

# Memo from Lee White to President Lyndon B. Johnson to Prepare for a Meeting with Martin Luther King, Jr., March 4, 1965 (pg.1)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : THE PRESIDENT

DATE: March 4, 1965

FROM : Lee C. White *lcw*

SUBJECT: Notes for Meeting with Dr. King on March 5th.

1. Voting Rights -- There is general agreement that the Constitutional amendment approach would require too much time and thus we have concentrated on a statute. Key elements under consideration by Justice Department:

a. Finding of Discriminatory Actions -- Every effort will be made to stick as closely as possible to the 15th Amendment which prohibits the denial of voting on racial grounds. Under this, the literacy test and any other tests applied in a discriminatory manner would be barred.

b. Federal Registrars -- Where there was failure to register, even with the elimination of discriminatory tests, Federal officers could register otherwise qualified voters.

c. Scope -- These provisions would apply to Federal, State and local elections.

d. General Framework -- Although Federal legislation is probably not appropriate, any message to Congress might also refer to the standard registration and voting difficulties, without regard to discrimination, found to exist in many States by Scammon's Commission -- for example, excessive residence requirements, unreasonable absentee voting or none at all, etc.

2. The King-Farmer-SNCC Memorandum -- The Justice Department has not yet received a copy of the memorandum, but expects to have one by tomorrow (Friday) together with an analysis of where it differs from Justice's present thinking. You may wish to refer to the existence of the memorandum and use that as a starting point to stress the need for some restraint on the part of civil rights groups.

# Memo from Lee White to President Lyndon B. Johnson to Prepare for a Meeting with Martin Luther King, Jr., March 4, 1965 (pg.2)

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3. Constructive Efforts to Assist the Legislation -- There is considerable national interest in voting legislation, but it can be drained off by mistakes. As pointed out in the meeting Dr. King had with the Vice President and the Attorney General, the failure of the Negroes of Selma to accept and implement the order of Judge Thomas makes it very easy for opponents of the legislation to point out that effective use of existing statutory authority is all that is needed. According to Roy Wilkins, the memo also refers to the 1000 to 2000 sit-ins due to call on the Congress this summer. It is difficult to think of anything that would have more harmful effect on passage of legislation.
4. Basic Strategy -- You may wish to indicate your efforts and those of the Vice President and the Attorney General to check with (a) the Negro leadership, (b) the Republican Congressional leadership of Dirksen, Ford and McCulloch and, (c) Russell Long. The same well planned and intensive effort that resulted in the 1964 bill will be necessary.
5. Governor Collins' Program -- When Dr. King was here last, Governor Collins indicated to him some of the activities that his organization has been engaged in. It may be useful to recall this to Dr. King's attention and indicate that in many ways Governor Collins can help avoid trouble before it becomes ugly and difficult. His people should keep in touch with Collins' people.
6. Appointments -- Among recent appointments are Lisle Carter, formerly of HEW, and Ted Berry, both among the top half dozen in the Poverty Program; Andrew Brimmer, who was promoted to Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Roger Wilkins, Roy's nephew, who is one of Governor Collins' key men; others are in the works. There has begun to be some little external pressure on the appointment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, authorized by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act -- John Macy is working on this with a number of us and I believe he will soon have a slate of candidates for your consideration.
7. Press Statement -- I presume you will want to discuss what might be the tenor of Dr. King's remarks when he leaves your office.

# Excerpts from Tinker v. Des Moines U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion, 1968 (pg.1)

TINKER v. DES MOINES SCHOOL DIST. 503

Syllabus.

TINKER ET AL. v. DES MOINES INDEPENDENT  
COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT ET AL.

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR  
THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

No. 21. Argued November 12, 1968.—Decided February 24, 1969.

Petitioners, three public school pupils in Des Moines, Iowa, were suspended from school for wearing black armbands to protest the Government's policy in Vietnam. They sought nominal damages and an injunction against a regulation that the respondents had promulgated banning the wearing of armbands. The District Court dismissed the complaint on the ground that the regulation was within the Board's power, despite the absence of any finding of substantial interference with the conduct of school activities. The Court of Appeals, sitting *en banc*, affirmed by an equally divided court. *Held*:

1. In wearing armbands, the petitioners were quiet and passive. They were not disruptive and did not impinge upon the rights of others. In these circumstances, their conduct was within the protection of the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth. Pp. 505-506.

2. First Amendment rights are available to teachers and students, subject to application in light of the special characteristics of the school environment. Pp. 506-507.

3. A prohibition against expression of opinion, without any evidence that the rule is necessary to avoid substantial interference with school discipline or the rights of others, is not permissible under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Pp. 507-514.

383 F. 2d 988, reversed and remanded.

*Dan L. Johnston* argued the cause for petitioners. With him on the brief were *Melvin L. Wulf* and *David N. Ellenhorn*.

*Allan A. Herrick* argued the cause for respondents. With him on the brief were *Herschel G. Langdon* and *David W. Belin*.

*Charles Morgan, Jr.*, filed a brief for the United States National Student Association, as *amicus curiae*, urging reversal.

# Excerpts from Tinker v. Des Moines U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion, 1968 (pg.2)

TINKER v. DES MOINES SCHOOL DIST. 505

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Opinion of the Court.

held the constitutionality of the school authorities' action on the ground that it was reasonable in order to prevent disturbance of school discipline. 258 F. Supp. 971 (1966). The court referred to but expressly declined to follow the Fifth Circuit's holding in a similar case that the wearing of symbols like the armbands cannot be prohibited unless it "materially and substantially interfere[s] with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of the school." *Burnside v. Byars*, 363 F. 2d 744, 749 (1966).<sup>1</sup>

On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit considered the case *en banc*. The court was equally divided, and the District Court's decision was accordingly affirmed, without opinion. 383 F. 2d 988 (1967). We granted certiorari. 390 U. S. 942 (1968).

