



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

November 14, 2022

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
THE BLACK VAULT
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384-4520

FOIPA Request No.: 1512939-000
Subject: BANKS, DENNIS J

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 316 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

☐ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

☒ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**

☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
Special Access and FOIA
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500
College Park, MD 20740-6001

☒ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above. Please reference files 44-HQ-60446; 176-HQ-2403; 176-HQ-2404; 176-HQ-2435; 88-HQ-62638; 100-SF-79338; 89-PD-94; 157-HQ-31312 Serial 393; 100-NY-212656 Serial 16; 157-RH-3565 Serial 12; 100-AX-1371 Serial 156; 100-WF-59918 Serial 249; 7-HQ-15200 Serials 268-269, 324, 476, 855, 1293, 1296 - 1297, 1319, 1329, 1340, 1394, 3145 and 4622; 157-HQ-

34073 Serial 21x; 157-WF-6209; 157-HQ-28941 Serial 25; 100-SF-71996 Serial 1121; 157-HQ-28721 Serial 38; 100-HQ-487533 Serial 1X8; 100-HQ-481987 Serial 13; 157-HQ-13030 Serial 325; 157-BA-2824 Serial 939; 100-HQ-471717 Serial 6; 157-SF-11719 Serial 52; 100-SF-79338; 157-SF-9263-13; 157-SF-8392-57; 157-SF-8619 Serials 1, 9, and 11; 157-SF-8443 Serial 60; 100-PD-13144-9; 100-PD-13186 Serials 27, 44, 46, 347, 619, 628, 833, 860 -861, 867, 875, and 1128; 100-SF-13351 Serials 13 and 36; 100-MP-1246-9675; 157-WF-5476; 100-WF-56632 Serials 19, 21, 23, 28, 31, 40, 44, and 75; 100-WF-56632 Sub D Serial 39; 100-WF-56811-2; 157-WF-5845-3; 157-WF-43503-5493; 157WF-5460 Serials 639, 870, and 891; 157-BF-2077-11; 157-BF-1710 Serials 28, 211, and 330; 100-MW-22690-7; 100-MW-21121-197; 100-MW-16234-2023 and 157-CG-10568-19.

- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☒ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

For your information, a search of the indices to our Central Records System reflected there were additional records potentially responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. We have attempted to obtain this material so it could be reviewed to determine whether it was responsive to your request. We were advised that the potentially responsive records were not in their expected location and could not be located after a reasonable search. Following a reasonable waiting period, another attempt was made to obtain this material. This search for the missing records also met with unsuccessful results.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Additional records responsive to your request have been processed and are available in the FBI's electronic FOIA Library (The Vault) on the FBI's public website, <http://vault.fbi.gov>. On the right-hand side of the home page, under the heading "Vault Links" you can enter text into our search engine (click on "Search Vault"). For records responsive to this request, please enter Russell Means. Records for Dennis Banks are located in Part 28 of 38 and 36 of 38, pages 339-374.

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1202154-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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William Kunstler, Lawyer
For Russell Means and Dennis Banks
Saint Paul, Minnesota

b6
b7C

9-1848-1

Dear Sir: If you and Banks
and Means and others like
you are at all concerned about
your physical welfare, stay away
from Pine Ridge and other Reser-
vations. There are plenty of
Indians who are waiting for
the chance to pull the trigger
and no advance warning will
be given. This is not an idle
threat.

File No. 9-1842

Date Received 5-20-74

From William M. Bunteler
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By _____
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☐ No

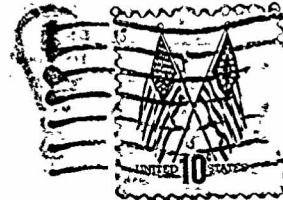
Receipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

Description:

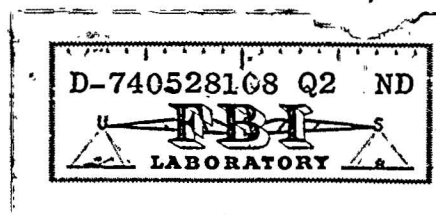
Threatening Letter^{envelope}
to William M.
Bunteler Postmarked
April 26, 1974
sent Bu
5/22/74 *whb*

AD

D-740528108 Q1 ND



William Kenneth, Lawyer
For Russell Means and Umpis Banks
Saint Paul, Minnesota



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-NEW)

DATE: 5/17/74

FROM : SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

On May 17, 1974, in U. S. District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, Judge FRED J. NICHOL presiding, WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER announced in open court that he had just received a letter which threatened his life. This letter was dated 26 April, 1974, and postmarked U. S. Postal Service, South Dakota, 570.

The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:

If you and BANKS and MEANS and others like you are at all concerned about your physical welfare, stay away from Pine Ridge and other Reservations. There are plenty of Indians who are waiting for the chance to pull the trigger and no advance warning will be given. This is not an idle threat."

Sioux Falls
AREA
Set out any
Pertinent Leads
Developed.

U. S. District Judge FRED J. NICHOL referred the matter to AUSA R. D. HURD who gave the envelope and letter to SA [REDACTED]

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

¹Will transmit extortion letter to FBI Laboratory.

²Conduct other appropriate extortion investigation.

② - Minneapolis
[REDACTED] wkb
(2) *These must be fingerprinted.*
Determine all persons who handled letter
Check Handbook and Submit Threat Letter to Rose via airtel

9-1842-2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 17 1974	
FBI-MINNEAPOLIS	

F B I

Date: 5/17/74

008

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT *Kitel*
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI - *LRF*
FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-*1842*NEW) (P)

UNSUB; WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM, EXTORTION.

~~FOR INFORMATION~~, BUREAU BEING ADVISED OF CAPTIONED
MATTER INASMUCH AS PRESS PUBLICITY MAY BE RECEIVED.

ON MAY 17, 1974, IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT, ST. PAUL,
MINN., USDJ FRED J. NICHOL PRESIDING, WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
ANNOUNCED IN OPEN COURT THAT HE HAD JUST RECEIVED A LETTER
WHICH THREATENED HIS LIFE. LETTER, DATED APRIL 26, 1974, AND
POSTMARKED U. S. POSTAL SERVICE, SOUTH DAKOTA, 570, STATES:

"DEER SIR:

"IF YOU AND BANKS AND MEANS AND OTHERS LIKE YOU
ARE AT ALL CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR PHYSICAL WELFARE, STAY
AWAY FROM PINE RIDGE AND OTHER RESERVATIONS. THERE
ARE PLENTY OF INDIANS WHO ARE WAITING FOR THE CHANCE
TO PULL THE TRIGGER AND NO ADVANCE WARNING WILL BE
GIVEN. THIS IS NOT AN IDLE THREAT."

(1) - Minneapolis
GRS:rfr
(1)

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

6:30

b6
b7c

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)MP 9-NEW
PAGE 2

USDJ NICHOL REFERRED MATTER TO AUSA R. D. HURD, WHO
TURNED OVER ENVELOPE AND LETTER TO FBI.

MINNEAPOLIS WILL FURNISH LETTER TO ^{7B1 Lahr} BUREAU VIA AIRTEL.
INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

END.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription May 20, 1974

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United States District Judge FRED J. NICHOL referred the matter to Assistant United States Attorney R. D. HURD, who gave the envelope and letter to Special Agent [redacted]

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 5/17/74 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 9-1842
by SA [redacted] :wkb Date dictated 5/17/74

orig. in EE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1842)

DATE: 5/20/74

FROM : SUPERVISOR

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: CHANGED
UNSUB;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM;
EXTORTION

Title being changed to add the names of victims
DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS.

On May 20, 1974, U. S. District Judge FRED J. NICHOL in chambers advised that he would prefer not to be fingerprinted for elimination fingerprint purposes and pointed out that his fingerprints are filed as a result of his application investigation in connection with his appointment as Federal Judge.

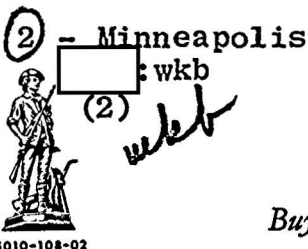
AUSA R. D. HURD, who also handled the extortion letter, made the same comment that his fingerprints are on file in connection with his application as Assistant United States Attorney.

Defense Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER pointed out that he, too, preferred not to be fingerprinted and that he was fingerprinted on numerous occasions as a member of the U. S. Marine Corps during World War II, Marine Corps Serial Number 12029657, and Officer Serial Number 0-1633347.

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

Will inform Identification Division of above location of fingerprints which should be located and utilized for elimination purposes in the event latent fingerprints located on extortion letter of victims in captioned title



*Expedite letter to
Bureau - originate
& xerox copies
also for file*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the

9-1842-*2*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1974	

[Signature]

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1842)

5/20/74

SUPERVISOR

b6
b7c

CHANGED

UNSUB;

DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM;
EXTORTION

Title being changed to add the names of victims
DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS.

On May 20, 1974, U. S. District Judge FRED J. NICHOL in chambers advised that he would prefer not to be fingerprinted for elimination fingerprint purposes and pointed out that his fingerprints are filed as a result of his application investigation in connection with his appointment as Federal Judge.

AUSA R. D. HURD, who also handled the extortion letter, made the same comment that his fingerprints are on file in connection with his application as Assistant United States Attorney.

Defense Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER pointed out that he, too, preferred not to be fingerprinted and that he was fingerprinted on numerous occasions as a member of the U. S. Marine Corps during World War II, Marine Corps Serial Number 12029657, and Officer Serial Number 0-1633347.

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

Will inform Identification Division of above location of fingerprints which should be located and utilized for elimination purposes in the event latent fingerprints located on extortion letter of victims in captioned title

② - Minneapolis
 wkb
(2) wkb

*Why wasn't
leads sent
to ID
for prints*

9-1842-5

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (9-)

DATE: 5/20/74

FROM :



SUBJECT: Unsub;
Wm Knutsler-Victim
Information Concerning

b6
b7C

On 5/20/74, Robert Decker, President, Bemidji State College, advised that his wife had received a phone call from a unknown person at 2:25 PM, 5/18/74, who threatened to shoot Wm Knutsler if he spoke at the college Monday nite, 5/20/74.

[redacted] advised that at the above time and date an unknown caller called the [redacted] residence at Bemidji and stated "Is this the home of the president of the teachers college". She said "yes it is" and he said "may I speak to him". She - "He is not here, may I have him call you when he returns?" He- "Just tell him Knutsler will be shot if he speaks here Monday night". [redacted] described the caller's voice as an elderly sounding, sort of quivering voice. Also, that the ~~xxxx~~ voice reminded her of an Indian's voice, however, ~~wh~~ she could not say it was or wasn't an Indian. There was no background noise. She believed it to be a local call.

Supervisor [redacted] was advised of the above 5/20/74, AM, and SA [redacted] at the St. Paul RA for the purpose of notifying the court and the victim of the threat inasmuch as he is scheduled to speak at the Hobson Memorial Ballroom, Bemidji State College, 8:00 PM, 5/20/74.

COP [redacted], Bemidji, and Sheriff Tom Tolman, Bemidji, were both advised of the above information 5/20/74, AM.

President Decker advised that ~~wh~~ he believes the person who called and referred to Bemidji State as a teachers college is probably an ~~xxxx~~ older individual because the college has not been known as a teachers college since the 1950's.

[redacted]
(1)

9-1842-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1974	
FBI-MINNEAPOLIS	



5/22/74

AIRTEL

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY;
JOHN C. GORDON, ROOM 2266
GENERAL CRIMES UNIT,
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1842) (P)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
UNSUB;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES LEANS - VICTIM;
EXTORTION
WOUNDED KNEE RELATED

Title changed to include additional victims LEANS
and BANKS as reflected in details of letter.

Re Minneapolis nitel to the Director, May 17, 1974.

On May 17, 1974, in U. S. District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, Judge FRED J. NICHOL presiding, Defense Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER announced in open court he had just received a letter which threatened his life. This letter, dated 26 April, 1974 and postmarked Postal Service, South Dakota, 570 reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:

If you and BANKS and LEANS and others like you are at all concerned about your physical welfare, stay away from Pine Ridge and other Reservations. There are plenty of Indians who are waiting for the chance to pull the trigger and no advance warning will be given. This is not an idle threat."

4 - Bureau Rm
① - Minneapolis
ALL: pab
(8) *ack*

Reass

9-1842-7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 23 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

[Signature]

b6
b7c

127 9-1842

Judge NICHOL referred the matter to AUSA R. D. LURD who turned the original letter and envelope over to the FBI for investigation in relation to the extortion matter.

Enclosed herewith for the Laboratory is the original letter and envelope and one Xerox copy of the letter and envelope.

On May 20, 1974, U. D. District Judge FRED J. NICHOL, in chambers, advised that he preferred not to be fingerprinted for elimination purposes, pointing out that his fingerprints are on file as a result of his application in connection with his appointment as a Federal Judge. Judge Nichol is described as white male, date of birth 3/19/12.

AUSA R. D. LURD who also handled the extortion letter made the same comments, stating his fingerprints are on file in connection with his application as Assistant United States Attorney. He is described as white male, date of birth 3/5/41.

Defense attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER pointed out that he too preferred to not be fingerprinted and that he was fingerprinted on numerous occasions as a member of the U. S. Marine Corps during World War II, Marine Corps Serial Number 12029657, and Officer Serial Number 0-1633347.

The Laboratory is requested to expedite comparison of the handwriting on the letter and envelope with the anonymous letter file and cause a latent fingerprint examination to be conducted, noting the above individuals are known to have handled both the envelope and the letter.

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS

AT PIERRE AND RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will display copy of above referred to letter and envelope to officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Rosebud and Pine Reservations in an effort to determine if the handwriting appearing thereon appears familiar to them as being identical to the handwriting of anyone known to them.

MP 9-1842

AT PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will contact postal authorities in an effort to further identify the location at which this letter may have been mailed.

3

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kunstler sent letter threat

U.S. District Judge Fred Nichol today asked the FBI to investigate a threat mailed to William Kunstler, a defense attorney at the Wounded Knee trial in St. Paul.

Kunstler told the judge

this morning that he received the unsigned letter yesterday. It also threatens co-defendants Dennis Banks and Russell Means.

The letter, mailed from South Dakota and carrying an April 26 postmark,

warns them to "stay away from Pine Ridge and other reservations. There are plenty of Indians who are waiting for the chance to pull the trigger and no advance warning will be given...."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4A Minneapolis Star
Minneapolis, MN.

Date: May 17, 1974
Edition: Evening
Author:
Editor: Robert C. King
Title: William Kunstler:
Extortion

Character:

or

Classification: 9-1842 - 8
Submitting Office Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

Orig sent 5/24/74

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

**REPORT
of the****FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Minneapolis (9-1842)

Date: May 30, 1974

Re: UNSUB; DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM
WILLIAM M. KUNTSLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM;
EXTORTION
WOUNDED KNEE RELATED

FBI File No.

Lab. No. D-740528108 ND

Specimens received 5/28/74

- Q1 Envelope postmarked "U.S. POSTAL SERVICE SD
570 PM 26 APR 1974," bearing the handwritten
address "William Kunstler, Lawyer For Russell Means
and Dennis Banks Saint Paul, Minnesota"
- Q2 Sheet of lined paper bearing handwritten message
beginning "Dear Sir: If you and Banks and Means"

Result of examination:

The questioned specimens were not identified
in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate copies have been
added thereto.

No watermarks or indented writing of value,
was found on the questioned specimens.

Q1 and Q2 were photographed and will be
returned separately.

9-1842-9



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Minneapolis (9-1842)

Date: May 30, 1974

From: Director, FBI

Re: UNSUB; DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM;
EXTORTION
WOUNDED KNEE RELATED

FBI File No.

Lab. No. D-740528108 ND

Examination requested by: Minneapolis

Reference: Airtel 5/22/74

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

Q1 and Q2 will be returned with the results
of the fingerprint examination.

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

9-1842-10

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 3 1974	
OLIS	

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE (S) INFORMATION IN
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b6
b7C

F B I

Transmit in _____ Via Airtel
(Type in plaintext or code)

(Precedence)

6-3-74
(Date)

To: SAC, Minneapolis (9-1842)

✓ From: Director, FBI

UNSUB.;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM
EXTORTION
WOUNDED KNEE RELATED

Reurairtel 5-22-74, submitting envelope, Q1, and one-
page letter, Q2, for laboratory and latent print examinations.

Q1 and Q2 further described in separate Laboratory
report.

No latent prints of value developed on enclosed specimens.

Enc. (2)

(This line for LEFT MARGIN.)

(Do not type BEYOND THIS MARGIN.)

(Do not type below this line.)

9-1842-11

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
1974	
MINNEAPOLIS	

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription June 11, 1974

[redacted] Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA),
subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent
furnished the following information:

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised he was familiar with the recent
alleged letter received by WILLIAM KUNSTLER at St. Paul,
Minnesota, concerning the trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

After reviewing the handwriting sample of this
letter, [redacted] stated that the characteristics of this
letter were unfamiliar to him. [redacted] in addition stated
he had no information concerning this letter which would assist
the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their investigation.

Interviewed on 5/30/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 9-1842 - 12
by SA [redacted] JR. :klk Date dictated 6/5/74

orig. in EE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription June 11, 1974

[redacted] Agency Special Officer,
subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent
furnished the following information:

b6
b7c

[redacted] advised she was familiar with the recent
alleged letter received by WILLIAM KUNSTLER at St. Paul,
Minnesota, concerning the trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

After reviewing the handwriting sample of this
letter, [redacted] stated that the characteristics of this
letter were unfamiliar to her. [redacted] in addition stated
she had no information concerning this letter which would assist
the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their investigation.

Interviewed on 5/30/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 9-1842-13
by SA [redacted] JR. [redacted] klk Date dictated 6/5/74

orig. in EE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription June 11, 1974

[] Criminal Investigator, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent furnished the following information: b6 b7C

[] advised he was familiar with the recent alleged letter received by WILLIAM KUNSTLER at St. Paul, Minnesota, concerning the trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

After reviewing the handwriting sample of this letter, [] stated that the characteristics of this letter were unfamiliar to him. [] in addition stated he had no information concerning this letter which would assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their investigation.

Interviewed on 5/30/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 9-1842 -14
by SA [] JR. [] klk Date dictated 6/5/74

orig. in ee

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription June 11, 1974

JOSEPH JACOBS, Chief of Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent furnished the following information:

JACOBS advised he was familiar with the recent alleged letter received by WILLIAM KUNSTLER at St. Paul, Minnesota, concerning the trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

After reviewing the handwriting sample of this letter, JACOBS stated that the characteristics of this letter were unfamiliar to him. JACOBS in addition stated he had no information concerning this letter which would assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their investigation.

Interviewed on 5/30/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 9-1842-15

by SA [redacted] JR. [redacted] klk Date dictated 6/5/74 b6 b7C

orig. in EE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription June 11, 1974

[redacted] Criminal Investigator, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agent furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised he was familiar with the recent alleged letter received by WILLIAM KUNSTLER at St. Paul, Minnesota, concerning the trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

After reviewing the handwriting sample of this letter, [redacted] stated that the characteristics of this letter were unfamiliar to him. [redacted] in addition stated he had no information concerning this letter which would assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their investigation.

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 5/30/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 9-1842-116

by [redacted] SA [redacted] JR. [redacted] klk Date dictated 6/5/74

orig. in EE

392 Federal Building, U. S. Court House
110 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

MP 9-1842

June 20, 1974

Honorable William F. Clayton
United States Attorney
Federal Building
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101

Attention: Assistant United States
Attorney R. D. Hurd

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Re conversation between Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] and Assistant United States Attorney R. D. Hurd on
June 20, 1974.

b6
b7C

Per referenced conversation, Mr. Hurd advised that he had approached Federal District Judge Fred J. Nichol, who is currently in St. Paul, Minnesota, trying the case of Wounded Knee defendants Russell Charles Means and Dennis James Banks, concerning the obtaining of two petitions which had been entered into evidence from the court in order that the FBI could submit these to the FBI Laboratory for a handwriting comparison. This handwriting comparison between the petitions and the letter received by William M. Kunstler, attorney for Russell Means, threatening his life and the life of defendants Means and Banks would be made to determine if any of those persons whose signatures appeared on either of the petitions could possibly have written the threatening letter.

Mr. Hurd advised that in conversation with Judge Nichol, Judge Nichol had indicated that he had no objections to releasing the petitions from evidence; however, the Government prosecutors would have to obtain defense counsel's permission. Mr. Hurd further advised that to date he has been unable to obtain permission from defense counsel.

Minneapolis

wkb

9-1842-17

It is requested that you maintain contact with defense counsel and attempt to gain permission for the release from evidence of these petitions so that they may be expeditiously forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examinations and comparisons.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1842) (P)

DATE: 6/28/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM
EXTORTION
WOUNDED KNEE RELATED

b6
b7C

Re Minneapolis airtel to Bureau dated 5/22/74.

On 5/28/74 Captain of Police [REDACTED]
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police Officer [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and Tribal Police Officer, Rosebud Police
Department, Rosebud, South Dakota, [REDACTED] could
not identify the writer of a note which was sent to
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER in a letter postmarked 4/26/74
threatening to kill KUNSTLER, MEANS, and BANKS if they
set foot on the Reservation.

2 - Minneapolis
[REDACTED] sks
(2) S

[Handwritten signature/initials]

9-1842-19

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 3 1974	
MINNEAPOLIS	

[REDACTED]



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1842) (P)

DATE: 6/27/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED] JR.

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;

DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM
EXTORTION - WOUNDED KNEE RELATED

Reference Minneapolis airtel to Director dated 5/22/74.

On 5/24/74, Special Agent [REDACTED] Minneapolis Division, was requested by this writer to obtain the original copies of petitions entitled "Resolution Of Citizens Of The District Of South Dakota dated 3/3/73, and 3/4/73" from United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota. As related to Special Agent [REDACTED] several signatures which are attached to both of these resolutions bear a resemblance to the extortion letter received by captioned victims.

b6
b7c

Several interviews have been conducted at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, of officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) concerning captioned matter with negative results.

If feasible, it is requested that the original copies presently entered into evidence, United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, of the resolutions dated 3/3/74, and 3/4/74, by obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Document Section, for comparison purposes in connection with captioned matter.

2 Minneapolis
[REDACTED] klk KLB
(2)



5010-108-02

9-1842-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1974	
MINNEAPOLIS	

[REDACTED]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/14/74

[redacted] United States Post Office, Pierre, South Dakota, was contacted regarding the postmark on an envelope postmarked 26 April, 1974, addressed to WILLIAM KUNSTLER, lawyer for RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS, St. Paul, Minnesota. The zip code on the postmark was 570.

[redacted] stated that a letter with that postmark zip code on it had to be sent from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, or the nearby vicinity. He stated that zip code 570 and 571 includes the area of South Dakota within the boundary line extending from Brookings, South Dakota, west to Volga, south to Madison, west to the U.S. 81 Junction, and then south to Unityville and then south to Yankton, and east to the Iowa border. [redacted] advised that the letter sent to KUNSTLER could not have been sent from any other location than a town or city within the boundaries which he set out. He stated that the letter could not have been sent from any Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 6/4/74 at Pierre, South Dakota File # MP 9-1842 -21
by SA [redacted] sks Date dictated 6/10/74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 8/14/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/17/74 - 8/13/74
TITLE OF CASE UNSUB; DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM; WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM; RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY wkb
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTORTION	

REFERENCE

Re Minneapolis airtel to Director, 5/22/74.

- P -

b6
b7CADMINISTRATIVE

Reporting period in this matter is excessive due to attempts to obtain items of evidence now introduced in court at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the Wounded Knee leadership case. This evidence is felt to be needed for the purpose of comparing handwriting by the FBI Laboratory.

A copy of this report is being provided to U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, inasmuch as they are currently prosecuting Wounded Knee leadership trials.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 4 - Bureau (9-57729) 1 - United States Attorney, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - United States Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota ③ - Minneapolis (9-1842) <i>[Signature]</i>						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <i>L/c</i> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 80px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 250px; height: 80px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> 9-1842-22	
Agency							
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.							
How Fwd.							
By							

MP 9-1842

Four copies of this report being provided to Bureau due to Wounded Knee involvement and Bureau's possible desire to disseminate to the Department.

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS

AT PINE RIDGE, ROSEBUD AND SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will contact logical sources in an attempt to ascertain who may have sent the extortion letter to Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER.

AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Will maintain contact with Assistant U. S. Attorneys trying Wounded Knee case in an attempt to gain release of petitions now entered in evidence and submit these to FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparison.

B*

COVER PAGE

OO OO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
1 - UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Report of:

Date:

AUGUST 14, 1974

Office: MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Field Office File #:

9-1842

Bureau File #: 9-57729

b6
b7C

Title:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM

Character:

EXTORTION

Synopsis:

On 5/17/74, in USDC, St. Paul, Minnesota, Defense Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER announced in open court that he had just received a letter which threatened his life. USDJ FRED J. NICHOL referred the matter to AUSA R. D. HURD, who provided the envelope and letter to a Special Agent of the FBI for investigation. On 5/20/74, USDJ NICHOL, AUSA HURD and Attorney KUNSTLER, all of whom had handled the extortion letter and envelope, declined to be fingerprinted; however, provided identifying information and also stated that they had previously been fingerprinted. Negative results of FBI Latent Fingerprint examination and anonymous letter file set forth. Interviews of BIA Special Officer and Police, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, advise they have no knowledge of who may have sent KUNSTLER an extortion letter. U. S. Postal authorities, Pierre, South Dakota, advise postmark bearing partial Zip Code 570 includes an area in and around Sioux Falls, South Dakota. No suspects developed; investigation continuing.

- P -

Details:

This matter was predicated upon receipt of a complaint from Defense Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER to Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) RICHARD D. HURD, prosecuting Wounded Knee trials at St. Paul, Minnesota.

MP 9-1842

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent [redacted] at St. Paul, Minnesota:

On May 20, 1974, U. S. District Judge (USDJ)
FRED J. NICHOL in chambers advised that he would prefer not to
be fingerprinted for elimination fingerprint purposes and
pointed out that his fingerprints are filed as a result of his
application investigation in connection with his appointment
as Federal Judge.

AUSA RICHARD D. HURD, who also handled the extortion
letter, made the same comment that his fingerprints are on
file in connection with his application as Assistant United
States Attorney.

Defense Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER pointed out
that he, too, preferred not to be fingerprinted and that he
was fingerprinted on numerous occasions as a member of the
U. S. Marine Corps during World War II, Marine Corps Serial
Number 12029657, and Officer Serial Number 0-1633347.

b6
b7C

MP 9-1842

By communication dated June 3, 1974, FBI Laboratory advised that no latent prints of value had been located on Q1 or Q2.

MP 9-1842

On June 20, 1974, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] at St. Paul, Minnesota:

AUSA RICHARD D. HURD was advised that the possibility existed that certain signatures contained on two petitions which had been entered into evidence at the Wounded Knee leadership trial of DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS may be identical with the handwriting on the extortion note and envelope sent to Attorney WILLIAM KUNSTLER. Mr. HURD was requested to contact Federal District Judge FRED J. NICHOL and request that the original of two petitions entitled, "Resolution of Citizens of the District of South Dakota," dated March 3, 1973, and March 4, 1973, be released from evidence in order that the FBI Laboratory may conduct the appropriate handwriting examinations.

b6
b7c

Mr. HURD advised that in his conversations with Judge NICHOL, Judge NICHOL had stated that he had no objection to releasing the petitions from evidence; however, the Government prosecutors would have to obtain defense counsel's permission. Mr. HURD advised that he had been unable to gain this permission from defense counsel to date.

MP 9-1842

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent [redacted] at Rosebud, South Dakota:

On May 28, 1974, Captain of Police [redacted]
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police Officer [redacted]
and Tribal Police Officer, Rosebud Police Department, Rosebud,
South Dakota, [redacted] could not identify the writer of a
note which was sent to WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER in a letter
postmarked April 26, 1974, threatening to kill KUNSTLER,
MEANS and BANKS if they set foot on the Reservation.

b6
b7c

Contact has been maintained on a daily basis with
the U. S. Attorney's Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota,
primarily with AUSA HURD and AUSA [redacted] who are
currently prosecuting Wounded Knee leadership cases at St. Paul,
Minnesota, and to date defense counsel has not agreed to
release original petitions and it does not appear that they
intend to do so.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS [REDACTED] (P) DATE: 8/23/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED] JR.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Dates of Contact	
8/1/74, 8/14/74, 8/22/74	
File #s on which	when CI provides positive information)
89-143 ([REDACTED])	ET AL)
42-12124 ([REDACTED])	
9-1842 (UN ^{UB} ; DENNI ^{UB} JAME ^{UB} BANK ^{UB} - VICTIM)	
157-3726 ([REDACTED])	
157-3783 (UN ^{UB} ; EM - AIM)	
70-8520 ([REDACTED])	
Purpose and results of contact	
<input type="checkbox"/> NEGATIVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE <input type="checkbox"/> STATISTIC	
See substantive file	
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITIVE ASSIGNMENT GIVEN (Ghetto only)	
Has informant shown any indication of emotional instability, unreliability or furnishing false information? NO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact, including information concerning narcotics.	Coverage SAME
PERSONAL DATA	

b6
b7C
b7D

7 - Minneapolis

(1 - 89-143)

(1 - 42-12124)

(1) - 9-1842

(1 - 157-3726)

(1 - 157-3783)

(1 - 70-8520)

klk KKK

(7)

9-1842-23

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 26 1974	
FBI-MINNEAPOLIS	

MP 89-143

157-3783

[redacted] Source advised he is not familiar with [redacted] of California.

b6
b7c

157-3726

Source advised he is not familiar with [redacted]

70-8520

Source advised [redacted], also known as [redacted] is presently in the State Penitentiary, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, serving a state sentence along with his brother, [redacted]

42-12124

Source advised he is not acquainted with [redacted]

9-1842

Source advised he is not familiar with any extortion attempts upon DENNIS JAMES BANKS, WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS. Source advised if there was any information concerning this extortion, people would be talking about it and that is the reason he has not heard of anything concerning it.

89-143

Source advised that he was told by [redacted] prior to his death that [redacted] JR., was in the U-haul van at the time of the shooting of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Source stated he will attempt to ascertain [redacted] and [redacted], also known as [redacted] in connection with the FBI shooting at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS [redacted] (P)

FROM: SA [redacted] JR.

Date prepared
8/23/74

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT:

Date received [redacted] Received from (name or symbol number)

8/22/74

Received by

SA [redacted] JR.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 8/23/74 to [redacted]

Transcribed 8/23/74

Authenticated
by Informant [redacted]

Date of Report

8/23/74

Date(s) of activity

8/1/74, 8/14/74, 8/22/74

Brief description of activity or material

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT AND RELATED CASES

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by [redacted] on date [redacted]

Remarks:

7 - Minneapolis
(1 - 89-143)
(1 - 42-12124)
(1 - 9-1842)
(1 - 157-3726)
(1 - 157-3783)
(1 - 70-8520)

klk

Block Stamp

9-1842-24

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 27 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1842) (P)

DATE: 9/17/74

FROM : SA [REDACTED] JR.

SUBJECT: UNSUB;

DENNIS J. BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM .
EXTORTION
OO: MINNEAPOLIS

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Reference Minneapolis report of Special Agent (SA)
[REDACTED] 8/14/74.

The following investigation was conducted by SA
[REDACTED] JR., at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

Several contacts have been made with logical sources in an attempt to ascertain who may have sent the extortion letter to captioned victims. No logical information has been obtained to date and due to the fact of the refusal by the defense to provide identifying information to assist the FBI in their investigation, no further investigation or contacts will be made by the Rapid City Resident Agency regarding captioned matter.

② - Minneapolis
[REDACTED] klk *klk*
(2)



5010-108-02

O-FORM

REC'D

11/12/74

RTD.

11/14/74

RPT. BY

11/20/74

9-1842-25

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 17 1974	
MINNEAPOLIS	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
Awaiting Release of Possible Evidence W.K. Leadership Trial

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 11/18/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/23/74 - 11/14/74
TITLE OF CASE UNSUB; DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM; WILLIAM M. KUNTZLER - VICTIM; RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px;"></div>	TYPED BY dlk
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTORTION	

REFERENCE:Minneapolis report of SA dated 8/14/74.

(P*)

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A copy of this report is being provided to the U.S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, inasmuch as they have responsibility and are interested in Wounded Knee-related cases.

