

Chapter 1 : Chief Joseph () - theinnatdunvilla.com

Chief Joseph was very intelligent and fair, and he was able to make informed decisions that were the best plans for his people.

He was known as Young Joseph during his youth because his father, Tuekakas , [4] was baptized with the same Christian name and later become known as "Old Joseph" or "Joseph the Elder". Tensions grew as the settlers appropriated traditional Indian lands for farming and grazing livestock. Isaac Stevens , governor of the Washington Territory , organized a council to designate separate areas for natives and settlers in Chief Lawyer and one of his allied chiefs signed the treaty on behalf of the Nez Perce Nation, but Joseph the Elder and several other chiefs were opposed to selling their lands and did not sign. Joseph the Elder demarcated Wallowa land with a series of poles, proclaiming, "Inside this boundary all our people were born. It circles the graves of our fathers, and we will never give up these graves to any man. Before his death, the latter counseled his son: My son, my body is returning to my mother earth, and my spirit is going very soon to see the Great Spirit Chief. When I am gone, think of your country. You are the chief of these people. They look to you to guide them. Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few years more and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother. A handwritten document mentioned in the Oral History of the Grande Ronde recounts an experience by Oregon pioneer Henry Young and two friends in search of acreage at Prairie Creek, east of Wallowa Lake. But in , the government reversed its policy, and Army General Oliver O. Howard threatened to attack if the Wallowa band did not relocate to the Idaho reservation with the other Nez Perce. Before the outbreak of hostilities, General Howard held a council at Fort Lapwai to try to convince Joseph and his people to relocate. Joseph finished his address to the general, which focused on human equality, by expressing his "[disbelief that] the Great Spirit Chief gave one kind of men the right to tell another kind of men what they must do. When Toohoolhoolzote protested, he was jailed for five days. The day following the council, Joseph, White Bird , and Looking Glass all accompanied Howard to examine different areas within the reservation. Howard offered them a plot of land that was inhabited by whites and Native Americans, promising to clear out the current residents. Joseph and his chieftains refused, adhering to their tribal tradition of not taking what did not belong to them. Unable to find any suitable uninhabited land on the reservation, Howard informed Joseph that his people had 30 days to collect their livestock and move to the reservation. Joseph pleaded for more time, but Howard told him he would consider their presence in the Wallowa Valley beyond the day mark an act of war. Returning home, Joseph called a council among his people. Toohoolhoolzote, insulted by his incarceration, advocated war. In June , the Wallowa band began making preparations for the long journey to the reservation, meeting first with other bands at Rocky Canyon. At this council, too, many leaders urged war, while Joseph continued to argue in favor of peace. While the council was underway, a young man whose father had been killed rode up and announced that he and several other young men had retaliated by killing four white settlers. Still hoping to avoid further bloodshed, Joseph and other non-treaty Nez Perce leaders began moving people away from Idaho. Nez Perce War[edit] Main article: Initially they had hoped to take refuge with the Crow Nation in the Montana Territory , but when the Crow refused to grant them aid, the Nez Perce went north in an attempt to obtain asylum with the Lakota band led by Sitting Bull , who had fled to Canada following the Great Sioux War in In Hear Me, My Chiefs!: McWhorter argues that the Nez Perce were a peaceful people that were forced into war by the United States when their land was stolen from them. McWhorter interviewed and befriended Nez Perce warriors such as Yellow Wolf , who stated, "Our hearts have always been in the valley of the Wallowa". General Howard, who was dispatched to deal with Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce, tended to believe the Nez Perce were right about the treaty: One of those battles was led by Captain Perry and two cavalry companies of the U. The Nez Perce repelled the attack, killing 34 soldiers, while suffering only three Nez Perce wounded. Army detachment commanded by General Nelson A. After his initial attacks were repelled, Miles violated a truce and captured Chief Joseph; however, he would