## I.

The District Court recognized that the wearing of an armband for the purpose of expressing certain views is the type of symbolic act that is within the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment. See *West Virginia v. Barnette*, 319 U. S. 624 (1943); *Stromberg v. California*, 283 U. S. 359 (1931). Cf. *Thornhill v. Alabama*, 310 U. S. 88 (1940); *Edwards v. South Carolina*, 372 U. S. 229 (1963); *Brown v. Louisiana*, 383 U. S. 131 (1966). As we shall discuss, the wearing of armbands in the circumstances of this case was entirely divorced from actually or potentially disruptive conduct by those participating in it. It was closely akin to "pure speech"

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<sup>1</sup> In *Burnside*, the Fifth Circuit ordered that high school authorities be enjoined from enforcing a regulation forbidding students to wear "freedom buttons." It is instructive that in *Blackwell v. Issaquena County Board of Education*, 363 F. 2d 749 (1966), the same panel on the same day reached the opposite result on different facts. It declined to enjoin enforcement of such a regulation in another high school where the students wearing freedom buttons harassed students who did not wear them and created much disturbance.

# Excerpts from *Tinker v. Des Moines U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion, 1968 (pg.3)*

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OCTOBER TERM, 1968.

Opinion of the Court.

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which, we have repeatedly held, is entitled to comprehensive protection under the First Amendment. Cf. *Cox v. Louisiana*, 379 U. S. 536, 555 (1965); *Adderley v. Florida*, 385 U. S. 39 (1966).

First Amendment rights, applied in light of the special characteristics of the school environment, are available to teachers and students. It can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate. This has been the unmistakable holding of this Court for almost 50 years. In *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 U. S. 390 (1923), and *Bartels v. Iowa*, 262 U. S. 404 (1923), this Court, in opinions by Mr. Justice McReynolds, held that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prevents States from forbidding the teaching of a foreign language to young students. Statutes to this effect, the Court held, unconstitutionally interfere with the liberty of teacher, student, and parent.<sup>2</sup> See also *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268

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<sup>2</sup> *Hamilton v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 293 U. S. 245 (1934), is sometimes cited for the broad proposition that the State may attach conditions to attendance at a state university that require individuals to violate their religious convictions. The case involved dismissal of members of a religious denomination from a land grant college for refusal to participate in military training. Narrowly viewed, the case turns upon the Court's conclusion that merely requiring a student to participate in school training in military "science" could not conflict with his constitutionally protected freedom of conscience. The decision cannot be taken as establishing that the State may impose and enforce any conditions that it chooses upon attendance at public institutions of learning, however violative they may be of fundamental constitutional guarantees. See, e. g., *West Virginia v. Barnette*, 319 U. S. 624 (1943); *Dixon v. Alabama State Board of Education*, 294 F. 2d 150 (C. A. 5th Cir. 1961); *Knight v. State Board of Education*, 200 F. Supp. 174 (D. C. M. D. Tenn. 1961); *Dickey v. Alabama State Board of Education*, 273 F. Supp. 613 (D. C. M. D. Ala. 1967). See also Note, Unconstitutional Conditions, 73 Harv. L. Rev. 1595 (1960); Note, Academic Freedom, 81 Harv. L. Rev. 1045 (1968).

# Excerpts from Tinker v. Des Moines U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion, 1968 (pg.4)

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Opinion of the Court.

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On the contrary, the action of the school authorities appears to have been based upon an urgent wish to avoid the controversy which might result from the expression, even by the silent symbol of armbands, of opposition to this Nation's part in the conflagration in Vietnam.<sup>4</sup> It is revealing, in this respect, that the meeting at which the school principals decided to issue the contested regulation was called in response to a student's statement to the journalism teacher in one of the schools that he wanted to write an article on Vietnam and have it published in the school paper. (The student was dissuaded.<sup>5</sup>)

It is also relevant that the school authorities did not purport to prohibit the wearing of all symbols of political or controversial significance. The record shows that students in some of the schools wore buttons relating to national political campaigns, and some even wore the Iron Cross, traditionally a symbol of Nazism. The order prohibiting the wearing of armbands did not extend to these. Instead, a particular symbol—black armbands worn to exhibit opposition to this Nation's involvement

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<sup>4</sup> The District Court found that the school authorities, in prohibiting black armbands, were influenced by the fact that "[t]he Viet Nam war and the involvement of the United States therein has been the subject of a major controversy for some time. When the arm band regulation involved herein was promulgated, debate over the Viet Nam war had become vehement in many localities. A protest march against the war had been recently held in Washington, D. C. A wave of draft card burning incidents protesting the war had swept the country. At that time two highly publicized draft card burning cases were pending in this Court. Both individuals supporting the war and those opposing it were quite vocal in expressing their views." 258 F. Supp., at 972-973.

<sup>5</sup> After the principals' meeting, the director of secondary education and the principal of the high school informed the student that the principals were opposed to publication of his article. They reported that "we felt that it was a very friendly conversation, although we did not feel that we had convinced the student that our decision was a just one."

# Demonstration of Protest and Mourning for Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire Victims, April 5, 1911