Four copies of this report are being provided to the Bureau due to the Wounded Knee involvement and Bureau's possible desire to disseminate this information to the Department.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES					
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>					SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE									
4 - Bureau (9-57729) 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota ② - Minneapolis (9-1842) <i>sch</i>								Searched Serialized Indexed Filed <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 80px;"></div>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations				
Agency									
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Date Fwd.									
How Fwd.									
By									

9-1842-26

All logical leads have been covered in this matter with the exception of submission to the Laboratory of the original of a petition entitled, "Resolution of Citizens of the District of South Dakota". This petition remains in the custody of U. S. District Court, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, as evidence which was introduced during the MEANS and BANKS leadership trial at St. Paul, Minnesota. Inasmuch as appeals may be lengthy, this matter is being placed in a pending-inactive status until conclusion of all appeals or until such time as items of evidence can be released.

Contacts have been made with logical sources in South Dakota and Minneapolis in an attempt to ascertain the identity of the person preparing the extortion note. No information has been developed to date by any source familiar with the American Indian Movement or in a position to supply such information of a positive nature.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
1 - USA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: NOVEMBER 18, 1974

Office: MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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Field Office File #: 9-1842

Bureau File #: 9-57729

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNTZLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM

Character: EXTORTION

Synopsis: On September 16, 1974, U. S. District Judge FREDERICK J. NICHOL dismissed all charges against DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS concerning their involvement at the Wounded Knee takeover. All evidence in the custody of U. S. District Court was returned to Clerk of Court's Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, pending appeals. During September, October and November, members of U. S. Attorney's Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, have advised that no disposition has been made of any evidence in the MEANS or BANKS case. A formal motion for appeal was filed by the Government concerning dismissal of charges.

(P*)

DETAILS:

On September 16, 1974, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Federal District Judge FREDERICK J. NICHOL accepted a motion of dismissal from the defendants and dismissed all remaining charges against DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS.

On October 1, 1974, [REDACTED] Assistant U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, advised that all evidence including a petition entitled, "Resolution of Citizens of the District of South Dakota", dated March 3 and March 4, 1973, were still in the custody of the Clerk of Court at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

On November 6, 1974, Departmental Attorney []
[] advised that the U. S. Department of Justice was
definitely filing an appeal with the Eighth Circuit Court of
Appeals, St. Louis, Missouri, concerning Judge NICHOL's dis-
missal order of September 16, 1974.

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On November 13, 1974, Assistant U. S. Attorney
[] was contacted and advised that as yet no
decision has been made in relation to evidence being held in
connection with the Wounded Knee leadership trial of DENNIS
JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS; however, no disposition
of the evidence would probably be made until the conclusion
of the Government's appeal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 5/23/75	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/10/74 - 5/23/75
TITLE OF CASE UNSUB; DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM; WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM; RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM		REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted]	TYPED BY jmf
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTORTION	

REFERENCE:

Minneapolis report of SA [redacted] 11/18/74.

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- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is being provided to USA Sioux Falls, South Dakota, inasmuch as they have responsibility for Wounded Knee related cases.

Four copies of this report are being provided to the Bureau due to the Wounded Knee involvement and the Bureau's interest in Wounded Knee related matters.

All prior Minneapolis reports are being referenced in the first paragraph of the details at the specific request and the

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED [signature]					SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			
COPIES MADE:					DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
4 - Bureau (9-57729)					9-1842-27			
1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota					Searched [initials]			
1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota					Serialized [initials]			
1 - Minneapolis (9-1842)					Indexed [initials]			
[signature]					Filed [initials]			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Noted			
Agency					[redacted]			
Request Recd.								
Date Fwd.								
How Fwd.								
By								

DO NOT DESTROY
PENDING LITIGATION

MP 9-1842

administrative assistance of the United States Attorneys.

The length of time since the last Minneapolis report is lengthy, however, contact has been maintained with the United States Attorneys in Minneapolis and Sioux Falls.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Report of: [REDACTED]

Date: May 23, 1975

Office: MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Field Office File #: 9-1842

Bureau File #: 9-57729

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
DENNIS JAMES BANKS - VICTIM;
WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER - VICTIM;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS - VICTIM

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Character: EXTORTION

Synopsis: On 5/23/75, AUSA [REDACTED] JR., Minneapolis, Minnesota, declined prosecution of this matter.

- C -

DETAILS:

Reference is made to Minneapolis report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 14, 1974, and Minneapolis report of SA [REDACTED] dated November 18, 1974.

On May 23, 1975, SA [REDACTED] Minneapolis Division, and Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [REDACTED] JR., Minneapolis, Minnesota, discussed the prosecutive merit of the above entitled case. During this conversation, SA [REDACTED] advised Mr. [REDACTED] as follows:

On May 17, 1974, while in United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, during the Wounded Knee leadership trial of DENNIS JAMES BANKS and RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, Attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER announced in court that he had just received a letter which threatened his life. Investigation determined that this letter was postmarked from Sioux Falls on April 26, 1974. Mr. KUNSTLER and other defendants threatened in this letter were uncooperative with the FBI's investigation. Extensive investigation by the FBI has failed to develop any latent fingerprints of value on the extortion letter and no logical suspects have been developed.

It was also pointed out to Mr. [REDACTED] that on the morning of May 17, 1974, when Mr. KUNSTLER first announced this threat, defendant MEANS had failed to appear in court for the opening session

MP 9-1842

and it was apparent that this may possibly have been a delaying tactic on the part of Mr. KUNSTLER.

After being advised of the above information, Mr. [] declined prosecution in the above matter due to the lack of logical suspects and the fact that a period of approximately three weeks had transpired from the date the letter was mailed until it was reported to the FBI by the victim.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1202154-0

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 5/27/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/21 - 27/71
TITLE OF CASE DENNIS JAMES BANKS; CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT; RUSSELL DEAN BELLONGER; CONRAD FUNMAKER; (CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)		REPORT MADE BY <div></div>	TYPED BY jsm
		CHARACTER OF CASE AFO - TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION	

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ENCLOSURESTO BUREAU

Two (2) copies of FD-376.

LEADSCLEVELAND DIVISIONAT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will conduct indices, credit and criminal checks for
subject **RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS.**

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		<div>19 1939-1</div> <div>5 JUN 1 1971</div> <div>REC-5 MCT-38 EX-109</div>	
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2) 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota 2 - Cleveland 2 - Milwaukee 3 - Minneapolis (89-113)			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	1 - Sec. Ser.		
Request Recd.	1 - WAK		
Date Fwd.	WAK 6/9/71		
How Fwd.	6-9-71		
By	WAK		

SIX
STAFF SECT.

51 JUN 15 1971

COVER PAGE

MP 89-113

TITLE OF CASE (CONTINUED)

ROBERT JOSEPH GRAVES, aka
Bobby Joe Graves;
WILLIAM LOUIS HOLMES;

[REDACTED]

BRUCE HARVEY LIVINGSTON;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS;
GERALD JOSE ROY;
CHARLES DURRELL ROBERTSON;

[REDACTED]

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* * * * *

AT RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Will conduct credit and criminal checks for subject
CONRAD FUNMAKER.

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will follow prosecution and report.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Minneapolis 89-113

May 27, 1971

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: DENNIS JAMES BANKS; ETAL
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER -
TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available

☒ may be available through United States Marshal, Minneapolis,
Minnesota.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: May 27, 1971

Office: Minneapolis,
Minnesota

Field Office File #: 89-113

Bureau File #:

Title: DENNIS JAMES BANKS;
[REDACTED]
CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT;
RUSSELL DEAN BELLONGER;

~~Character:~~ CONRAD FUNMAKER;
ROBERT JOSEPH GRAVES;
~~Synopsis:~~ WILLIAM LOUIS HOLMES;

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[REDACTED]
BRUCE HARVEY LIVINGSTON;
RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS;
GERALD JOSE ROY;
CHARLES DURRELL ROBERTSON;

[REDACTED]

Character: ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;-
TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION

Synopsis: On [REDACTED] Deputy United States Marshals arrested sixteen Indians who were illegally occupying Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Two Deputy USMs were injured as a result of assault while making arrests. On [REDACTED] AUSA, Minneapolis, Minnesota,

MP 89-113

Synopsis: (Continued)

authorized prosecution for subjects LIVINGSTON and ROY for assaulting Federal officers in violation Title 18, Section 111, USC. AUSA authorized prosecution for remaining subjects for violation Title 18, Section 1382 USC for trespassing on Naval installation. On [redacted] subjects LIVINGSTON and ROY committed to Hennepin County Jail by U.S. Magistrate in lieu of \$25,000 Surety Bond and remaining subjects released on \$5,000 Personal Recognizance Bond. Descriptions set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated on [redacted] on receipt of information from United States Marshal HARRY D. BERGLUND, Minneapolis, Minnesota, that sixteen Indians, who were illegally occupying and trespassing on the United States Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, were evicted and arrested by a team of United States Marshals. BERGLUND advised Deputy United States Marshals [redacted] were injured while making arrests.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 25, 1971

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, assigned to United States District Court Offices, Third and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., resides at [redacted] [redacted] Bowie, Maryland.

[redacted] arrived in Minneapolis during the early morning hours of [redacted]. At about 5:15 A.M., on [redacted] Marshal [redacted] through the loud speaker public address system, announced to the protestors at the United States Naval Air Station to voluntarily leave the Base or they would be arrested. At about 6:15 A.M., the Special Task Force of United States Marshals entered the theater building in which the Indians had been housed. During the period the Indians were permitted to leave the Base, two carloads of about ten women and children voluntarily left the Base. b6 It was necessary to enter the building through the front b7C door by force. They were unable to locate anyone in the building initially; however, subsequently it was determined that the protestors were behind locked doors in a projection booth in the upper level of the theater. The arresting officers obtained a fire ax and chopped the lock and the door mechanism on the door to the projection booth, but were unable to gain entry in view of the fact that a large projector had been blocked and jammed the door.

[redacted] removed a masonite panel on a wall adjacent to the projection room and he and others were able to gain entrance to a small storage room adjacent to the projection room. [redacted] and about five or six other Marshals rammed the door to the projection booth from the small adjacent storage room and it was [redacted] belief that he was probably the first person to enter the room. After several of the officers, including himself, landed in the room the door was temporarily shut. He recalls the protestors swinging baseball bats and that he was immediately thrown to the floor as a

On 5/21/71 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113

by SA WILLIAM P. EFFERTZ/jem 3 Date dictated 5/21/71

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MP 89-113

result of his sudden burst into the room. It was rather dark in the projection room at the time and about all that he could recall was that Deputy Marshal [] fell on top of him and he observed an Indian in an orange shirt beating [] with a baseball bat.

[] subsequently arrested this Indian and had his photograph taken with him. He described him as in his twenties, having long hair, and build rather stocky. b6 b7C

[] was not injured principally in view of the fact that he was lying under [] during the main period of attack. Other Marshals he recalled being in the area at the time were [] was the only Marshal whom he actually saw being assaulted. Although [] removed the baseball bat from the Indian who attacked [] he could not positively identify the particular baseball bat that was used. He however indicated that he would be able to positively identify the person who did attack and assault []

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 25, 1971

[redacted] United States Marshal's Office,
Post Office Building, Post Office Box Number 391, Miami,
Florida. home address [redacted]
[redacted] Hallandale, Florida, was interviewed at Minneapolis,
Minnesota and furnished the following information:

[redacted] arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota, about
2:15 A.M. [redacted] and proceeded directly to the United
States Marshal's Office in the United States Courthouse,
Minneapolis, for a meeting. At about 4:00 A.M., [redacted]
[redacted] he left the United States Courthouse with other Deputy
United States Marshals for the United States Naval Air Station
where they arrived at a building just next to the Base Theater
at approximately 4:45 A.M.

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At this time Mr. [redacted]
with the group, entered the building and held a conference with
a group of Indians who were known to be inside the theater
building. At this time he advised them they would be given
until 6:00 A.M., [redacted] to leave the premises otherwise
they would be arrested. At about 5:20 A.M., [redacted] observed
six women and children leave the building and depart in two
automobiles.

At approximately 6:05 A.M., [redacted] [redacted]
and other Deputy United States Marshals forced entrance to the
theater building through a door just to the left of the front
door. As they entered the building they discovered there
were no lights available and that there were people on the
third floor. Further, that very possibly the Indians had
barricaded themselves in the main projection room. Investigation
disclosed that there were very heavy doors on the projection
room and nearly impossible to enter this room. However,
they discovered a storage room which appeared to join the
projection room and that this room had walls of a celotex-type

On 5/21/71 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113

by SA MARVIN L. SHAY/jsm Date dictated 5/21/71

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MP 89-113

material. [] and Deputy [] as well as other Deputy United States Marshals, were able to chop a small hole in this wall and enter the storage room. From this area [] was the first Deputy to enter the projection room. Although it was very dark he estimated there were at least ten to twelve Indian men in the projection room. They immediately attacked him with baseball bats, two inch by two inch clubs and other type clubs. At this time he realized that he had laid his club on the floor outside the storage room when he was breaking through the celotex wall and neglected to pick up the club when he entered the room. Therefore, he was unable to protect himself against the Indians' weapons, except with his hands.

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[] exhibited a badly bruised and swollen right arm, as well as a black and blue lump on the left side of his forehead. He said he was also struck several times about the neck, shoulders, and he felt he may possibly have a cracked or injured rib in the right rib cage in addition to the fact he is swollen and encounters pain in most of the upper part of his body. He said he has no idea of the number of times he was struck or the weapons used in addition to the baseball bats and two inch by two inch clubs as it was dark. He also was not acquainted with the Indians and due to the darkness it would be difficult to identify the Indians who were beating on him. He recalled he was the first Deputy to enter the project room and he estimated that at least six or eight Indians came at him with the clubs. He recalled that one Indian, who struck him several times, was wearing a reddish orange pullover sweater and a green Army fatigue jacket.

[] said Deputy [] was right behind him; however, he was very busy defending himself in the dark and did not see [] struck, the persons who struck him or the number of times he was struck. In fact, he did not realize that [] was severely injured until the fight was over.

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MP 89-113

As soon as they were able to open the doors of the projection booth, approximately ten Deputy United States Marshals entered the room. At this time the Indians said "we give up." They then submitted to arrest.

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[redacted] advised he was photographed with one of the Indians arrested and he is positive the Indian he was photographed with is one of those in the room with a club. However, he is not certain whether this man struck him or Deputy [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 24, 1971

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, Denver, Colorado, stated he participated in the arrest of several individuals at the United States Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the early morning hours on [redacted]

He stated he was one of about thirty United States Marshals who surrounded Building 11, United States Naval Air Station, at about 5:15 A.M., on that date. After the persons inside the building had been asked, by use of megaphone, to voluntarily leave the building and they had refused to do so, several of the Marshals entered the building and began a search for the individuals inside. After searching the third floor level they were unable to enter a room through a fireproof door. They then entered an adjacent room through a panelled wall at the stairway. After entering this room, they had to enter the room where the individuals were hiding.

[redacted] observed Deputy [redacted] forcibly open the wooden door leading to the main room. After [redacted] hit the door and it flew open, [redacted] fell to the floor inside the main room and Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] who was just behind [redacted] almost fell over [redacted]

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[redacted] was following [redacted] The rooms were dark but [redacted] observed an individual who was wearing an orange colored shirt or jacket swing a lengthy object and hit Deputy [redacted] on his upper left side. [redacted] later observed this object to have been a baseball bat, one of several such objects in possession of the individuals who had hidden in this room. Immediately after [redacted] was hit, [redacted] blocked, with his hand, a blow from another of the individuals in the room. He grabbed this individual and handcuffed him.

[redacted] stated he did not see Deputy [redacted] attacked nor did he see any other United States Marshal attacked other than the blow struck against Deputy [redacted] He also stated he would be able to identify the man in the orange shirt or jacket if he could see him, but he does not know his name.

On [redacted] at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113

by SA [redacted] /jsm Date dictated [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 24, 1971

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal,
Miami, Florida, telephone 305-350-5346, residence [redacted]
[redacted] Avenue, Miami, Florida, telephone [redacted] advised
as follows:

[redacted]
[redacted] and arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the early
morning of [redacted] [redacted] was assigned a squad of ten
Deputy Marshals consisting of [redacted]

[redacted] This squad and two other squads were in position
in the vicinity of the theater at the United States Naval
Air Station, Minneapolis, Minnesota, at about 4:45 A.M.,
May 21, 1971 and at about 5:10 A.M., the local United States
Marshal announced over a loud speaker that they were United
States Marshals, that those occupying the theater would have
to leave and if they left voluntarily there would be no arrests.
The Marshals also announced that if they refused to leave
they would be arrested for trespassing.

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At this time a number of women and children left
the air station and the squads waited for an additional
thirty-five or forty minutes. At about 5:45 A.M., two squads
of about eleven men each entered the theater building to
clear it and one squad remained on the outside. The two
squads inside the theater searched for about fifteen minutes
without locating anyone.

At about 6:00 A.M., a locked door was located
to the projection booth. [redacted] banged on the door, announced
they were United States Marshals and instructed those inside
the room to come out or the door would be forced open. His
request was met with shouts from inside the projection room
of "The Indians are rising again," other slogans, war hoops
and shouting. The lock was then chopped from the door but the

On [redacted] at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113

by SA [redacted] /jsm 9 Date dictated [redacted]

MP 89-113

door still would not open. [] then decided to chop through the wall and as the plasterboard was removed another door was found. When this door was exposed, an attempt was made by Deputies [] to force it open and those on the inside held it shut. At this time several more deputies pushed on the door and as they entered the room, which was in darkness, they were met by a roomful of club swinging Indians. Deputy [] lost his helmet as he entered the projection booth and was hit by a male Indian wielding a baseball bat. [] grabbed the man who hit [] and with the assistance of Deputy [] they forced this man to the floor, removed the bat from his hand, and cuffed his hands with flexcuffs. [] observed this individual to hit Deputy [] in addition to [] [] described this individual as a male Indian in his twenties. [] did not know this individual's name; however, he was photographed with him as a means of identification.

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b7C

[] also observed a second Indian swinging a club at the Marshals and this was also a male in his twenties. This man was subdued by Deputies [] [] would recognize him from the photograph which was taken at the scene. Additionally, [] was photographed with five to eight Indians who were removed from the projection room and were observed by him to have bats or clubs and to be beating on the Marshals as they entered the projection booth, these included males and females.

The projection room was about ten feet by twenty feet, occupied by twenty-five to thirty Indians and by the time they were subdued there were about thirty Deputy Marshals in this room.

[] removed five baseball bats, a knife which he removed from the belt of an unidentified Indian in the room, a length of black conduit hose and a taped metal conduit pipe.

3

MP 89-113

Marshals participating in the above were wearing blue uniforms identifying them as United States Marshals, wore helmets, carried batons, gas masks, and mace.

[] advised he had numerous bruises, not visible; however, he could not specifically identify the individuals who struck him.

b6
b7C

[] advised he had initialed those weapons he removed from the projection booth, with the exception of the bats.

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 25, 1971

[redacted] United States Marshal, I.D. Number [redacted] (to be changed to I.D. # [redacted]) office at 521 12th Street Northwest, Washington, D.C., was interviewed regarding assaults of Federal officers at the United States Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on [redacted] [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that around 6:00 A.M., [redacted] he was one of several United States Marshals assigned to remove some American Indians from the old theater building at the Naval Air Station. The Indians had been given numerous warnings to leave the building and in fact, the women and children did leave. [redacted] stated that after entry was accomplished into the building, he held a strobe portable light to break down the door of the projection room. Inside the projection room were several American Indians, who had barricaded themselves and had armed themselves with baseball bats.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated as entry into the projection room was accomplished, Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] was knocked down as he attempted to grab one of the Indians inside. [redacted] stated that a big American Indian struck [redacted] across [redacted] left arm. [redacted] described the big Indian as being an American Indian male, in late twenties, long black hair, wearing light khaki pants, a yellow shirt with an orange or red sweatshirt underneath. [redacted] stated he could probably identify this Indian again.

[redacted] continued to state that United States Marshal Deputies [redacted] and [redacted] were going into the projection room and they were also knocked down. Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] then reached to grab an American Indian male, age sixteen or eighteen. Although the Indian male struck [redacted] was able to hold him and pull

o [redacted] at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113

by SA [redacted] /jgm 12 Date dictated [redacted]

2

MP 89-113

the Indian outside the projection room. [] stated that he then sat on the Indian male until someone handcuffed him. [] stated he then entered the projection room where he saw [] had been seriously hurt.

[] described the individual who struck [] as follows:

Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Age	16 to 18
Height	5'10"
Weight	140-150 pounds
Hair	Long shoulder length, wavy black
Appearance	Wore a thin mustache and dressed in blue denim jacket and blue denim pants

b6
b7C

[] stated that he could definitely identify the sixteen or eighteen year old American Indian again.

[] stated that five or six other American Indians were swinging baseball bats, but he stated that he could not identify the rest of the American Indians.

[] furnished the following additional background information of himself:

Name	[]
Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Date of Birth	[]
Residence	[] Mitchellville, Maryland 20716
Telephone Number	[]

3

MP 89-113

Employment

Office of the Director
United States Marshal Service
521 12th Street Northwest
Washington, D.C.
Telephone 202-739-3965

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 25, 1971

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, Muskogee, Oklahoma, residing at [redacted] Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma, was interviewed at Minneapolis, Minnesota and advised as follows: b6 b7C

He arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 12:42 A.M., on [redacted] on special assignment to United States Marshal's Office, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was briefed at the United States Marshal's Office, Minneapolis, along with approximately thirty other Deputy United States Marshals from different sections of the United States, after his arrival on May 21, 1971. They were told that a group of American Indians had taken possession of the United States Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minnesota and their assignment was to remove them.

He, along with the other Deputy United States Marshals, arrived at above United States Naval Air Station at approximately 4:45 A.M., on [redacted] and at about 5:00 A.M., the Indians were notified to leave the Air Station within thirty minutes or they would be arrested. Indian women and children departed from the Air Station and he and other Marshals waited an hour until 6:00 A.M., before entering the theater building located within the United States Naval Air Station.

The door to the theater where he entered was locked and it was necessary to break in the door to gain entry. After entering the theater, he, along with the other Marshals, searched the basement, first and second floors, and no Indians were found.

Some of the Marshals proceeded up the stairs from the second floor to a projection room and he was assigned to stay on the stairs leading up to the projection room. The projection room was locked and barricaded and it was

On [redacted] at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113

by SA [redacted] /jism 15 Date dictated [redacted] b6 b7C

2

MP 89-113

necessary to use axes to gain entry. He did not participate in this as he was on the stairs.

After the Marshals gained entry to the projection room, he could hear yelling and he went up the stairs and into the projection room. There he observed Deputy United States Marshal [] from Denver, Colorado, scuffling on the floor with an Indian male. He assisted [] in handcuffing this subject, name unknown, and he took this subject down the stairs and out of the theater, where he and this subject were photographed together by a Deputy Sheriff, name unknown. After they were photographed, he placed the Indian in a Sheriff's van, which was being utilized for transporting prisoners.

b6
b7C

He described the Indian, who had been scuffling with [] as male, eighteen to nineteen years of age, 5'8", medium build, long black hair.

Following the above, he removed four more Indians, who had been arrested, from the theater and placed them in the van. He did not observe any other incidents of resisting arrest.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 27, 1971

United States Marshal HARRY D. BERGLUND advised that he had in the United States Marshal's Property Room, maintained as evidence, the weapons which were used against the Deputy United States Marshals who were attacked in making arrests at the United States Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [REDACTED] Mr. BERGLUND advised these items had been properly marked and taken into custody for keeping as evidence by Deputy United States Marshal [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

On 5/26/71 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113
by SA [REDACTED] /jsm 17 Date dictated 5/27/71

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 27, 1971b6
b7C

United States Marshal HARRY D. BERGLUND turned over to SA [] the remains of a wristwatch, the property of Deputy United States Marshal [] Mr. BERGLUND advised this watch was found by [] Street, Faribault, Minnesota, on the floor of the projection room, Building Number 11, (Station Theater) at the United States Naval Air Station. [] turned this over to SA [] of the Naval Investigative Service, who in turn furnished the watch to USM BERGLUND.

On 5/26/71 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # Minneapolis 89-113
by SA [] /jsm Date dictated 5/27/71

18

b6
b7C

MP 89-113

On [] the facts surrounding this investigation were presented to Assistant United States Attorney [] who advised he would authorize prosecution.

On [] a complaint was filed by SA WILLIAM P. EFFERTZ before United States Magistrate BERNARD G. ZIMPFER charging BRUCE HARVEY LIVINGSTON and GERALD JOSE ROY with violation Title 18, Section 111, United States Code, and a warrant was issued charging them with assaulting, resisting, opposing, impeding, and interfering with Federal officers with a dangerous weapon.

b6
b7C

On [] ROY and LIVINGSTON appeared before United States Magistrate BERNARD G. ZIMPFER and were committed to the Hennepin County Jail, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in lieu of \$25,000 Surety Bond.

On [] a complaint was filed by Captain [] United States Navy, before United States Magistrate BERNARD G. ZIMPFER charging DENNIS JAMES BANKS, [] CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT, RUSSELL DEAN BELLONGER, [] CONRAD FUNMAKER, ROBERT JOSEPH GRAVES, WILLIAM LOUIS HOLMES, [] RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, CHARLES DURRELL ROBERTSON, [] and [] and a warrant was issued charging them with violation of [] in that they were found upon the United States Naval Air Detachment, Minneapolis, Minnesota, having been ordered to leave and not re-enter by an authorized commissioned officer of the United States Navy.

The afore listed subjects charged with violation [] appeared before United States Magistrate on [] and each was released on a \$5,000 Personal Recognizance Bond.

MP 89-113

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the United States Marshal:

Name	DENNIS JAMES BANKS
United States	
Marshal Number	5221
Occupation	Recruiter for American Indian Movement
Home Address	2743 First Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Federal Dam, Minnesota
Date of Birth	April 12, 1937
Age	34
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	71"
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black

Name	[REDACTED]
United States	[REDACTED]
Marshal Number	[REDACTED]
Occupation	None
Home Address	[REDACTED] Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Redlake, Minnesota
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Age	17
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	71"
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Weight	150 pounds

b6
b7C

MP 89-113

Eyes
Hair
Scars and Marks

Brown
Black

b6
b7C

Name
United States
Marshal Number
Occupation

CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT

6847

Executive Director
American Indian Movement
1901 Fifth Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Home Address

Place of Birth

White Earth, Minnesota

Date of Birth

May 8, 1936

Age

35

Nationality

American

Race

American Indian

Sex

Male

Height

73"

Complexion

Dark

Build

Heavy

Weight

210 pounds

Eyes

Brown

Hair

Black

Scars and Marks

3" scar back of right hand

Name
United States
Marshal Number
Occupation
Home Address

RUSSELL DEAN BELLONGER

6845

Student

666 Simms

St. Paul, Minnesota

Place of Birth

St. Paul, Minnesota

Date of Birth

December 25, 1953

Age

17

Nationality

American

Race

American Indian

Sex

Male

Height

74"

MP 89-113

Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Weight	167 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	"COCO" tattooed on left thumb

Name	[REDACTED]
United States	[REDACTED]
Marshal Number	[REDACTED]
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Home Address	[REDACTED] Avenue North Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Age	17
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	74"
Build	[REDACTED]
Weight	[REDACTED]
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Name	CONRAD FUNMAKER
United States	
Marshal Number	6851
Occupation	Student, River Falls, Wisconsin
Home Address	129 B, May Hall River Falls, Wisconsin
Place of Birth	Portage, Wisconsin
Date of Birth	August 30, 1950
Age	20
Nationality	American

MP 89-113

Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	65 "
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Weight	135 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	1" scar on lower lip 2" scar on left back hand
Name	ROBERT JOSEPH GRAVES
Alias	BOBBY JOE GRAVES
United States	
Marshal Number	6848
Occupation	Housing Consultant Minnesota State Indian Affairs Commission
Home Address	2518 Blaisdell Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date of Birth	January 27, 1947
Age	24
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	69"
Complexion	Dark
Build	Heavy
Weight	205 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	Circular scar right forefinger knuckle 3" diameter circular scar on left cheek of buttocks

MP 89-113

Name	WILLIAM LOUIS HOLMES
United States	
Marshal Number	6850
Occupation	None
Home Address	1117 North Sixth Street Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date of Birth	May 22, 1954
Age	17
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	71"
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	"BILL" tattooed on left wrist heart on left forearm cross on right forearm

Name	
United States	
Marshal Number	
Occupation	
Home Address	No permanent address
Place of Birth	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date of Birth	
Age	23
Nationality	American
Race	
Sex	Male
Height	70"
Complexion	Light
Build	Slender
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown

b6
b7C

MP 89-113

Name	BRUCE HARVEY LIVINGSTON
Occupation	Student
Home Address	67 St. Mary's Avenue Southeast Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date of Birth	March 17, 1953
Age	18
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	70"
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Weight	155 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	"BL" on right forearm (tattoo) "LIVE" palm of left hand

Name	RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
United States Marshal Number	6842
Occupation	Director, Cleveland American Indian Center
Home Address	2600 Church Avenue Northwest Cleveland, Ohio
Place of Birth	Pine Ridge, South Dakota
Date of Birth	November 10, 1939
Age	31
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	73"
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Weight	185 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	3" and 4" scars on forehead and in eyebrows

MP 89-113

Name	GERALD JOSE ROY
United States	
Marshal Number	6857
Occupation	Works for American Indian Movement (Housing Specialist)
Home Address	1723 Fifth Street North Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	White Earth, Minnesota
Date of Birth	November 20, 1941
Age	29
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	71"
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Stocky
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown
Scars and Marks	Large burn scar inside forearm and upper arm of left arm

Name	CHARLES DURRELL ROBERTSON
United States	
Marshal Number	6852
Occupation	Graduate student University of Minnesota
Home Address	2732 Second Avenue South Apartment 103 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Place of Birth	Redby, Minnesota
Date of Birth	August 25, 1938
Age	32
Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	73"
Complexion	Dark

MP 89-113

Build	Medium
Weight	220 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Scars and Marks	"C" tattooed on right forearm "56" tattooed on upper left bicep

Name
United States
Marshal Number
Occupation

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

Virginia Poly-Tech Institute
Blacksburgh, Virginia
Works for American Indian Movement

Home Address

[REDACTED] Street

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Place of Birth

Stanford, Connecticut

Date of Birth

[REDACTED]

Age

23

Nationality

American

Race

[REDACTED]

Sex

Male

Height

72"

Complexion

Light

Build

Medium

Weight

150 pounds

Eyes

[REDACTED]

Hair

Name

[REDACTED]

United States

Marshal Number

[REDACTED]

Occupation

None

Home Address

[REDACTED]

Cloquet, Minnesota

Place of Birth

Cloquet, Minnesota

Date of Birth

[REDACTED]

Age

23

MP 89-113

Nationality	American
Race	American Indian
Sex	Male
Height	65"
Complexion	Dark
Build	Small
Weight	155 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black

Name
United States
 Marshal Number
Occupation
Home Address

Care of
 Bethel, Minnesota
 Craig, Alaska

Place of Birth
Date of Birth
Age
Nationality
Race
Sex
Height
Complexion
Build
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Scars and Marks

28
American
American Indian
Male
72"
Dark
Slender
170 pounds
Brown
Black

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 6/4/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: MECHANICAL SECTION

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (89-113) (P)

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BANKS;
ETAL
AFO; TRESPASSING ON
NAVAL INSTALLATION

RECEIVED
DEVELOPED
PRINTED
ENLARGEMENTS
COPIED
INSPECTED

b6
b7c

Re Minneapolis report of SA [redacted] 5/27/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three sets of Poloroid photographs - #1, 4 color; #2, 33 black and white; and #3, 17 black and white.