later be forced to exchange Chief Joseph for one of his captured officers. Following a devastating five-day siege during freezing weather, with no food or blankets and the major war leaders dead, Chief Joseph formally surrendered to General Miles on the afternoon of October 5. The battle is remembered in popular history by the words attributed to Joseph at the formal surrender: Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed; Looking Glass is dead, Too-hul-hul-sote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets; the little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, to see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever. His speech brought attention, and therefore credit, his way. However, as Francis Haines argues in *Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Warrior*, the battlefield successes of the Nez Perce during the war were due to the individual successes of the Nez Perce men and not that of the fabled military genius of Chief Joseph. Haines supports his argument by citing L. McWhorter, who concluded "that Chief Joseph was not a military man at all, that on the battlefield he was without either skill or experience". Wells supports his argument: Their plight, however, did not end. Although Joseph had negotiated with Miles and Howard for a safe return home for his people, General Sherman overruled this decision and forced Joseph and followers to be taken on unheated rail cars to Fort Leavenworth, in eastern Kansas, where they were held in a prisoner of war campsite for eight months. Toward the end of the following summer, the surviving Nez Perce were taken by rail to a reservation in the Indian Territory now Oklahoma; they lived there for seven years. Many of them died of epidemic diseases while there. In 1879, Chief Joseph went to Washington, D. Although Joseph was respected as a spokesman, opposition in Idaho prevented the U. Finally, in 1881, Chief Joseph and his followers were granted permission to return to the Pacific Northwest to settle on the reservation around Kooskia, Idaho. Instead, Joseph and others were taken to the Colville Indian Reservation in Nespelam, Washington, far from both their homeland in the Wallowa Valley and the rest of their people in Idaho. Joseph continued to lead his Wallowa band on the Colville Reservation, at times coming into conflict with the leaders of the 11 other unrelated tribes also living on the reservation. In 1883, he visited Washington, D. He rode with Buffalo Bill Cody in a parade honoring former President Ulysses Grant in New York City, but he was a topic of conversation for his traditional headdress more than his mission. In 1884, Chief Joseph visited Seattle, a booming young town, where he stayed in the Lincoln Hotel as guest to Edmond Meany, a history professor at the University of Washington. It was there that he also befriended Edward Curtis, the photographer, who took one of his most memorable and well-known photographs. Everywhere he went, it was to make a plea for what remained of his people to be returned to their home in the Wallowa Valley, but it never happened. He has been portrayed many times in popular media. Notable dramatic works[edit].

Chapter 2 : PBS - THE WEST - Chief Joseph

This is the Joseph who has survived in the popular perception, the master strategist formidable in a fight and, once a victor, as a western editor concluded, "almost too humane for belief." Joseph's near veneration is another of the war's revelations, but not because its picture is true.

Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt The man who became a national celebrity with the name "Chief Joseph" was born in the Wallowa Valley in what is now northeastern Oregon in . He was given the name Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt, or Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain, but was widely known as Joseph, or Joseph the Younger, because his father had taken the Christian name Joseph when he was baptized at the Lapwai mission by Henry Spalding in . Feeling himself betrayed, Joseph the Elder denounced the United States, destroyed his American flag and his Bible, and refused to move his band from the Wallowa Valley or sign the treaty that would make the new reservation boundaries official. When his father died in , Joseph was elected to succeed him. He inherited not only a name but a situation made increasingly volatile as white settlers continued to arrive in the Wallowa Valley. Joseph staunchly resisted all efforts to force his band onto the small Idaho reservation, and in a federal order to remove white settlers and let his people remain in the Wallowa Valley made it appear that he might be successful. Believing military resistance futile, Joseph reluctantly led his people toward Idaho. Unfortunately, they never got there. Although he had opposed war, Joseph cast his lot with the war leaders. What followed was one of the most brilliant military retreats in American history. Even the unsympathetic General William Tecumseh Sherman could not help but be impressed with the 1, mile march, stating that "the Indians throughout displayed a courage and skill that elicited universal praise By the time he formally surrendered on October 5, , Joseph was widely referred to in the American press as "the Red Napoleon. It appears, in fact, that Joseph opposed the decision to flee into Montana and seek aid from the Crows and that other chiefs -- Looking Glass and some who had been killed before the surrender -- were the true strategists of the campaign. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say, "Yes" or "No. It is cold, and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are -- perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs! My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever. Although he had surrendered with the understanding that he would be allowed to return home, Joseph and his people were instead taken first to eastern Kansas and then to a reservation in Indian Territory present-day Oklahoma where many of them died of epidemic diseases. Although he was allowed to visit Washington, D. Hayes, it was not until that Joseph and the other refugees were returned to the Pacific Northwest. An indomitable voice of conscience for the West, he died in , still in exile from his homeland, according to his doctor "of a broken heart.

