

Calendar No. 638

108TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 37

[Report No. 108-310]

To acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 6, 2004

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. DODD) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs

JULY 15, 2004

Reported by Mr. CAMPBELL, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble

[Strike all after the resolving clause and the preamble and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States.

Whereas the ~~ancestors of today's~~ Native Peoples inhabited the ~~land of the present-day~~ United States since time im-

memorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of peoples of European descent;

Whereas the Native Peoples have for millennia honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

Whereas the Native Peoples are spiritual peoples with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia their peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection to this land, as is evidenced by their customs and legends;

Whereas the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the histories of the Native Peoples;

Whereas, while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

Whereas the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of the Native Peoples in their vicinities;

Whereas in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, “The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians”;

Whereas Indian tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

Whereas Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts;

Whereas the United States Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian tribes;

Whereas this Nation should address the broken treaties and many of the more ill-conceived Federal policies that followed; such as extermination; termination; forced removal and relocation; the outlawing of traditional religions; and the destruction of sacred places;

Whereas the United States forced Indian tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations; in accordance with such Acts as the Indian Removal Act of 1830;

Whereas many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(1) during the execution of the official United States Government policy of forced removal; including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(2) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres; such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(3) on numerous Indian reservations;

Whereas the United States Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of the Native Peoples and endeavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the General Allotment Act of 1887 and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to faraway boarding schools where their

Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

Whereas officials of the United States Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized tribal land, the theft of resources from such territories, and the mismanagement of tribal trust funds;

Whereas the policies of the United States Government toward Indian tribes and the breaking of covenants with Indian tribes have contributed to the severe social ills and economic troubles in many Native communities today;

Whereas, despite continuing maltreatment of Native Peoples by the United States, the Native Peoples have remained committed to the protection of this great land, as evidenced by the fact that, on a per capita basis, more Native people have served in the United States Armed Forces and placed themselves in harm's way in defense of the United States in every major military conflict than any other ethnic group;

Whereas Indian tribes have actively influenced the public life of the United States by continued cooperation with Congress and the Department of the Interior, through the involvement of Native individuals in official United States Government positions, and by leadership of their own sovereign Indian tribes;

Whereas Indian tribes are resilient and determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their unique cultural identities;

Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian was established within the Smithsonian Institution as a living memorial to the Native Peoples and their traditions; and

Whereas Native Peoples are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: Now, therefore, be it

Whereas the ancestors of today's Native Peoples inhabited the land of the present-day United States since time immemorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of peoples of European descent;

Whereas the Native Peoples have for millennia honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

Whereas the Native Peoples are spiritual peoples with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia their peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection to this land, as is evidenced by their customs and legends;

Whereas the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the histories of the Native Peoples;

Whereas, while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

Whereas the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of the Native Peoples in their vicinities;

Whereas in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians";

Whereas Indian tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

Whereas Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts;

Whereas the United States Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian tribes;

Whereas this Nation should address the broken treaties and many of the more ill-conceived Federal policies that followed, such as extermination, termination, forced removal and relocation, the outlawing of traditional religions, and the destruction of sacred places;

Whereas the United States forced Indian tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations, in accordance with such Acts as the Indian Removal Act of 1830;

Whereas many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(1) during the execution of the official United States Government policy of forced removal, including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(2) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres, such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(3) on numerous Indian reservations;

Whereas the United States Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of the Native Peoples and en-

deavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the General Allotment Act of 1887 and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to faraway boarding schools where their Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

Whereas officials of the United States Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized tribal land and the theft of tribal resources and assets from recognized tribal land;

Whereas the policies of the United States Government toward Indian tribes and the breaking of covenants with Indian tribes have contributed to the severe social ills and economic troubles in many Native communities today;

Whereas, despite the wrongs committed against Native Peoples by the United States, the Native Peoples have remained committed to the protection of this great land, as evidenced by the fact that, on a per capita basis, more Native people have served in the United States Armed Forces and placed themselves in harm's way in defense of the United States in every major military conflict than any other ethnic group;

Whereas Indian tribes have actively influenced the public life of the United States by continued cooperation with Congress and the Department of the Interior, through the involvement of Native individuals in official United States Government positions, and by leadership of their own sovereign Indian tribes;

Whereas Indian tribes are resilient and determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their unique cultural identities;

Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian was established within the Smithsonian Institution as a living memorial to the Native Peoples and their traditions; and

Whereas Native Peoples are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.**

4 The United States, acting through Congress—

5 (1) recognizes the special legal and political re-
6 lationship the Indian tribes have with the United
7 States and the solemn covenant with the land we
8 share;

9 (2) commends and honors the Native Peoples
10 for the thousands of years that they have stewarded
11 and protected this land;

12 (3) acknowledges years of official depredations,
13 ill-conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants
14 by the United States Government regarding Indian
15 tribes;

16 (4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the
17 United States to all Native Peoples for the many in-
18 stances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect in-
19 flicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United
20 States;

1 (5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of
2 former offenses and its commitment to build on the
3 positive relationships of the past and present to
4 move toward a brighter future where all the people
5 of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters,
6 and harmoniously steward and protect this land to-
7 gether;

8 (6) urges the President to acknowledge the of-
9 fenses of the United States against Indian tribes in
10 the history of the United States in order to bring
11 healing to this land by providing a proper foundation
12 for reconciliation between the United States and In-
13 dian tribes; and

14 (7) commends the State governments that have
15 begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian
16 tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all
17 State governments similarly to work toward recon-
18 ciling relationships with Indian tribes within their
19 boundaries.

20 **SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.**

21 Nothing in this Joint Resolution authorizes any claim
22 against the United States or serves as a settlement of any
23 claim against the United States.

24 **SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.**

25 *The United States, acting through Congress—*

1 (1) *recognizes the special legal and political rela-*
2 *tionship the Indian tribes have with the United*
3 *States and the solemn covenant with the land we*
4 *share;*

5 (2) *commends and honors the Native Peoples for*
6 *the thousands of years that they have stewarded and*
7 *protected this land;*

8 (3) *recognizes that there have been years of offi-*
9 *cial depredations, ill-conceived policies, and the*
10 *breaking of covenants by the United States Govern-*
11 *ment regarding Indian tribes;*

12 (4) *apologizes on behalf of the people of the*
13 *United States to all Native Peoples for the many in-*
14 *stances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect in-*
15 *fllicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United*
16 *States;*

17 (5) *expresses its regret for the ramifications of*
18 *former wrongs and its commitment to build on the*
19 *positive relationships of the past and present to move*
20 *toward a brighter future where all the people of this*
21 *land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and har-*
22 *moniously steward and protect this land together;*

23 (6) *urges the President to acknowledge the*
24 *wrongs of the United States against Indian tribes in*
25 *the history of the United States in order to bring*

1 *healing to this land by providing a proper foundation*
2 *for reconciliation between the United States and In-*
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4 *(7) commends the State governments that have*
5 *begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian*
6 *tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all*
7 *State governments similarly to work toward recon-*
8 *ciling relationships with Indian tribes within their*
9 *boundaries.*

10 **SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.**

11 *Nothing in this Joint Resolution—*

12 *(1) authorizes or supports any claim against the*
13 *United States; or*

14 *(2) serves as a settlement of any claim against*
15 *the United States.*

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108TH CONGRESS
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S. J. RES. 37

[Report No. 108-310]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States.

JULY 15, 2004

Reported with an amendment and an amendment to the
preamble