The Mechanical Section is requested to make 25 copies each of the 33 photos in Pack #2. The Section is further requested to make five enlargements each, dependant upon quality, of the other two packs of photos.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 54) (RM)

2 - Minneapolis

[redacted] rfr

(4)

NOT RECORDED

7 JUN - 7 1971

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

54 JUN 24 1971

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F-420

Ack. Mech. Sec.
Reg. and pto. made 6/18/71 JLB

Det. and Ret. to Minneapolis 6/18/71
89-1939-
ENCLOSURE
50 2/17/71

SAC, Minneapolis (89-113)

June 18, 1971

Director, FBI

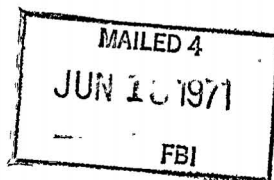
89-1939-

DEWIS JAMES BANKS;
ET AL
AFO; TRESPASSING ON
NAVAL INSTALLATION

Reference is made to your communication dated 6/4/71 transmitting
☐ negative(s) ☐ film ☒ photograph(s) ☐ document(s) ☐
 pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request ☐ film has been developed
☐ enlargement(s) made
☒ positive copy made
☒ print(s) made
☒ slide(s) made
☒ negative(s) made
☐ Photostats made

The above is ☒ attached
☐ being sent under separate cover, via ☒ registered mail
☐ REA Express



54 JUN 24 1971
F-410
DMG:frt
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 9/21/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (89-1937)
ATTENTION: EXHIBIT SECTION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (89-113) P

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BANKS,
ET AL
AFO; TRESPASSING ON NAVAL
INSTALLATION

Re Minneapolis report of SA [REDACTED] 5/27/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a rough diagram and measurement of the projection room and attached closet of the theatre building, Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

b6
b7C

On 9/17/71, AUSA [REDACTED] requested the projection room and attached closet be measured and a scale drawing made suitable for use in front of a trial jury.

The Exhibit Section is requested to prepare such drawing and furnish same to Minneapolis. Trial on instant matter set for 10/4/71.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (ENC. 1) (RM)

2 - Minneapolis

[REDACTED] wkb

(5)

NOT RECORDED


15 SEP 23 1971

THREE


Approved: 37 SEP 28 1971
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION


REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 9/27/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/22 - 9/21/71
TITLE OF CASE DENNIS JAMES BANKS; ETAL		TYPED BY dja	
		CHARACTER OF CASE AFO; TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION	
		b6 b7C	

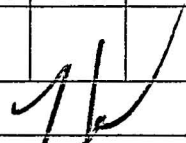

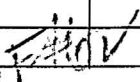
REFERENCE

Minneapolis report of SA 
dated 5/27/71

- P -

Attached are two FD-376's.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED 						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
89-1937 3 - Bureau (89-1937) 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota 2 - Minneapolis (89-113) Fd 217 to MP 10-4						89-1937-2 1 SEP 30 1971 REC-46 SI-106		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency	1-2555					 UNIFORM OR. REP. STAT. SECT.		
Request Recd.	CBQ/al							
Date Fwd.	10/6/71							
How Fwd.								
By								

62 OCT 8 1971

COVER PAGE

CV 89-64

nah

1

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following investigation was conducted at
Cleveland, Ohio by SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Cleveland references indicate that RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS is employed as Executive Director of the Cleveland American Indian Center, 2600 Church Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland references further indicate that MEANS has been involved in two demonstrations, as a leader, which have taken place at the Cleveland Federal Building. Both demonstrations were reported as being nonviolent and leaflets were distributed listing Indian grievances and demands.

The demonstrations occurred on November 15, 1969 and March 24, 1970. MEANS had to be removed by the Cleveland Police Department at the latter demonstration and was charged with trespassing.

MEANS also reportedly gave a forum on October 16, 1970 before the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Cleveland, on the topic "Indian Liberation".

MP 89-113

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will follow and report prosecution.

- C* -
COVER PAGE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9/27/71

Bufile 89-1937

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. MPfile 89-113

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

DENNIS JAMES BANKS;
ETAL
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
TRESPASSING ON NAVAL
INSTALLATION

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))¹
U. S. Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Enclosure(1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

MP 89-113

On September 9, 1971 subjects LIVINGSTON and ROY were afforded a preliminary hearing before U. S. Magistrate BERNARD G. ZIMPFER, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Following this hearing ZIMPFER found probable cause based on the original complaint and ordered subjects held for trial in U. S. District Court, Minneapolis. ZIMPFER ordered that bond remain the same.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Report of:

Date:

9/27/71

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

b6

b7C

Field Office File #:

89-113

Bureau File #:

89-1937

Title:

DENNIS JAMES BANKS;
ET AL

Character:

ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER; TRESPASSING
ON NAVAL INSTALLATION

Synopsis:

Interviews of USMs set forth which reflect witnesses of those marshals who saw subjects LIVINGSTON and ROY assault DUSMs. On 6/22/71 subjects indicted by FGJ, St. Paul, Minnesota, on three counts each of assaulting a federal officer in violation of Title 18, Section 111, USC. On 9/9/71 preliminary hearing held before US Magistrate, Minneapolis, at which time probable cause was found and subjects ordered held for trial in USDC.

- P -

DETAILS:

On June 22, 1971 the facts surrounding this investigation were presented to the U. S. Federal Grand Jury, St. Paul, Minnesota, following which a true bill indictment was returned against BRUCE HARVEY LIVINGSTON and GERALD JOSE ROY charging them with three counts each of assaulting a federal officer in violation of Title 18, Section 111, U. S. Code.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 3, 1971

United States Deputy Marshal [] was interviewed and furnished the following information:

On [] a detachment of U.S. Deputy Marshals was sent to the Naval Air Station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, with the assignment to remove trespassing Indians from said installation. Upon their arrival the marshals read a message to the Indians saying if they would voluntarily depart from the naval station no action would be taken against them.

The entire group of marshals began moving into the base theatre to search with the purpose of removing Indians from the premises. Upon completion of the search of the first floor, several of the marshals began movement up a spiral staircase to the second floor projection booth. Upon their arrival at the top of the staircase, they heard noise and voices inside the booth. After a verbal request to open the door, a warning was given that the door was about to be broken down, and the marshals began chopping on the fireproof door with axes. This action met with little success and the door could not be broken down. A compartment was discovered above the marshals' heads outside of the projection booth but adjoining same. Upon removing several boards from the bottom of this compartment, Marshal [] entered the compartment followed by Marshal [] and Marshal []. A small door was found to separate the compartment from the projection booth. Marshal [] opened this door and entered the projection booth. Marshal [] advised that at this time he saw Marshal [] fall against the wall and the door slammed shut after him. He further stated that he then hit the door with his shoulder knocking it open whereupon he entered the projection booth. Immediately upon his entry into the booth he saw two Indians, one considerably taller than the other, advancing on Marshal [] with baseball bats. Marshal [] advised he confronted these two Indians with his baton whereupon both began swinging

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On 8/2/71 at Grand Rapids, Michigan File # Detroit 89-93

by [] /srb

Date dictated 8/3/71

DE 89-93

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at him with baseball bats. It was at this time that Marshal [] was hit from behind across the head with what he believed to have been a baseball bat. Shortly after this blow, he saw a club coming toward him out of the corner of his eye and was shortly afterwards struck across the back and then again across the left arm. After these repeated blows, Marshal [] fell unconscious against the wall. He stated he momentarily regained consciousness and tried to stand up but could not discovering that his left arm had been broken. He said that shortly after this, other marshals entered the booth and subdued the Indians and took him to a nearby hospital where he was admitted with multiple head injuries, a broken left arm, and a bruised back and spine.

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A group of ten pre-numbered pictures were displayed to Marshal []. In pictures 1, 2, 4 and 5 Marshal [] identified the Indian in the dark T-shirt and jacket with long straight hair as the taller of the two assailants that he encountered upon entering the projection booth. He stated that he did not know this Indian's name but that he had indeed been assaulted by this man on [].

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.Date of transcription 8/2/71

[redacted] Deputy U. S. Marshal viewed a group of ten photographs that were taken on [redacted] at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and identified himself as the individual second from the left in photo number 9.

[redacted] identified the following U. S. Marshals:

Photograph NumberIdentification

2 and 5

Deputy U.S. Marshal [redacted]
Washington, D.C., on the right.

3

Deputy U.S. Marshal
in the center.

4

Deputy U.S. Marshal
on the left.

6

Deputy U.S. Marshal
on the left.

7

Deputy U.S. Marshal
Pennsylvania, on the left.

8

Deputy U.S. Marshal [redacted]
Orlando, Florida, on the left.

10

Deputy U.S. Marshal [redacted]
Miami, Florida, on the left.

[redacted] stated that the Indian with the long hair in photos number 1, 2, 4 and 5 was the most violent of the group and it took five men to subdue him and handcuff him to a stop sign. He said that this was the Indian who hit Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] with a baseball bat.

Interviewed on 7/26/71 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 89-70

by SA [redacted] thm Date dictated 7/30/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.Date of transcription 8/2/71

Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] viewed a group of ten photographs that were taken on [redacted] at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and identified himself as the individual on the left in photo number 10.

[redacted] stated that the Indian in photo number 10 appeared to be the leader of the group inasmuch as the Indians finally stopped fighting when this Indian made the remark, "That's enough."

He recognized the Indian on the right in photo number 1, and who also appears in photos number 2, 4 and 5, as the Indian who hit him with a club or bat when he [redacted] broke through a partition in the projection booth at Fort Snelling. He said he warded off the blows with his forearms and was beaten to the floor. There, three other Indians beat him and his body was covered with bruises.

He identified the Indian on the left in photo number 1 and those in photo numbers 6, 7 and 9 as Indians who were in the projection booth at Fort Snelling, but he can recall nothing specific about them.

[redacted] said the Indian in photo number 8 is one that he had observed swinging a club.

[redacted] identified the following Deputy U. S. Marshals:

Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] in photo numbers 3, 4 and 6.

Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] in photo number 8, on the left.

Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] in photo number 9, second from the left.

Interviewed on 7/26/71 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 89-70

by SA [redacted] thn Date dictated 7/30/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/27/71

1

[redacted] United States Marshal Service,
United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. (WDC),
advised:

On [redacted] he was assigned to a detail with
other United States (U.S.) Marshals to expell some Indians
who had barricaded themselves in a third floor projection
room at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
Other U. S. Marshals assigned to this detail recalled by Mr.
[redacted] were:

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Mr. [redacted] had a portable light which was plugged
into a wall receptacle just outside the doorway into the
projection room. In front of him were Marshals [redacted] and
[redacted]. The door was barricaded and an entrance into the
room was effected by pulling the wall paneling off and
entering between the wall studs. [redacted] reached into the
room and grabbed an Indian. He was then hit upon his wrist
by another Indian wielding a baseball bat. When hit, [redacted]
fell into the room with the Indians. Marshal [redacted] then
reached over [redacted] and grabbed the Indian with the baseball
bat who had hit [redacted]. When [redacted] grabbed for this Indian,
[redacted] saw another Indian hit [redacted] in the palm of his
left hand. [redacted] caught the Indian who had hit [redacted] with
his left hand and pulled this Indian between the wall studs and
handed the Indian to [redacted]. [redacted] placed this Indian on
the floor and with [redacted] knee in the small of the Indian's
back began struggling with the Indian to place handcuffs on him.
Marshal [redacted] was still holding the only source of light in

Interviewed on 7/9/71 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-160

by SA [redacted] dls Date dictated 7/9/71

WFO 89-160

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the room. During the struggle the light went out when the plug was pulled out of the receptacle. While the light was being restored, [] continued to hold onto the Indian and placed him in handcuffs.

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Marshal [] identified the person on left side of photograph number one as the Indian he had handcuffed as the Indian who had hit [] on the wrist. He identified the Indian on the right side of photograph number one as the Indian [] had observed hit Marshal [] in the left hand.

[] also identified the Indian in photograph number one on right side as the Indian he observed hit Marshal [] on the head as [] fell from the blow on his wrist.

[] advised there were approximately thirty Indians of both sexes barricaded in the room. He observed a large number of these Indians armed with ball bats, axe handles, aluminum wire wrapped in tape and sections of garden hose filled with metal.

Marshal [] does not appear in any photograph.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/16/711

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, Federal Building, Muskogee, Oklahoma, was shown a group of photographs numbered one through ten of subjects arrested by the United States Marshal's Office on [redacted] at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Deputy Marshal [redacted] identified himself as the person holding subject in photograph number three and stated this photograph was taken of a subject, whose name he cannot now recall, immediately after the subject was arrested for assaulting Deputy Marshal [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] stated that he had walked into a projection room on the Navy Base and that Deputy Marshal [redacted] and this subject were both on the floor scuffling around. Deputy Marshal [redacted] stated he heard [redacted] ask for assistance and for someone to turn on the lights of the room as it was semidark and Deputy Marshal [redacted] stated that as soon as he turned the lights on he saw subject and [redacted] on the floor. He stated he saw subject swing his fist at [redacted] and that he [redacted] immediately assisted [redacted] in subduing subject and then took him outside at which time the photograph as shown as number three was taken.

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Deputy Marshal [redacted] advised he cannot recall the names of any of the subjects arrested that evening, however, noted that the two persons shown in photograph one were both arrested for assaulting Deputy Marshals and that the subject on the left in photograph one is the same subject he saw swing at Deputy Marshal [redacted] and who is listed as the subject in photograph three.

Interviewed on 7/12/71 at Muskogee, Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City
89-86

by SA [redacted] :pwo Date dictated 7/14/71

-1-
HCL/bc
MI 89-53

The following investigation was conducted by
SA HOBART C. LOVETT.

AT LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

On July 14, 1971, Mrs. [REDACTED]
La Crosse Police Department advised SA LOVETT they have
the following arrests of CONRAD FUNMAKER, 1911 Wood Street,
La Crosse, Wisconsin.

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December 2, 1970	Drunk; \$20.00 and costs
December 2, 1970	Drunk; \$20.00 and costs
November 8, 1970	Drunk; \$20.00 and costs
September 1, 1970	Drunk; \$20.00 and costs
May 9, 1970	Theft; reduced to Disorderly Conduct \$25.00 and costs
May 2, 1970	Drunk; \$10.00 and costs

On July 14, 1971, [REDACTED] La Crosse,
Wisconsin County Sheriff's Office advised their files re-
flect the following arrests of FUNMAKER:

October 27, 1970	Drunk; Disorderly Conduct
October 28, 1970	Plead guilty \$25.00 and costs
October 25, 1970	Traffic charge; released to Wood County, Wisconsin authorities

FUNMAKER is described as follows:

Race	Indian
Date of Birth	August 30, 1950
Place of Birth	Portage, Wisconsin
Height	5'5"
Weight	140
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown; glasses
Scars	Under lower lip; back of left hand
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/29/71

[redacted] Deputy Marshal, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, was shown a set of ten photographs of individuals involved in an assault of United States Marshals at Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [redacted]

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[redacted] identified photo marked Number One as being two individuals who had baseball bats during the assault. He could not state their names.

[redacted] could furnish no further information concerning the actual assault of the three Marshals.

On 7/28/71 at Brooklyn, New York File # NY 89-131

by SA THOMAS J. O'CONNOR:ned Date dictated 7/28/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.Date of transcription July 27, 1971

[redacted] Deputy U. S. Marshal, Denver, Colorado, was shown ten photographs marked 89-71-1A, numbered 1 through 10. He made the following identifications:

1. Individual to right of picture struck Marshal [redacted] on left arm with baseball bat. This occurred while [redacted] and [redacted] were attempting to remove this individual from the Old Movie House, Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [redacted] [redacted] stated this individual was wearing a bright orange shirt.

Individual to left of picture attempted to strike [redacted] with a club. [redacted] deflected this assault with his hand. This also occurred when [redacted] was attempting to remove this individual from the same location.

2. Same individual as photo No. 1 on right.

3. Same individual as photo No. 1 on left.

4. Same individual as photo No. 1 on right.

5. Same individual as photo No. 1 on right.

6. [redacted] did not recognize anyone in this photograph.

7, 8, 9. Same as No. 6, above.

10. [redacted] recognizes this individual but stated that he was not involved in any violence against the U. S. Marshals.

[redacted] stated that he was not pictured in any of the photographs shown to him.

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Interviewed on 7/7/71 at Denver, Colorado File # Denver 89-71

by SA [redacted] ple Date dictated 7/13/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 9, 1971

Deputy U.S. Marshal [redacted] Middle District of Florida, Orlando, Florida, advised on August 5, 1971, that he did not witness assaults on Deputy Marshal [redacted] or [redacted] at the Naval Air Station, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, on [redacted] however, he did participate in the arrest.

Photographs, which were submitted to the Tampa Division in a letter from Minneapolis to Baltimore, dated June 25, 1971, were exhibited to [redacted] on August 5, 1971 with the following identification being made:

Photograph Number 2
U.S. Deputy Marshal [redacted]
District of Columbia
(Standing behind Indian)

Photograph Number 3
U.S. Deputy Marshal [redacted]
Eastern District of Oklahoma
(Standing behind Indian)

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Photograph Number 4,
U.S. Deputy Marshal [redacted]
Western District of Oklahoma
(Standing to right of Indian)

Photograph Number 5
U.S. Deputy Marshal [redacted]
District of Columbia,
(Standing behind Indian)

Photograph Number 6,
[redacted]
U.S. Deputy Marshal,
Western District of Oklahoma
(Standing to right of Indian)

On 8/5/71 at Winter Garden, Fla. File # Tampa 89-23

by SA [redacted] :ls Date dictated 8/5/71

TP 89-23

Photograph Number 7,
U.S. Deputy Marshal

[redacted]
Western District of Pennsylvania
(Standing behind Indian)

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Photograph Number 8,
U.S. Deputy Marshal,

[redacted]
Middle District of Florida,
(Standing to right of Indian)

Photograph Number 10,
U.S. Deputy Marshal,

[redacted]
Miami, Florida
(Standing to right of Indian)

[redacted] advised that he could not specifically identify any of the Indians' photograph; however, he believed that the Indian depicted in photographs 1,2,4 and 5 was pointed out to him during the arrest as one of the Indians who assaulted [redacted] or [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date 8/9/71

[redacted] Deputy U.S. Marshal, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, was interviewed and advised that on [redacted] he was on detail at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minn. While there he participated in the arrest of certain Indians, names unknown, who were occupying the Projection Room of the base theater.

He viewed 10 photographs and advised that he is the deputy pictured to the left of the individual, as you look at the picture in photograph #7.

He arrested the individual in photograph #7 in the Projection Room and took him to be photographed.

He advised that he participated in the arrest of the individual pictured in the photographs numbered 1, 2, 4, and 5. He helped place plastic handcuffs on this individual in the Projection Room and then helped turn him over to deputies who took him to be photographed.

He identified the individual in photographs 1, 2, 4, and 5, as the individual who assaulted Deputy Marshal [redacted] hitting him on the arm with a two by four, or a baseball bat.

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On 8/9/71 at Pittsburgh, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 89-56
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 8/9/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/12/71

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, Western District of Oklahoma, advised he resides at [redacted] Piedmont, Oklahoma, and has home telephone number [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] he was on special assignment at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as a member of the Special Operations Group for the arrest and removal of the Indians illegally occupying the Naval Air Station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. [redacted] said the Special Operations Group consisting of thirty members, left the United States Marshal's Office at 3:30 A.M. on [redacted] and arrived at the Naval Air Station at about 4 A.M.. Upon arrival at the Naval Air Station, it was determined that the Indians were occupying a large building which contained a gym, bowling alley, and theater. This building was surrounded and at 6 A.M. twelve of the Special Operations Group, including [redacted] entered the building. [redacted] stated it was determined the Indians had barricaded themselves in the projection room located at the head of a narrow stairway. The interior of the building was dark and portlights were used for illumination. Instructions were given to chop through the door. This was attempted unsuccessfully, and it was necessary to chop through the wall next to the door. After the hole was opened and while the Marshals were going through this hole in the wall, the light became disengaged, putting the stair area in total darkness. [redacted] advised Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] was one of the first into the room where the Indians were located. [redacted] said he was further down the line and did not get into the room until after the portable light was again operational.

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[redacted] stated during this period he heard someone holler, "need help over here," or something to that effect. He said there was a lot of noise and confusion, Indians were screaming and yelling, and Marshals running up the stairs attempting to get into the room through the hole in the wall. Upon entering this room, [redacted] advised he observed one of the Deputy United States Marshals lying on the floor. Another Marshal was assisting him. [redacted]

Interviewed on 7/1/71 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 89-86

by SA [redacted] sal Date dictated 7/8/71

stated he did not know the Marshal who was lying on the floor and did not know how he got there. After the initial scuffle, the Indians were told by Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] Miami, Florida, to line up against the wall in the room, and the Indians did so. They were then searched for weapons. [redacted] advised there were pipes and baseball bats on the floor, apparently thrown there by the Indians, and in [redacted] opinion the Indians saw what they were up against and gave up. After they were searched, they were handcuffed and led outside where they were photographed prior to being taken away.

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[redacted] was exhibited a group of photographs numbered one through ten, which were taken following the arrest of the above Indians. [redacted] said he cannot personally identify any of the Indians who participated in the assaults of the Deputy United States Marshal since he did not witness any of the assaults. [redacted] said he observed Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] lying on the sidewalk outside the building from which he had been removed and saw that he was bleeding from his head and holding his left arm. He asked one of the other U. S. Marshals, name not recalled, who was responsible and was informed it was the Indian appearing in the photographs 1, 2, 4 and 5. [redacted] said he does not know the identity of this Indian.

[redacted] said he does not appear in any of these photographs.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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8/6/71

Date of transcription

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal,
Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville, residence [redacted]
[redacted] Goodlettsville, Tennessee, was contacted, at
which time he supplied the following information:

[redacted] advised that he was one of many Deputy
United States Marshals who were on special assignment at
the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the Marshals arrested 16
Indians who were illegally occupying the Naval Air Station
at Fort Snelling, and he was aware of information that some
U. S. Marshals were assaulted by the Indians.

[redacted] advised that he did not personally
observe any of the assaults on the Marshals, and he entered
the building where the assaults occurred after other U. S.
Marshals had entered the building.

[redacted] was supplied a group of 10 photographs,
and he advised, after viewing the photographs, that the two
individuals, whose names were unknown to him, depicted in
photograph #1 were the individuals who Deputy U. S. Marshal
[redacted] told him were the ones responsible for the
assault, although [redacted] stated that he had no personal
knowledge of this.

[redacted] advised that he assisted in removing the
Indians from the building which they were occupying and that
the Marshals worked as a group in handling the arrests and
transportation of the persons responsible for illegally
occupying the Naval Air Station.

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On 8/5/71 at Nashville, Tennessee File # Memphis 89-44

SA [redacted]

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17

8/5/71

by

Date dictated

CV 89-64

[redacted] mah

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The following investigation was conducted at
Cleveland, Ohio by SA [redacted]

On June 15, 1971, records check conducted by IC
[redacted] at the Cleveland, Ohio Police Department
revealed that MEANS was arrested on March 25, 1970 for a
trespassing violation. Cleveland Police Department
records revealed the following descriptive data regarding
MEANS:

Name:	RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Social Security No.:	569-54-5953.
Date of Birth:	11/10/39

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On June 16, 1971 records check conducted by IC
[redacted] at the Credit Bureau, Cleveland revealed
the following information regarding MEANS:

Address:	20255 Lorain
Former Address:	Mission, South Dakota
Employment:	Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/14/71

[redacted] Deputy United States Marshal, [redacted] Gulfport, Mississippi, was interviewed at his place of employment, United States Government Federal Building, Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi, and provided the following information:

[redacted] stated he was on special assignment at the Naval Air Station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the time of the confrontation between a number of Indians and United States Marshals. He stated that he had been instructed that a number of Indians had sealed themselves off in the Projection Room of the Naval Air Station Theater. He advised that access to the theater was gained through a spiral-type staircase and a number of United States Marshals broke through a panel wall into the Projection Room because of their inability to gain entrance through the door. [redacted] stated he was about the tenth man to go into the room through the panel wall and when he arrived, he was struck on the arm by an unknown individual and had a small flashlight which he was carrying knocked from his grasp. He stated there was a great deal of confusion in the room and he could not positively identify any of the individuals there present as being assailants against any particular United States Marshal. [redacted] was exhibited photographs numbered one through ten and asked if he could identify any of the individuals exhibited as being identical with those who were in the Projection Room and caused the disturbance. [redacted] stated he recognized the individual exhibited in photographs one, two, four, and five and stated this individual was present in the Projection Room with a small baseball bat or stick in his hand. He stated he could not positively identify any of the other displayed individuals nor could he positively identify the individual identified as being the assailant against any particular United States Marshal. He advised that one would have to be present to understand the situation, stating that the room was dark and there were a number of

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Interviewed on 7/9/71 at Biloxi, Mississippi File # Jackson 89-22

by SA [redacted] /vhb

Date dictated 7/12/71

JN 89-22

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individuals in the room. He advised that confrontations broke out between United States Marshals and those then present but to positively identify any particular one as being the aggressor or assailant would be difficult.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date JULY 22, 1971

Deputy U.S. Marshal [] was interviewed at the office of the U.S. Marshal, Houston, Texas, at which time he provided the following information:

[] stated that he was not pictured in any of the photographs, however, he recognized subject in picture numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 as being the same person who "clubbed" Deputy U.S. Marshal [] stated that he does not remember the indian's name, nor did he actually see the "clubbing" incident. He said that Deputy U.S. Marshal [] was probably in the best position to see the assaults on [] said that he was told later that the indian in the above photographs was the one that hit [] He stated that he does not know who assaulted [] on []

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On 7/20/71 at Houston, Texas File # MP 89-113
HO 89-60
by SA [] :bj Date dictated 7/22/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/20/711

[] Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, was interviewed and furnished the following information.

On [] [] together with other U. S. Marshals, arrested 16 Indians who were illegally occupying the Naval Air Station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The Indians were located inside a room of the theater on this base.

[] was in the second wave of marshals to break through the door of this room.

He could not name the marshals were were in the first wave but stated, after they got through, the doors were closed again and the second wave had to force its way through. At the time that [] stepped into the dark room, accompanied by the second wave of marshals, two Indians swung clubs and bats at him. He identified the Indian on the left side of photograph #1 and the Indian in photograph #6 as being the two who swung clubs at him.

[] was able to trap one blow with his stick; however, the other blow struck him at a grazing angle on the right shoulder. At this time, he cannot recall which of the two caused the grazing blow.

He did not personally witness the assaults on the marshals who were injured and could not say which of the Indians inflicted the blows causing injury.

[] felt that if he saw these individuals in person he may be able to identify the one striking him with a grazing blow.

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On 7/13/71 at Mobile, Alabama File # HO 89-34
by SA [] /mb Date dictated 7/16/71

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 8/5/71

Deputy United States Marshal [] Central District of California, Los Angeles, was interviewed at his place of residence, [] Avenue, where he advised that he was at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [] for the purpose of removing an unknown number of Indians who were illegally occupying the building on the Naval Air Station property.

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[] advised that what he believed to be a maximum of 35 Indians had barricaded themselves in a projection booth in either a theater or gymnasium building.

[] further advised that it was necessary to knock down a wall partition to gain entrance to the projection booth and that he was approximately the eighth or ninth deputy to enter the wall. [] advised that upon entering the booth, he saw Deputy United States Marshal [] from the District of Colorado scuffling with an Indian. [] advised that he eventually saw [] and the Indian end up scuffling on the floor. [] further advised that the Indian at the time he was scuffling with [] was holding either a baseball bat or an axe handle, although he did not see [] get hurt. [] did state, however, that the Indian was swinging the bat. [] stated that the Indian scuffling with [] was wearing either a red jacket or red shirt, and that the Indian appearing in photograph number six was possibly the Indian who was scuffling with [] although because of the excitement and darkness, [] stated he could not be positive. [] further stated that he does know Deputy United States Marshal [] but that he did not see [] assaulted, and in fact did not know [] was hurt until everything was over.

[] further advised that he was not personally assaulted nor did he see any other deputy being assaulted. [] viewed photographs number one through ten and advised that he appears on the right side of the Indian in photographs numbered four, six, and possibly seven. [] further stated that he also believes that he is the furthest Deputy Marshal to the Indian's right in photograph number nine.

Interviewed on 8/3/71 at Van Nuys, California File # Los Angeles 89-167

by SA [] /rsr Date dictated 8/4/71

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LA 89-167

[] advised that all the Indian occupants of the booth were made to lie down on the floor and they were then brought outside individually and photographed and booked. [] concluded by stating that the Indians were brought out in no particular order, and that he had no specific reason for being in the photographs with any particular Indian.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 7/22/71

Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] Central District of California, was interviewed at the Federal Court Building, 312 North Spring, where he advised that he was at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [redacted] and was approximately the tenth Deputy Marshal to enter an attic in which an unknown number of Indians had barricaded themselves. [redacted] advised that he remembers having to step over an unknown Deputy as he entered the attic, but never saw any deputies being assaulted, and was never personally assaulted.

[redacted] viewed photographs one through ten, but advised that he recognized none of the individuals contained therein.

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Interviewed on 7/20/71 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-167

by SA [redacted] /rsr Date dictated 7/21/71

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 8/9/71

Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] Central District of California, was interviewed at the Federal Court Building, 312 North Spring where he advised he was at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on [redacted]. [redacted] advised that he was assigned to watch an entrance on the south side of a theater while another squad of deputies entered the theater through a hole in the wall, which was out of his sight. [redacted] stated that he did not see any Indians until they were already handcuffed, and being brought out of the building. [redacted] stated that he was not personally assaulted, nor did he see any other deputy being assaulted.

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Interviewed on 8/5/71 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-167

by SA [redacted] rsr Date dictated 8/6/71

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SAC, Minneapolis (89-113)

September 30, 1971

Director, FBI (89-1937)

DENNIS JAMES BANKS
ET AL
AFO; TRESPASSING ON
NAVAL INSTALLATION

Re urairtel dated 9/21/71

There is /// being forwarded to **your office**

by Air Express, B/L No. F 9198587 one
(method of transmittal) (number or quantity)

40" x 60" trial chart
(article(s) or item(s)) prepared by Exhibits Section,
Administrative Division, re captioned matter.

The following action should be taken by your office:

- ☒ Check charts against submitted work papers or roughs.
- ☐ Advise of exact trial date, soon as known.
- ☐ After action completed advise Bureau, attention Exhibits Section, re use and value of charts. Include comments, if any, by court officers.
- ☐ Note list of chart titles on attached sheet.
- ☐ Note Exhibits Section Comments on attached sheet.

OCT 1 1971

COMMENTS:

Rough diagram forwarded with your request is being returned in the package along with two 8" x 10" copies of the above chart.

1 - Package

1 - General Investigative Division (Mr. (Enc.) (Sent Direct)

HJH/lrk
(5)

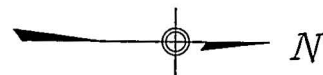
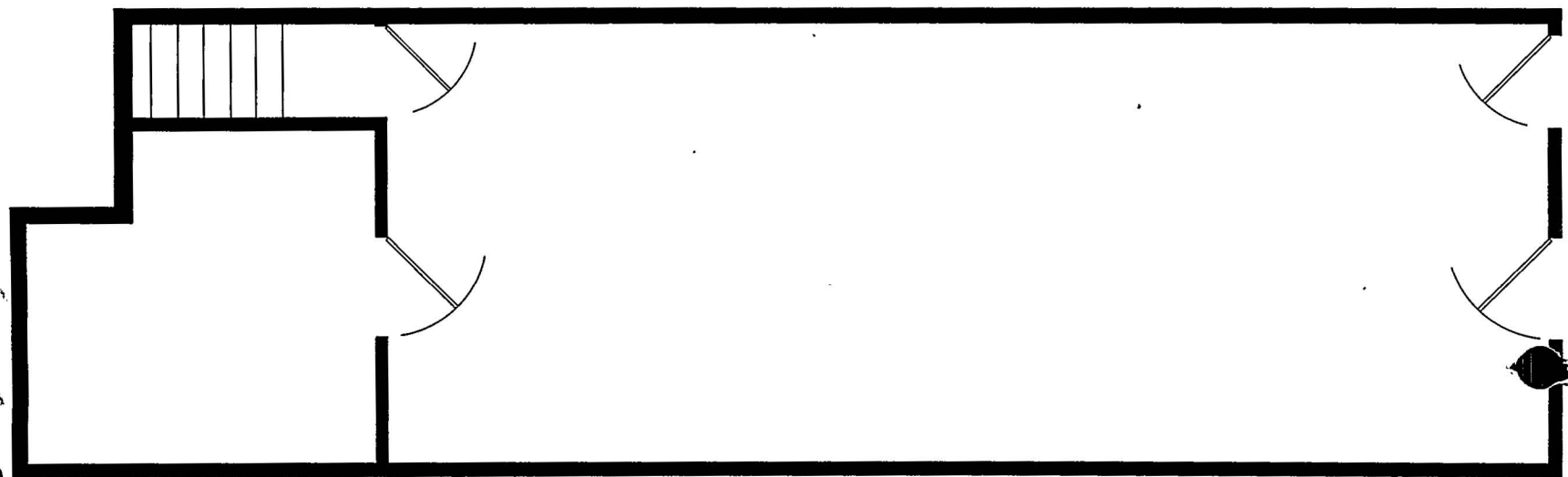
55 OCT 8 1971

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7c

FLOOR PLAN OF PROJECTION ROOM

THEATRE BUILDING, NAVAL AIR STATION
FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA



36-1709-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 11/30/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/5 - 11/24/71
TITLE OF CASE DENNIS JAMES BANKS, ET AL		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY eb1
		CHARACTER OF CASE AFO; TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION	

REFERENCEMinneapolis report of SA 9/27/71.b6
b7C

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Attached hereto are two copies of an FD-376.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED				SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE:						<div style="text-align: right;">EX-115</div> <div style="text-align: center;">89-1939-4</div> <div style="text-align: right;">REC-36</div> <div style="text-align: center;">17 DEC 6 1971</div>		
③ - Bureau (89-1937) 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota 2 - Minneapolis (89-113)								
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency	1-Sec. Sec					SEX UNIFORM OR. REP. STAT. SECT.		
Request Recd.	1-Deputy AG							
Date Fwd.	JFH/ga							
How Fwd.	12-13-71							
By	FLO							

COVER PAGE

A*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: November 30, 1971

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

b6
b7c

Field Office File #: 89-113)

Bureau File #: 89-1937

Title: DENNIS JAMES BANKS

Character: ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER; TRESPASSING ON NAVAL
INSTALLATION

Synopsis: On October 5, 1971, subject LIVINGSTON entered plea of guilty to violation Title 18, Section 1501, U. S. Code. On October 20, 1971, jury trial for subject ROY ended in mistrial with hung jury. On November 1, 1971, ROY entered plea of guilty to violation Title 18, Section 1501, U. S. Code. No dates have been set for sentencing. On November 24, 1971, Assistant U. S. Attorney advised complaints against remaining subjects were dismissed by U. S. Magistrate.