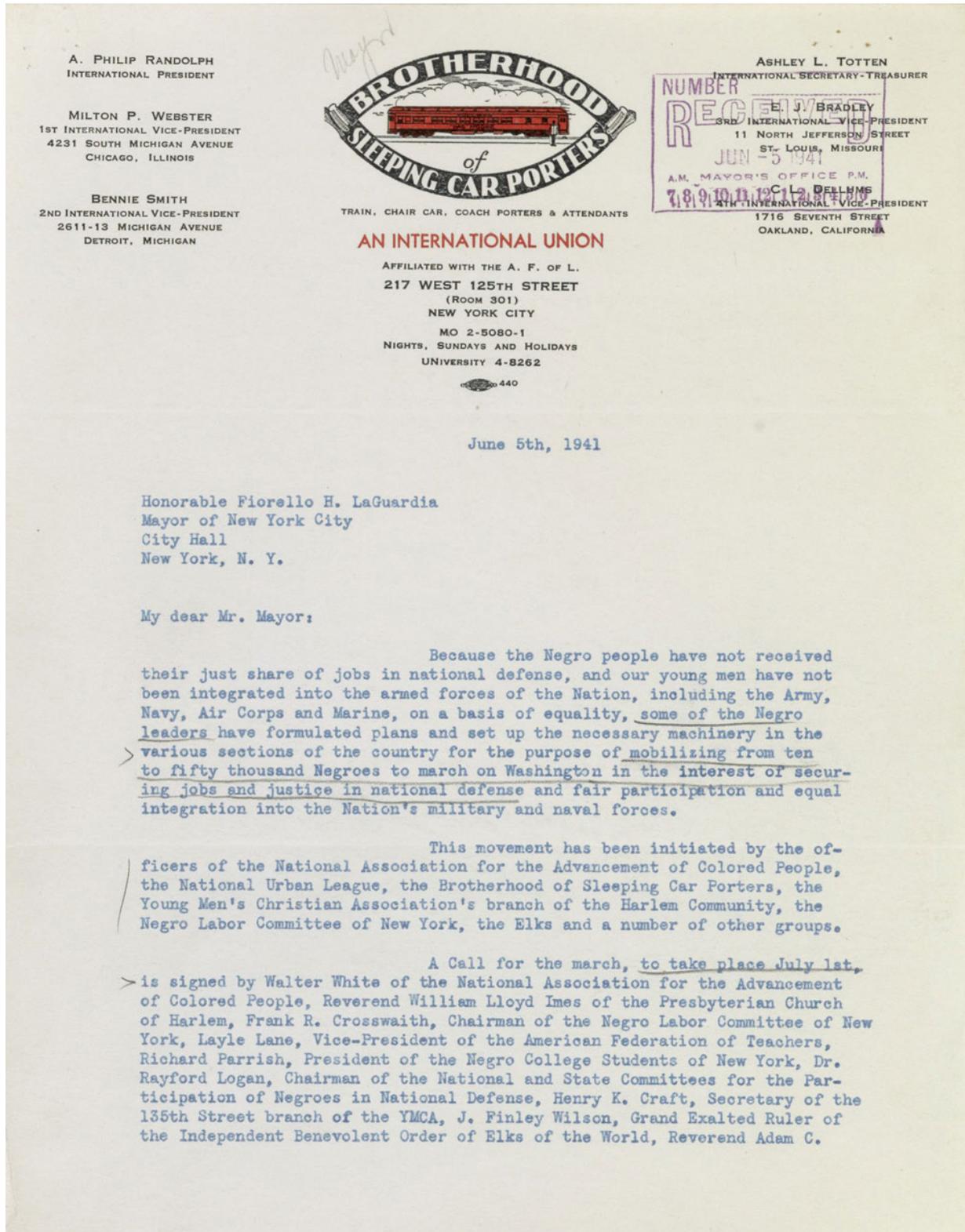
“Demonstration of Protest and Mourning for Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of March 25, 1911,” 5 April 1911. Courtesy of National Archives

# Farmers Strike in Sioux City, Iowa, 1932



Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, "Farmers Strike," 1932

# Letter from A. Philip Randolph to New York City Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, June 5, 1941 (pg.1)



Randolph, A. Philip, "Letter from A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York City," 5 June 1941. Courtesy of National Archives

# Letter from A. Philip Randolph to New York City Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, June 5, 1941 (pg.2)

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Powell, Jr. of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of Harlem and the undersigned.

March-On-Washington local committees are being set up throughout the country with a view to recruiting the marchers and carrying out the general program in the interest of developing an all-out total demonstration of the Negro people for full participation in the national defense program.

A week prior to the march on Washington, plans have been developed to stage marches in various cities in the interest of urging the Mayors and City Councils to memorialize the President to issue an executive order to abolish discrimination in national defense and all departments of the Federal Government.

Following the march in Washington, the program includes a great rally at the Monument of Abraham Lincoln, because of its historical symbolism in relation to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for the liberation of the Negroes from chattel slavery.

As an humanitarian and idealist, who has captured the hearts of the peoples of the world for your constructive vision and matchless statesmanship, and as one of the few great living champions of the cause of democracy and liberty, I, in the name of the aforementioned committee, wish to request Your Honor to address a delegation of Negro citizens who will march to the City Hall, June 27th, in the forenoon to request you to memorialize President Roosevelt to issue an executive order to abolish discrimination in all departments of the Federal Government and national defense.

*Judey*

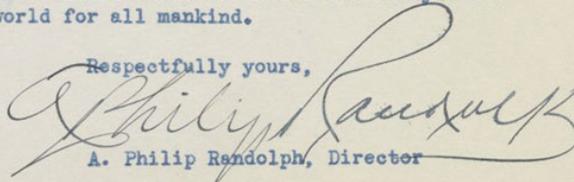
I want to assure you, Mr. Mayor, that the Negroes of America are deeply stirred over the question of their receiving equal opportunity to share in the benefits and responsibilities and duties and sacrifices incident to this great and tremendous national effort to build a defense machinery for the protection of our own country and to safeguard the cause of democracy.

I am sure that nothing has arisen in the life of the Negro since Emancipation which has gripped their hearts and caught their interest and quickened their imagination more than the girding of our country for national defense without according them the recognition and opportunity as citizens, consumers and workers they feel justified in expecting.

I, therefore, cannot too strongly stress and urge you, as a leader of vision, to honor this occasion with your presence and message.

Kindly accept my great personal esteem and appreciation for your interest and cooperation for the cause of the advancement of the Negro people of America and the historic role you are playing to create a better world for all mankind.

Respectfully yours,



A. Philip Randolph, Director

apr/mf

Randolph, A. Philip, "Letter from A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York City," 5 June 1941. Courtesy of National Archives

# Flyer Distributed to Striking Sanitation Workers in Memphis, Tennessee, 1968

## Have Sanitation Workers A Future?

*Yes, If You Will Help To Build It!*

*How? That's Simple—*

## WE NEED YOU!

1. Do not shop downtown, or with the downtown branch stores anywhere in the city or any enterprise named Loeb.
2. Stop your subscriptions to the daily newspapers. Get news about the Movement from the radio or television or by joining the mass meetings. Be sure to pay your newspaper carrier his commission.
3. Do not buy new things for Easter. Let our Lent be one of sacrifices. What better way to remember Jesus' work for us and the world?
4. Support the workers with letters and telegrams to the Mayor and the City Council.
5. Join us in the daily marches downtown.
6. Call others each day and remind them of the movement.
7. Attend the nightly mass meetings Monday through Friday.
8. Do not place your garbage at the curb. Handle it the best way you can without helping the city and the Mayor's effort to break the strike.
9. Whenever you associate with white people, let them know what the issues are and why you support this cause.
10. Support the relief efforts for the workers and their families with gifts of money and food. Checks can be made out to "C.O.M.E." and food taken to Clayborn Temple A.M.E. Church, 280 Hemando.