Chief Joseph () was a leader of the Wallowa band of the Nez Perce Tribe, who became famous in for leading his people on an epic flight across the Rocky Mountains. He was born in and he was called Joseph by Reverend Henry H. Spalding (), who had established a mission amongst the Nez Perce in

Chief Joseph was a leader of the Wallowa band of the Nez Perce Tribe, who became famous in for leading his people on an epic flight across the Rocky Mountains. He was born in and he was called Joseph by Reverend Henry H. Spalding , who had established a mission amongst the Nez Perce in Young Joseph and his father soon returned to their traditional ways in their Wallowa homeland in Oregon. When Joseph grew up and assumed the chieftanship, he was under increasing governmental pressure to abandon his Wallowa land and join the rest of the Nez Perce on their reservation near Lapwai, Idaho. Joseph refused, saying that he had promised his father he would never leave. It was Joseph who finally surrendered the decimated band to federal troops near the Canadian border in Montana. Joseph and the tribe were taken to a reservation in Indian Territory in present day Oklahoma, where they remained until when they were sent to the Colville Reservation in North Central Washington. Joseph made several visits to Washington, D. Joseph died in in Nespelem, Washington, of what his doctor called "a broken heart. His father, Tuekakas d. They lived far from the main body of the tribe, which was across the Snake River in Idaho, but they reunited often to fish for salmon, gather camas roots, and socialize. The Presbyterian missionary Rev. Tuekakas was intrigued by Spalding and his white religion; Spalding baptized him and gave him the name Joseph. When his son came along, he was called Young Joseph. But he was too young to learn much English and when the boy was still small, Old Joseph Tuekakas had a falling-out with Spalding. His band returned to its old ways at Wallowa. Yet it became increasingly difficult to maintain the old ways of life. White miners and settlers began to encroach on their lands. Uprisings by other tribes across the Columbia Plateau had resulted in U. Army incursions, although Old Joseph managed to keep the Nez Perce at peace. Yet within months it became clear that the treaty was unenforceable. The settlers and miners kept coming. In , Stevens called another treaty council. Young Joseph attended as an observer. This time, many of the chiefs were alarmed at the provisions of the treaty. Old Joseph was equally disgusted. He, along with four other chiefs, refused to have any part of it and walked out. Some of the Christianized bands based at Lapwai and Kamiah remained at the council and one of their chiefs, named Lawyer "because he was a great talker," said Joseph later signed the treaty. Old Joseph, defiantly non-treaty, went back to Wallowa and, in disgust, tore up the Bible that Spalding had once given him. As he lay dying in his beloved Wallowa country, he gave his young successor advice on how to handle the inevitable conflicts with the whites. He was by most accounts a tall, handsome man, with a natural charisma and command. Howard who became famous for his pursuit of Chief Joseph, later wrote that Joseph was "finely formed" and notable mostly for the "particular expression of his face" Howard. During a series of parlays with government officials, he continued to insist that he "would not sell the land" nor "give up the land" Nerburn. Soon that steadfast commitment would be stretched to the breaking point. Pressure was building to move all of the Nez Perce onto the small Idaho reservation. Howard called another treaty council in May , but this time, there would be no negotiation. Howard told Joseph and the other chiefs that their people would need to move, and would have 30 days to do it. If they refused, the army would move them by force. I would rather give up everything than have the blood of the white men upon the hands of my people" Joseph. He was convinced it was the only way to keep his people safe and intact. He also believed that he could eventually work out an agreement that would allow them to return to Wallowa and at least share the land with the white settlers. Joseph had one intensely personal reason for avoiding war. But the mood at Camas Prairie was belligerent. A band of Nez Perce warriors had ridden off to the white settlements to exact bloody revenge for an earlier murder. Still, I would have taken my people to buffalo country without fighting, if possible" Joseph. Yet as they made preparations to move, fierce battles with soldiers broke out in White Bird Canyon on the Snake River, and then on the Clearwater River. All-out war was already upon them. The latter two were strongly in favor of crossing Lolo Pass and then continuing even farther east to the buffalo plains of central and eastern