- P -

DETAILS

On October 5, 1971, subject BRUCE LIVINGSTON entered a plea of guilty to the charge of obstructing, resisting, and opposing an officer of the U. S. in violation of Title 18, Section 1501, U. S. Code, before U. S. District Court Judge FRED NICHOL. The matter was referred to the U. S. Probation Office for a pre-sentence investigation. No date for sentencing was set.

On October 20, 1971, the jury trial of GERALD ROY which started on October 4, 1971, ended with a hung jury and a declared mistrial.

On November 2, 1971, Assistant U. S. Attorney [REDACTED] advised on November 1, 1971, ROY

b6
b7c

MP 89-113

appeared before U. S. District Court Judge EARL LARSON where he entered a plea of guilty to the charge of obstructing, resisting, and opposing an officer of the U. S. in violation of Title 18, Section 1501, U. S. Code. A pre-sentence investigation was requested and no date was set for sentencing.

On November 24, 1971, Assistant U. S. Attorney [] advised the complaints against the remaining defendants were dismissed by the U. S. Magistrate BERNARD G. ZIMPFER.

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 12/23/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6-23/71
TITLE OF CASE DENNIS JAMES BANKS; ET AL.		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY jwh
		CHARACTER OF CASE AFO; TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION	

b6
b7CREFERENCE:Minneapolis report of SA dated 11/30/71.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Attached hereto are two copies of an FD-376.

Disposition Sheets for all subjects have been submitted separately.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS PENDING PENDING OVER
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
2-MP			1-\$300.00- MP				
APPROVED 					SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES MADE:					DO NOT WR		
3 - Bureau (89-1939) 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota 1 - Minneapolis (89-113)					89-19 1-6- 1 DEC 28		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations		
Agency	1-Sec. Ser				1-6- UNIFORM STAT. SECT.		
Request Recd.	1-RAD(Crim)						
Date Fwd.	D&B 12-29-71						
How Fwd.							
By							

55 JAN 12 1972

-A*-
COVER PAGE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. **Bufile 89-1939**

Director **MPfile 89-113**

United States Secret Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D. C. 20220

December 23, 1971

**RE: DENNIS JAMES BANKS;
ET AL.
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION**

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, **Minneapolis, Minnesota**

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: December 23, 1971

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 89-113

Bureau File #: 89-1939

Title: DENNIS JAMES BANKS;
ET AL.

Character: ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER;
TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION

Synopsis: Subject ROY sentenced 12/6/71 to one-year probation and \$300.00 fine for violation Title 18, Section 1501, USC. On 12/6/71 subject LIVINGSTON sentenced to one-year probation for violation of Title 18, Section 1501, USC. Charges on remaining subjects dismissed 11/9/71.

- C -

DETAILS:

On December 6, 1971, United States Marshal HARRY D. BERGLUND, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised subject GERALD JOSE ROY was sentenced by United States District Court Judge FRED J. NICHOL to one-year probation and fined \$300.00 for violation of Title 18, Section 1501, United States Code. Judge NICHOL sentenced BRUCE HARVEY LIVINGSTON to one-year probation on December 6, 1971, for violation of Title 18, Section 1501, United States Code.

On December 23, 1971, United States Marshal HARRY D. BERGLUND, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised the trespassing charges on all other subjects were dismissed by United States District Court Judge EARL R. LARSON on November 9, 1971.

1*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

TO: Mr. Callahan *Wpefse*

FROM: J. P. Dunphy *JPD*

SUBJECT: DENNIS JAMES BANKS
ET AL
AFO; TRESPASSING ON
NAVAL INSTALLATION

DATE: August 24, 1972

All work requested of the Exhibits Section in this case has been completed. The following is to be placed in the Bufile.

b6
b7C

1. Negative of trial chart

Visual Information Specialist prepared the chart.

Enclosure

89-1939

LRLK *[Signature]*

Me

MC
ENCLOSURE

SI-106
REC-37

89-1939-7

AUG 25 1972

53 AUG 30 1972

UNIFORM CR. REP.

Enc. for memo Dunphy to Callahan 8/24/72:

DENNIS JAMES BANKS

ET AL

AFO; TRESPASSING ON NAVAL INSTALLATION

Bufile 89-1939

89-1939-7

Rapid City, South Dakota

March 3, 1976

P R E S S R E L E A S E

Assistant Special Agent in Charge

NORMAN A. ZIGROSSI, in charge of the FBI, Rapid City, South Dakota, announced today the identification of the body located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation on February 24, 1976, as that of ANNA MAE AQUASH. On February 24, 1976, officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were notified of location of a body approximately seven miles north of Wanblee, South Dakota, along Highway 73. The body was identified at that time as an Indian female, approximate age 20. Autopsy conducted indicated possible cause of death as exposure. Examination also indicated that this person had been dead from one to two weeks at the time of discovery. Immediate investigation in the area where body was located conducted by Bureau of Indian Affairs and FBI.

1 - 80-355 Sub A

1 - 70-10239 Sub H-8

① 70-11023
THG:mas

198-513-
~~70-11023-12~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 9 1976	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

The FBI Identification Division, through fingerprints, identified the body as that of ANNA MAE AQUASH, who was born March 27, 1945, at Shubenacadi, Nova Scotia, Canada. AQUASH was a Federal fugitive wanted in connection with a bench warrant issued for bond default at Pierre, South Dakota, on November 25, 1975. AQUASH had been charged with violations of the National Firearms Act and possession of a weapon with obliterated serial number on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota. She was also indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Portland, Oregon, on December 22, 1975, for violation of the National Firearms Act, arising from a shootout with Oregon State Police near Ontario, Oregon, on November 14, 1975. AQUASH, prior to indictments, had been interviewed by FBI Agents regarding the killing of two FBI Agents near Oglala, South Dakota, on June 26, 1975.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Body of woman found near Wanblee identified

The body of an Indian female found Feb. 24 seven miles north of Wanblee along Highway 73 has been identified as Anna Mae Aquash, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An FBI release said Miss Aquash was being sought as a federal fugitive.

The assistant special agent in charge of the FBI in Rapid City, Norman A. Zigrissi, said Saturday in a press release, that the body had been identified through the use of fingerprints.

An autopsy performed on the body determined the probable cause of death to be exposure. The examination revealed death probably took place one to two weeks before discovery of the body.

Miss Aquash, born March 27, 1945, in Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, Canada,

was wanted as a federal fugitive in connection with a bench warrant issued for bond default in Pierre on Nov. 25, 1975.

She was charged with violation of the National Firearms Act, possessing a weapon with an obliterated serial number.

She was also indicated by a federal grand jury in Portland, Ore., Dec. 22, 1975, arising from a shootout with Oregon State Police near Ontario Nov. 14, 1975.

Prior to the indictments, Miss Aquash had been interviewed regarding the shooting of two FBI agents June 26, 1975, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: March 7, 1976

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

~~70-11023-213~~

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MAR 8 1976	
FBI - RAPID CITY	

b6
b7C

198-513-13

March 11, 1976
Rapid City, S.D.

PRESS RELEASE

Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Norman A. Zigrossi, FBI, Rapid City, South Dakota, announced today the results of further medical examination of the body found on February 24, 1976, north of Wanblee, South Dakota, which was recently identified as Anna Mae Aquash. After the identification of Aquash, the FBI obtained a court order for exhumation. New medical examinations including X-rays by a pathologist determined death was caused as a result of a bullet wound which entered behind the left ear of Aquash's head. This was not discovered during the original autopsy which was performed prior to burial. Original autopsy report indicated that probable cause of death was exposure. ASAC Zigrossi stated that the FBI is continuing its investigation into the death of Aquash.

① - 70-11023
1 - 70-10239 Sub H8
1 - Press Release File, Rapid City
1 - Press Release File, Minneapolis
1 - ASAC Zigrossi
1 - SA
NAZ/lep
(6)

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b7C

OK
3

198-513-
~~70-11023~~-18

Searched _____
Serialized oo
Indexed
Filed

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fingerprints delayed identification of body

The delay in identification of the body of a woman found Feb. 24 near Wanblee was because the fingerprints had to be sent to Washington, D.C., for positive identification, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The identification of Anna Mae Aquash, a 30-year-old native of Nova Scotia, was announced Saturday in Rapid City by FBI agent Norman A. Zigrossi. She was wanted, he said, in connection with bench warrant issued last Nov. 25 in Pierre for default of bond on a firearms charge. She was also under indictment by a federal grand jury in connection with a shoot-out with Oregon police last Nov. 14.

An FBI spokesman in Rapid City told the Journal Tuesday that the prints had to be sent to Washington because the body was badly decomposed when discovered.

The question of delay was raised by Frank Starr of the Oglala Communications Center. "If she was identified by her fingerprints," he asked the Journal, "why did it take so long? Was she buried before she was positively identified or did the police, and federal and tribal authorities know who she was all along? Anna Mae worked hard serving her Indian people and assisted in our ef-

fort to shed the shackles of government paternalism."

"She was with us at Wounded Knee and has lived in Oglala. We consider her a friend so we are concerned because we feel that her involvement as our ally probably brought her death."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: March 9, 1976

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

198-513-
70-11093-21

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

1976

APOLIS

b6

b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Body to be exhumed for further study

The body of the Indian woman found Feb. 24 near Wanblee is to be exhumed for further investigation into the cause of her death, by order of U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue.

Bogue issued the order Tuesday in Rapid City at the request of Assistant U.S. District Atty. Bruce Boyd.

The body of Anna Mae Aquash, 30, a native of Nova Scotia, Canada, will be exhumed primarily for the purpose of X-ray examination, according to Boyd. He said that he decided that the death should have further investigation after it was discovered on March 3 that the woman was a federal fugitive.

Records indicate that on Feb. 15 the

Jackson County Sheriff's Office received a report that a hit and run accident had occurred near where the woman was later found. But at the time of the report sheriff's officers were unable to locate any evidence of a hit and run accident.

Boyd said the further investigation was not being conducted due to any recent public outcry, and that he decided to request it as soon as he discovered her identity, but the judge was in Pierre at the time.

The original autopsy report had listed the probable cause of death as exposure, and the woman was buried at Pine Ridge March 2, the day before her identity was discovered.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: March 10, 1976

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

79-513-23
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

976

POLIS

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b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI denies AIM implication that Aquash was informant

By **PAUL RILEY**
Journal Staff Writer

Anna Mae Aquash was not an FBI informant, although some members of the American Indian Movement may have thought so, according to the FBI.

The body of the 30-year-old Indian woman, a native of Nova Scotia, Canada, was found 3.3 miles north of Wanblee on Feb. 24, and was lying about 100 feet west of Highway 73, according to the affidavit of FBI agent William B. Wood.

A pathologist from Scottsbluff, Neb., Dr. W.O. Brown, told the FBI on March 4, that the woman had died of exposure according to the results of his autopsy, and said that the obvious injury on the body was a small contusion on the head.

The woman had apparently been dead for some time before she was discovered, and due to decomposition of the body, fingerprints could not be taken during the autopsy, according to the FBI.

It took the FBI eight days to identify the body because the hands had to be severed and sent to the FBI lab in Washington, D.C. The results of those tests were received March 3, one day after the woman was buried at the Holy Rose Cemetery in Pine Ridge at the expense of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

On March 5, 1975, Aquash was arrested on the Rosebud Reservation along with AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog, and Darrel Dean Butler. Butler is one of the persons charged with the murders of FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams last June.

FBI agents had obtained warrants for the arrests of Crow Dog and four others who were suspects in an assault

case, and arrived at the Crow Dog residence about dawn.

In preparing to make the arrests, agents had obtained search warrants to search the premises of Crow Dog and Al Running.

In an outbuilding at the Running place, Butler was found and arrested on a charge of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon.

In the building with Butler the agents found two high-powered rifles, two hand guns, numerous hand grenades, two bundles of dynamite, numerous blasting caps, and a quantity of ammunition.

Butler was later indicted for the FBI murders, but the FBI has refused to say if any of the arms found with Butler had belonged to the slain agents.

In a tent near the Running residence, the agents found and arrested Anna Mae Aquash. In that tent was found a modified .30 caliber M-1 carbine, three hand grenades, and bundles of dynamite.

Others also arrested at the time were Al Running, Frank Running, Owen Jefferson Young Jr., and Gerald Millard.

Later that day, a complaint was filed in federal court at Pierre charging Aquash with possession of a firearm with an obliterated serial number.

On Sept. 17, 1975, she was indicted by a federal grand jury for possession of a firearm with an obliterated serial number and unlawful possession of firearms and explosive devices.

She had been released on \$5,000 bond in Pierre Sept. 9 and failed to appear at a hearing set for the following day. U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue issued a warrant for her arrest.

On Nov. 14, 1975, she again was arrested, but this time in Ontario, Ore.,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: **MARCH 11, 1976**
Edition: **FINAL**
Author: **PAUL RILEY**
Editor: **JAMES M. KUEHN**
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

70-11023-25

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1976	
APOLIS b7C	

by Oregon State Police, following an exchange of gunfire between the state police and suspects, among whom were believed to be Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier.

Peltier also was indicted for the June 26, 1975, FBI murders and currently is being held in Canada, where he is fighting extradition.

The other two persons, indicted for the FBI murders were James Theodore Eagle, who was in custody at the time of the indictments, and Robert Eugene Robideau, who was arrested five days after the arrests at the Crow Dog and Running residences on the Rosebud Reservation.

Robideau was arrested Sept. 10 after a car in which he was riding blew up on the Kansas turnpike. The car contained weapons, ammunition and explosives. He and the four other persons in the car were charged with unlawful possession of explosives and possession of firearms with obliterated serial numbers.

One of the weapons in the Robideau car was later identified as having belonged to one of the FBI agents killed June 26. The FBI refuses to say if the other weapons belonging to the agents were ever found, or if so, where.

The other passengers of the Robideau car were Norman Charles, 18, Rosebud; Bernadine R. Nichols, 21, Pine Ridge; Keith C. DeMarrias, 22, Waubay; and Darlene P. Nichols, 20, Shawnee, Okla.

Aquash was returned to South Dakota on Nov. 24, 1975, and appeared in Pierre before U.S. District Judge Robert R. Mehridge, who released her on her own recognizance.

She was to have appeared in court the following day but failed to do so, and

another warrant for her arrest was issued. On the same day she failed to appear in Pierre, an Oregon federal grand jury indicted her on nine counts for federal violations.

Sometime during the middle of February an ambulance driver in Wanblee was informed that a hit and run accident had occurred somewhere between the junctions of Highways 73 and 44 and Kakoka, and that possibly an injured person could be in that area.

The Jackson County Sheriff's office searched the area but found nothing.

Aquash was found near Highway 73, about three miles north of its junction with Highway 44. She was buried March 2, and identified March 3.

On March 5, local FBI agents were informed of an FBI interview conducted in Oklahoma City, Okla. on Feb. 19 with Anna Mae Tanequodle, who is identified by the FBI as a known AIM activist.

Tanequodle told the agents that some members of the AIM movement believed that Aquash was an FBI informant, according to the FBI.

Norman Zigrossi, assistant special agent in charge of the Rapid City FBI office, said that Aquash, was not and never had been an informant for the FBI.

Because X-rays were not conducted during the autopsy, and because her true identity is now known, and due to the call about a hit and run accident which roughly corresponds with the assumed date of her death, the body will be exhumed and further investigated.

The FBI said that the woman also was known as: Joanna Jason, Jennette Aquash, Jennette Ellis, Ann Mae Aquash, Annie Mae Pictou, Annie May Pictou, and Naguset Eask.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI defends timing of exhumation request

PINE RIDGE (AP) — The FBI says it sought a court order to exhume the body of Anna Mae Aquash for further medical examination as soon as her identity was established.

The Wounded Knee Legal Offense-Defense Committee claimed credit for instigating the investigation that revealed that Miss Aquash, 30, had been murdered. The committee also charged that the FBI had engaged in a coverup in burying the body before the cause of death had been established.

But Norman Zigrossi, assistant FBI special agent in charge at Rapid City, denied the committee's contentions Friday.

"Immediately after identification and before next of kin could be located, the FBI initiated proceedings to obtain a court order to have the body exhumed for further medical examination," he said.

The decomposed body of the Indian fugitive was found Feb. 24 three miles from Wanblee. Pathologist W. O.

Brown of Scottsbluff, Neb., ruled that she had died of exposure.

When the body was exhumed at the order of U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Bogue, X-rays revealed that she had died of a bullet wound behind the left ear.

Authorities say a head wound from a small caliber bullet can cause almost no bleeding and, after decomposition, can be difficult to detect.

Fingerprints showed that Miss Aquash was well known to the FBI. Her name had shown up periodically in the last year as agents carried out manhunts for Indian fugitive Dennis Banks and for men indicted in the slaying of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation last year.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: March 13, 1976

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

198-513-
70-11023-37

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAR 15 1976

FOLIO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Portland, Oregon

(original release date) March 12, 1976
updated as of March 24, 1976

PRESS INQUIRY

Special Agent in Charge John W. O'Rourke of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Portland, Oregon, announced on March 12, 1976 that on February 24, 1976, officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation were notified by a local citizen of the location of a dead body. This location was approximately seven miles north of Warblee, South Dakota, along Highway 73. The body appeared to be that of an Indian female, approximately twenty years of age. Immediate investigation in the area where the body was located was conducted by officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Special Agents of the FBI.

Subsequent to the discovery, an autopsy was performed which indicated that death had occurred approximately one to two weeks prior to the discovery and had resulted from exposure.

No identification was present on the body and due to the highly decomposed state of the body it was not possible to obtain fingerprints in the usual fashion. In order to complete the identification procedure the hands were severed from the body and sent to the Identification Division of the FBI for Laboratory examination.

Prior to the receipt of the results of the examination to determine identity, it was necessary to bury the body due to the decomposition. Burial was ordered by representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The FBI Identification Division, through fingerprint comparison, identified the body as that of Anna Mae Aquash, who was born March 27, 1945, at Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Upon learning the true identity of the body, the FBI obtained a court order from the U. S. District Court to exhume the body and perform a further pathological study. Prior to this study the next-of-kin had been notified and the study was performed with the full approval of the next-of-kin based on the previously obtained court order. This study included the examination of the body through the use of X-rays, at which time it was determined that death had resulted from a bullet wound which had entered the head behind the left ear. Subsequent to the completion of the of the second examination the hands were returned by the Identification Division of the FBI and placed with the body. The body was then

released to legal representatives of the next-of-kin.

Aquash' fingerprints were on file with the FBI inasmuch as she was a federal fugitive wanted in connection with charges of violations of the National Firearms Act and Possession of Weapons with Obliterated Serial Numbers on the Rosebud Indian Reservation. She had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Pierre, South Dakota, on September 19, 1975.

She was again arrested under the name Naguset Eask on November 14, 1975, following a shootout with Oregon State Police Troopers near Ontario, Oregon. Following the incident at Ontario, Oregon, Aquash was returned by U. S. Marshals to Pierre, South Dakota, where she appeared in U. S. District Court on November 24, 1975, and was released on her own recognizance with instructions to appear in the same court the following morning. Aquash failed to appear on the morning of November 25, 1975, and had been in a fugitive status from that time until the body was discovered on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Aquash was also indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Portland, Oregon, on December 22, 1975, for violation of the National Firearms Act arising from the Ontario, Oregon shootout with Oregon State Police Troopers.

The FBI is presently conducting an investigation in an effort to determine the identity of the person or persons responsible for her death.

March 22, 1976

P R E S S R E L E A S E

BILL MEINCKE, Special Agent in Charge, Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 22, 1976, provided information regarding the death of ANNA MAE AQUASH, whose body was located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation on February 24, 1976.

MEINCKE advised that on February 24, 1976, an unidentified body was located approximately seven miles north of Wanblee, South Dakota, along Highway 73. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police Department, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, recovered the body and transported it to the hospital, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where the body at that time was identified as an Indian female approximately twenty years of age.

The BIA Police directed that an autopsy be conducted which is the normal course of action when the BIA Police investigate the recovery of an unidentified body. The autopsy was conducted and indicated that the possible cause of death was exposure. Examination

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also indicated that the unknown individual had been dead from one to two weeks at the time of discovery.

An investigation in the area where the body was located was conducted by the BIA Police and the FBI. Fingerprints of the unidentified body were forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for examination. The FBI Identification Division subsequently identified the body as that of ANNA MAE AQUASH who was born March 27, 1945, Scubenacadi, Nova Scotia, Canada.

After the identification of AQUASH, the FBI obtained a Court Order for exhumation. A new medical examination including X-rays determined that death was caused as a result of a bullet wound. The bullet entered behind the left ear of AQUASH's head. This was not discovered during the original autopsy which was performed prior to burial.

AQUASH was a Federal fugitive wanted in connection with a Bench Warrant issued for bond default at Pierre, South Dakota, on November 25, 1975. AQUASH had also been charged with violation of the National Firearms Act and possession of a weapon with obliterated serial number on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota. There

MP

was also an indictment by Federal Grand Jury at Portland, Oregon, on December 12, 1975, for violation of National Firearms Act, resulting from a shoot out with Oregon State Police near Ontario, Oregon, on November 14, 1975.

Mr. MEINCKE advised that the FBI is continuing its investigation into the death of AQUASH.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Means to join probe of slaying of Indian activist

LOS ANGELES (AP) — American Indian Movement leader Russell Means says he will join an investigation into the execution-style slaying of a 31-year-old Indian woman activist in South Dakota.

Means told a news conference Tuesday at the Los Angeles Indian Center that Anna Mae Aquash, a Mic Mac Indian from Nova Scotia who had been active in AIM activities in South Dakota, was found shot to death earlier this month.

He accused the FBI of complicity in her death. Los Angeles FBI spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

"Nazi America is happening in this Bicentennial year, and its name is South Dakota," Means said. He is free on bond pending appeal on a riot conviction.

Miss Aquash's decomposed body was found in a ravine near Wanblee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. An autopsy by a Bureau of Indian Affairs physician, Dr. W.O. Brown, said the cause of death was "exposure" and referred to a bullet wound discovered in a subsequent autopsy as "a small contusion," said Indian Center spokeswoman Lois Red Elk.

Miss Aquash's body was exhumed for the second medical examination by deputy coroner Dr. Gary Peterson, who found that the bullet was fired at close range, she said. The FBI meanwhile issued a statement denying the woman had been an informant, Miss Red Elk said.

"Since no accusation had been made by anybody about her (Miss Aquash), this was viewed as an attempt to implicate the AIM," she added.

Means said he would be leaving immediately for Wounded Knee, S.D., to participate in the investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

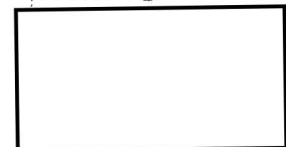
Date: **March 31, 1976**
Edition: **FINAL**
Author:
Editor: **JAMES M. KUEHN**
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Public Voice

By Our Readers

How deeply is FBI involved in death?

TO THE EDITOR — How deeply is the FBI involved in the death of Anna Mae Aquash? It is no longer surprising that such a question, and its implications, must be asked.

In the American News last Sunday a news article told us that the FBI had identified her body and that the apparent cause of her death was exposure, as determined by an autopsy.

An article since tells us that the FBI did not know her identity at the time of her burial and that no autopsy was performed until after her body was exhumed at the request of the FBI. Then they discovered a bullet through her brain.

Do I have any right to wonder if this is just typical FBI "duty work"? Am I permitted to ask the question publicly?

REV. JOHN GARVEY, Aberdeen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

ABERDEEN AMERICAN
NEWS
Aberdeen, S.D.

Date: March 17, 1976

Edition: Daily

Author:

Editor: Del Griffin

Title: How Deeply is FBI
Involved In Death?
(Anna Mae Aquash)

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Minneapolis

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Ambiguous question
on Aquash death**

TO THE EDITOR — In a recent letter to the editor the Rev. John Garvey asked if he could publicly question if the FBI handling of the investigation of the death of Martin Luther King was typical of FBI "duty work". The question is ambiguous and obviously not intended to solicit an answer but only to hint at something derogatory.

His opening question was an insinuation that the FBI was "involved" in the death of Mae Aquash. The insinuation is unwarranted, unfair and unbecoming a man of the profession of Rev. Garvey. I am

certain that his letter is not typical of the "duty work" of his profession. However, I am not surprised that Rev. Garvey would conduct himself in this manner.

Rev. Garvey retired after 26 years as a Special Agent of the FBI and am sure the FBI does not answer questions addressed to the editor. This letter is my response to Rev. Garvey's "questions."

The information of those who are really interested in what occurred is the following is a brief summary obtained from news items that appeared in the Aberdeen American news: On Feb. 24, 1976 the body of an unidentified Indian woman was found on an Indian reservation. An autopsy was performed. The doctor who performed the autopsy reported the person was dead from one to two weeks. The possible cause of death was given as exposure.

For the purpose of identification the hands were removed before burial and sent to the FBI for possible identification. When the body was identified from fingerprints as that of Mae Aquash, a fugitive who had been charged with a violation of the National Firearms Act, the FBI immediately caused the body to be exhumed for further examination. A new medical examination disclosed that death had been caused by a bullet which entered behind the left ear.

The investigation is continuing in an effort to identify the person or persons responsible. — MILTON KUHL, Aberdeen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

ABERDEEN AMERICAN
NEWS
Aberdeen, S.D.

Date: March 28, 1976
Edition: Daily
Author:
Editor: Del Griffin
Title: Ambiguous Question on Aquash Death

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Minneapolis
☐ Being Investigated

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APR 14 1976
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS

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Questions raised about FBI's handling of Aquash case

JERRY OPPENHEIMER

(C) 1976 Washington Star

WASHINGTON — The curious manner in which federal authorities handled the case of a slain woman fugitive who was active in the American Indian Movement has raised serious questions about the conduct of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in preserving order on the troubled Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

The circumstances surrounding the execution-style slaying last February of Anna Mae Aquash, 31, of Nova Scotia, has aroused suspicions among her associates in the movement and sparked a demand last week from the Canadian government for "an urgent investigation" by the Justice Department.

At the same time, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, following an inquiry made at the request of Sen. James G. Abourezk, D-S.D., called on Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi to "assess the activities" of the FBI's involvement in the case "and make your findings known to us as soon as possible."

In a confidential memorandum obtained by The Washington Star, commission investigators who looked into the matter in March concluded that "there is sufficient credibility in reports reaching this office to cast doubt on the propriety of actions by the FBI, and to raise questions about their impartiality and the focus of their concerns."

One of the suspicions being voiced by spokesmen for the militant American Indian Movement group, lawyers, associates and family members of Aquash is that she was killed in retaliation for the murder last year of two FBI agents at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and that government attempts were made to cover up how she died and who killed her.

Mrs. Aquash was known to have been a friend of one or more of the four men arrested in the FBI murders, was said to have been questioned herself about the deaths and reportedly was scheduled to testify as a defense witness at their trials this summer. She also was known to have been close to the controversial leader of AIM, Dennis Banks, who has been the target of much federal law enforcement activity. Reports have also emanated from federal law enforcement officials that Aquash was killed by movement people because she was suspected to have been an FBI informer.

From an examination of official reports, statements by individuals and interviews conducted by The Star, it appears that a peculiar series of events did transpire following the discovery of Aquash's body on the afternoon of Feb. 24, by Roger Amriott, who owns a ranch near Wanblee.

The events that have become the subject of intense questioning by attorneys who have become involved in the case included:

- An initial autopsy conducted by an experienced pathologist who erroneously ruled that her death was due to exposure.

- The FBI's ordering of the severing of her hands, which were sent to Washington for fingerprint analysis, because authorities contended that no one could identify her and that detailed fingerprint examination could not be conducted in South Dakota.

- The burial of her body without iden-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11
RAPID CITY JOURNAL
RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

 Date: **May 25, 1976**

 Edition: **FINAL**

Author:

 Editor: **JAMES M. KUEHN**

Title:

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Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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effort or intensive efforts made to locate friends or next of kin.

- The exhumation of her body and a second autopsy, this one performed by a pathologist retained by the family, who found that Aquash had died not from exposure but from a .32-caliber bullet fired from a gun held against the base of her neck.

- Doubts raised in the second autopsy about the extent of decomposition at the time her body was found, which was cited by authorities as the reason why Aquash could not be identified immediately and why she was buried.

On April 15, a lawyer representing the Aquash family, Kenneth F. Tilsen of St. Paul, Minn., sent a four-page letter of questions about these events to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley and Levi.

A thorough investigation, Tilsen asserted, "might reveal the activity and behavior of persons who had an interest in hiding the cause of death and the identity of the decedent as long as possible."

An FBI spokesman here said Sunday, "We can make no comment on the case because it is under investigation." But an FBI supervisor in South Dakota, who was involved in the initial investigation, said, "We know what the allegations are and we categorically deny that we were in any way involved in a cover-up or in any way involved in her death. We want to find her killer."

Meanwhile, a Justice Department spokesman said last week in response to an inquiry from The Star that the Civil Rights Commission request for an investigation had been turned over to the General Crime Section of the Criminal Division for review. He said the review would include an examination of the FBI file on the Aquash case.

Friday, Abourezk also wrote to Levi requesting a probe, an aide to the senator said. In his letter, Abourezk said, "It is clear that the FBI has conducted their activities on the Pine Ridge Reservation in such a manner as to leave the bureau with little or no credibility as either a law enforcement or investigatory agency with the people whom they are there to serve."

At the time the body was discovered by the rancher, Aquash was being sought on a bench warrant issued last Nov. 25 in Pierre for default of bond on a firearms charge. She was also under federal indictment in connection with what authorities described as a shoot-out with Oregon state police last Nov.

Her description had been distributed widely to federal agents. She also was well known to federal officials at Wounded Knee where she had been arrested in a major federal raid last year and where she had been questioned on other occasions. Tilsen and others involved in the case have questioned why federal authorities were thus unable to identify her when the body was found.

Amiott, whose property is in the Badlands, about 70 miles from Wounded Knee, said he was repairing fencing about 3 p.m. when he saw the body "right out in the open" at the base of a 30-foot embankment. He said the body was clad in denim pants, a jacket, shoes and socks.

The site, he said, was about 150 feet from a "well-traveled" two-lane state highway and about a mile from his house. The temperature that day, Amiott recalled, was in the 60s. "We were

having a warm spell," but two weeks before "it was 20 below."

Amiott said from his brief glimpse of the body he thought the face "was intact, but it would have taken someone who knew her pretty well to identify her."