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Community On the Move for Equality  
WORK CARD

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

I will march \_\_\_\_\_ I will picket \_\_\_\_\_

I can answer phone or do clerical work \_\_\_\_\_

I can serve on a committee:

Work Committee \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Committee \_\_\_\_\_

Transportation Committee \_\_\_\_\_

Hours I can best serve:

9:00am-11:00am \_\_\_\_\_ 11:00am- 1:00pm \_\_\_\_\_

1:00pm- 3:00pm \_\_\_\_\_ 3:00pm- 6:00pm \_\_\_\_\_

6:00pm- 8:00pm \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00pm-10:00pm \_\_\_\_\_

10:00pm-12:00pm \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# News Release from Muscatine Community Effort Organization about H. J. Heinz Company Boycott, 1969

----- NEWS ARTICLE -----

The people of the Midwest and all Mexican-Americans and Latin Americans--- We are facing a great need for your support of the great BOYCOTT of HEINZ, so all I am asking you for is to stand up and speak for your rights of this boycott. I want all Mexican-Americans to be in front leading the great boycott against Heinz. The voice of the RAZA has to be heard and we the RAZA have to yell out, and tell our people to follow, our past and lead the people to the right road and to fight for our rights. Let us join hands and stick this out with pride and dignity. Let us not let Heinz rule the migrants of the past, let's get what we want from Heinz for our children and relatives that arrive every year from many states. We expect better housing, better wages and better opportunities for our people and fellow migrants, and let's not get their children into the fields, where they can get sick or get sun stroke. Let us give our children a better education so that we will not be known as dumb Mexicans, because Heinz likes this and this is why the RAZA is striking back to support our rights in the Constitution of the United States.

Let us leave the chickens in the chicken shacks, and the pigs in the pig pens and we better move into better housing and let's join with the great boycott of grapes with CESAR CHAVEZ. Let's support them and at the ~~same~~ same time support ourselves. But work together and help every migrant worker of the United States and support them with all we have.

BY C.E.O.  
OF AIDALST.

# Letter from Harvey Milk to President Jimmy Carter about Briggs Initiative, June 28, 1978

5 COMMITTEES:  
Chairperson:  
URBAN AND  
CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
Vice Chairperson:  
STREETS AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
Member:  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



Telephone:  
558-2145

District 5

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO 94102

SUPERVISOR HARVEY MILK

June 28, 1978

President Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Carter:

There has been considerable press coverage of the speech I delivered at San Francisco's large Gay Freedom Day Celebration this past weekend.

In it, I called upon you to take a leadership role in defending the rights of gay people. As the President of a nation which includes 15-20 million lesbians and gay men, your leadership is vital and necessary.

I have enclosed a copy of my remarks for you to read. Especially note the section beginning on page six.

On the November, 1978, California ballot will be an initiative, called the Briggs Initiative, which would prohibit gay persons from teaching and would have other serious infringements on individual rights. Though it is a state ballot issue, it is also of great national importance and we hope you will strongly oppose it.

I would very much appreciate a response to our call for your support and I would be honored to work with you to protect the human rights of all Americans.

Warmly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harvey Milk".

