director of the American Indian Movement after founding a branch of AIM in Cleveland.
- 1970 – The siege of Mt. Rushmore, which catapulted Means to national attention and focused the media on the modern Indian rights movement.
- 1970 – Led the Thanksgiving Day demonstration at Plymouth Rock in which over 200 Indians seized the Mayflower, painted Plymouth Rock red and observed a national day of mourning.
- 1972 – Participated in the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Headquarters in Washington D.C. during the Nixon Administration.
- 1973 – Directed the legendary siege of Wounded Knee, the most famous Indian insurrection of the twentieth century.
- 1974 – Hounded by the FBI, the federal government and various state governments for his activism, Means represented himself in twelve criminal trials and won acquittal in each case.
- 1974 – All the Elders of the Lakotah Sioux Nation, at the 1st International Indian treaty Conference unanimously selected Russell Means as permanent trustee of the International Indian Treaty Council. Russell was further charged with the responsibility of establishing an office at or near the United Nations, in New York City and to oversee all business conducted by that office.
- 1977 – Assisted in creating the First International Conference pertaining to the sovereign rights of North, Central and South American Indians, which was sponsored by the United Nations in Geneva.
- 1977 – University Lecture tour of Switzerland.



- 1978 – Participated in the “Longest Walk” in which American Indians walked across the United States from San Francisco to Washington D.C. creating the largest, single-day, peaceful demonstration in Washington D.C. up to that time. As a result, the demonstration succeeded in blocking all anti – Indian legislation in Congress.
- 1979 – Served one year of a four-year prison sentence in the South Dakota State Prison at Sioux Falls before he was released on parole. The charge was “Riot to Obstruct Justice” following the police riot at the Sioux Falls courthouse. The law under which he was convicted was repealed as unconstitutionally vague BEFORE his sentencing. Pardoned by South Dakota Governor in 2003.

### **The 1980’s**

- 1980 – Only convict in history to work for a U.S. Senator while serving time. He worked principally on water rights in the State of South Dakota. While on work release Russell held a press conference calling for the Cowboys and Indians to join forces in their respected struggles to keep their lands and their rights. Subsequently, agreed to the formation of the Black Hills Alliance. Through this alliance they fought against President Carter’s plan to turn the nearby five-state area into a national sacrifice area. Also, the Black Hills Alliance lobbied successfully, the SD State Legislature to call for a moratorium on all energy development in the Black Hills.
- 1981 – Founded Yellow Thunder Camp, a spiritual youth camp in the Black Hills. Means lived there for eight seasons, along with Indians and Whites, in the spirit of returning his people to the Black Hills, the Lakotah Nation’s Holy Land.
- 1982 – Founded KILI radio station on the Pine Ridge reservation, the first radio station owned and operated by American Indians.
- 1983 – Attended the United Nations Conference on freezing nuclear development in the world at Prague, Czechoslovakia. Gave two major addresses concerning “Religion and Nuclear Weapons” and the “International Trade Unions and Nuclear Development”.
- 1985 – At Pine Ridge, led the building of the first independent health clinic on any Indian reservation.
- 1985 – Russell Means was invited to participate in the first Peace Conference held between the Indians and the Sandinistas of Nicaragua held at the Presidential Palace in Bogotá, Columbia.
- 1985 – Attended an International Ecumenical conference on Religion held in Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, South Korea where he gave the closing address.
- 1986 – Means went with a group of North American Indians and one newsman to the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua at the invitation of the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indians to investigate and document Sandinista atrocities against the Miskito Indians.
- 1987 – University Lecture tour of Spain.
- 1988 – **Means is the first American Indian to run for the office of the Presidency of the United States.** A major constituency of the Libertarian Party (the third largest in the U.S) drafted Means to seek the party’s nomination for President in the 1988 elections.
- 1989 – Spoke before the Basque National Legislature and met with the Mayor of San Sebastian in an attempt to stop the Spain/U.S.A. joint venture in building and sailing three replicas ships of Columbus’ voyage to a hemisphere inhabited by American Indians!
- 1990 – Visited Aotearoa aka New Zealand to speak at the University of Auckland on a tour with the Maori people and exchange information concerning their land struggles, international

struggles for treaty rights and a comprehensive visit to their total immersion educational system.

### **The 1990's**

In addition to Means' career as an activist he is also a successful producer and Hollywood actor:

- 1990 – Special Correspondent for The first Jesse Jackson TV Show.
- 1991 – Founded multi-media production company, T.R.E.A.T.Y. Productions.
- 1992 – Starred at the title character, Chingachgook, in The Last of the Mohicans.
- 1992 – Starred as the ghost of Jim Thorpe in Windrunner.
- 1992 – Means and the Colorado AIM led a peaceful coalition that stopped the Columbus Day parade in Denver which was to celebrate the 500th Anniversary of “Columbus discover of America.”
- 1993 – Starred in Oliver Stone's Natural Born Killers.
- 1993 – Hosted HBO Documentary Paha Sapa.
- 1993 – Featured in mystery game CD-ROM Under A Killing Moon.
- 1993 – Release of Means' debut album Electric Warrior on SOAR Records.
- 1993 – Founded T.R.E.A.T.Y. Total Immersion Educational Endowment Fund as Chairman.
- 1994 – Starred as Chief in John Candy's comedy Wagons East.
- 1995 – Co-wrote the screen play Wounded Knee, 1973 with Bayard Johnson.
- 1995 – Starred as Sitting Bull in the CBS mini-series Buffalo Girls.
- 1995 – Provided the voice for Chief Powhatan in Disney's animated feature Pocahontas.
- 1995 – Special Appearance as Arrow Head in Hallmark Hall of Fame's Pathfinder.
- 1995 – Wrote Where White Men Fear to Tread, The Autobiography of Russell Means, with Marvin J. Wolf published by St. Martin's Press October 1995.
- 1996 – Founded The American Indian Music Company.
- 1996 – Release of Means' second album The Radical on the American Indian Music Co. label.
- 1996 – Starred as Mudjekeewis in The Song of Hiawatha.
- 1996 – Guest Appearance on Walker, Texas Ranger.
- 1996 – Guest Appearance on Touched By An Angel.
- 1996 – Co-wrote the script The Longest War with Bayard Johnson.
- 1996 – Participated with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland on promoting the rights of indigenous peoples throughout the world through a document presented to the Commission entitled “Declaration of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples”.
- 1997 – Began serving on the Advisory Board of the Race Relations InLOL today's funnystitute.
- 1997 – Guest Appearance on Profiler.
- 1997 – Starred as Washakie in Wind River.
- 1998 – 1st Art Show of original paintings by Russell Means in conjunction with Gines Serran-Pagan in Santa Monica, CA.
- 1998 – Guest Appearance on Nash Bridges (two episodes).
- 1998 – Co-starred in Black Cat Run HBO, an original movie.
- 1998 – Co-wrote the screen play Rising from the Ashes with Bayard Johnson.
- 1999 – Narrator PBS Documentary Keeping the Spirit Alive.
- 1999 – The Russell Means Commentary (West coast Cable).
- 1999 – Guest on Politically Incorrect.

- 1999 – Guest on the Roseanne Show.
- 1999 – Billy Two Feathers in Thomas and the Magic Rail Road.
- 1999 – Participated in Ecuador’s 1st Indigenous Conference on Constitutional Rights and was responsible for funding to maintain the Indigenous Peoples land base and the natural resources of their homeland surrounding the headwaters of the Amazon.
- 1999 – First Amendment Rights protest and arrest at white Clay, NE, protesting liquor store and illegal operations on the border of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian reservation.

### **The 2000’s**

- 2000 – 2nd Art Show of original paintings by Russell Means, Southampton, NY.
- 2000 – Protest of Columbus Day Parade and arrested in Denver, CO while exercising First Amendment Right against Hate Speech.
- 2000 – Board Member of the Natural Spirit Foundation, that funds American Indian self help and cultural projects in Indian Country.
- 2000 – Visited and ongoing work relationship with the Chamoru People of Guam regarding “Vote against Statehood”, “Vote for Independence”.
- 2000 – Visited and worked with Kanaka Maoli, the indigenous Hawaiians and their struggles to achieve Independent Nation status.
- 2001 – Co-starred as Joe in Cowboy Up.
- 2001 – Guest Appearance on Family Law.
- 2001 – Starred as Chief in 29 Palms.
- 2002 – Founded The Independent Coalition party in New Mexico.
- 2002 – Exploratory Campaign for Governor State of New Mexico.
- 2002 – Candidate for President of the Oglala Lakotah Sioux Nation.
- 2003 – Received Pardon from South Dakota Governor for a 1974 Felony offense of Public Peace-Riot.
- 2003 – Cameo appearance in feature film The Last Shot.
- 2003 – Co-writing Matriarchy, Beauty and Balance to be published 2007.
- 2003 – Russell Means’ Indian Killer series w/narratives, Bergamot Station Art Show, Santa Monica, CA.
- 2004 – Guest Appearance on HBO’s Curb Your Enthusiasm.
- 2004 – Starred as Bud in feature film Black Cloud.
- 2004 – Doctorate Degree in Indigenous Studies – Sinte Gleska University.
- 2005 – Senior Law Partner – Red Cloud Law Firm.
- 2005 – Lecture tour Italy.
- 2005 – Co-starred as Grandpa in the feature film Unearthed.
- 2005 – Co-wrote Wounded Knee 1873 to be published 2007.
- 2005 – Addressed an audience of 1.4 million at “The Millions More Movement”, Washington D.C.
- 2005 – Starred at the title character, Pathfinder in feature film Pathfinder.
- 2006 – Co-starred as Dace in feature film Intervention.
- 2006 – Lecture tour Australia.
- 2006 – Dedication of the First Total Immersion School in the Lakota Culture -Pine Ridge, SD.
- 2007 – Participated in a 7 continent International Art Show-Paris, France.
- 2007 – Led Lakotah Freedom-unilateral withdrawal of Treaties and agreements with the U.S.