Montana. Joseph was not convinced; he wanted to cross the pass, spend time in the Bitterroot Valley, wait until tempers cooled down, and then return to the Wallowa Valley. Yet Looking Glass prevailed and became the acknowledged military commander of the group. Joseph is said to have replied, "This is your fight, not mine. I will conduct the retreat of the women and the children. It is your task to keep the soldiers away" Beal. The task was never more important than on the first part of the exodus, the Lolo Trail across the Bitterroots, notorious for its cliffs, mud, rocks and steep-cut mountains. Yet the Nez Perce had a huge advantage as they filed their way atop these heavily forested ridges. They had traveled the route for centuries, on the way to the buffalo grounds. General Howard, burdened with wagons and guns, lagged far behind. Howard later wrote that the Indians "jammed their ponies through, up the rocks, over and under the logs and among the fallen trees without attempting to cut a limb, leaving blood to mark their path. Joseph believed that they had left the war behind them. During one early confrontation with soldiers at an ineffectual barricade nicknamed Fort Fizzle, they struck an impromptu deal. They even stopped for several days at Stevensville to rest up and to trade stock with white settlers. The Flathead people, however, had chosen to remain neutral and were far from welcoming. By this time, even Joseph was resigned to crossing all the way over the Rocky Mountains and getting to the plains. Soldiers under the command of Colonel John Gibbon caught up with the Nez Perce, camped in a high mountain meadow. The soldiers made a surprise attack, firing into the lodges and teepees. A fierce fight raged for the rest of the day. Joseph estimated that 80 Nez Perce were killed; 50 of them women and children. Gibbon lost 29 soldiers, plus five civilian volunteers. The Nez Perce had managed to rally and make a successful escape, but this battle marked a turning point. No more would Joseph and his tribe believe that peace could be an option. Mutual distrust and violence marked the rest of the long Nez Perce trail, which would lead for another 1,000 miles. Joseph never pretended to be a master military strategist, as others later claimed, yet he did play a key role in salvaging an important victory at Big Hole. Yellowstone Country and Beyond The tribe put their wounded on travois poles and continued toward the Yellowstone country, with several more skirmishes and raiding parties along the way. When they entered Yellowstone National Park, they ran into several parties of tourists. Some of the young warriors, now utterly distrustful of all whites, apprehended and shot two of them, although Joseph did what he could to protect the rest. He later said that most of them "were treated kindly" and the "women were not insulted" Joseph. Clearly, it was becoming more and more difficult for Joseph, Looking Glass, and another leader named Poker Joe to keep the angry and desperate warriors in line. Army troops were waiting for the Nez Perce to emerge from the park, but Joseph and his people crossed the Absaroka Range in places deemed impassable, and eluded their captors. Then they struck straight north for the Canadian border, their refuge of last resort. It was now September and the weather was starting to turn bad. They had lost many of their warriors and the families were exhausted by this epic journey. They were camped at the foot of the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, only a couple of days ride from the Canadian border, when troops under Colonel Nelson Miles caught up with them. The Last Battle In a series of bloody battles, some fought in the snow, Looking Glass and Toohoolhoolzote were killed. Some Nez Perce, as many as 1,000, escaped and made their way over the Canadian border. But most were tired, wounded and exhausted. In the face of their hopeless situation, it was left to Joseph to meet with Miles and Howard on October 5, 1877, and hand over his rifle in a symbolic gesture of surrender. The little children are freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me my chiefs. I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever" Beal. But Joseph later specified that he did say words which amounted to, "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more" Joseph. He surrendered with the assurance from Miles that he and his people would be transported back to the reservation in Idaho. This was one more promise not kept. Federal authorities were afraid that passions would be re-ignited in Idaho if the Nez Perce returned, so the ailing and wounded band, now strong, was escorted first to North Dakota, then to a camp in Kansas, and finally, in the summer of 1877, to a reservation in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Even while the war was going on, Joseph was getting credit for every Nez Perce victory. The press called him "The Red Napoleon."

Chapter 4 : Chief Joseph Ranch - Visit Bitterroot Valley

"Chief Joseph" Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt () The man who became a national celebrity with the name "Chief Joseph" was born in the Wallowa Valley in what is now northeastern Oregon in