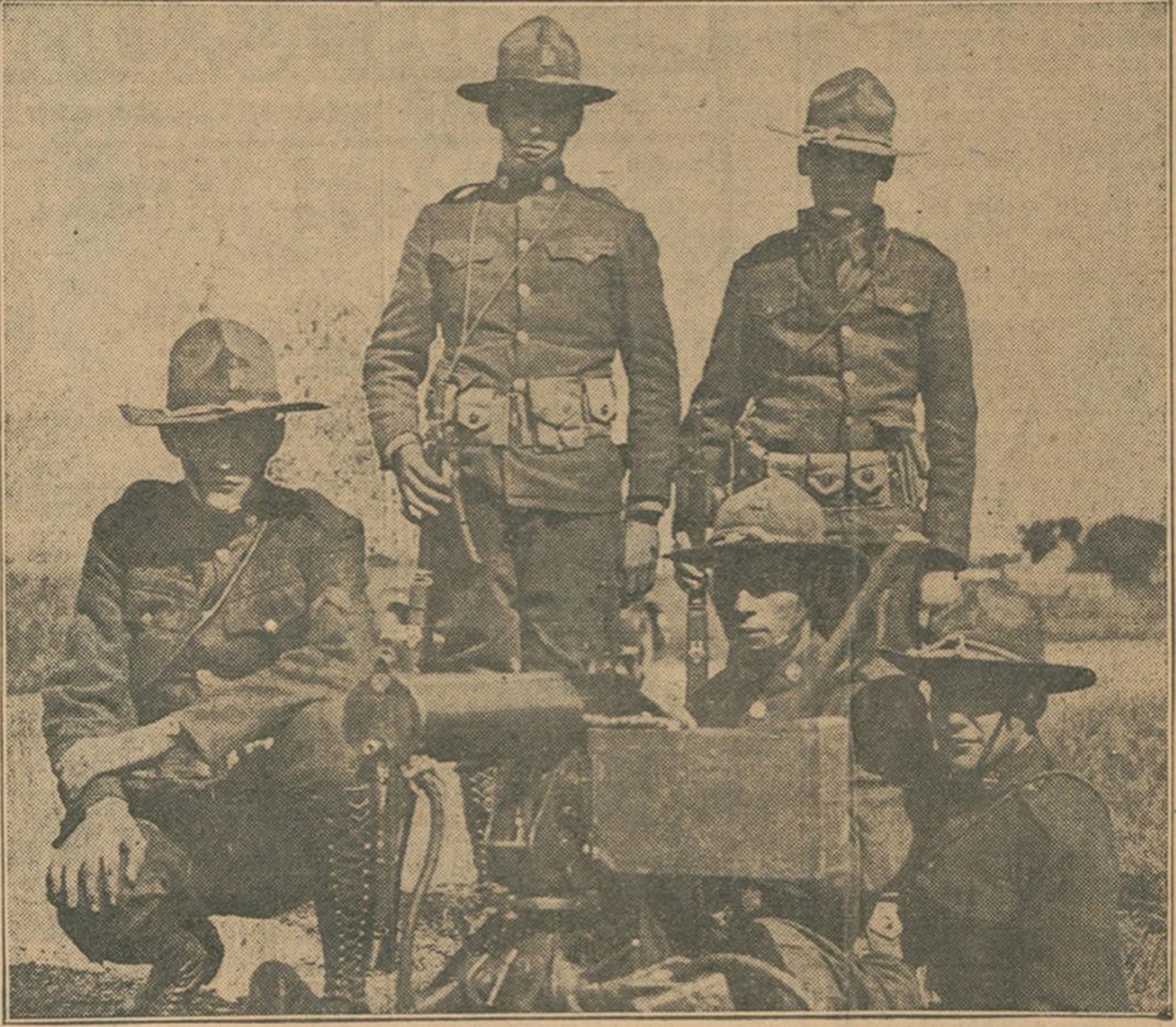
Harvey Milk

# Iowa National Guard Members on Duty during the "Iowa Cow Wars," September 25, 1931

FRIDAY EVENING—THE DAVENPORT DEMOCRAT AND LEADER

D-6  
**THE CEDAR COUNTY FRONT — 1931!**

*Sept - 25 - 1931*

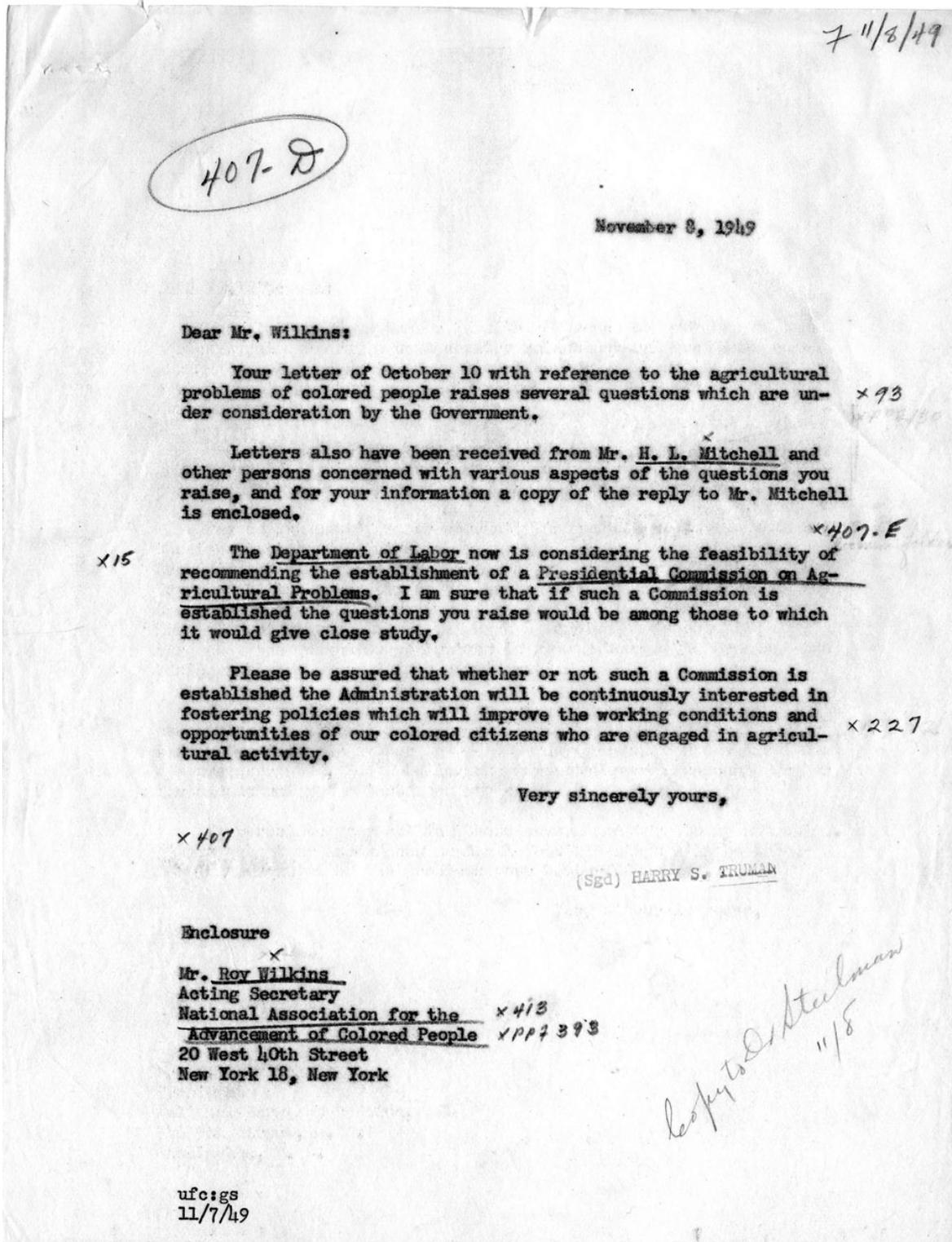


Democrat Staff Photo.

State veterinarians, under heavy military guard, proceeded today with tuberculin test of cattle herds thruout Cedar county. This photo, the first of the Iowa state guard in the field, shows the machine gun squad and guard at the William R. Hogan farm, a mile and a half north of Durant, as test of the Hogan herd was under way.

"The Cedar County Front - 1931!" The Davenport Democrat and Leader, 25 September 1931. Courtesy of Iowa State University Library Special Collections and University Archives

# Correspondence between President Harry S. Truman and NAACP Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins, October 10 - November 8, 1949 (pg.1)



Truman, Harry S. & Roy Wilkins, "Correspondence Between Roy Wilkins and President Harry S. Truman," 10 October to 8 November 1949. Courtesy of National Archives

# Correspondence between President Harry S. Truman and NAACP Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins, October 10 - November 8, 1949 (pg.2)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE  
WILKINS, Roy, Acting Secretary  
20 West 40th Street  
New York 18, New York