Amiott said he returned to his house and called the Bureau of Indian Affairs police in Pine Ridge. However, he said he was "surprised" when a large contingent of law enforcement officers responded to the call.

Amiott gave the authorities a brief statement about finding the body and the corpse was taken away. The rancher said it was not until about three weeks later that "the FBI — quite a group of them — came back and conducted a search of the area."

The unidentified body was taken to Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital, where an autopsy was scheduled for the next day, Feb. 25, to be performed by W. O. Brown, a pathologist from Scottsbluff, Neb. Brown, a controversial figure among Indians on the reservation, has performed autopsies at the request of federal authorities at the reservation for years.

Ken Sayres, supervisor of criminal investigations for the BIA's Law Enforcement Division at Pine Ridge, said that when the body arrived at the hospital color photographs were made of the face and clothing and these pictures were circulated at the reservation, "but no one seemed to know her."

The next day, shortly before Brown began the autopsy, he said in an interview, BIA officers "asked for the hands" from the body and they authorized him to remove them at the wrists. "They said the FBI wanted the hands for fingerprint analysis," Brown said, to help in the identification.

FBI official in South Dakota, who ~~was not to be identified~~, maintained that the practice was not uncommon in cases of severe decomposition.

There has been a report in Wounded Knee that one of the officials who arrived at the ranch when the body was found was an FBI agent who had had numerous contacts with Aquash. It has also been contended that this agent was present at the first autopsy.

The FBI official, however, refused to identify the agent at the scene who viewed the body "because the case has not yet been adjudicated." He also denied that any FBI agent was present during the autopsy.

Brown, the pathologist, said in an interview that "perhaps" enough of Aquash's features had remained intact for identification but "that's rather speculative." A report on Brown's autopsy has never been made public.

Brown said, "I felt the cause of death was exposure. There was frostbite on the body, on the hands and feet. The nights were cold enough so that frostbite could have easily developed." Brown estimated that Aquash had been dead "two to three weeks" when her body was found.

Asked why he did not find the bullet in the head, Brown laughed and said, "A little bullet isn't hard to overlook. It

certainly isn't the first time a bullet was overlooked."

Brown's actions were questioned by the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee in Rapid City, which issued a press release March 9 doubting his "independence and credibility."

The Civil Rights Commission memorandum on the Aquash case called Brown's failure to find the bullet "incredible" and said it "gave rise to allegations that the FBI and/or the BIA police had covered up the cause of her death."

"The fact that officers of both agencies examined the body, wrapped in a blanket beside the road and far from any populated area, yet still did not suspect foul play, lends credence to these allegations in the minds of many people." The report went on to say that hospital personnel who received the body "reportedly suspected death by violence because of blood on her head."

In an interview, Brown said, "I ~~see the~~ Indians will never let that woman die. AIM's trying to stir up all the trouble they can. There's a lot of agitation by them and they're trying to wring every bit of publicity out of it that they can. It's a matter of record that Indians use every little incident that they can to create a situation over. They distort facts and use it to their advantage to further their cause. This is another example. But I've tried to remain neutral, I don't think I'm prejudiced."

Following Brown's autopsy, the still-identified body was removed to a mortuary in Rushville, Neb., and on March 3, Aquash, still unidentified, was buried at Pine Ridge. That afternoon the FBI received its report from Washington on the fingerprints made on the severed hands, revealing her identity, her Canadian citizenship and her status as a fugitive wanted in this country.

On March 5, her relatives in Canada were notified, and the FBI released the news in Rapid City. Immediately, relatives, friends and associates of Aquash expressed disbelief that she had died of natural causes.

Relatives, represented by Bruce Ellison, a staff attorney for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, requested that the body be exhumed. On March 9, the FBI filed an affidavit in U.S. District Court in Rapid City permitting exhumation for "purposes of obtaining complete X-rays and further medical examination."

On March 11, the body was exhumed in the presence of FBI agents and Dr. Garry Peterson, a pathologist from Minneapolis, who had been brought in by the Aquash family. The report from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said that "X-rays revealed a bullet of approximately .32-caliber in her head. Peterson's examination revealed a bullet wound in the back of the head surrounded by . . . reddish discoloration."

In an interview last week, Peterson said he had no difficulty finding the bullet. He said Aquash was shot at "very close range, a common pattern in execution-type slayings. The wound was

consistent with homicide. I was very surprised to find the bullet and would have expected it to be found the first thing."

In its investigative memorandum the Civil Rights Commission said that because of the circumstances surrounding the death of Aquash "along with the record of an extraordinary number of unresolved homicides on the reservation . . . the sentiment prevails that life is cheap" at Pine Ridge.

"The more militant and traditional Native Americans have concluded that they cannot count on equal protection under the law at the hands of the FBI or BIA police. Many feel that they are the objects of a vendetta and have a genuine fear that the FBI is 'out to get them' because of their involvement at Wounded Knee and other crisis situations."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kelley says FBI probed Aquash case

WASHINGTON (AP) — FBI Director Clarence Kelley has insisted that the FBI launched "an intensive investigation" to determine who killed Anna Mae Aquash on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota three months ago.

Kelley issued a three-page statement Wednesday about the investigation in response to questions about the propriety of FBI conduct in the case.

Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi ordered a review of the FBI investigation after the U.S. Civil Rights Commission raised questions about it.

Kelley "felt it advisable to explain the FBI's activities in this matter" because of recent news stories reporting Levi's action, the statement said.

The woman, who was active in the American Indian Movement in South Dakota, was found dead on the reservation on Feb. 24.

Kelley said an FBI agent "who had never had any personal contact with Aquash and had never seen a photograph of her" accompanied officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the place where the woman's body was found shortly after a rancher reported finding the body to the BIA.

Kelley said the initial autopsy was performed the next day at the request of the BIA.

FBI agents photographed the body before the autopsy but no FBI agents were present during the examination, he said.

One FBI agent who assisted in the photographing did know Ms. Aquash from previous personal contact, Kelley continued. "However, he did not recognize her on this occasion due to the advanced decomposition of her facial features."

No one has been arrested in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

RAPID CITY
JOURNAL

RAPID CITY,
SOUTH DAKOTA

Date: May 27, 1976

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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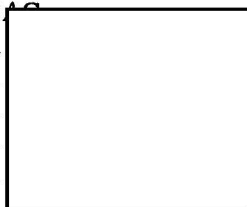
May 25, 1976

PRESS RELEASE

FBI Director CLARENCE M. KELLEY today issued the following statement relating to the identification of ANNA MAE AQUASH, a homicide victim, whose body was found on the Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation, South Dakota, on February 24, 1976. Mr. KELLEY stated that in view of the recent press articles which have referred to the FBI's involvement in the events leading up to ~~Ms.~~ AQUASH's identification, and the actual cause of her death, he felt it advisable to fully explain the FBI's activities in this matter:

The body of Ms. AQUASH, then unidentified, was found on the reservation on February 24, 1976, by a rancher who notified the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Within twenty minutes of the receipt of the report, Agents of the BIA, accompanied by a Special Agent of the FBI, who had never had any personal contact with AQUASH, and had never seen a photograph of her, arrived

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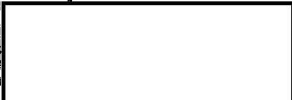
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at the scene. The body was removed to BIA Hospital and doctors were unable to detect any foul play. On February 25, 1976, an autopsy was performed at the request of BIA by Dr. W.O. BROWN, Pathologist, Scotts Bluff, Nebraska. No FBI Agents were present during the autopsy; however, the body was photographed prior to that. One FBI Agent, who had personal contact with Ms. AQUASH, assisted in the photographing, but did not recognize her due to the decomposed state of her facial features. At the conclusion of the autopsy, Dr. BROWN advised that because of the decomposition of the body, it would be really impossible to take fingerprints. Dr. BROWN estimated that the deceased had been dead seven to ten days, and that she had died of exposure. Since there was no identification on the body of the deceased, and decomposition of the fingertips precluded fingerprint identification at the scene, FBI Agents suggested that the most practical means of possibly affecting identification would be the removal of the hands and their forwarding to the FBI Identification Division for examination. This is one of the few facilities in the country with the expertise to conduct such intricate identification. This procedure is not an uncommon practice.

No X-Ray Taken

On March 2, 1976, the body was interred at the direction of the BIA. On March 3, 1976, FBI Headquarters telephonically notified the Rapid City, South Dakota, FBI Office, that prints removed from the hands of the victim were identified as those of ANNA MAE AQUASH. A communication was immediately sent to the FBI's liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, to alert Canadian authorities to attempt to notify the next of kin. At the same time, FBI Agents requested, through the U.S. Attorney, Rapid City, a court order for exhumation of the body. On March 9, 1976, an order for exhumation was issued and the exhumation was completed on 3/11/76. Prior to the exhumation, Mr. BRUCE ELLISON of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee, as a representative of Ms. AQUASH's family, requested an independent autopsy by Dr. GARY PETERSON from Minneapolis, Minnesota. A FBI representative agreed to this request, and, in fact, delayed the exhumation proceedings for one day until Dr. PETERSON could arrive from Minneapolis.

The body was exhumed on March 11, 1976, and Dr. PETERSON conducted the second autopsy on the same day. A small bullet wound was located below and to the rear

*X-Ray taken
revealed
foreign
matter in
head area.*

of the right ear of the victim, and a bullet was located behind the left eye socket. Dr. PETERSON concluded that the cause of death was due^o to a gunshot wound and thereafter, the body was turned over to Attorney ELLISON for burial.

Mr. KELLEY stated that with the medical details, that Ms. AQUASH died of a gunshot wound and intensive investigation was initiated by the FBI to identify Ms. AQUASH's killer.

*Aquash not FBI informant.
FBI investigation after evidence of
felony committed.*

May 26, 1976

PRESS RELEASE

FBI Director CLARENCE M. KELLEY today issued the following statement relating to the identification of ANNA MAE AQUASH, a homicide victim whose body was found on the Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation, South Dakota, on February 24, 1976. Mr. KELLEY stated that in view of recent press articles which have referred to the FBI's involvement in the event leading up to Ms. AQUASH's identification and the determination of the actual cause of her death, he felt it advisable to explain the FBI's activities in this matter.

The body of Ms. AQUASH, then unidentified, was found on the Reservation on February 24th by a rancher who notified the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Within 20 minutes of receipt of the report, officers of the BIA, accompanied by a Special Agent of the FBI who had never had any personal contact with AQUASH, and had never seen a photograph of her, arrived at the scene. The body was removed to the Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital. On February 25th, an autopsy was performed at the request of BIA by Dr. W.O. BROWN, pathologist, Scottsbluff, Nebraska. No FBI Agents were present during the autopsy;

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however, FBI Agents had photographed the body prior to the autopsy. One FBI Agent who assisted in the photographing did know Ms. AQUASH from previous personal contact; however, did not recognize her on this occasion due to the advanced decomposition of her facial features.

Dr. BROWN estimated the woman had been dead 7 to 10 days and he concluded in his examination that she had died of exposure. Due to the difficulty of obtaining fingerprints at the scene because of the deterioration of the body, an FBI Agent suggested that Dr. BROWN could remove the hands for transmission to the FBI Identification Division, Washington, D.C., for examination. This was done. Removal of hands or fingers of unknown deceased for identification purposes is a procedure followed by many jurisdictions.

The body was interred at the direction of BIA on March 2nd. On March 3rd, FBI Headquarters telephonically notified the Rapid City, South Dakota, FBI Office that fingerprints obtained from the hands of the victim were identified as those of ANNA MAE AQUASH, a Federal fugitive wanted for violation of the National Firearms Act and Bond Default. A communication was immediately sent to the FBI's liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, to alert Canadian authorities to attempt to notify the next of kin. At the same time, FBI Agents requested through the U.S. Attorney, Rapid City, a court order for exhumation of the body. On March 9th, an order for exhumation was issued.

On the following day, Mr. BRUCE ELLISON, Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee, contacted the Rapid City FBI Office. Acting as a representative of Ms. AQUASH's family, Mr. ELLISON requested that an independent autopsy be conducted by Dr. GARRY PETERSON, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The FBI representative readily agreed to this, and, in fact, delayed the exhumation proceedings for one day until Dr. PETERSON could arrive from Minneapolis.

The body was exhumed on March 11th and Dr. PETERSON conducted a second autopsy that same day. A small bullet wound was located below and to the rear of the right ear of the victim and a bullet was located behind the left eye socket. Dr. PETERSON concluded that the cause of death was a gunshot wound. Thereafter, the body of Ms. AQUASH was turned over to Mr. ELLISON for burial.

Mr. KELLEY stated that with the medical determination that Ms. AQUASH died of a gunshot wound, an intensive investigation was initiated by the FBI to identify Ms. AQUASH's killer.

The FBI investigates violations of 13 specific major crimes in Indian country. It investigates such crimes only after the fact and is not a policing or protective organization.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. to review probe of Indian's murder

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi has ordered a review of the FBI's role in the investigation of the execution-style slaying of a South Dakota Indian woman, Anna Mae Aquash.

By DICK CLEVER
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

The chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has asked U.S. Atty. Gen. Edward Levi to probe the FBI's conduct of two recent murder investigations on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Chairman Arthur Flemming, in a May 10 letter that was not made public, criticized the bureau's handling of the investigations of the slayings of Anna Mae Aquash and Byron DeSear.

THE CANADIAN government also is pressing the State Department for a full investigation of the killing of Ms. Aquash, who was from Nova Scotia.

A field report filed by two civil rights commission staff members from the agency's Denver office

said the FBI's investigation of the Aquash killing was "at the very least extremely indifferent and careless."

The FBI report said Ms. Aquash died of exposure, but an independent pathologist found a bullet in her head.

THE RIGHTS commission investigators, Dr. Shirley Hill-Wirt, regional director for the Denver area office, and William Muldrow, equal opportunity specialist, sent their report to the agency's Washington office in an "internal memorandum."

A copy of the memorandum was obtained by St. Paul attorney Ken-

INDIANS

Turn to Page 7A

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A MINNEAPOLIS STAR
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Date: May 24, 1976
Edition: Evening
Author:
Editor: Donald F. Wright
Title: U.S. to review
probe of Indian's
murder

Character:

or

Classification: 70-10945
Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

70-11023-182
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAY 25 1976

MINNEAPOLIS

198-573-183

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INDIANS

Continued from Page 1A

neth Tilsen under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Lucy Edwards, staff counsel for the rights commission in Washington, said that Fleming has received no response from Levi. Levi was unavailable for comment.

MS. AQUASH, 30, a former companion of American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks, was found dead in a field on the Pine Ridge Reservation Feb. 24.

Dr. W. O. Brown, a pathologist from Scottsbluff, Neb., called in by the FBI to conduct the autopsy, said the woman died of exposure, according to the report.

Ms. Aquash was wanted on a bench warrant issued Nov. 25 in Pierre, S.D., for illegal possession of firearms.

She also had been facing firearms charges in Oregon, where she was arrested Nov. 14 with Banks and three others. Those charges were dismissed May 12 after federal prosecutors said they weren't ready for trial.

MS. AQUASH'S family in Nova Scotia refused to believe that she had died of exposure. They hired Tilsen, who has represented AIM members in the past, to press for further information.

Tilsen retained Dr. Gary Peterson, a forensic pathologist and deputy medical examiner for Hennepin County, and they flew to South Dakota to exhume the body.

Peterson conducted an autopsy March 11, x-rayed Ms. Aquash's head and found a .32-caliber bullet. On the back of her skull was the obvious bullet wound.

"Incredibly," the rights commission investigators said in their report, "this wound was not reported in the first autopsy and gave rise to allegations that the FBI and/or the BIA police had covered up the cause of her death."

THE SECOND case Fleming asked Levi to investigate involved the death of DeSersa, shot Jan. 31 after a high-speed auto chase.

The killing took place the same day several automobiles loaded with men and weapons converged on the Pine Ridge reservation town of Wamblee.

Wamblee voters, the investigators said, "helped to oust incumbent tribal president Richard Wilson by a 3-to-1 vote against him in the recent general election on the reservation."

The investigators gathered statements from Wamblee residents that indicated the community was being disciplined for voting for Wilson's opponent, Albert Trimble, a former BIA agent who was supported by AIM leader Russell Means.

DeSersa was a Wamblee resident, according to the report.

THE FBI, which has jurisdiction over felonies on the reservation, was called to the scene after the killing.

"Sporadic shooting continued in the town through Saturday night and two houses were firebombed," the investigators said.

"Residents reported that despite their pleas, neither the FBI, the Bureau of Indian Affairs police nor the Jackson County Sheriff's Office, which had cross-deputization powers and was present at the time, did anything to stop the shooting," the report said.

Charles Winters, Pine Ridge, was arrested Jan. 31 and later charged with DeSersa's slaying. Some Wamblee residents complained that FBI agents refused to take action against others who were recognized by witnesses as being in Winters' car when DeSersa was shot.

70-16945

FBI Under Fire for Conduct in Indian's Death

By Jerry Oppenheimer
Washington Star Staff Writer

The curious manner in which federal authorities handled the case of a slain woman fugitive who was active in the American Indian Movement at Wounded Knee, S.D., has raised serious questions about the conduct of the FBI in preserving order at that troubled Indian reservation.

The circumstances surrounding the execution-style slaying last February of Anna Mae Aquash, 31, of Nova Scotia, has aroused suspicions among her associates in the movement and sparked a demand last week from the Canadian government for "an urgent investigation" by the Justice Department.

See INDIAN, A-11

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GORDON 1

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News A-1 _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date May 24, 1976

Continued From A-1

At the same time, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, following an inquiry made at the request of Sen. James C. Abourezk, D-S.D., called on Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi to "assess the activities" of the FBI's involvement in the case "and make your findings known to us as soon as possible."

In a confidential memorandum obtained by The Washington Star, commission investigators who looked into the matter in March concluded that "there is sufficient credibility in reports reaching this office to cast doubt on the propriety of actions by the FBI, and to raise questions about their impartiality and the focus of their concern."

ONE OF THE suspicions being voiced by spokesmen for the militant AIM group, lawyers, associates and family members of Aiyemah is that she was killed in retaliation for the murder last year of two FBI agents at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and that government attempts were made to cover up how she died and who killed her.

Aiyemah was known to have been a friend of one or more of the four men arrested in the FBI murders, was said to have been questioned herself about the deaths and reportedly was scheduled to testify as a defense witness at their trials this summer. She also was known to have been close to controversial AIM leader Dennis Banks, who has been the target of much federal law enforcement activity. Reports have also emanated from federal law enforcement officials that Aiyemah was killed by movement people because she was suspected to have been an FBI informer.

From an examination of official reports, statements made by a number of individuals and interviews conducted by The Star, it appears that a peculiar series of events did transpire following the discovery of Aiyemah's body on the afternoon of Feb. 24, by Roger Young, who owns a ranch

THESE EVENTS, which have become the subject of intense questioning by attorneys who have become involved in the case, included:

• An initial autopsy conducted by an experienced pathologist who has been under contract by the government who erroneously ruled that her death was due to exposure.

• The FBI's ordering of the severing of the hands from her body, which were sent to Washington for fingerprint analysis, because it was contended by authorities that no one could identify her and that detailed fingerprint examination could not be conducted in South Dakota.

• The burial of her body without identification or intensive efforts made to locate friends or next of kin. • The exhumation of her body and a second autopsy performed by a pathologist retained by the family, who found that Aiyemah had died not from exposure, but from a .22-caliber bullet fired from a gun held against the base of her neck.

• Doubts raised in the second autopsy about the extent of decomposition at the time her body was found, which was cited by authorities as the reason why Aiyemah could not be identified immediately and why she was buried.

ON APRIL 15, a lawyer representing the Aiyemah family, Kenneth E. Tilsen of St. Paul, Minn., sent a four-page letter of questions about these events to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley and Levi.

A thorough investigation, Tilsen declared, "might reveal the activity and behavior of persons who had an interest in hiding the cause of death and the identity of the decedent as long as possible."

An FBI spokesman here said yesterday, "We can make no comment on the case because it is under investigation." But an FBI supervisor in South Dakota,

who was involved in the initial investigation, said, "We know what the questions are and we categorically deny that we were in any way involved in a cover-up or in any way involved in her death. We want to find her killer."

Meanwhile, a Justice Department spokesman said last week in response to an inquiry from The Star that the Civil Rights Commission requires for an investigation has been turned over to the General Crime Section of the Criminal Division for review. He said that the review will include an examination of the FBI file on the Aiyemah case.

ON FRIDAY, Abourezk also wrote to Levi requesting a probe, an aide to the senator said. In his letter, Abourezk said, "It is clear that the FBI has conducted their activities on the Pine Ridge Reservation in such a manner as to leave the bureau with little or no credibility as either a law enforcement or investigatory agency with the people whom they are there to serve."

At the time the body was discovered by the rancher, Aiyemah was being sought on a bench warrant issued last Nov. 25 in Pierre, S.D., for default of bond on a firearms charge. She was also under federal indictment in connection with what authorities described as a shootout with Oregon state police last Nov. 14.

Her description had been distributed widely to federal agents. She also was well known to federal officials at Wounded Knee where she had been arrested in a major federal raid last year and where she had been questioned on other occasions. Tilsen and others involved in the case have questioned why federal authorities were thus unable to identify her when the body was found.

AMMOTT, whose property is in the "badlands" about 70 miles from Wounded Knee, said that he was repairing fencing about 3 p.m. when he saw the body "right out in the open" at

the base of a 20-foot embankment. He said the body was clad in denim pants, a jacket, shoes and socks.

The site, he said, was about 150 feet from a "well traveled" two-lane state highway and about a mile from his house. The temperature that day, Ammott recalled, was in the 50s. "We were having a warm spell" but two weeks before "it was 20 below."

Ammott said from his brief glimpse of the body he thought the face "was intact, but it would have been someone who knew how pretty well to identify her."

Ammott said he went back to his house and called the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police in Pine Ridge. However, he said he was "surprised" when a large contingent of law enforcement officers responded to the call.

Ammott gave the authorities a brief statement about finding the body and the corpse was taken away. The rancher said it was not until about three weeks later that "the FBI — quite a group of them — came back and conducted a search of the area."

THE UNIDENTIFIED body was taken to Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital, where an autopsy was scheduled for the next day. Feb. 25, to be performed by W.O. Brown, a pathologist from Scotts Bluff, Neb. Brown, a controversial figure among Indians on the reservation, has performed autopsies at the request of federal authorities at the reservation for years.

Ken Sayre, supervisor of criminal investigations for the BIA's Law Enforcement Division at Pine Ridge, said that when the body arrived at the hospital color photographs were made of the face and clothing and these pictures were circulated at the reservation, "but no one seemed to know her."

The next day, shortly before Brown began the autopsy, he said in an interview, BIA officers "asked for the hands" from the body and they authorized

him to remove them at the wrists. "They said the FBI wanted the hands for fingerprint analysis," Brown said, to help in the identification.

An FBI official in South Dakota, who asked not to be identified, maintained that the practice was not uncommon in cases of severe decomposition.

THERE HAS been a report in Wounded Knee that one of the officials who arrived at the ranch when the body was found was an FBI agent who had had numerous contacts with Aquash. It has also been contended that this agent was present at the first autopsy.

The FBI official, however, refused to identify the agent at the scene who viewed the body "because the case has not yet been adjudicated." He also denied that any FBI agent was present during the autopsy.

Brown, the pathologist, said in an interview that "perhaps" enough of Aquash's features had remained intact for identification but "that's rather speculative." A report on Brown's autopsy has never been made public.

Brown said, "I felt the cause of death was exposure. There was frostbite on the body, on the hands and feet. The nights were cold enough so that frostbite could have easily developed." Brown estimated that Aquash had been dead "two to three weeks" when her body was found.

X-rays are considered routine during an autopsy, but none was ordered in this case. Brown said in the past when he had performed autopsies "the (x-ray) machines sometimes didn't work and the procedure was at times unsuccessful." He said he also expected a drug analysis to show up positive. "It's fairly common for Indians like these to be of an overdose." He said the drug analysis was negative, indicating no drug use.

ASKED WHY he did not find the bullet in the head, Brown laughed and said, "a little bullet isn't hard to overlook. It certainly isn't the first time a bullet was overlooked."

Brown's actions were questioned by the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee in Rapid City, which issued a press release March 9 doubting his "independence and credibility."

The Civil Rights Commission memorandum on the Aquash case called Brown's failure to find the bullet "incredible" and said it "gave rise to allegations that the FBI and/or the BIA police had covered up the cause of her death."

"The fact that officers of both agencies examined the body wrapped in a blanket beside the road and far from any populated area, yet still did not suspect foul play, lends credence to these allegations in the minds of many people."

The report went on to say that hospital personnel who received the body "reportedly suspected death by violence because of blood on her head."

IN AN INTERVIEW, Brown said, "I suppose the Indians will never let that woman die. AIM's trying to stir up all the trouble they can. There's a lot of agitation by them and they're trying to wring every bit of publicity out of it that they can. It's a matter of record that Indians use every little incident that they can to create a situation over. They distort facts and use it to their advantage too further their cause. This is another example. But I've tried to remain neutral, I don't think I'm prejudiced."

Sayres, of the BIA, said last week that the agreement his agency has had with Brown over the years to perform autopsies has been ended. "He's not on call any more," Sayres said. "We've decided not to use him any more." Asked why, Sayres said, "Basically if a pathologist misses an obvious bullet, you try someone else."

In a subsequent interview, Brown said that he had received no formal notification that his services were no longer required but indicated he felt he was becoming the sacrificial lamb in the controversy. "I suppose they think I'm a key figure in the criticism being directed toward them and the FBI."

FOLLOWING Brown's autopsy, the still unidentified body was removed to a mortuary in Rushville, Neb. Sayres said that the BIA asked the funeral home to try to preserve the body, "but they couldn't do it because of the decomposition. They told us they couldn't keep it in the state it was, so I recommended that the body be buried."

On March 3, Aquash, still unidentified, was buried at the Holy Rosary Cemetery at Pine Ridge. That afternoon the FBI received its report from Washington on the fingerprints made on the severed hands, revealing her identity, her Canadian citizenship and her status as a fugitive wanted in this country.

On March 5, her relatives in Canada were notified, and the FBI released the news in Rapid City, S.D. Immediately, relatives, friends and associates of Aquash expressed disbelief that she had died of natural causes.

Relatives, represented by Bruce Ellison, a staff attorney for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, requested that the body be exhumed for further identification. On March 9, six days after the body was identified, the FBI filed an affidavit in U.S. District Court in Rapid City permitting exhumation for "purposes of obtaining complete x-rays and further medical examination."

ON MARCH 11, the body was exhumed in the presence of FBI agents and Dr. Garry Peterson, a pathologist from Minneapolis, who had been brought in by Aquash's family. The report from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said that "X-rays revealed a bullet of approximately .32-caliber in her head. Peterson's examination revealed a bullet wound in the back of the head surrounded by . . . reddish discoloration."

In an interview last week, Peterson said he had no difficulty finding the bullet. He said Aquash was shot at "very close range, a common pattern in execution-type slayings. The wound was consistent with homicide. I was very surprised to find the bullet and would have expected it to be found the first time."

Peterson also said he saw nothing in his examination to indicate that the woman had suffered from fatal exposure, "but it would have been difficult" because of the decomposition that occurred after her burial.

IN ITS investigative memorandum the Civil Rights Commission said that because of the circumstances surrounding the death of Aquash "along with the record of an ex-

traordinary number of unresolved homicides on the reservation . . . the sentiment prevails that life is cheap at Pine Ridge.

"The more militant and traditional Native Americans have concluded that they cannot count on equal protection under the law at the hands of the FBI or BIA police. Many feel that they are the objects of a vendetta and have a genuine fear that the FBI is 'out to get them' because of their involvement at Wounded Knee and other crisis situations."

Aquash's sister, Mrs. Rebecca Julian, said in an interview from Nova Scotia last week that she had received a telephone call and a letter from her sister last winter in which Aquash indicated that her life was in danger because of her activities in the movement.

Julian recalled that her sister told her in the telephone call from St. Paul, S.D., that "they were out to kill her. They were out to get her if the FBI didn't get her first."

Julian said Aquash did not explain who "they" were. Julian said that when she attended her sister's funeral following the second autopsy a "white woman told me that it was open season on Indians at Pine Ridge since Wounded Knee."

Aquash, in the letter written to her sister, said:

"My efforts to raise the consciousness of whites who are so against Indians here in the states was bound to be stopped by the FBI sooner or later. But, no sweat. I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die and I hope I am a good example of a human being and my tribe."

FBI

Date: 5/25/76

NR001
11:30 A.M.Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE IMMEDIATE
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI 11:33 A.M. / AJN
(ATTENTION: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION AND GENERAL
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS 12:00 P.M. / AJB

FROM: ASAC, RAPID CITY (70-11023) (P)

UNSUB; ANNA MAE AQUASH, AKA (DECEASED) - VICTIM; CIR - MURDER.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL FROM EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO RAPID CITY,
MAY 25, 1976.

ON FEBRUARY 24, 1976, A BODY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE WAS FOUND
BY A RANCHER NEAR WANBLEE, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN
RESERVATION. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA) POLICE DEPARTMENT, PINE
RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA, ALONG WITH SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] OF b7C
THE FBI RECOVERED THE BODY AND THE BODY WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE PUBLIC
HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL, PINE RIDGE, BY BIA AMBULANCE. THE BODY
WAS DETERMINED TO BE THAT OF AN INDIAN FEMALE APPROXIMATELY TWENTY
YEARS OF AGE. THE BODY WAS DECOMPOSED AND NO IDENTIFICATION COULD
BE EFFECTED AT THE TIME OF DISCOVERY.

AN AUTOPSY WAS REQUESTED BY THE BIA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR, WHICH IS THE NORMAL PROCEDURE WHEN AN UNIDENTIFIED BODY
IS FOUND ON THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION. SPECIAL AGENTS OF
THE FBI ARE NOT MEDICALLY QUALIFIED TO CONDUCT AN AUTOPSY AND WERE

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① - Rapid City

WBW/amj amj

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Special Agent in Charge

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11:52 P.M. Per _____

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NOT PRESENT WHEN THE AUTOPSY WAS PERFORMED. THREE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS OF THE BIA WERE PRESENT FOR VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE AUTOPSY, HOWEVER, NONE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS VIEWED THE ENTIRE AUTOPSY. THE AUTOPSY WAS PERFORMED BY DR. W.O. BROWN, SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA, WHO STATED IN HIS INITIAL REPORT THAT THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS DUE TO EXPOSURE AND THAT THE BODY APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN DEAD FOR A PERIOD OF SEVEN TO TEN DAYS. INASMUCH AS IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY THE BODY THROUGH FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION AT THE SCENE BECAUSE OF BODY DECOMPOSITION, DR. BROWN SEVERED THE HANDS WHICH WERE SUBSEQUENTLY FORWARDED TO THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. THIS IS ROUTINE PROCEDURE UTILIZED IN INSTANCES OF THIS NATURE. DUE TO THE HIGH DEGREE OF DECOMPOSITION OF THE BODY, BIA ORDERED THE BODY TO BE BURIED ON MARCH 2, 1976. ON MARCH 3, 1976, THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D.C., IDENTIFIED THE BODY TO BE THAT OF FBI FUGITIVE ANNA MAE AQUASH. HER FUGITIVE STATUS RESULTED FROM CHARGES OUTSTANDING IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND OREGON. ON MARCH 4, 1976, SA OF THE RAPID CITY FBI OFFICE CONTACTED ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) BRUCE W. BOYD, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, IN ORDER TO INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS TO OBTAIN A FEDERAL COURT ORDER FOR EXHUMATION AND REEXAMINATION.

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Special Agent in Charge

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THE AFFIDAVIT REQUESTING EXHUMATION WAS COMPLETED MARCH 8, 1976, AND U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE ANDREW W. BOGUE, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, ISSUED THE EXHUMATION ORDER ON MARCH 9, 1976. ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR THE EXHUMATION ON MARCH 10, 1976; HOWEVER, EXHUMATION WAS DELAYED AFTER ATTORNEY BRUCE ELLISON, WOUNDED KNEE LEGAL DEFENSE/OFFENSE COMMITTEE (WKLD0C), REQUESTED A PATHOLOGIST OF THE FAMILY'S CHOOSING BE PRESENT DURING THE SECOND AUTOPSY. ON MARCH 11, 1976, THE REMAINS OF AQUASH WERE EXHUMED AND THROUGH X-RAY AND EXAMINATION, IT WAS DETERMINED A BULLET HAD ENTERED THE SKULL. X-RAYS WERE CONDUCTED BY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL. DR. GARRY PETERSEN AS WELL AS SA [] AND SA [] WERE PRESENT DURING THE X-RAY AND SUBSEQUENT PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. AFTER THE X-RAY FINDINGS, DR. PETERSEN WHO REPRESENTED AQUASH'S FAMILY, WAS THEN REQUESTED BY SA [] AND SA [] TO CONDUCT ADDITIONAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BODY. THE BULLET WAS RECOVERED FROM THE SKULL AT THE TIME OF THE SECOND EXAMINATION BY DR. PETERSEN.