Foster as a surface warfare officer in the Pacific Fleet , and afterwards stateside as a special assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations at the Pentagon. I became a huge Reagan admirer. But what turned me against the whole establishment was coming back from running companies in Asia in and seeing that Bush had fucked up as badly as Carter. The whole country was a disaster. Bannon still receives cash residuals each time Seinfeld is aired. He left the project in Bannon became a partner with entertainment industry executive Jeff Kwatinetz at film and television management company The Firm, Inc. Bannon persuaded Goldman Sachs to invest, in , in a company known as Internet Gaming Entertainment. The Rise of Islamic Facism sic in America. Philip Elliott and Zeke J. Miller of Time say the site has "pushed racist, sexist, xenophobic and anti-Semitic material into the vein of the alternative right ". Conceding the alt-right holds views with "racial and anti-Semitic overtones," Bannon said he has zero tolerance for such views. Shortly after he assumed the chief executive role, the chairman of the Trump campaign, Paul Manafort , was dismissed. Representative David Cicilline of Rhode Island released a letter to Trump signed by Democratic House Representatives urging him to rescind his appointment of Bannon. It only helps us when they get it wrong. The title made him a senior advisor to the president, nearly equivalent in authority to the Chief of Staff. I want you to quote this: They still do not understand why Donald Trump is the president of the United States. Bannon allegedly did this by leaking information to the alternative media, including alt-right writer Mike Cernovich. National Security Advisor H. McMaster , whom Bannon had helped select. Flynn , who had resigned in February for misleading the vice president about a conversation with the Russian ambassador to the United States. The statement further described Bannon as a "symbol of white nationalism" who "energized that sentiment" through his current position within the White House. Kelly asked Bannon on August 18, , to submit his immediate resignation in lieu of being fired. We are grateful for his service and wish him the best. He said he had two requirements for a candidate to earn his support: Inside the Trump White House , which attributed many controversial and inflammatory statements to Bannon, Bannon and Trump became estranged and were widely seen as enemies. This was pure anger. Anger and fear is what gets people to the polls. The real opposition is the media. And the way to deal with them is to flood the zone with shit.

Chapter 5 : UCC appoints new general counsel, chief strategist - United Church of Christ

BlueStar Indexes® Expands Executive Team with Appointment of Joseph J. Levin as Partner and Chief Investment Strategist. August 4, News; New York, NY "August 4, "BlueStar, a New York-based provider of Israel-focused indexes, today announced the appointment of Joseph J. Levin to the position of Partner and Chief Investment Strategist.

He was among the best-known native leaders in North America, famous for his oratory and for his leadership during the long retreat of his band during the Nez Perce War. He passed away on the Colville Indian Reservation in north-central Washington, far from his ancestral home in the Wallowa Valley of eastern Oregon. Newspapers around the country took notice of the passing of the old chief. *Chronicling America* launched in In recent years, the Library added digitized newspapers to the collection, and today there are over newspapers totaling 11 million pages. And unlike the abandoned Google News Archive project, the newspapers are keyword searchable with sophisticated Advanced Search features. Due to copyright and technical concerns, the collection stops in , and is strongest for the early 20th century. Joseph in at the Ellensburg Rodeo, wearing regalia lent him by Chief Moses. Photograph courtesy of Steven Heiser. I have been thinking about how to use *Chronicling America* in my classes, as it seems a great way to immerse students in a huge data set of primary sources. My thought is to have students explore one incident from their textbook that occurred sometime between and Here is the search I used --the phrase "Chief Joseph," search all states, limited to the years and I got results--too many, really. The very first page of results shows the richness of the tool, with relevant results from big city papers like the Los Angeles Times but also from tiny, long vanished regional newspapers like the Heppner Gazette and the Athena Press of Athena County, Oregon, of course. I was surprised to find that even a quarter-century after the events of , opinions concerning Joseph were sharply divided. Many newspapers, particularly those in the East or in larger cities, lauded the man. The Seattle Star ran a sympathetic and also demeaning and maudlin piece about how "the great Indian general" was mourned by his widow. These often-hostile accounts from communities that might have been settled by white people who took and active part in fighting the Nez Perce in , sometimes include additional information that might not be in any other historical source. Wilmont, who claimed to have been a "volunteer scout" for the troops who had pursued the Nez Perce. Wilmont called Joseph "nothing more than a murderer" who "hated the whites with that bitter intensity that is born in the Indian. Connell of Tekoa to say that Joseph was a "treacherous, cowardly brute. Photograph courtesy Smithsonian Institution Western newspapers were not unanimous in condemning Joseph, however. The Idaho Recorder wrote that "Joseph was a born strategist, but was also brave and honest," and gave a very sympathetic version of the war. Many of the articles in the search results were only the briefest mention that Joseph had died, but finding this out involved drilling down to each newspaper page, zooming in twice to make it legible, and then clicking back up or toggling to the original browser tab to return to the search results. IT is light years more efficient than the old days of scrolling microfilm in a library carrel, but is still a slog. I assigned a brief research paper based on *Chronicling America* in my undergraduate survey class last year, and saw some pretty good results, I will continue to refine the assignment.