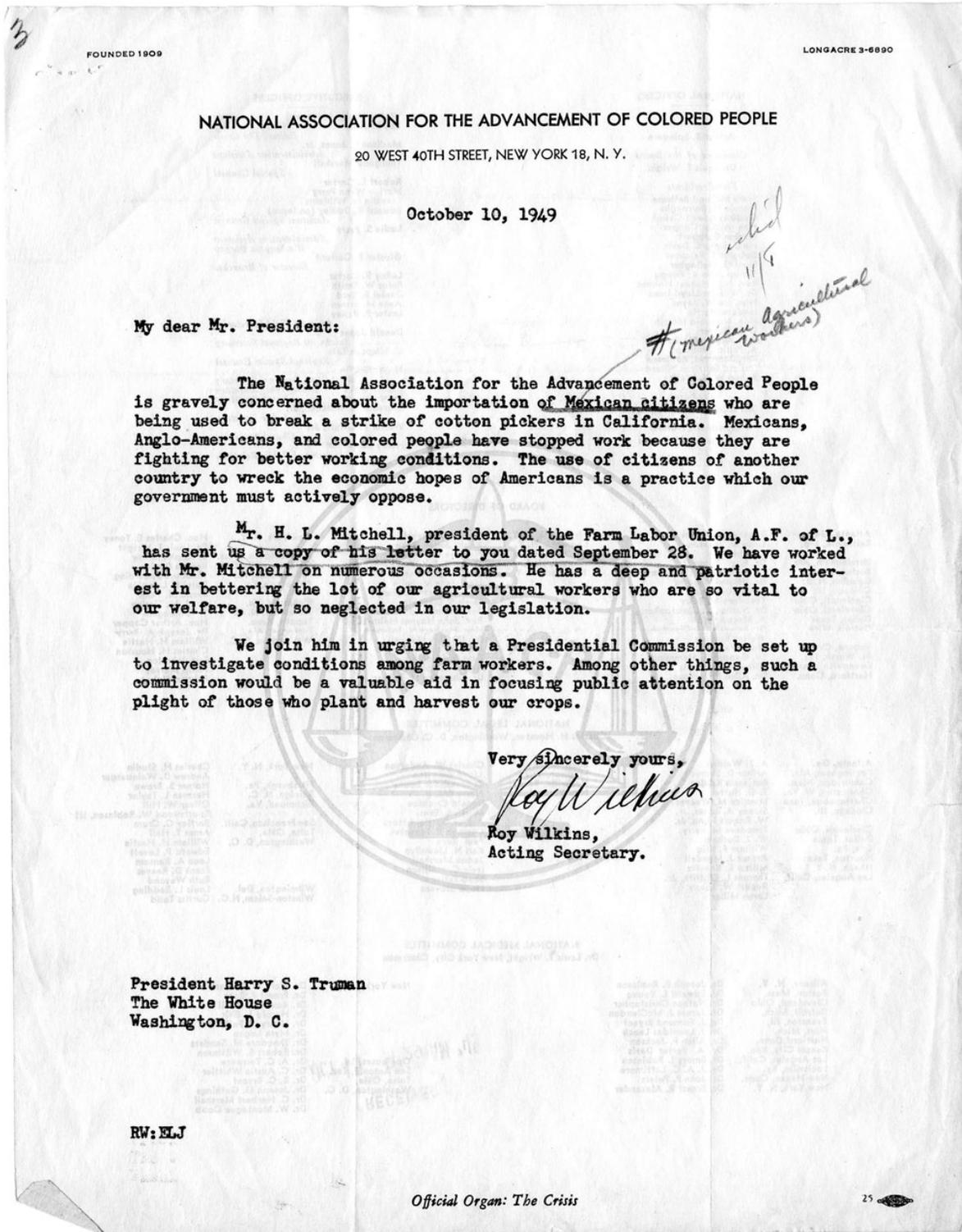
Letter to the President, dated 10-10-49.

Writes re the importation of MEXICAN CITIZENS who are being used to break a STRIKE of COTTON PICKERS in CALIFORNIA. Joins with Mr. H. L. MITCHELL, President of the FARM LABOR UNION, A.F. of L., in urging that a Presidential Commission be set up to investigate conditions among farm workers.

Respectfully referred to Dr. Steelman, 10-14-49.

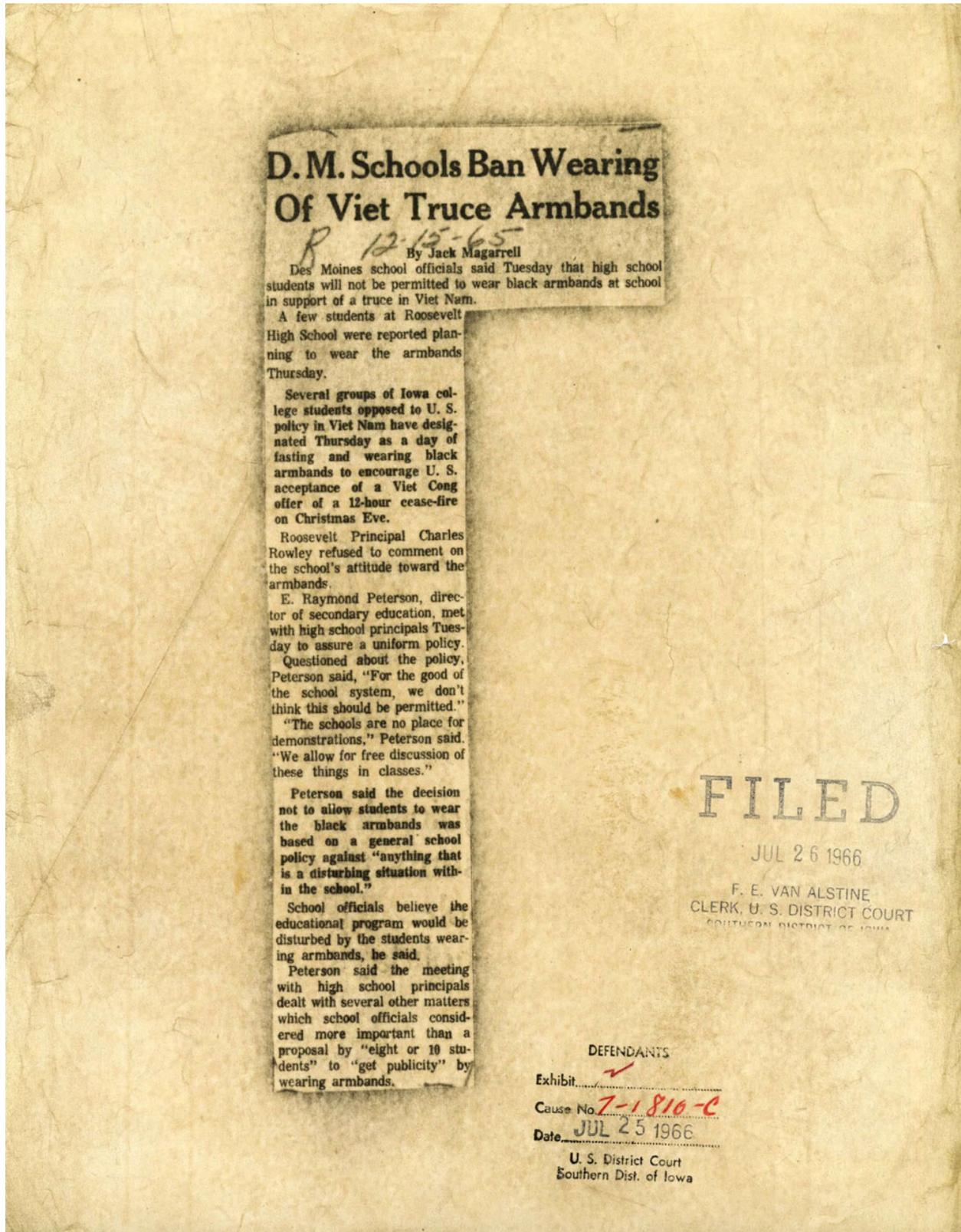
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# Correspondence between President Harry S. Truman and NAACP Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins, October 10 - November 8, 1949 (pg.3)