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IT IS NOTED THE FBI INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS FOR EXHUMATION PRIOR TO RECEIVING ANY INFORMATION THAT AQUASH'S RELATIVES DESIRED A SECOND AUTOPSY.

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Special Agent in Charge

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ADDITIONAL DETAILS BEING SET FORTH TO REFUTE ALLEGATIONS
MADE IN NEWS MEDIA:

AQUASH'S BODY WAS FOUND APPROXIMATELY 100 FEET WEST OF
HIGHWAY 73 AT THE BOTTOM OF A THIRTY FOOT RAVINE. THE BODY WAS
FULLY CLOTHED AND WAS NOT WRAPPED IN A BLANKET. NO INDICATIONS
OF FOUL PLAY WERE NOTED AT THE CRIME SCENE. RECENT EXAMINATION
OF CRIME SCENE FAILED TO REVEAL CRIME SCENE WAS ALTERED. DURING
CRIME SCENE SEARCH, THE EARTH BELOW WHERE AQUASH'S HEAD RESTED
WAS SPADED IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN PHYSICAL EVIDENCE. IT IS
NOTED THE AREA SPADED IS APPROXIMATELY FOUR INCHES BY EIGHT
INCHES. NO EVIDENCE LOCATED AND/OR EARTH REMOVED FROM THE
SCENE.

FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION, ON MARCH 8, 1976, BRUCE ELLISON
APPEARED AT RAPID CITY FBI OFFICE SAYING HE WAS CONVINCED THAT
ANNA MAE AQUASH HAD NOT COMMITTED SUICIDE OR DIED FROM EXPOSURE
IN THAT SHE WAS CONSIDERED A "GOOD PERSON IN THE WOODS". HE
ADVISED THAT MEMBERS OF THE WKLDOC WOULD BE INVESTIGATING THIS
MATTER IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HER
DEATH. ELLISON WAS EMPHATICALLY INSTRUCTED TO FURNISH ANY INFOR-
MATION HE MIGHT RECEIVE CONCERNING AQUASH'S DEATH TO THE FBI.
HE REPLIED HE MIGHT, DEPENDING UPON WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE

DEATH.

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Special Agent in Charge

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IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT NO IDENTIFYING MATERIAL WAS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF AQUASH AND BECAUSE OF THE BODY'S DECOMPOSED STATE, NO IDENTIFICATION COULD BE MADE THROUGH NORMAL PROCEDURES AT THE SCENE. THIS PROMPTED SA [] MUNIS TO REQUEST DR. BROWN TO SEVER THE HANDS OF THE UNIDENTIFIED BODY TO BE SENT TO THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES.

b7C

SA [] HAS NEVER HAD ANY PERSONAL CONTACT WITH AQUASH AND FURTHER HAD NEVER SEEN A PHOTOGRAPH OF AQUASH.

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SA [] AND SA [] HAS NEVER HAD ANY PERSONAL CONTACT WITH AQUASH, HOWEVER, HAD SEEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF AQUASH, BUT WERE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY REMAINS OF AQUASH WHICH WERE VIEWED DURING SECOND AUTOPSY.

SA [] WHO HAD HAD PERSONAL CONTACT WITH AQUASH IN THE PAST, ASSISTED IN PHOTOGRAPHING AQUASH AT PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MORGUE ON FEBRUARY 25, 1976, BUT WAS UNABLE TO RECOGNIZE AQUASH DUE TO DECOMPOSITION. PHOTOGRAPHS READILY REVEAL DECOMPOSED STATE OF AQUASH'S FACIAL FEATURES.

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AFTER THE FIRST AUTOPSY WAS CONDUCTED, THE BODY WAS TRANSFERRED TO CHAMBERLAIN'S MORTUARY FOR EMBALMING PURPOSES. CHAMBERLAIN'S MORTUARY ADVISED BIA THAT DUE TO THE DECOMPOSED STATE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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OF THE BODY, THE BODY COULD NOT BE EMBALMED AND THE DECISION WAS THEREFORE, MADE BY BIA TO BURY THE BODY PRIOR TO IDENTIFICATION.

THE FBI AND BIA INSTITUTED INVESTIGATION INTO THIS MATTER IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF THE UNIDENTIFIED BODY AND THIS INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING. TO DATE, NO SUSPECTS OF THIS MURDER HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.

SET FORTH BELOW ARE RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH DR. W.O. BROWN:
ON MAY 24, 1976, DR. W.O. BROWN, PATHOLOGIST, SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA, WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED AT HIS RESIDENCE (TELEPHONE NUMBER BY ASAC, RAPID CITY REGARDING AUTOPSY PERFORMED BY HIM ON THE BODY OF ANNA MAE AQUASH AT PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON FEBRUARY 25, 1976. BROWN STATED THAT ALL OF HIS FINDINGS SET FORTH IN HIS AUTOPSY REPORT FURNISHED TO THE FBI REMAIN ACCURATE IN HIS OPINION. HE STATED THAT HE "EXAMINED A PARTIALLY DECOMPOSED BODY, INCLUDING REMOVAL OF THE BRAIN FROM THE BODY AND FAILED TO LOCATE ANY EVIDENCE THAT A BULLET ENTERED THE BRAIN". BROWN SAID THAT AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED, DEATH WAS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE AND NOT A BULLET ENTERING THE BRAIN. BROWN FURTHER RELATED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT A BULLET DID ENTER THE BRAIN CASE AND LODGED ITSELF IN THE BRAIN CASING WITHOUT ENTERING THE BRAIN. BROWN SAID IN HIS OPINION THE BULLET WHICH ENTERED THE

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Special Agent in Charge

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(Precedence)

PAGE SEVEN - RC 70-11023

SKULL WAS NON-LETHAL. HE SAID THIS BULLET COULD HAVE CAUSED UNCONSCIOUSNESS, BUT HE DID NOT FEEL THAT THIS BULLET CAUSED DEATH, AGAIN REPEATING THAT ACCORDING TO HIS FINDINGS DEATH WAS DUE TO EXPOSURE.

DR. BROWN STATED THAT THREE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS FROM THE BIA ATTENDED THE AUTOPSY AT VARIOUS TIMES, BUT THAT NONE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS SAT THROUGH THE ENTIRE AUTOPSY. HE RELATED THAT NO FBI AGENTS ATTENDED THE AUTOPSY AND THAT HIS ONLY CONTACT WITH THE FBI WAS AFTER THE AUTOPSY WAS COMPLETED WHEN HE, IN THE PRESENCE OF BIA, TURNED OVER THE HANDS AND ARTIFACTS FROM THE BODY TO BIA AND FBI AGENTS. DR. BROWN STATED HE DOES NOT RECALL WHO REQUESTED THE HANDS BE SEVERED TO BE SENT TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES, BUT RELATED HE DID NOT FEEL THIS WAS AN UNUSUAL PROCEDURE SINCE HE HAD DONE IT MANY TIMES IN THE PAST IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY BADLY DECOMPOSED BODIES.

DR. BROWN ADMITTED DURING THE CONVERSATION THAT HE "MISSED THE BULLET AND THAT HE IS NOT THE FIRST PATHOLOGIST IN THE COUNTRY TO MISS A BULLET WOUND WHEN PERFORMING AN AUTOPSY". DR. BROWN STATED THAT HE IS FULLY AWARE OF THE POSITION THE FBI HAS BEEN PLACED AS A RESULT OF HIS AUTOPSY AND THAT BECAUSE OF THIS, THE FBI HAS HIS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Precedence)

PAGE EIGHT - RC 70-11023

AUTHORITY TO RELEASE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN HIS AUTOPSY REPORT
AS WELL AS ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING HIS CONVERSATION WITH
ASAC, RAPID CITY.
END.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI defends its role in Indian death probe

By Jim Parsons
Staff Writer

The FBI issued a statement Wednesday defending its role in the investigation of the shooting death of Anna Mae Aquash, a member of the American Indian Movement (AIM) whose body was found in February on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley issued his statement after the publi-

cation earlier this week of a memo in which investigators for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission were critical of the FBI's handling of the case.

Attorney General Edward Levi then ordered a review of the FBI's role.

A pathologist said that Ms. Aquash died from exposure after a rancher found her body in the open in February. A second autopsy revealed that she had been shot in the back of the head at close range and that report led to charges that officials had tried to cover up details surrounding the death.

Ms. Aquash, 31, was a fugitive on a federal criminal charge when her body was found. Some members of AIM have raised the possibility that she was cooperating with the FBI as an informer.

Kelley, who had previously refused to comment on the case, said that the body was so decomposed that it was impossible to identify the victim. An agent who knew Ms. Aquash saw the body but did not recognize her, Kelley said.

After identification was made, the FBI got a court order to exhume the body and agreed, Kelley said, that a pathologist hired by the family perform a second autopsy.

Kelley's statement did not explain why the FBI's interest in the cause of death intensified when Mrs. Aquash's identity was determined.

The statement also says that "an intensive investigation was initiated" after it was determined that Ms. Aquash had been killed.

No arrests have been made in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4B MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
Minneapolis, Minn.

Date: May 27, 1976
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Charles W. Bailey
Title: Anna Mae Aquash

Character:
or

Classification: 70-11030

Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

70-11030-202

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 4 1976	
FBI - MINN	

198-513-202

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b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Indian woman's death raises many questions

Article and Photos
By Kevin McKiernan

Pine Ridge, S.D.

The temperature around Wanblee, S.D., was above freezing on the afternoon of Feb. 24. Roger Amiot was using the unseasonably mild weather to place fence posts in a newly acquired section of his 2,500-acre ranch about 10 miles northeast of that Pine Ridge Indian Reservation village.

Following the line of a dry creek bed about 100 yards off Hwy. 73, Amiot arrived near the base of a 30-foot embankment blocking the view from the road. At the bottom of the sandy bluff was a curled-up body.

Amiot didn't get close enough to make a guess as to the sex of the body. "I knew (she) was dead, I could feel it," he said. "I just wanted to get out of there and get the police."

The police came quickly — sheriff's deputies from the reservation border town of Kadoka, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police from Wanblee, and the FBI with more BIA men from Pine Ridge village 100 miles away. Jim Charging Crow, the veteran ambulance driver from Wanblee, had to wait almost two hours at the roadside before the investigators and a photographer finished their business by the embankment and allowed him to begin his.

He was impatient with the delay. He recalls remarking to his wife, who accompanied him, "All these awmen are crooked 'round here." While it was not a novel remark for Pine Ridge, reservation criti-

cism of government handling in the case was just beginning.

The rancher had accidentally discovered the body of Anna Mae Aquash, a 30-year-old Indian activist from Nova Scotia, Canada, who had deep and controversial connections within the American Indian Movement (AIM) and whose death has now produced some startling contrasts:

■ The woman had been hunted by the FBI on dynamite and firearms charges for three months, but within a week of Feb. 24 would be buried without identification.

■ Her description as a fugitive had been widely circulated by the FBI, but agents who saw her body could not identify her. "Some agent at the scene must have recognized her," says AIM lawyer Kenneth Tilsen. "The FBI wanted the investigation to go cold because they thought it would lead them somewhere they didn't want to go."

■ She was thought by many in AIM to have been an FBI informer, but two lawyers say that last fall she turned down an FBI offer to reduce charges if she would cooperate with agents at a time when she was an intimate traveling companion of fugitive AIM leader Dennis Banks.

■ The government autopsy would list the cause of death as exposure and the BIA would give her a pauper's funeral. However, as exhumation and an independent autopsy would later reveal, the woman was apparently the victim of an execution-style murder and still had a bullet in her head.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1B MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
2B Minneapolis, Minn.

Date: May 30, 1976
Edition: Morning
Author: Kevin McKiernan
Editor: Charles W. Bailey
Title: Anna Mae Aquash

Character:
or
Classification: 70-11030
Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

198-513-
70-11030-212
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SERIALIZED FILED

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NEAPOLIS

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In the three months since rancher Amiot's chance discovery of the body, the Canadian government has demanded an "urgent investigation" by the Justice Department. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has challenged the "propriety of actions by the FBI" and, a staff member told this reporter last week, will ask the Senate Intelligence Committee — the Church committee — to step into the case and compel disclosure of all FBI monitoring of AIM. Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., demanded an official review and, last week, Attorney General Edward Levi ordered an investigation of FBI handling of the investigation.

Anna Mae Pictou grew up on Nova Scotia's Micmac Indian Reserve, spending part of her early years living in a wigwam in the woods while her father worked as a lumberjack. After 10 grades in a Catholic school she left for the United States, working in a school in Maine and a factory in Boston. She married a Canadian studying to be a karate instructor and, when they separated in 1970, he retained custody of their two daughters.

She became active in AIM in Minneapolis in 1972, took part in the Trail of Broken Treaties caravan to Washington, D.C., the takeover of the BIA office there and the 10-week 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee village on Pine Ridge. There she married Nogeeshik Aquash, an Ojibway artist from Canada in a traditional Indian ceremony. They separated a year later.

Ms. Aquash became active in Indian survival schools, taught at St. Paul's Red School House and did research into such diverse subjects as church-state relationships to Indian treaties and the historical origins of Indian ribbon shirts. She loved working with children. She tried to raise funds for an Indian

educational newspaper, even while she was a fugitive.

But despite her commitment to Indian causes, Anna Mae Aquash spent much of her last year fighting the suspicion that she was a federal informant. The FBI has emphatically denied she ever was an informant.

"They're out to kill me," she told one of her two sisters in a telephone call to Nova Scotia last winter. "They'll get me if the FBI doesn't get me first." She did not specify who "they" were.

"My efforts to raise the consciousness of whites who are so against Indians in the States was bound to be stopped by the FBI sooner or later," she wrote her sister in a final letter. "But, no sweat, I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die, and I hope I'm a good example of a human being and my tribe."

The message, smuggled out of jail, asked that her letters be saved for her daughters so that they could "know the real truth" about the In-

dian struggle.

The struggle took her to jail at least three times:

■ After about 100 FBI agents staged a predawn raid on South Dakota's Rosebud Reservation Sept. 5, 1975, Ms. Aquash was charged with firearms and explosives violations. So was her close friend, Darrel Dean Butler, who was later indicted for the deaths of two FBI agents in a shoot-out on Pine Ridge in June 1975. His murder trial is to open June 7 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

■ Oregon troopers, acting on an FBI informer's tip, stopped a motorhome belonging to Marlon Brando and a station wagon on Interstate Hwy. 80 near the Idaho border on Nov. 14, 1975. Fugitive Leonard Peltier (who would soon be posted on the FBI's "ten most wanted" list) allegedly fled in an exchange of gunfire. The motorhome driver, whom authorities said later was Dennis Banks, also fled. Ms. Aquash was arrested and jailed in Oregon, then returned to South Dakota, accused of skipping a pre-trial hearing the month before on the Rosebud charge.

Then she was released from a jail in Pierre, S.D., on her own recognition — with only a pro forma objection by Assistant U.S. Attorney R. D. Hurd, the man who had unsuccessfully prosecuted Banks and Russell Means in the Wounded Knee trial in St. Paul. Ms. Aquash disappeared that night—hours before announcement of an 11-count indictment against her in the Oregon shootout.

During the next three months she traveled through at least a dozen states, used perhaps eight aliases, and stayed in "safe houses" in Pine Ridge, Rapid City, Los Angeles and, according to one source, the Colorado hideaway used by newspaper heiress Patty Hearst.

Anna Mae Aquash disappeared from official view that Nov. 25 and remained underground until her body was found three months later. Circumstances of her disappearance and of the investigation of her death have raised two major questions: Was she a government informer? Was there government misconduct in the investigation? "AIM didn't kill her," one well-known AIM Leader said in an interview that was granted on condition that the person's name not be used. "The pigs got there first."

"They knew we knew who she was, and they wanted to blame AIM with her death."

The AIM Leader believes that the government was "blackmailing" Ms. Aquash with the threat of branding her publicly as an informer, whether or not she was one.

"They're out to get me. They'll get me if the FBI doesn't get me first... But, no sweat, I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die, and I hope I'm a good example of a human being and my tribe."

Those who believe that Ms. Aquash acted the informer's role cite this evidence:

What they call her "easy" release from court and disappearance from a Pierre motel that also housed FBI agents that night. Two sources have confirmed that the government knew she traveled by car to Rapid City, S.D., and then by plane to Denver, even though Hurd says she was not under surveillance at the time. There is some feeling that the government agents may have thought Ms. Aquash, deliberately or not, might have led them to the fugitive Banks.

A government affidavit that two informants placed Banks in the Oregon caravan, although he was not seen there by state troopers. Some AIM members thought one of the informants was Ms. Aquash, who was not charged immediately in that incident and was able to escape prosecution by disappearing just before indictments were handed down.

An informant who also led to Bank's arrest Jan. 24 at the California home of a Contra Costa College professor, Lehman Brightman. The government charged Brightman with harboring a fugitive, but dropped the charge rather than reveal the informant's identity.

Rumors that Ms. Aquash had a tie with the government. They surfaced as early as June 1975 at the AIM national convention in Farmington, N.M., and she was asked to leave the annual Sioux sun dance at Crow Dog's Paradise on the Rosebud Reservation two months later.

Many AIM members were paranoid about informants. (The FBI spends about \$7 million a year to maintain a network of 1,500 paid informants, a Senate committee reported ear-

lier this month). The AIM paranoia peaked after it was discovered in March 1975 that the organization's own chief of security, Douglas Durham, was himself a paid FBI informant. Ironically, Ms. Aquash was one of several Indians who had accused Durham of being an informant before that.

But there is another side. According to a Pierre lawyer, who was appointed by the court to defend Ms. Aquash, she flatly rejected an offer to have felony charges reduced to a misdemeanor if she would turn informer.

She was "detained" and questioned about the informant suspicions by AIM members in Rapid City in December 1975, but some of the resentment against her came because she traveled so widely with Banks, even though he was married to Koomook Nichols, an Oglala Sioux.

(Did Banks try to break off with her? Some say so, and after they were together at the occupation of the Alexian Brothers estate in Wisconsin she wrote Banks a poem, which said in part:

("But the sun us up and you're going,
("My heart is filled with tears,
("Please don't go, I need you walking by my side.")

After the Rosebud arrest, Ms. Aquash was interrogated by the FBI about the whereabouts of Banks and other AIM fugitives. "You can either shoot me or throw me in jail, as those are the two choices that I am talking," she replied, according to a confidential FBI interview report. "That's what you're going to do with me anyway." She wouldn't discuss the matter further.

The doctor notices hair matted with dried blood. He draws fresh blood when he turns the head. "It looked like a police matter, and I assumed a thorough post mortem would be done," he says. At the post mortem another doctor says she died of "exposure."

And her final letter, sent to her sister only five days after the Oregon arrest, seemed full of high spirits. "I am sure I will be sent up," she wrote. But, she said, "I have the support of the American Indian Movement behind me and I have no worries. I feel great."

... government conduct go back to the spring of 1975, nine or 10 months before Ms. Aquash's body was found.

The FBI was interested in Ms. Aquash's whereabouts as early as April or May 1975, according to Earl Lafford, a Nova Scotia constable who is married to Ms. Aquash's sister Mary.

Lafford said in a telephone interview last week that he was surprised when a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman from the Antigonish Detachment told him that a year ago, and was also able to tell him about detailed movements of the Lafford family, which was under surveillance.

At least one other Canadian friend of Ms. Aquash was asked about her at the same time, said Mary Lafford.

Norman Zigrossi, supervisor of the South Dakota FBI office in Rapid City, declined to comment when asked whether the FBI had initiated or was aware of any surveillance for the FBI by Canadian authorities.

Other questions about government conduct relate to the autopsy of Ms. Aquash's body, severing of hands from the body, other efforts to identify her, and her speedy burial. A chronology:

Feb. 24, about 3 p.m. — Ms. Aquash's body is found. She is wearing a wine-colored ski jacket and jeans.

Feb. 24, 6:30 p.m. — The body arrives at Pine Ridge Hospital. Inez Hodges, the registered nurse on duty, gets a handful of blood when she turns the victim's head. She notices the woman's distinctive jewelry: a large turquoise bracelet and an oversize turquoise ring. Dr. Stephen Shanker notices hair matted with dried blood. He, too, draws flesh blood when he turns the head. "She hadn't died of natural causes," he said later in an interview. "It looked like a police matter, and I assumed a thorough post mortem would be done."

Feb. 25, morning — Dr. W. O. Brown flies his private plane into Pine Ridge to conduct the autopsy. Dr. Brown, the resident pathologist at West Nebraska General Hospital at Scottsbluff and an outspoken AIM critic, has conducted scores of reservation autopsies. But this one produces several controversies:

Dr. Brown examines the body, opens the skull, removes the brain for tests, but does not find evidence of a bullet. His conclusion: Death from exposure. He said later that he "inadvertently overlooked" the bullet wound.

(His written report, not dated until March 15, after the second autopsy, maintained that the overlooked bullet was not fatal. "The bullet may have initiated, or set in progress, the mechanism of death, the proximate cause of which was frostbite," he said in late March.)

FBI agents photograph the body before the autopsy. "One FBI agent who assisted in the photographing did know Ms. Aquash from previous personal contact; however, did not recognize her on this occasion due to the advanced decomposition of her facial features," FBI Director Clarence Kelley said in a press release last week. Ms. Aquash had been dead seven to 10 days, Dr. Brown estimated.

Slides were taken at a second autopsy two weeks later; they showed facial features that appeared identifiable.

At least four FBI agents were at the death scene Feb. 24, according to BIA criminal investigator Doug Perisian. BIA investigator Nate Merrick "thought" he remembered two agents at the Feb. 25 autopsy. Both men mentioned FBI agent David Price. He knew Ms. Aquash well, said several sources, and greeted her at the Rosebud raid, saying: "There you are! I've been looking all over for you."

Kelley said that no agents were present during the autopsy and that none at the death scene knew Ms. Aquash. But confidential FBI documents show that Price arrested Ms. Aquash at Rosebud and remembered her from an earlier interview. He declined to comment in a telephone interview.

The victim's hands were removed during the autopsy at the request of the FBI, which sent them to Washington for fingerprint analysis. This is not an uncommon procedure for identifying unknown bodies, Kelley said. Friends of Ms. Aquash later objected that the quick removal of the hands was "inhumane," and AIM lawyer Tilsen, of St. Paul, said, "Simple decency requires that you wait more than a day to determine if other residents or family might recognize her before you cut off her hands." Ken Sayres, BIA police chief at Pine Ridge, said he knew of no such people having been brought to the morgue by that time to identify the body.

March 2, 11 a.m. — Anna Mae Aquash, a believer in traditional Indian religion, is buried in an unmarked grave in Holy Rosary Mission Catholic cemetery a few miles from Pine Ridge village.

Her body remains unidentified. But FBI supervisor Zigrossi says decomposition of the body was so severe as to necessitate burial and "no funeral home wanted to keep the body." Tom Chamberlain, Rushville, Neb., the mortician who prepared the body for burial, disagrees. There was no urgency, Chamberlain said in two interviews two months apart. "She could have stayed (in the mortuary) another week."

March 3 — Ms. Aquash is identified by the FBI from fingerprints.

March 5—Her family in Nova Scotia is notified.

March 6—The identity is announced. It and the autopsy results are the talk of the reservation. "There's got to be foul play involved," says Bruce Ellison, a lawyer for the Wounded Knee Legal Offense-Defense Committee. Ms. Aquash had eluded FBI patrols in smuggling food and guns into Wounded Knee. She was known for her self-sufficiency. She didn't use drugs or alcohol, Ellison recalled. "She was too good in the woods to have died of exposure."

March 9—U.S. District Court in Rapid City grants an FBI request that the body be exhumed because of "reliable information" that Ms. Aquash could have been the victim of a hit-run accident or could have met with foul play, and because of AIM beliefs that she was an FBI informant. The FBI said it found out about the informant belief from an AIM activist in Tulsa, Okla., Anna Mae Tanenquodt, five days before Ms. Aquash's body was found.

March 11—A second autopsy is conducted in Pine Ridge, this time by Dr. Garry Petersen, St. Paul, deputy medical examiner for Hennepin County and resident pathologist at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital. He was retained by the victim's family through the Wounded Knee legal committee.

Petersen says that almost immediately he spotted a protrusion in Ms. Aquash's left temple that "felt like a bullet." He finds the entry wound at the base of the skull, the bullet's path (the bullet was fired at point-blank range, passing through the brain and penetrating three layers of bone) and a bullet—a .32 caliber, he thinks, perhaps from a "Saturday Night Special."

Said Petersen: "The body wouldn't have decomposed any more if it were kept in a cool place (mortician Chamberlain had kept the body in his unheated garage). I expected much worse decomposition—it wasn't bad, even after burial and exhumation."

But the second autopsy and all the

official actions since have left the basic questions unanswered: Who killed Anna Mae Aquash and why? Was she killed as an informer by AIM members? Or in retaliation for the slayings of two FBI agents, as contended by the Wounded Knee Legal Offense-Defense Committee? ("One more Indian and we'll be even," a BIA policeman said—in reference to the June 26, 1975, shootout which claimed the lives of two FBI agents and an AIM member—according to an Indian school principal who says he overheard it.)

Is there reason to disbelieve the FBI official who said, "We categorically deny that we were involved in a cover-up or in any way involved in her death. We want to find her killer"? Or the Civil Rights Commission report that "many (militant and traditional Native Americans) feel that they are the objects of a vendetta and have a genuine fear that the FBI is 'out to get them' because of their involvement at Wounded Knee and in other crisis situations"?

"There's got to be foul play involved," says a lawyer who knew her. "She was too good in the woods to have died of exposure."

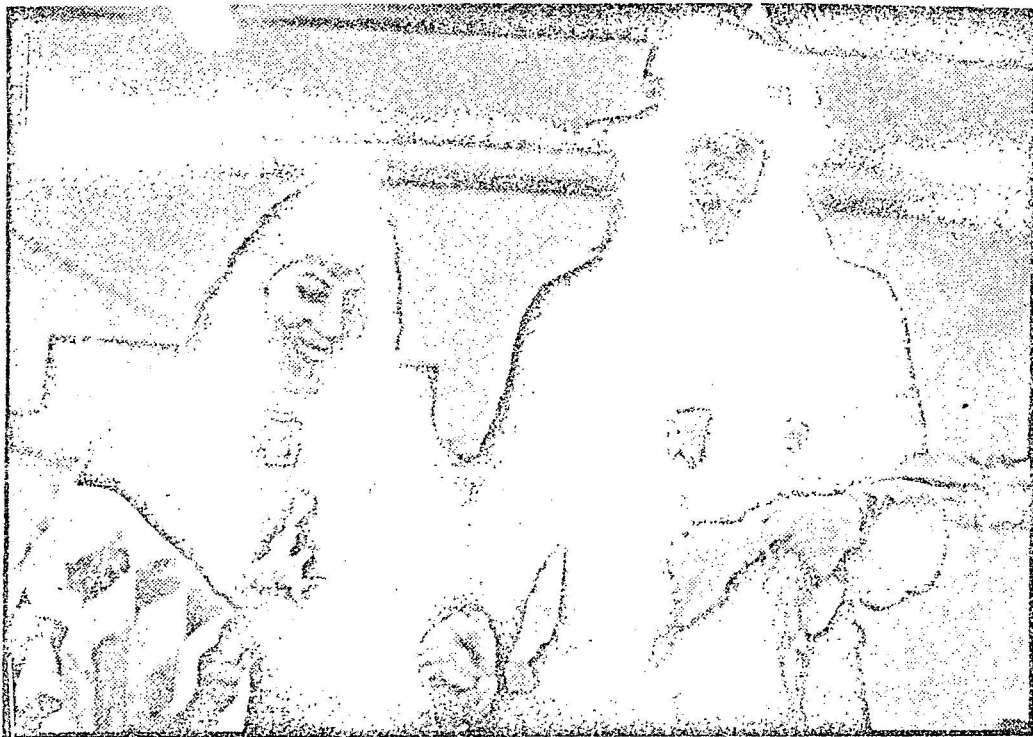
At a second autopsy, a bullet is found in her brain.

What sparked FBI interest in Ms. Aquash so early, and why were her relatives in Canada watched months before her first known arrest? If Banks and other AIM members believed she was an informer, why did they not act against her before this year? And did the conduct of the autopsy and the early FBI investigation show merely a gross insensitivity to Indian people or do the conflicts over who was present at the autopsy and how badly the body had decomposed suggest something more?

March 14—After a two day wake in a tipi on the site of last summer's FBI shootout, Anna Mae Aquash is buried on a Sunday morning. There are chants, drumbeats and sobbing wails as about 150 mourners brave blowing snow to watch a log-pole bier carried by six young Indian pallbearers. Pieces of cloth colored red, black, green and yellow fly from stakes. An American flag is turned upside down.

Two medicine men, holding sacred Sioux pipes and bundles of sage, pray to the "four wind directions" of the Sioux religion. Mourners gather around the grave to throw down presents to be entombed with the young woman. Pallbearers remove the AIM flag, fold it and present it to Ms. Aquash's sisters to take home to Nova Scotia.

Kevin McKiernan, a free-lance reporter, has spent most of the last three months investigating the Aquash case. He has reported frequently on Indian matters on Minnesota Public Radio and National Public Radio.



April 1973: Anna Maë Pictou was married to Nogeeshik Aquash at Wounded Knee, S.D., during the Indian occupation of the village. March 1976: Ms. Aquash's body was buried at Pine Ridge, S.D., for the second time. She had been killed, it was determined — but by whom, and why?



Slow fell on the mourners at the funeral.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Means will join probe into woman's death

Associated Press

Los Angeles, Calif.

American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Russell Means said Tuesday that he will join an investigation into the slaying of a 31-year-old Indian woman activist in South Dakota.

Anna Mae Aquash, a Mic Mac Indian from Nova Scotia who had been active in AIM activities in South Dakota, was found shot to death earlier this month.

Her decomposed body was found in a ravine near Wamblee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. An autopsy by a Bureau of Indian Affairs physician, Dr. W. O. Brown, said the cause of death was "exposure" and referred to a bullet wound discovered in a subsequent autopsy as "a small contusion," said Lois Red Elk, a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles Indian Center.

Miss Aquash's body was exhumed for the second medical examination by Dr. Gary Peterson, Ramsey County, S.D., Deputy coroner, who found that the bullet was fired at close range, Ms. Red Elk said. She said that the FBI issued a statement denying that Miss Aquash had been an informant.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

LOA MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
Minneapolis, Minn.

Date: March 31, 1976
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Charles W. Bailey
Title: AIM
Anna Mae Aquash

Character:

or

Classification: 70-11030

Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

SERIAL

198-513-257

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. to review probe of Indian's murder

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi has ordered a review of the FBI's role in the investigation of the execution-style slaying of a South Dakota Indian woman, Anna Mae Aquash.

By DICK CLEVER
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

The chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has asked U.S. Atty. Gen. Edward Levi to probe the FBI's conduct of two recent murder investigations on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Chairman Arthur Flemming, in a May 10 letter that was not made public, criticized the bureau's handling of the investigations of the slayings of Anna Mae Aquash and Byron DeSersa.

THE CANADIAN government also is pressing the State Department for a full investigation of the killing of Ms. Aquash, who was from Nova Scotia.

A field report filed by two civil rights commission staff members from the agency's Denver office

said the FBI's investigation of the Aquash killing was "at the very least extremely indifferent and careless."

The FBI report said Ms. Aquash died of exposure, but an independent pathologist found a bullet in her head.

THE RIGHTS commission investigators, Dr. Shirley Hill-Witt, regional director for the Denver area office, and William Muldrow, equal opportunity specialist, sent their report to the agency's Washington office in an "internal memorandum."