Chapter 6 : Steve Bannon - Wikipedia

Background. Chief Joseph was born Hinmuuttu-yalatlal (alternatively Hinmaton-Yalaktit or Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt (Nez Perce: "Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain"), or HinmatÅ³oyalahq'it ("Thunder traveling to higher areas") in the Wallowa Valley of northeastern Oregon.

He was called the Red Napoleon, a military genius who outwitted and outfought several army commands while being chased across nearly a quarter of the nation. He appeared too as an ideal of native nobility who, when finally run to ground, gave up the fight so his people would not suffer further. When the Nez Perces went to war with the United States in June , Joseph was pictured as a treacherous, irredeemably depraved savage. Of all American Indian leaders during the torturous four centuries after Columbus, Joseph was among the most gifted. He was also among the most misunderstood. He was not the brilliant war leader immortalized in popular press accounts. Like most Indian leaders, he learned that native understandings of society and authorityâ€™of who was in charge and what being in charge meantâ€™were profoundly different from and opposed to those of the American nation. He was born in , with two names. Tuekakas was baptized in by the Presbyterian missionary Henry H. Spalding and chose the Christian name Joseph. In as Young Joseph was entering full manhood, the Nez Perces felt a shock of the sort that, more than any other, shattered the well-being of western Indians: News of strikes in their homelands brought thousands of gold seekers and with them the usual problems. Farmers grabbed land along the rivers, and ranchers pastured cattle on Nez Perce horse pastures and their vital camas fields. An treaty with the Territory of Washington had left Nez Perce country largely intact, but little was done to stop the rush, and by the time the strikes played out after a couple of years, whites were well entrenched in Lewiston and among the northern bands. The resulting council at Lapwai in June was a turning point in Nez Perce history and in the nature of their leadership. Nez Perce leadership varied with place and circumstance. Day-to-day leadership was by band headmen, sometimes called chiefs, recognized for skills at dealing with other bands and for being modest, generous, fair and always ready with kind words. When bands came together in a joined effort, they chose as a leader someone with special gifts in the task at hand: His leadership was conditional and temporary. At an all-night meeting during the council, however, whatever gauzy unity existed among the bands ended. A few hours later the bands opposed to a treaty left for home. That same day Lawyer and cooperating band chiefs signed what Washington was to claim was a treaty governing all Nez Perces. All the bands that signed the treaty would keep their lands. All that had refused and gone home would lose theirs. A pleased Calvin Hale wrote that for about 8 cents an acre, the government would gain just under 7 million acres of valuable mining, farming and grazing lands, 90 percent of what had been guaranteed the Nez Perces eight years earlier. Many Nez Perces today still call this the steal treaty. Years later Joseph, who at 23 was almost certainly with his father at the council, explained in simple marketplace terms what had happened: Old Joseph sensed what was coming, however, and as he was dying in , his words were of vigilance. A few years more and white men will be all around youâ€™. Never sell the bones of your father and mother. Keeping it, however, was another matter. A confrontation finally came, in June , when a rancher in the Wallowa killed a Nez Perce man. Tensions heightened over the next weeks, and Washington used the crisis to press its hardest case for the lands. When Joseph met that fall with a special presidential commission led by the uncompromising Oliver Otis Howard, it was his first significant test as a leader. Riding into the Lapwai agency at the head of 60 followers, he was physically impressive, well over 6 feet tall, with a powerful chest, broad shoulders and a wide face with large dark eyes and a high forehead. As he sat down with the commissioners, his expression was unthreatening but unrevealing: He wore his hair in twin braids and in an upward sweep in frontâ€™a sign of another resistance to the new order. Joseph followed a native religious movement that had arisen in the late s that promised the banishment of white invaders and the return of golden times if converts shunned farming and lived by what the land and rivers gave naturally. Followers were called Dreamers, from the belief that God spoke to them especially in visions while asleep, and wore their hair in a rearing pompadour. Then when I die she will not take me to her bosom to rest. Surrender your homeland, they said, or face its full force. Joseph answered that he would notâ€™could