Truman, Harry S. & Roy Wilkins, "Correspondence Between Roy Wilkins and President Harry S. Truman," 10 October to 8 November 1949. Courtesy of National Archives

# "D.M. Schools Ban Wearing of Viet Truce Armbands" Newspaper Article, December 15, 1965



Magarrell, Jack, "D.M. Schools Ban Wearing of Viet Truce Armbands" The Des Moines Register, 15 December 1965. Courtesy of National Archives

# Memo Sent to President Richard Nixon's Administration "Regarding Major Issues with the Wounded Knee Occupation," May 9, 1973 (pg.1)

COPY

May 9, 1973

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jerry T. Verkler, Staff Director  
FROM: Gerald R. Gereau, Professional Staff Member  
RE: Major Issues at Wounded Knee

Three separate and conflicting sets of issues underlie the takeover of Wounded Knee on February 27, by members and supporters of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Ogala Sioux Civil Rights Organization (OSCRO).

Issues proclaimed by the AIM and OSCRO leadership, the Ogala Sioux Tribal Council, and the Nixon Administration all become working points in continuing negotiations during the volatile Indian crisis. These were, in the order they emerged:

AIM-OSCRO ISSUES

1. TREATY COMMITMENTS: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee must investigate the nature and possible violations of the 371 treaties between the federal government and Indian tribes in order to determine whether the U. S. government has failed to live up to the terms of the treaties.
2. ADMINISTRATION PROBE: A Senate committee must probe the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Interior Department regarding their handling of Ogala Sioux tribal affairs and those of other Indian tribes, with special scrutiny toward the Nixon administration's handling of Indian affairs, to pull administration policy and practice in line with treaty obligations.
3. OUSTER OF TRIBAL PRESIDENT: Utilizing recent alleged grounds for the impeachment of the tribal president,

# Memo Sent to President Richard Nixon's Administration "Regarding Major Issues with the Wounded Knee Occupation," May 9, 1973 (pg.2)

COPY

Richard A. Wilson, the Interior Department must order the removal of Wilson and the holding of a new tribal election.

4. REFORM OF TRIBAL CONSTITUTION: on the premise that the current tribal constitution formed in 1935 is inadequate to meet the political, social and economic needs of tribal members in the 1970s, the Interior Department must order a tribal constitutional convention to rewrite the Tribal constitution in line with the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie.

5. REDRESS OF TRIBAL GRIEVANCES: Alleged discrepancies in the execution of land leasing, welfare assistance, landowners' rights-of-way on their own land, and forced sales of individual land make necessary widespread reforms on policy and practice on the part of the BIA and the Interior Department.

6. OUSTER OF SUPERINTENDENT AND AREA DIRECTOR: claiming that the failures of the BIA and Interior can be laid squarely at the feet of Pine Ridge Agency Superintendent, Stanly Lyman, and BIA Area Director, Wymann Babby, these two men must be removed for mal-administration.

## TRIBAL COUNCIL ISSUES

1. SOVEREIGNTY OF OGALA LAND: No "Independent Ogala Nation" can legally be declared from portions of tribal trust land already enjoying sovereign status under the legally constituted authority of the Ogala Sioux Nation. The seizure of 40 acres of tribal land at Wounded Knee constitutes an illegal seizure of tribal lands, and can legally be met with armed tribal forces.

2. ILLEGAL SUSPENSION OF TRIBAL AUTHORITY: Seizure of all existing authorities by the Justice Department and de facto suspension of all tribal and BIA authorities and business by the U. S. Justice Department constitute an illegal and dangerous usurpation of tribal sovereignty and elected tribal government, and a threat to all existing Indian and non-Indian local governments.

3. WHO SPEAKS FOR THE TRIBE: Non-Ogala AIM members and supporters have no legitimate right and no proper responsibility to air grievances or common problems faced by Ogala tribal members. A legal, constitutionally elected tribal

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# Memo Sent to President Richard Nixon's Administration "Regarding Major Issues with the Wounded Knee Occupation," May 9, 1973 (pg.3)

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government, both responsive and responsible to its' tribal members, has that right and duty.

4. **INVASION BY NON-RESIDENTS:** Under existing tribal rights, the multitudes of non-Ogala activists, liberal churchmen, federal marshalls, FBI agents and employees of the Interior Department, together with members of the worldwide and national media have no exclusive right of free access on the reservation without the consent of tribal authorities. Tribal authority includes the right to govern entry and exit on tribal land, and the right to expel "undesirables!"

## NIXON ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

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1. **HALTING OF INDIAN MILITANCY:** Indian militants comprise a "revolutionary Indian element" involved in symbolic actions arising from attempts to redress the bloody Indian past. They are not representative of the Indian population at large, are criminally oriented, and must be stopped by criminal prosecution-before they create more havoc throughout Indian America.

2. **LEGITIMATE INDIAN LEADERSHIP:** The Nixon administration is intent on dealing only with elected Indian leaders on Indian reservations and elected Indian leaders of non-reservation-groups and associations. The administration currently contends it cannot contract with or serve any but such constituted groups.