A copy of the memorandum was obtained by St. Paul attorney Ken-

INDIANS
Turn to Page 7A

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A MINNEAPOLIS STAR
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Date: May 24, 1976
Edition: Evening
Author:
Editor: Donald F. Wright
Title: U.S. to review probe of Indian's murder

Character:

or

Classification: 70-11030-
Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAY 24 1976

FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

198-513-258

INDIANS

Continued from Page 1A

neth Tilsen under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Lucy Edwards, staff counsel for the rights commission in Washington, said that Flemming has received no response from Levi. Levi was unavailable for comment.

MS. AQUASH, 30, a former companion of American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks, was found dead in a field on the Pine Ridge Reservation Feb. 24.

Dr. W. O. Brown, a pathologist from Scottsbluff, Neb., called in by the FBI to conduct the autopsy, said the woman died of exposure, according to the report.

Ms. Aquash was wanted on a bench warrant issued Nov. 25 in Pierre, S.D., for illegal possession of firearms.

She also had been facing firearms charges in Oregon, where she was arrested Nov. 14 with Banks and three others. Those charges were dismissed May 12 after federal prosecutors said they weren't ready for trial.

MS. AQUASH'S family in Nova Scotia refused to believe that she had died of exposure. They hired Tilsen, who has represented AIM members in the past, to press for further information.

Tilsen retained Dr. Gary Peterson, a forensic pathologist and deputy medical examiner for Hennepin County, and they flew to South Dakota to exhume the body.

Peterson conducted an autopsy March 11, x-rayed Ms. Aquash's head and found a .32-caliber bullet. On the back of her skull was the obvious bullet wound.

"Incredibly," the rights commission investigators said in their report, "this wound was not reported in the first autopsy and gave rise to allegations that the FBI and/or the BIA police had covered up the cause of her death."

THE SECOND case Flemming asked Levi to investigate involved the death of DeSersa, shot Jan. 31 after a high-speed auto chase.

The killing took place the same day several automobiles loaded with men and weapons converged on the Pine Ridge reservation town of Wanblee.

Wanblee voters, the investigators said, "helped to oust incumbent tribal president Richard Wilson by a 3-to-1 vote against him in the recent general election on the reservation."

The investigators gathered statements from Wanblee residents that indicated the community was being disciplined for voting for Wilson's opponent, Albert Trimble, a former BIA agent who was supported by AIM leader Russell Means.

DeSersa was a Wanblee resident, according to the report.

THE FBI, which has jurisdiction over felonies on the reservation, was called to the scene after the killing.

"Sporadic shooting continued in the town through Saturday night and two houses were firebombed," the investigators said.

"Residents reported that despite their pleas, neither the FBI, the Bureau of Indian Affairs police nor the Jackson County Sheriff's Office, which had cross-deputization powers and was present at the time, did anything to stop the shooting," the report said.

Charles Winters, Pine Ridge, was arrested Jan. 31 and later charged with DeSersa's slaying. Some Wanblee residents complained that FBI agents refused to take action against others who were recognized by witnesses as being in Winters' car when DeSersa was shot.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI chief defends probe of Indian death

WASHINGTON (AP) — FBI Director Clarence Kelley has insisted that the FBI launched "an intensive investigation" to determine who killed Anna Mae Aquash on the Oglala Sioux Indian reservation in South Dakota three months ago.

Kelley issued a three-page statement yesterday about the investigation in response to questions about FBI conduct in the case.

Atty. Gen. Edward Levi ordered a review of the FBI investigation after the U.S. Civil Rights commission raised questions about it.

THE WOMAN, who was active in the American Indian Movement in South Dakota, was found dead on the reservation Feb. 24.

Kelley said an FBI agent accompanied officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to the place where the woman's body was found shortly after a rancher reported finding the body to the BIA.

Kelley said the initial autopsy was performed the next day at the request of the BIA. No FBI agents were present during the examination, he said.

Dr. W. O. Brown, the Nebraska pathologist who performed the autopsy, concluded that she died of exposure, Kelley added.

On March 10, Bruce Ellison, a representative of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, contacted FBI agents in

Rapid City, S. D., to request an independent autopsy.

"THE FBI representative readily agreed to this," Kelley said.

Dr. Gary Peterson of Minneapolis conducted the second autopsy March 11 and found that the woman died of a bullet wound in the head.

"With the medical determination that Ms. Aquash died of a gunshot wound, an intensive investigation was initiated by the FBI to identify Ms. Aquash's killer," Kelley said.

No one has been arrested in the case.

Kelley also noted that an FBI agent suggested that Dr. Brown could remove the woman's hands to send to the FBI fingerprint lab in Washington for identification.

This was done "due to the difficulty of obtaining fingerprints at the scene because of the deterioration of the body," Kelley said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

LOC MINNEAPOLIS STAR
Minneapolis, Minn.

Date: May 27, 1976
Edition: Evening
Author:
Editor: Donald Wright
Title: Anna Mae Aquash

Character:

or

Classification: ~~70-11030~~
Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

198-513-
~~70-11020-259~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 4 1976	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AIM leader to ask for investigation

Associated Press

Vancouver, British Columbia

Russell Means, an American Indian Movement (AIM) leader, said he intends to prompt the Canadian government to force the United States to investigate the killing of an Indian woman.

The woman, Anna Mae Aquash, was a Micmac Indian from Antigonish, Nova Scotia. She was killed earlier this year in South Dakota. Means said FBI agents murdered Mrs. Aquash, an AIM supporter, and tried to cover up the killing.

Her body was found in February and cause of death was listed as exposure. An autopsy, conducted at the insistence of family and friends, found a bullet in her head. Means said the "same fate" awaits AIM leader Leonard Peltier if he is extradited from Canada to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4C MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
Minneapolis, Minn.

Date: July 13, 1976
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Charles Bailey
Title: Anna Mae Aquash

Character:

or

Classification: 70-11023

Submitting Office: Minneapolis

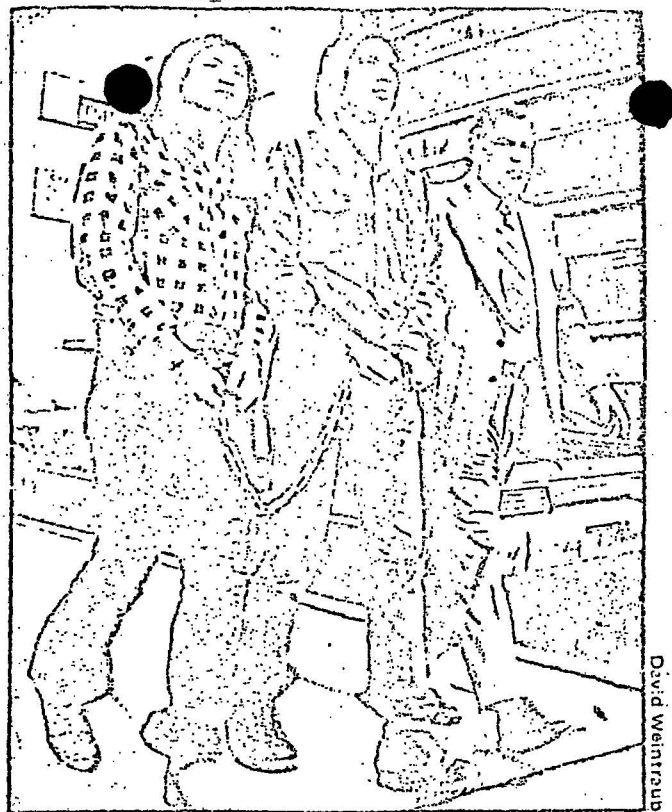
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AIM Militants on Trial in Portland

The Government's Secret War Against the Indian

By Tom Bates

I. THE AMBUSH

When the prairie is on fire you see animals surrounded by the fire; you see them run and try to hide themselves so that they will not burn. That is the way we are here.

—Najinyanupi (Surrounded)

He begins to shiver as the cold of the asphalt penetrates his shirt. His hands are bound behind him with nylon cuffs and he strains to keep his face off the pavement. "Turn your head over, Indian," the trooper barks. Lying next to Russ are Anna Mae, Kamook and Ken. Kamook, eight months with child, is having trouble staying on her stomach. "Are you sure she's pregnant or does she have an M-16 in there?" Troopers chuckle, driving off their chills. "Don't talk, Indian!"

An hour goes by. More and more peace officers arrive, lining the Interstate with their cars, blasting the dark with searchlights. But nothing moves out there in the sage flats. The "fugitives," whoever they were, have vanished.

The troopers think it's A.I.M. leaders Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier out there. "Armed and extremely dangerous," the FBI has told them. Trooper Ken Griffiths believes he drew fire from Peltier as the latter was leaping a fence, making his

run for it. Griffiths opened up with his shotgun, obliging Anna Mae and Kamook, who were in the line of fire, to hit the deck. Kamook sheltered her two-year-old daughter in her arms.

The father of the children in her arms and womb is Dennis Banks, whom police suspect was the person who drove off in the camper while they were firing at the person they suspect was Peltier. Troopers found the camper, which they claim belonged to Marlon Brando, a mile down the road. They filled it with buckshot and tear gas before discovering that no one was inside.

Another hour goes by. The four captives are still lying on the road as the search continues. A rancher stops his pickup. "Hey, if you guys need any help, I got a shotgun!" The troopers don't need any help, because, as they explain to Redner, Officer Kramer is carrying a 357 magnum, quite sufficient to blow his top off.

Three days later Russ and Kenny Loud Hawk are charged by the State of Oregon with "possession of a dangerous weapon with intent to use." The evidence against Russ is a buck knife found in a leather sheath on his belt. Kenny also carried a buck knife, of the folding variety, in his pocket, but was not charged for it. Instead, he was charged for a handgun found under the

We didn't see the script for Wounded Knee, a secret Pentagon code-named "Garden Plot." We didn't know that the military sect of "counter-revolution" had been plotted and rehearsed at taxpayer expense but without their knowledge or consent.

the station wagon they were traveling in. Apparently, the state figures Loud Hawk did not intend to use the knife he was carrying, but did intend to use the gun he was carrying.

Yet, both Russ and Kenny admit they intend to use the knives customarily carry for skinning deer, shaping wood. Kenny says, "for carvin' my finger ever' once in a while." However, there is no evidence to suggest that the two men with knives offered to take on state troopers armed with shotguns the night of November 14, 1975.

The state charges against the two men are class "C" felonies, for which the usual bail is \$1500. Nita Bellows, the District Justice of the Peace, set bail at \$50,000 each. Bill Williams, PR man for the FBI's Portland office, has "no comment" on how the nervous, beehive-haired Bellows arrived at that figure.

Russ and Loud Hawk were held in isolation tanks in Vale for the weekend. They were questioned without being informed of their rights under the Miranda rule. A.I.M. attorney Axelrod learned of the incident indirectly, flew up from San Francisco and was denied access to the prisoners on Monday, when they were to be arraigned. Civics classes at High School scheduled that day for a tour of the jail. Following arraignment, the four prisoners were taken to Boise via Boise to face federal charges. The trip to Boise was rehearsed the day before. Each prisoner was handcuffed and placed in an FBI car with three agents. State police cars took part in the caravan. A 60-mile cordon was secured by state police cars stationed at half-mile intervals along the route, with local police securing intersections along the way. One would have thought that the *capo dei capi* under guard, rather than four young men who had never hurt a hair on anyone's head.

Sitting in the car with Ken Loud Hawk was an FBI agent from Rapid City, South Dakota. He thought Ken might know something about the two FBI agents who were killed on Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota last June. "If you tell me anything, I'll let you go," he said, "we could make a deal. Transportation of a very serious charge."

"I gave you this paper, but I didn't sign nothin'," says Ken. "He made me read it, told me I was 21 years old and had a life ahead of me. . . . Then," says Ken in his matter-of-factly, "he ran out of words." At 21, Loud Hawk displays a maturity worthy of his ancestors—Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Crazy Horse.

Thomas Hawk, quickly nicknamed "Tommy" by the Indians who are expecting a hatchet job, is the Assistant Attorney assigned to prosecute this case in Portland. He told him if the FBI was authorized to engage in plea-

bargaining. "The FBI does not engage in plea-bargaining," he said, somewhat indignantly. The Portland office of the FBI will not comment on interrogation of suspects and, furthermore, denies any role in the transportation of the prisoners. "We are a strictly investigative agency," says the FBI's Williams.

Another large contingent of FBI agents, some carrying guitar cases, accompanied the suspects on the United flight to Portland, along with four U.S. Marshalls and an uncounted number of airline security agents.

On Tuesday, November 18, the defendants were charged in federal court with possession of explosives, unregistered firearms and with harboring federal fugitives. The government, however, realizing that without knowing who the fugitives were it was impossible to prove they were "fugitives," subsequently dropped this charge.

In a less logical move, they destroyed the seven cases of dynamite allegedly found in the suspects' vehicles. Defense lawyers have challenged this destruction of evidence and it may foul up the prosecutor's case.

Anna Mae Aquash was returned to South Dakota to face firearms charges there, but escaped and has gone underground. Kamook was sent to Wichita, Kansas to face a firearms charge and gave birth to her second daughter under 24-hour security. She named the infant "Iron Door Woman" in recognition of its already having spent two-and-a-half months in jail. Wichita set bail at \$20,000 and returned Kamook to Portland to stand trial with the others. Her husband was captured in California and may also be returned to Portland, though he also faces a possible 15-year sentence for "rioting" in South Dakota—the fate from which he fled last August. Leonard Peltier surrendered without resistance to police in Alberta. He also faces charges in the Midwest.

Russ Redner and Ken Loud Hawk, who have no prior record of criminal offense, are being held on \$50,000 federal bail each, in addition to \$50,000 state bail. Magistrate Juba had originally set federal bail at \$100,000. That bail was reduced by Chief Judge Robert C. Belloni to \$50,000 each. Belloni, who recently affirmed the Indian's treaty right to half the salmon run on the Columbia, considers himself the Indian's best friend on the District Court. He seems to do everything by halves.

"We did no harm to anyone in Portland," says Russ, "no harm to anyone in this land called Oregon."

II. ODD HAPPENINGS

Will they give up their people who murdered my people while they were asleep? I never asked for the people who murdered my people. . . . I can see how I could give up

"Cable Splicer" was an effort to train local law enforcers in the techniques of counter-insurgency which the Army had refined in Vietnam, and to lay the groundwork for a coordinated military strategy of counter-revolution at home.

my horse to be hanged; but I can't see how I could give up my men to be hanged. I could give my horse to be hanged, and wouldn't cry about it, but if I gave up my men I would have to cry about it.

—Kintpuash (Captain Jack) of the Modocs

Lena Redner arrived from Washington with her mother and See-Aam-Utza, Russ's 14-month-old daughter. Ken's father and other friends from the Pine Ridge reservation arrived. They found lodging in a run-down tenement in the Corbett district, near the junction of I-5 and I-405. In two-and-a-half months Lena was allowed only two contact visits with her husband. Russ chafes at the separation from his daughter: "I delivered her!" It reminds him of when the social worker came and took him and his nine brothers and sisters and sent them to white foster homes.

The Indians have no money. Ken's father, whose weathered face looks like South Dakota seen from 40,000 feet, has been out of work since July, when Dicky Wilson fired him from the job he had held for 10 years. Wilson, the recently-deposed boss of Pine Ridge, is known as an "Apple Indian"—red on the outside, white on the inside. Ken was never able to get a job on the reservation because, he says, he's a "full-blood." One hundred percent Oglala Sioux. It's the same for most of them here—they're coming from a shattered situation. There's no routine left, and no money. The heat and the phone go off every other day in the house in Corbett.

As soon as people began to organize a defense committee in Portland, they began to notice odd happenings.

Linda Coelho made her house in Northeast Portland available for defense committee meetings. In late November a middle-aged man in a suit came to the door and asked to see her mother and father. Asked what he wanted, he replied, "I want to know how you and your family want to be buried." In December a younger man, also dressed in a suit, came to the door and asked to talk to Linda. Straining to get a look inside the house, his jacket opened revealing a handgun sticking out of his waistband. Neither man identified himself and neither gained entry.

In early December a man who appeared to be a phone company employee arrived at 10 in the evening and without announcing himself went to the side of the house where he was discovered working on the phone lines. When asked what he was doing he replied, "None of your business," and refused to give his name. After that the phones, which were used daily by the defense team, made odd clicking and whistling noises during conversations.

Lynn Parkinson, who is assisting attorney Sheila Lea with the Redner defense, noticed unusual static and interference on his home phone. A repairman came on December 22 and

quieted the line. Parkinson had not requested the repairman.

Violeta Morton, secretary to attorneys Ronald Schiffman and Ed Jones, who are defending Loud Hawk, noticed clicking and echoing sounds on the office phone.

Is all this just paranoia?

Ed Jones flew to Sacramento in December, where he borrowed a car from friends, drove to San Francisco and back then returned to Oregon. A week later, FBI agents approached the friends that had loaned the car. Ed can't understand that because his friends are "non-political people," he says.

Spying on defense teams is, of course, illegal. But according to Lew Gurwitz, an A.I.M. legal heavy, it is nothing new to the Indian movement. When he was defending Wounded Knee cases, he and other defense attorneys lodged in a college dormitory in Rapid City. The FBI, he recalls, took over an entire motel across the street and "cleaned out the local Radio Shack." One of his associates was tailed all the way to a Howard Johnson's in Indianapolis. People have been tailed in Portland.

Local defense lawyers are as disturbed by all this as they are unaccustomed to it. They also fear that the FBI may have an informant within the local defense committee.

III. THE SECRET WAR

The only reply we got was a volley. After that we had to fight our way, but we killed none who did not fire at us first. My brother, Dull Knife, took one-half of the band and surrendered near Fort Robinson. They gave up their guns, and then the whites killed them all.

—Oheungache (Little Wolf) of the Northern Cheyennes

The prosecution will attempt to try this case without (our) understanding it. In chief prosecutor Thomas Hawk's words, "I don't care what their views are, who they are or where they come from." But the government's behavior in this case would be incomprehensible unless we knew who, why and where. Nor would we understand why "Tommy Hawk" refuses to tell us his experience with "political" cases in the past, or why he neglects to mention the merit award he won from the Justice Department three years ago for successful prosecution of draft resisters.

The government knows these are no ordinary "criminals," which may be why Hawk insists that "all I do is handle criminal cases." They want us to think that our justice is blind, whereas really it is, and always has been, white.

To get a handle on this case, we need to go at least three years back and 15 hundred miles east. As Redner says, "the background really starts about 200 years ago when we held out our hand and they stuck a knife in it." But it will suffice for

"We don't want a piece of the American Pie; we want sovereignty and independence within our own territories."—Bellecourt

case to go back to February 6, 1973. That was the day the courthouse burned down in Custer, South Dakota, setting the stage for Wounded Knee.

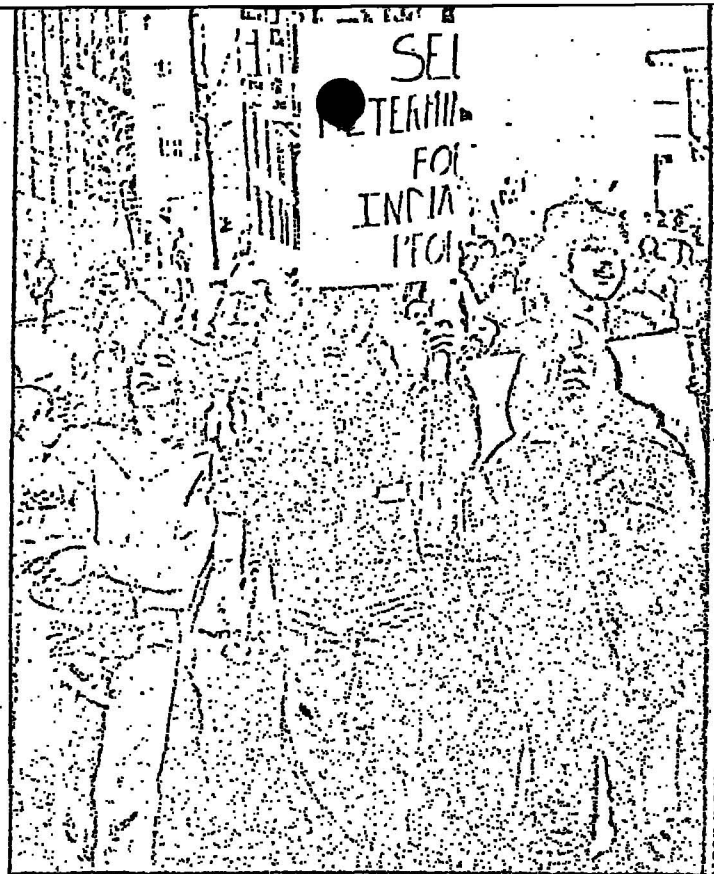
It all started when a white tough knifed to death a young Sioux named Wesley Bad Heart Bull and was charged with a 3rd degree "C" misdemeanor. Angry Indians called on A.I.M. to help them get justice. White magistrates agreed to meet with them at the Custer Courthouse on February 6. When the Indians arrived, they found every available trooper in the state waiting for them.

Sarah Bad Heart Bull, the victim's mother, arrived late and was denied entry. She tried to climb the stairs but officers blocked her in the face and she fell down. Indian spectators were wounded to the insult and in the melee that followed the courthouse caught fire.

A.I.M. Field Director Dennis Banks, who had come for the trial, was charged with "riot where arson is committed," a special "made-in-South Dakota" law of dubious constitutional standing, carrying a maximum sentence of 15 years. An all-white jury found Banks guilty after a desultory prosecution. In August of last year he fled rather than face what his lawyer predicted as a very short life expectancy in a South Dakota prison. That's how he became a "fugitive" hounded by the state and a phantom shot at by Oregon State troopers.

For her part, Mrs. Bull got three to five. The murderer of her son got two months probation. When he was alive, Wesley Bad Heart Bull had a cousin named Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk. The war was on, but it did not take the direction at first of a war between reds and whites. It began as an effort of Sioux Indians to clean up their reservation and make it a decent place to live. The immediate enemy was Dicky Wilson, the "Apple Man," and his "goon squad" of Indian toughs who terrorized the place. The scandalous "occupation" of Wounded Knee was really an occupation by Sioux of their own property. A.I.M. members were there because their help had been requested by local reformers. The reformers needed help because the government had sent a "Special Operations Group" to protect Wilson against the impeachment drive against him. "SOG" did not consist of lawyers or public relations experts but of paratroopers dressed in blue jumpsuits, bloused paratrooper pants and baseball caps and armed with M-16s, armored personnel carriers and helicopters. They were Vietnam veterans trained in counter-insurgency warfare. But SOG was only the beginning.

If we Oregonians are going to have to judge these people, we had better know what happened next. "Wounded Knee was a day war that nobody heard about," says Russ — "a test site to develop counter-insurgency operations in the U.S." When we first hear it, it sounds like rhetoric. After all, we saw the whole thing on six o'clock news.



Mick Scott

Not quite. We never saw Col. Volney Warner, Chief of Staff of the 82nd Airborne, hovering high above in his copter, "directing traffic." Nor did we see the script for Wounded Knee, a secret Pentagon plan code-named "Garden Plot." Here was a plan for bringing the war home. We didn't know about it till last November 19 when Ron Ridenhour, the reporter who uncovered My Lai, uncovered Garden Plot in the pages of Arizona's *New Times*, an alternative weekly. The conventional press, ignorant of the story before, has ignored it since. Thanks to Sam Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, we already know that Military Intelligence gathered information on hundreds of thousands of such potential subversives as George McGovern, and recorded it all in computers to be spouted out in the event of a "civil emergency." What we didn't know is that the military aspect of "counter-revolution" had been plotted and rehearsed at taxpayers' expense but without their knowledge or consent. Military exercises, under the code name "Cable Splicer," were carried out in Oregon as well as other states, bringing together the U.S. Army, the National Guard and local police agencies. "Cable Splicer" was an effort to train local law enforcers in the techniques of counter-insurgency which the Army had refined in Vietnam, and to lay the groundwork for a coordinated military/police response to revolution at home.

In some cases, most notably Wounded Knee, "Cable Splicer" went beyond mere "rehearsal." It is perhaps only coincidental that the American Indian is our main witness to the program since, in the words of Doug Lee, chief counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, "half the country has been designated as the enemy." But by 1973 the militancy of whites and blacks had either died down or been rubbed out, leaving the government hard-pressed to find a target for domestic war games. When the Indian Movement asserted itself at Wounded Knee, the government jumped at the chance.

Col. Warner was about to depart on a mission to the Sudan,

where two U.S. diplomats had just been assassinated, when he received orders to go to Wounded Knee and prepare an attack plan. Under "Garden Plot," the Pine Ridge Reservation falls within the pale of the 82nd Airborne. As it happens, Col. Warner was well-suited for the job, having served in the "pacification" program in Vietnam.

The FBI wanted 2,000 troops to do the job, but Warner, an expert on psychological warfare, had a better idea: beef up the FBI and U.S. Marshall's forces, including SOG, supply them with military equipment and advice, and let them do the job, preserving the appearance of a "police" rather than "military" action. If that didn't work, the 82nd could always come to the rescue.

This plan was followed. The Defense Department provided the Justice Department with high-powered rifles, ammunition, gas grenades, grenade launchers, high explosives, air delivery cannisters, helicopters, jeeps, trucks, armor, technicians and military advisors. Outfitted as a clandestine army, the Justice Department expended 150,000 rounds of ammunition on the besieged Indians in addition to ammo it procured from its own stores. Warner supervised the whole show, becoming the first military officer to wage a full-blown domestic war in modern America.

A settlement was reached at Wounded Knee four days before the final assault was to have taken place. In the aftermath, over 200 Oglalas and A.I.M. members were indicted on various counts. Dicky Wilson's goons, backed by SOG-trained police from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, resumed their reign of terror. Colonel Warner was promoted to Brigadier General.

IV. TERROR IN THE COURTS

There was no hope on earth, and God seemed to have forgotten us. Some said they saw the Son of God; others did not see Him. If He had come, He would do some great things as He had done before. We doubted it because we had seen neither Him nor his works.

—Red Cloud

"Ninety percent of the people I knew at Wounded Knee are dead, in prison or fugitives," says Lena Redner as her mother fills our cups with swamp tea. Through the kitchen window, across a field of rubble, I see a white, unmarked car pull up. Its occupants do not get out. In a flash, I am aware of the fear that hangs over this house. The 10-year-old son of Ida Stuntz wanders in, thin, morose, looking for something to eat. He lost his father last summer—killed by FBI.

These people are the remnants of the reform movement, the last survivors of a secret war that is not over, that has gone on quietly ever since the television crews left Wounded Knee. A.I.M. leaders claim that 200 have been killed nationwide since the siege began. *Akwesasne Notes*, the authoritative journal of the Mohawk Nation, reports that Pine Ridge is an armed camp and that within the 18 months after the siege ended, 43 militants have been killed there.

The United States has lost most of its cases against Wounded Knee defenders, usually as a result of misconduct. Nevertheless, they have persisted in a strategy of legal or para-legal harassment that has drained the Indian movement of funds and energy. National A.I.M. leader Russell Means has spent 12 of the last 24 months in court and still faces 8 or so trials on such charges as assaulting an officer. The policeman

came at Means with a drawn gun when he tried to get served in a white country club.

Along with Means, the gentle giant Vernon Bellecourt was charged with "injury to a public building" resulting from a brawl in the Minnehaha County Courthouse in April 1974. When Indians refused to stand for the judge, who had fined and jailed their lawyer, the judge called in the riot squad, clubs flailing. A fire alarm was damaged as the accused were driven out, for which they were faced with five years in prison.

The most common charge brought against the Indians—after "riot" and "assault," the "victims" of which are inevitably the club-jotting police—is possession of firearms. In this case, also, Dicky Wilson's goons are the able allies of the law, keeping the militants in constant fear for their lives. But all in all, the arms stashes allegedly found in militant quarters would look rather pathetic next to the arsenals of some Yamhill County farmers I know. According to *Akwesasne Notes*, federal agents in Minneapolis broke into a home without a warrant, found "a weapon" and arrested the six Indian occupants.

FBI investigative tactics remind Redner of the "search-and-destroy" missions he took part in in Vietnam. Sporting jeans, cowboy boots and hats and low slung gunbelts, the FBI at Pine Ridge bear little resemblance to TV G-men as they swagger about like Wild Bill Hickok. Searching without a warrant is common practice.

The FBI agents change clothes when serving subpoenas. Thirty to forty strong, garbed in fatigues, they approach the house with M-16s at the ready. One man in his late eighties died of a heart attack when he and his wife were questioned at gunpoint. Neither understood English. Ken's father was approached this way, but the agents retreated when he held up a tape recorder.

Not all Indians are so prudent. Last June Joe Stuntz was killed in a similar situation. Two FBI agents were killed in the same incident. One suspect in the FBI deaths is Leonard Peltier. Another is Dino Butler, a Rogue River Indian from Oregon. Needless to say, the death of Joe Stuntz is not under investigation.

What followed reads like another page from operation "Cable Splicer." Two hundred FBI agents backed by armored personnel carriers and copters invaded Pine Ridge, leaving a trail of arrests, beatings, sackings and even death. Ken Loud Hawk was threatened with indictment if he didn't answer FBI questions. His father lost his job. In a 14-day period 34 A.I.M. members and sympathizers were booked and jailed. In Rapid City, police dragnetted 364 persons, almost all Indians.

The first we heard of the shootout was this UPI release: "Oglala, S.D.—Two FBI agents were ambushed and killed with repeated blasts of gunfire Thursday in an outbreak of bloodshed appearing to stem from the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee." This inflammatory and inaccurate message was, in fact, not written by UPI but by the FBI. Reporters were not permitted to verify the account. They were denied access to autopsy reports and to the scene itself. Thanks to the snooping of Joel Weisman for *Columbia Journalism Review*, we now know that the incident was not an "ambush" but the spontaneous product of mutual fears. The agents were not "dragged" from the car, "stripped" and "executed," nor were the Indians hiding in "sophisticated bunkers."

These apparently deliberate distortions of reality resemble methods of press manipulation described in the "Operation

Kamook gave birth to her second daughter under 24-hour security. She named the infant "Iron Door Woman."

Cable Splicer" papers. The "Control Force-Media Relations" lesson calls for the creation of a central press center, such as that set up in this instance by the FBI's chief PR man, Tom Coll. All news releases must be "coordinated" by this center in order to avoid "distorted or unfavorable publicity" and in order that military actions "be presented in an affirmative light." The lesson also counsels that reporters' freedom of movement may be restricted "when necessary."

A.I.M. leaders figure that the massive FBI campaign launched last June is costing taxpayers in the neighborhood of \$4 million a month. Portland FBI refuses to say how many agents are working on the case in Oregon.

Only recently did the FBI acquire a monopoly on A.I.M. Until the recent Rockefeller Commission disclosures, A.I.M. was also a target of CIAOS, the CIA's domestic disruption program.

V. A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE

One does not sell the earth upon which the people walk.

—Tashunka Witka (Crazy Horse)

There is no center any longer, and the sacred tree is dead.

—Black Elk

I asked Mr. Williams of the Portland FBI if they regarded A.I.M. as a "subversive" movement. He would not comment except to say that "members of A.I.M. have in the past publicly indicated a desire for change through the use of violence." It might also be said that the FBI has indicated a desire to prevent change through the use of violence, that the government, indeed, has been immeasurably violent compared to A.I.M. "Clarence Kelly is the General Custer of 1976," cries Vernon Bellecourt, "and the FBI is the Seventh Cavalry."

At the mention of Custer, the glimmer of a smile lightens Ken Loud Hawk's broad, impassive features. His grandfather was a warrior for Crazy Horse, helped wipe out Custer's band. When did "subversion" begin?

Where most of these Indians are concerned, the great subverter was Vietnam. It is no coincidence that A.I.M. was launched in 1968. Over and over one hears the analogies. This trial is a continuation of America's "longest undeclared war," says Bellecourt. "We redmen have replaced the Vietnamese," says Russ Redner. "Our hamlets are being searched and burned; the government is building up to another My Lai."

As one who stormed Hamburger Hill, who made over 50 jumps, whose body is permanently peppered with shrapnel, Redner should know. In fact, Russ Redner is a walking irony

science when the draft hit him. He chose to enlist in order to learn a useful skill. The Army trained him to kill. From 1964 to 1968 he served with the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions in Santo Domingo, Panama and Vietnam. A colored man, the government used him to repress colored peoples all over the globe, including the United States.