notâ€”give up the Wallowa. Apparently cowed, the other leaders submitted. At a final meeting a week later Howard issued another, especially shocking order. The bands had one month to gather all belongings, round up their herds and report to the reservation. The Lapwai council was as stark a confrontation of native and national cultures as the 19th century offers. The steal treaty was almost incidental. The true clash was between different ways of addressing the world, two drastically different social orders, perceptions of identity and relations with the divine. For 72 years after pledging their alliance as equals to the United States, Nez Perce leaders had kept their promise while maneuvering within the reality of an expanding nation. Now, as the resisting bands dismantled their lives and prepared to uproot, it appeared they would be one more people, like dozens across the West, giving in to the power they had so misjudged. In fact they were about to take a course unique among Indian peoples. It made them famous, even as it led them into their darkest time, and as it played out, Joseph found himself pressed into roles that none before him had faced and leading his people in ways he could not have imagined. Leaving behind hundreds of cattle, the resisting bands, led by Joseph, Toolhoolhoolzote and White Bird, leader of another resisting band, packed up all they could and by June 14 had assembled at a traditional camping spot just south of the reservation. The next day they were to cross into new, constricted lives. Early that morning, however, three young men rode down to the Salmon River and shot and killed four white settlers and wounded another, and when they returned to boast in the camp, more warriors set off for killing of their own. Over the next two days, 14 more settlers were killed. Meanwhile a stunned Howard wired for several hundred reinforcements and sent what troops he had, a hundred green cavalymen under Captain David Perry, to protect settlers crowding into the towns of Grangeville and Mount Idaho. When Perry learned the bands were camped at nearby White Bird Creek, he chose instead to ride against them. His attack at dawn on June 17 quickly reversed into a rout. In less than an hour the Nez Percés killed 34 soldiers while suffering only two wounded. Army over a 1, mile retreat. It lasted 15 weeks. In several clashes they at least held their own, but they could maneuver for only so long. A month into the war they made a choice no other western Indians ever had. They would run for it. They soon learned differently. A command under Colonel John Gibbon was dispatched in pursuit, and at dawn on August 9 at Big Hole, a traditional camping spot in western Montana, Gibbon launched a surprise attack. Although they took heavy casualties, the Nez Percés once again turned back their attackers and nearly annihilated them. From August 26 to September 5, the Indians passed through the newly created Yellowstone National Park, killing a few tourists before breaking free of what had seemed an inescapable trap as they left. After their friends the Crows turned them away, they fought and bested their pursuers one more time and broke northward across the Montana plains. They nearly made it. Just 40 miles shy of the international border, at the base of the Bears Paw Mountains on the last day of September, a command under Colonel Nelson Miles caught them, drove off their horses, and laid siege to their camp. The words Joseph ostensibly said on the snowy afternoon of October 5 would come to be indelibly set in the public mind: Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes and no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they areâ€”perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever. Under his orders, readers learned, the Nez Percés had forgone scalping, spared women, children and the wounded, and treated captives kindly. In fact Joseph never devised military strategy or led anyone in battle. If he had a role in the fray, it apparently was to watch over the camp and horse herd, and his greatest contribution was to save the animals at the start of the Big Hole fight. War was one of those unusual occurrences when men with skills for the moment were pulled into temporary service. When the war was over, it was time for a bargainer. Besides, as he said in his supposed surrender speech, just about everybody else in authority was dead. The surrender speech solidified the public perception of Joseph the commander. But he spoke virtually no English, and whatever he said was conveyed through two couriers and a translator. After the surrender he and Joseph quickly took to each other, and years later Wood sent his son to spend two summers with the Nez Perce chief.

DOWNLOAD PDF CHIEF JOSEPH, MASTER STRATEGIST.

Joseph was no historical fraud, however.

Chapter 7 : Chief Joseph - Wikipedia

A monument to Nez Perce leader Chief Joseph stands at the head of his grave near Nespelem, Wash., May 25, , on the Colville Indian Reservation.

Chapter 8 : Senior Defense Officials

On November 13, , Bannon was appointed chief strategist and senior counselor to President Donald Trump.

Chapter 9 : What Does puppet master Mean? | Slang by theinnatdunvilla.com

When the U.S. government ordered the Nez Perce onto reservations in Idaho, Chief Joseph resisted, leading his band toward Canada. Considered a brilliant strategist, he won many battles against great odds.