3. **QUELLING DOMESTIC DISORDERS:** The Justice Department, not the Interior Department, is the proper agency to handle domestic disorders occurring within any minority in the nation. Infractions of public law require responses from law enforcement officials, not policy-makers from any other department in government. The Justice Department further has the right to pursue prosecution of offenders any where within the external borders of the United States.

L AIPA

# Iowa Commission on Native American Affairs Letter of Concerns about Dakota Access Pipeline, April 28, 2016 (pg.1)



April 28, 2016

**Iowa Commission on Native American Affairs est. May 12, 2008**

**Iowa Department of Human Rights**

**321 E. 12th Street**

**Des Moines, Iowa 50319**

**Tel 515-242-6334**

**Fax 515-242-6119**

Colonel Craig Baumgartner  
Commander  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Clock Tower Building  
P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Re: Dakota Access Pipeline Project

Dear Colonel Baumgartner:

The Iowa Commission on Native American Affairs (ICNAA) wishes to express our strong concerns regarding the proposed Dakota Access Pipeline impacts on Iowa's Native communities. The route of the proposed pipeline would cut through and damage ancestral lands of religious and cultural significance, damage the natural environment, and risk serious pollution of Iowa's aquifers with impacts on Native communities' drinking water supplies and agriculture.

With regard to the Dakota Access pipeline's potential impacts on Native American graves, cultural sites, ceded treaty lands, and other archeological sites, none of the key federal agencies to date have been in direct consultation with the affected Native Nations/Tribes in Iowa. Serious concerns have been raised by the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Meskwaki Nation (Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa) about the pipeline affecting indigenous sacred and traditional sites in the State of Iowa. We urge the Corps of Engineers to conduct a thorough assessment, in collaboration with all affected Tribal communities, to address the preservation of lands with cultural and religious significance. This process should be in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The environmental impacts of the Dakota Access pipeline include damage during construction to wildlife, waterways, and agriculture serving Native communities in Iowa. Further, a leak or spill from the pipeline would impact the waters that Iowa Tribes/Nations, and individual tribal members residing in the area, rely upon for drinking, for livestock, for food gardens, and for other purposes. The Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, and the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska all possess reservation/trust land along the Missouri River in both Iowa and Nebraska. The Iowa River runs through the Meskwaki Nation Settlement.

Again we strongly urge the Corps of Engineers to undertake an environmental assessment, in consultation with Iowa's Tribes and Nations, which recognizes the significant impacts from construction, from operation and maintenance, and from any potential leak or spill. This assessment should address concerns of the U.S.

# Iowa Commission on Native American Affairs Letter of Concerns about Dakota Access Pipeline, April 28, 2016 (pg.2)



**Iowa Commission on Native American Affairs est. May 12, 2008**

**Iowa Department of Human Rights**

**321 E. 12th Street**

**Des Moines, Iowa 50319**

**Tel 515-242-6334**

**Fax 515-242-6119**

Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Interior regarding the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance as it affects Iowa's Tribal Nations and communities. In particular, the Corps of Engineers assessment should specifically address concerns about: 1) protecting drinking water resources; 2) emergency preparedness/response measures in the event of the pipeline leak or spill; 3) other potential impacts, including construction and maintenance of the pipeline, on Iowa tribal communities; 4) an Environmental Justice analysis to address potential impacts on Iowa Tribal Nations and communities; 5) coordination and collaboration of Iowa Tribal Nations in the environmental assessments; 6) an alternatives analysis of pipeline route alternatives, including disapproval of the pipeline project.

On behalf of Iowa Native Americans, we look forward to reviewing the Corp of Engineers Environmental Assessment and any draft of the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

If you should have further questions or concerns, please contact Ms. Jill Filitano Avery, Office of Native American Affairs, Iowa Department of Human Rights (515-242-6334).

Sincerely,

*Karen Mackey*

Karen Mackey  
Chair, Iowa Commission on Native American Affairs  
Iowa Department of Human Rights

C.c.: Brent Cossette, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District  
Philip S. Strobel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8  
Lawrence S. Roberts, Indian Affairs, Department of Interior  
Reid J. Nelson, Office of Federal Programs, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
Steve King, Iowa State Historic Preservation Office  
Geri D. Huser, Iowa Utilities Board  
Troy Wanetee, Chairman, Meskwaki Nation  
Tim Rhoad, Chairman, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska  
Darla LaPointe, Chairwoman, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska  
Vernon Miller, Chairman, Omaha Tribe of Nebraska  
Larry Wright, Chairman, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska

# Children's Crusade for Amnesty, 1922



"Children's Crusade for Amnesty," 1922. Courtesy of Library of Congress

# Youth March of Integrated Schools in Washington, D.C., October 25, 1958



“Youth March for Integrated Schools,” 25 October 1958. Courtesy of National Archives

# Protest Plans Submitted into Evidence during Landmark Tinker v. Des Moines Supreme Court Case, December 1965

(3)

DEFENDANTS

Exhibit 1

Cause No. 7-1810-C

Date JUL 25 1966

U. S. District Court  
Southern Dist. of Iowa

(5) *L. J. Tinker*

DEF'S. Ex. 1

**WE MOURN**

**FILED**  
JUL 26 1966  
F. E. VAN ALSTINE  
CLERK, U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

ATTENTION STUDENTS!

Some high school and college students in Iowa who are interested in expressing their grief over the deaths of soldiers and civilians in Vietnam will fast on Thursday, December 16th. They will also wear black arm bands starting on that same day, December 16th. The National Liberation Front (Vietcong) recently proposed a 12-hour truce on Christmas Eve. The United States has not yet replied to their offer. However, Senator Robert Kennedy has suggested that the truce be extended indefinitely pending negotiations. If the United States takes this action the arm bands will be removed. If it does not the bands will be worn throughout the holiday season and there will be a second fast on New Year's Day. High school and college students are also encouraged to forego their usual New Year's Eve activities and meet together to discuss this complex war and possible ways of ending the killing of Vietnamese and Americans.

A meeting in Des Moines on New Year's Eve will be held at the home of Bruce Clark, 925-29th, for further information call his home. The meeting is being sponsored by Liberal Religious Youth the youth organization of the Unitarian Universalist Association. All students interested in saving lives and ending the war in Vietnam are urged to attend.

P L E A S E C O M E !

[REDACTED]

"Protest Plans for Des Moines Students," John F. Tinker et. al. v. The Des Moines Independent Community School District et. al., December 1965. Courtesy of National Archives