In the 19th century, blacks who wanted equality had to put on a cavalry outfit and ride herd on Indians. In 1967, Russ was sent to Detroit to ride herd on blacks. It was the Detroit riots which set in motion the studies leading to "Garden Plot," the plan which assigned the 82nd Airborne to Wounded Knee and which ultimately funneled Russ into the hands of a U.S. Marshall in the Boise airport. "Relax, we're not the FBI," said the Marshall, a black man.

Where did Russ go "wrong?" "I didn't think about it then, I was just doin' my job," he says of his time in the Army. It wasn't until he was out, and had time to read, that he learned about that night in 1865 when white men of Eureka massacred his own Chilula people in the redwood forest. It wasn't long then before he put several and several together.

Likewise, Vernon Bellecourt discovered the cause when he discovered the contradictions in his life. He was trying to be a realtor in Denver when he remembered the ancient Indian teachings that "land is the mother of all" and "no one has the right to own or sell it." For Bellecourt, A.I.M. was first of all a "spiritual movement," a search for "cultural and spiritual roots," for an "identity."

But that search led him to some very political conclusions. "Keep your welfare, honor your treaties!" He notes that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has "squandered" 100 million acres of treaty lands, and much of what remains is leased out to whites who exploit it without regard to the future of the land.

"The Indian never set himself apart from nature," Vernon points out. "European man left his burial grounds behind, alienating himself from the sacred land—from his spirit." The Europeans fled persecution, true, but "they only took the yoke of colonial rule off their necks and put it on ours."

A.I.M. wants 60 million acres back, enough for economic self-sufficiency. "We don't want a piece of the American Pie; we want sovereignty and independence within our own territories." He observes that some reservations like Pine Ridge are even now larger than many nations recognized by the U.N.

Ken Loud Hawk is less sanguine. "My dad said grandpa told him if they ever pushed the 1868 treaty, they would shed blood over it."

Vernon sits like a mountain in his great bear coat, spooning up the tomato soup that is the fare of his followers. "These people," he says, pointing with his spoon, "these people are our future." My eyes follow his spoon as it traces an arc around the grimy kitchen, to See-Aam-Utza feeding at her mother's breast, to the fatherless son of Joe Stuntz, to the straggle-haired teenagers lounging in the doorways. And for a moment it really seemed as if—in that decrepit house, on that gray afternoon in this white man's city, its freeways coiling around and hissing at the windows—the sacred tree was not yet dead. □

Tom Bates is editor of *Oregon Times Magazine*. The author gratefully acknowledges the work of Ron Kidenhour in the *Arizona New Times* (November 19, 1975), of the *New York New Times* and Fund for Investigative Journalism which supported him, of Tim Butz, editor of *Counter-Spy*, of the Mohawk Nation in *Akwesasne Notes* and of Dee Brown in *Bury*

THE STATE OF OREGON

The Murder of Anna Mae

On November 14, 1975, Oregon State Troopers captured four members of the American Indian Movement near the Idaho border. Three are still alive.

The fourth, Anna Mae Aquash, was taken by U.S. Marshalls to South Dakota, where a bench warrant for her arrest had been issued by mistake. Three months later her decomposing remains were found in a ravine on the edge of the badlands. She was not quite 31.

At the time of her death, Anna Mae was a fugitive hunted by the FBI. She had been released on recognizance November 24 and had failed to show for her trial in Pierre the next day. Her crime? One morning last September she was asleep in a tent on the Rosebud Reservation when an estimated 100 FBI agents showed up with M-16s, dogs, helicopters and warrants for five men. They found a gun with obliterated serial numbers in the tent she shared with several other persons and charged her with possessing it.

Anna Mae was profoundly shaken by the raid, in which agents showed no respect for objects of religious devotion, and by the questioning which followed, in which they ignored her requests for legal counsel. In a later interview with legal workers she said she felt AIM had been singled out because it rejects the reservation life that whites have imposed on Indians. She spoke with bitter irony of the Bicentennial, of the white man's celebration of a revolution motivated by the desire not to have other people's ideas imposed on them. The tape concludes, "They are trying to destroy our concepts of freedom." These are, in effect, her last words to us. For Anna Mae, in

trying to preserve her freedom, lost all. The FBI cut off her hands as soon as the body was discovered by area residents on February 24. The hands were taken to Rapid City for fingerprinting. The FBI says they did not know who the dead person was, and that this was standard procedure for identification. Dr. W. Brown of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, was called in to do an autopsy and concluded that death was from "exposure." The body was powdered by a white mortician in Rushville, Nebraska, then buried in a cemetery near Pine Ridge in a shallow, unmarked grave.

That was on March 3. Fingerprint



Anna Mae Aquash
1945-1976

identification was completed the next day, and Anna Mae's family in Nova Scotia was notified on March 5. Neither family nor friends believed the "exposure" business, and pressure mounted for a new autopsy and re-burial. The FBI stuck with "exposure" until Tuesday the 9th, when they requested exhumation, at the same time taking credit for this initiative. In the meantime, several parties—including the family, Senator Abourezk and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission—had tried to get the original autopsy report and failed.

For the second autopsy, friends of Anna Mae hastily recruited Dr. Gary Peterson of St. Paul, one of the best pathologists in the country. X-rays, which had been neglected by Dr. Brown, were taken, but Dr. Peterson didn't need them. The bullet hole in the back of her head was clearly visible.

Several questions arise. How could Dr. Brown have made such an error?

As it turns out, Dr. Brown has a history of making such mistakes in regard to the bodies of AIM members sent to him by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with whom he had a contract until they fired him in mid-March. (As Stalin said when he was liquidating allies no longer useful to him, "Past services don't matter.")

But then, how could the FBI, which prides itself on its investigative abilities, have made such a mistake? They had ample opportunity to examine the body.

Supposing they did make a mistake. Why did they bury the corpse before they identified it? Why did it take them so long—at least 10 days—to identify the body?

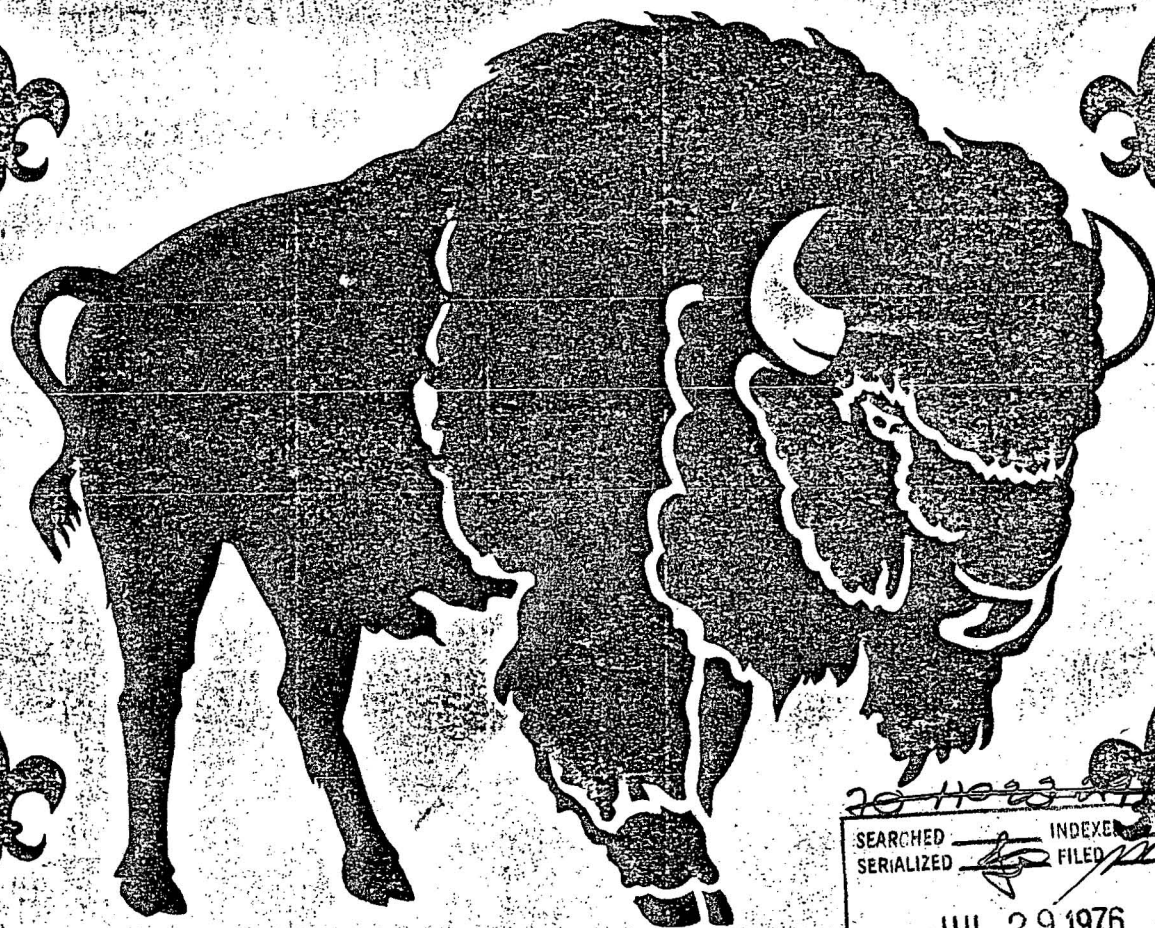
I spoke to Anna Mae's sister Mary in Nova Scotia. She said she had come back from the funeral in Oglala feeling "confused." "Anna Mae always carried ID," she says. In fact, she claims, the Mounties who informed her mother said they had been able to find her thanks to papers found on Anna Mae. If this were true, it would mean that the FBI had a pretty good idea who the victim was from the start. However, when I questioned Mounties in Halifax about it, they became progressively more ignorant. Nor has Mary had any luck trying to get Anna Mae's possessions back from the FBI.

The Justice Department is reportedly going to investigate the murder of Anna Mae. Why just Anna Mae? Why not the dozens who have been killed since the FBI set up shop there in 1973? What we need is a full-scale congressional investigation of the Justice Department and its weird treatment of Native Americans.

Not that it will do Anna Mae much good. After a three-day wake, she received a proper burial at the Wallace Little home in Oglala, alongside the graves of three other AIM members. The assembled nations sang the Song to the Four Directions and gave her a new name: "Standing With The People Woman."

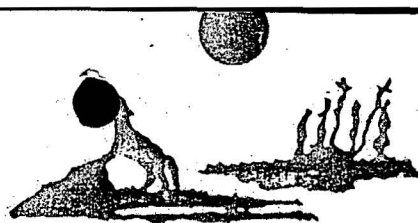
The wind blew cold, and snow fell into her grave along with the clouds. The helicopter that had circled over her body as it lay in state was nowhere to be seen.

THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLE



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NATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA

(MÉTIS and NON-STATUS INDIANS)

LE CONSEIL NATIONAL DES AUTOCHTONES DU CANADA

Vol. 5, No: 2

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GLORIA GEORGE
VICE-PRESIDENT
DUKE REDBIRD
SECRETARY-TREASURER
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PRESS RELEASE
ON THE AQUASH CASE
BY THE NATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA
JUNE 11, 1976



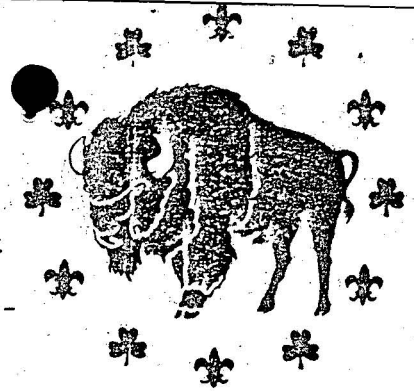
The Native Council of Canada wrote to the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. A. J. MacEachen, on May 12, 1976, expressing concern about the events which led to the death of Anna Mae Pictou Aquash and the subsequent handling of the investigation. Mr. MacEachen's Executive Assistant informed us in letters dated May 21 and June 4, that the United States Authorities were "continuing their investigation of the Ms. Aquash case", and enclosed a news release issued by the F.B.I.

As a national organization, representing 750,000 Canadian indigenous citizens, some of whom frequently travel in the U.S. and other countries, we are less than satisfied with this seemingly limp response to our legitimate concerns. We understand that our consulate in Minneapolis was asked to investigate the case, which resulted in the decision to go one step further and instruct our embassy in Washington to approach the U.S. department and "request an urgent investigation into the handling of the case by U.S. authorities". Although we do not have copies of correspondence on these matters, we also understand that the response of the U.S. State Department was, simply, that the matter was being investigated by the F.B.I.

In a report prepared by Dr. Shirley Hill Witt, Regional Director, Mountain States Region, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, dated March 31, 1976, and Mr. W. F. Muldrow, equal opportunity

specialist, the following statement was made:

"Mountain States Regional Office staff feel that there is sufficient credibility in reports reaching this office to cast doubt on the propriety of actions by the F.B.I. and to raise questions about their impartiality and the focus of their concern."



We are suggesting that Mr. MacEachen apply pressure to obtain an independent inquiry rather than leaving the investigation entirely in the hands of the F.B.I.

We believe that the evidence in this case calls for something more than the low level action of the government of Canada to date. We are therefore asking the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, to undertake direct communication on this matter with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Kissinger.

The following correspondence was exchanged between our office, The Native Council of Canada, our lawyer's Office, BATT & WATT, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

hunt fugitives

PORTLAND, Ore. (UPI) — A stolen vehicle believed used by fugitive Indian leader Dennis Banks and his companion, Leonard Peltier, was found Monday at Hermiston, Ore., 200 miles northwest of the area where a search had been under way for the men since a Friday night shootout.

By late morning today no trace of the men had been found at the northeastern Oregon town, the FBI said.

Meanwhile, two men and two women arrested just after the shootout near Ontario, Ore., appeared before U. S. Magistrate George Juba on firearms related charges.

Juba set bail of \$50,000 each for Kenneth Moses Loudhawk, 21, Pine Ridge, S. D., and Russell James Redner, 28, Eureka, Calif., on charges of possessing parts of firearms which could be assembled into an explosive device and which were not registered under the National Firearms Control Act.

The complaint accuses the two of possessing blasting caps, wire, a patch with holes drilled in it, dynamite, detonator cord and batteries. Assistant U. S. Attorney William Youngman said the items were found in a vehicle in which the two men were riding.

Juba set bond of \$5,000 each on charges of harboring Banks, a federal fugitive.

Preliminary hearing for both men on both charges was set for Nov. 26.

Darlene P. Nichols, 20, Pine Ridge, D., identified as Banks' common-law wife, and Annie Mae Aquash, 30, address listed, waived hearings on removal to other federal jurisdictions.

Miss Nichols will be returned to Topeka, Kan., on a charge she violated bond provisions by leaving judicial districts of Kansas and Oklahoma. She was free on \$7,500 bond on a charge of violating the federal firearms act in connection with explosion of an automobile on Kansas Turnpike Sept. 10.

Miss Aquash will be returned to Pierre, S. D., on a fugitive warrant alleging violations of the firearms act in a Sept. 5 incident.

The four were arrested Friday

night after state police stopped two vehicles on Interstate Highway 80N just west of the Idaho-Oregon border. Gunfire broke out and two men assumed by officers to be Banks and Peltier fled.

John O'Rourke, agent in charge of the FBI office here, said today preliminary investigation of the vehicle found at Hermiston and a search of the area gave agents no leads to the location of the two men.

The 1971 Ranchero pickup truck had been taken from an unoccupied residence near Nyssa, Ore., and about 10 miles from the site of the shootout. O'Rourke said today a fingerprint found at the farmhouse of Steve Barker, from which a .30.30 rifle also was taken, had been identified as Peltier's.

See story on page 13, also.

Cleaver heads back from exile

PARIS (AP) — Finished with his life on the run, Eldridge Cleaver headed back to the United States today, expressing confidence that what he considers a change in the mood of America will assure him a fair trial.

Cleaver's flight from Charles de Gaulle Airport took off three hours and 40 minutes late after an Air France Caravelle skidded across a runway and blocked take offs. Cleaver is due to arrive at Kennedy International Airport in New York at 5:35 p.m. EST.

The former Black Panther leader kissed his wife goodbye and boarded the jetliner accompanied by three FBI agents.

Cleaver was unnoticed in the crowd of American tourists.

He was flying to New York after seven years of exile, with charges of parole violation and a grand jury indictment awaiting him. As a fugitive, Cleaver is subject to arrest on arrival in the United States. He faces California charges of assault with intent to murder.

Four members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) have been lodged in the Vancouver jail, where they are being held for U.S. marshals. Captured in a shootout with police Friday near Ontario, in Eastern Oregon, the four were flown to Portland from Boise and placed in jail for hearings in Portland's U.S. District Court. They are identified as Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk, 27, Pine Ridge, S.D., Russell James Redner, 28, Eureka, Calif., Annie Mae Aquash, 30, Nova Scotia, Canada, and Darlene P. Nichols, 20, Pine Ridge, S.D. Miss Nichols is reported to be the common-law wife of AIM leader Dennis Banks, 38, who is still being sought by federal authorities and police in eastern Oregon, along with Leonard Peltier, 31.

Clark County Sheriff Gene Cotton said the lodging of federal prisoners in the jail here is a practice that has been going on as far back as he can remember. "We have had a contract with the federal government for many years for holding such prisoners," the sheriff said. He explained that the federal authorities prefer the jail here to the Rocky Butte jail in Portland because of its easier access, stability, and for coming and going with prisoners with a minimum of red tape.

Cotton said Miss Nichols is in her ninth month of pregnancy. The four were taken to Portland by marshals Tuesday for arraignment in federal court.

4 AIM members held in jail here

from (the Columbian)

Tuesday Nov 18/76

THEY ARE RIGHT ON BROTHERS!



WE ARE PROUD OF THESE
WHITEMAN AND HIS BROTHERS

U.S. deputy marshal, right, escorts Kenneth Loudhawk, left, and James Redner to arraignment today. The two were held in Clark County jail Monday night and taken to U.S. District Court in Portland today. (UPI)

FBI, police hunt fugitives

PORTLAND, Ore. (UPI) — A stolen vehicle believed used by fugitive Indian leader Dennis Banks and his companion, Leonard Peltier, was found Monday at Hermiston, Ore., 200 miles northwest of the area where a search had been under way for the men since a Friday night shootout.

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See story on page 13, also.



AIM Militants on Trial in Portland

The Government's Secret War Against the Indian

By Tom Bates

I. THE AMBUSH

When the prairie is on fire you see animals surrounded by the fire; you see them run and try to hide themselves so that they will not burn. That is the way we are here.

—Najinyanupi (Surrounded)

He begins to shiver as the cold of the asphalt penetrates his shirt. His hands are bound behind him with nylon cuffs and he strains to keep his face off the pavement. "Turn your head over, Indian," the trooper barks. Lying next to Russ are Anna Mae, Kamook and Ken. Kamook, eight months with child, is having trouble staying on her stomach. "Are you sure she's pregnant or does she have an M-16 in there?" Troopers chuckle, driving off their chills. "Don't talk, Indian!"

An hour goes by. More and more peace officers arrive, lining the Interstate with their cars, blasting the dark with searchlights. But nothing moves out there in the sage flats. The "fugitives," whoever they were, have vanished.

The troopers think it's A.I.M. leaders Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier out there. "Armed and extremely dangerous," the FBI has told them. Trooper Ken Griffiths believes he drew fire from Peltier as the latter was leaping a fence, making his

run for it. Griffiths opened up with his shotgun, obliging Anna Mae and Kamook, who were in the line of fire, to hit the deck. Kamook sheltered her two-year-old daughter in her arms.

The father of the children in her arms and womb is Dennis Banks, whom police suspect, was the person who drove off in the camper while they were firing at the person they suspect was Peltier. Troopers found the camper, which they claim belonged to Marlon Brando, a mile down the road. They filled it with buckshot and tear gas before discovering that no one was inside.

Another hour goes by. The four captives are still lying on the road as the search continues. A rancher stops his pickup. "Hey, if you guys need any help, I got a shotgun!" The troopers don't need any help, because, as they explain to Redner, Officer Kramer is carrying a .357 magnum, quite sufficient to blow his top off.

Three days later Russ and Kenny Loud Hawk are charged by the State of Oregon with "possession of a dangerous weapon with intent to use." The evidence against Russ is a buck knife found in a leather sheath on his belt. Kenny also carried a buck knife, of the folding variety, in his pocket, but was not charged for it. Instead, he was charged for a handgun found under the

We didn't see the script for Wounded Knee, a secret Pentagon code-named "Garden Plot." We didn't know that the military sect of "counter-revolution" had been plotted and rehearsed at taxpayer expense but without their knowledge or consent.

the station wagon they were traveling in.

ently, the state figures Loud Hawk did not intend to use the knife he was carrying, but did intend to use the gun he was carrying.

ct, both Russ and Kenny admit they intend to use the knives they customarily carry for skinning deer, shaping wood. Kenny says, "for carvin' my finger ever' once in a while." However, there is no evidence to suggest that the two men, with knives offered to take on state troopers armed with guns the night of November 14, 1975.

state charges against the two men are class "C" felonies, for which the usual bail is \$1500. Nita Bellows, the District Attorney of the Peace, set bail at \$50,000 each. Bill Williams, PR man for the FBI's Portland office, has "no comment" on how the nervous, beehive-haired Bellows arrived at the figure.

er and Loud Hawk were held in isolation tanks in Vale for the weekend. They were questioned without being informed of their rights under the Miranda rule. A.J.M. attorney Axelrod learned of the incident indirectly, flew up from San Francisco and was denied access to the prisoners on Monday, when they were to be arraigned. Civics classes at High School scheduled that day for a tour of the jail. Following arraignment, the four prisoners were taken to Boise via Boise to face federal charges. The trip to Boise was rehearsed the day before. Each prisoner was handcuffed and placed in an FBI car with three agents. State police went ahead, among and behind the FBI cars. In all, perhaps a dozen vehicles took part in the caravan. A 60-mile cordon was secured by state police cars stationed at half-mile intervals along the route, with local police securing intersections in the towns along the way. One would have thought that the *capo dei capi* under guard, rather than four young men who had never hurt a hair on anyone's head.

ing in the car with Ken Loud Hawk was an FBI agent from Rapid City, South Dakota. He thought Ken might know something about the two FBI agents who were killed on Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota last June. "If you tell me the truth," he said, "we could make a deal. Transportation of the prisoners is a very serious charge."

gave me this paper, but I didn't sign nothin'," says Loud Hawk. "He made me read it, told me I was 21 years old and had a life ahead of me. . . . Then," says Ken in his matter-of-factly, "he ran out of words." At 21, Loud Hawk displays a maturity worthy of his ancestors—Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Crazy Horse.

Thomas Hawk, quickly nicknamed "Tommy" by the Indians who are expecting a hatchet job, is the Assistant Attorney assigned to prosecute this case in Portland. He told him if the FBI was authorized to engage in plea-

bargaining. "The FBI does not engage in plea-bargaining," he said, somewhat indignantly. The Portland office of the FBI will not comment on interrogation of suspects and, furthermore, denies any role in the transportation of the prisoners. "We are a strictly investigative agency," says the FBI's Williams.

Another large contingent of FBI agents, some carrying guitar cases, accompanied the suspects on the United flight to Portland, along with four U.S. Marshalls and an uncounted number of airline security agents.

On Tuesday, November 18, the defendants were charged in federal court with possession of explosives, unregistered firearms and with harboring federal fugitives. The government, however, realizing that without knowing who the fugitives were it was impossible to prove they were "fugitives," subsequently dropped this charge.

In a less logical move, they destroyed the seven cases of dynamite allegedly found in the suspects' vehicles. Defense lawyers have challenged this destruction of evidence and it may foul up the prosecutor's case.

Anna Mae Aquash was returned to South Dakota to face firearms charges there, but escaped and has gone underground. Kamook was sent to Wichita, Kansas to face a firearms charge and gave birth to her second daughter under 24-hour security. She named the infant "Iron Door Woman" in recognition of its already having spent two-and-a-half months in jail. Wichita set bail at \$20,000 and returned Kamook to Portland to stand trial with the others. Her husband was captured in California and may also be returned to Portland, though he also faces a possible 15-year sentence for "rioting" in South Dakota—the fate from which he fled last August. Leonard Peltier surrendered without resistance to police in Alberta. He also faces charges in the Midwest.

Russ Redner and Ken Loud Hawk, who have no prior record of criminal offense, are being held on \$50,000 federal bail each, in addition to \$50,000 state bail. Magistrate Juba had originally set federal bail at \$100,000. That bail was reduced by Chief Judge Robert C. Belloni to \$50,000 each. Belloni, who recently affirmed the Indian's treaty right to half the salmon run on the Columbia, considers himself the Indian's best friend on the District Court. He seems to do everything by halves.

"We did no harm to anyone in Portland," says Russ, "no harm to anyone in this land called Oregon."

II. ODD HAPPENINGS

Will they give up their people who murdered my people while they were asleep? I never asked for the people who murdered my people. . . . I can see how I could give up

"Cable Splicer" was an effort to train local law enforcers in the techniques of counter-insurgency which the Army had refined in Vietnam, and to lay the groundwork for a coordinated military strategy of counter-revolution at home.

my horse to be hanged; but I can't see how I could give up my men to be hanged. I could give my horse to be hanged, and wouldn't cry about it, but if I gave up my men I would have to cry about it.

—Kintpuash (Captain Jack) of the Modocs

Lena Redner arrived from Washington with her mother and See-Aam-Utza, Russ's 14-month-old daughter. Ken's father and other friends from the Pine Ridge reservation arrived. They found lodging in a run-down tenement in the Corbett district, near the junction of I-5 and I-405. In two-and-a-half months Lena was allowed only two contact visits with her husband. Russ chafes at the separation from his daughter: "I delivered her!" It reminds him of when the social worker came and took him and his nine brothers and sisters and sent them to white foster homes.

The Indians have no money. Ken's father, whose weathered face looks like South Dakota seen from 40,000 feet, has been out of work since July, when Dicky Wilson fired him from the job he had held for 10 years. Wilson, the recently-deposed boss of Pine Ridge, is known as an "Apple Indian"—red on the outside, white on the inside. Ken was never able to get a job on the reservation because, he says, he's a "full-blood." One hundred percent Oglala Sioux. It's the same for most of them here—they're coming from a shattered situation. There's no routine left, and no money. The heat and the phone go off every other day in the house in Corbett.

As soon as people began to organize a defense committee in Portland, they began to notice odd happenings.

Linda Coelho made her house in Northeast Portland available for defense committee meetings. In late November a middle-aged man in a suit came to the door and asked to see her mother and father. Asked what he wanted, he replied, "I want to know how you and your family want to be buried." In December a younger man, also dressed in a suit, came to the door and asked to talk to Linda. Straining to get a look inside the house, his jacket opened revealing a handgun sticking out of his waistband. Neither man identified himself and neither gained entry.

In early December a man who appeared to be a phone company employee arrived at 10 in the evening and without announcing himself went to the side of the house where he was discovered working on the phone lines. When asked what he was doing he replied, "None of your business," and refused to give his name. After that the phones, which were used daily by the defense team, made odd clicking and whistling noises during conversations.

Lynn Parkinson, who is assisting attorney Sheila Lea with the Redner defense, noticed unusual static and interference on his home phone. A repairman came on December 22 and

quieted the line. Parkinson had not requested the repairman.

Violeta Morton, secretary to attorneys Ronald Schiffman and Ed Jones, who are defending Loud Hawk, noticed clicking and echoing sounds on the office phone.

Is all this just paranoia?

Ed Jones flew to Sacramento in December, where he borrowed a car from friends, drove to San Francisco and back then returned to Oregon. A week later, FBI agents approached the friends that had loaned the car. Ed can't understand that because his friends are "non-political people," he says.

Spying on defense teams is, of course, illegal. But according to Lew Gurwitz, an A.I.M. legal heavy, it is nothing new to the Indian movement. When he was defending Wounded-Knee cases, he and other defense attorneys lodged in a college dormitory in Rapid City. The FBI, he recalls, took over an entire motel across the street and "cleaned out the local Radio Shack." One of his associates was tailed all the way to a Howard Johnson's in Indianapolis. People have been tailed in Portland.

Local defense lawyers are as disturbed by all this as they are unaccustomed to it. They also fear that the FBI may have an informant within the local defense committee.

III. THE SECRET WAR

The only reply we got was a volley. After that we had to fight our way, but we killed none who did not fire at us first. My brother, Dull Knife, took one-half of the band and surrendered near Fort Robinson. They gave up their guns, and then the whites killed them all.

—Oheungache (Little Wolf) of the Northern Cheyennes

The prosecution will attempt to try this case without (our) understanding it. In chief prosecutor Thomas Hawk's words, "I don't care what their views are, who they are or where they come from." But the government's behavior in this case would be incomprehensible unless we knew who, why and where. Nor would we understand why "Tommy Hawk" refuses to tell us his experience with "political" cases in the past, or why he neglects to mention the merit award he won from the Justice Department three years ago for successful prosecution of draft resisters.

The government knows these are no ordinary "criminals," which may be why Hawk insists that "all I do is handle criminal cases." They want us to think that our justice is blind, whereas really it is, and always has been, white.

To get a handle on this case, we need to go at least three years back and 15 hundred miles east. As Redner says, "the background really starts about 200 years ago when we held out our hand and they stuck a knife in it." But it will suffice for

"We don't want a piece of the American Pie; we want sovereignty and independence within our own territories."—Bellecourt

case to go back to February 6, 1973. That was the day the courthouse burned down in Custer, South Dakota, setting the stage for Wounded Knee.

It all started when a white tough knifed to death a young Sioux named Wesley Bad Heart Bull and was charged with a class "C" misdemeanor. Angry Indians called on A.I.M. to help them get justice. White magistrates agreed to meet with them at the Custer Courthouse on February 6. When the Indians arrived, they found every available trooper in the state waiting for them.

Sarah Bad Heart Bull, the victim's mother, arrived late and was denied entry. She tried to climb the stairs but officers pushed her in the face and she fell down. Indian spectators responded to the insult and in the melee that followed the courthouse caught fire.

A.I.M. Field Director Dennis Banks, who had come for the meeting, was charged with "riot where arson is committed," a special "made-in-South Dakota" law of dubious constitutional standing, carrying a maximum sentence of 15 years. An all-white jury found Banks guilty after a desultory prosecution. In August of last year he fled rather than face what his lawyer predicted as a very short life expectancy in a South Dakota prison. That's how he became a "fugitive" hounded by the FBI and a phantom shot at by Oregon State troopers.

For her part, Mrs. Bull got three to five. The murderer of her son got two months probation. When he was alive, Wesley Bad Heart Bull had a cousin named Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk. The war was on, but it did not take the direction at first of war between reds and whites. It began as an effort of Sioux Indians to clean up their reservation and make it a decent place to live. The immediate enemy was Dicky Wilson, the "Apple Man," and his "goon squad" of Indian toughs who terrorized the place. The scandalous "occupation" of Wounded Knee was really an occupation by Sioux of their own property. A.I.M. members were there because their help had been requested by local reformers. The reformers needed help because the government had sent a "Special Operations Group" to protect Wilson against the impeachment drive against him. "SOG" did not consist of lawyers or public relations experts but of paramilitary police dressed in blue jumpsuits, bloused paratrooper pants and baseball caps and armed with M-16s, armored personnel carriers and helicopters. They were Vietnam veterans trained in counter-insurgency warfare. But SOG was only the beginning.

If we Oregonians are going to have to judge these people, we had better know what happened next. "Wounded Knee was a 1-day war that nobody heard about," says Russ—"a test site to develop counter-insurgency operations in the U.S." When we first hear it, it sounds like rhetoric. After all, we saw the whole thing on six o'clock news.



MICHI SCOTT

Not quite. We never saw Col. Volney Warner, Chief of Staff of the 82nd Airborne, hovering high above in his copter, "directing traffic." Nor did we see the script for Wounded Knee, a secret Pentagon plan code-named "Garden Plot." Here was a plan for bringing the war home. We didn't know about it till last November 19 when Ron Ridenhour, the reporter who uncovered My Lai, uncovered Garden Plot in the pages of Arizona's *New Times*, an alternative weekly. The conventional press, ignorant of the story before, has ignored it since. Thanks to Sam Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, we already knew that Military Intelligence gathered information on hundreds of thousands of such potential subversives as George McGovern, and recorded it all in computers to be spouted out in the event of a "civil emergency." What we didn't know is that the military aspect of "counter-revolution" had been plotted and rehearsed at taxpayers' expense but without their knowledge or consent. Military exercises, under the code name "Cable Splicer," were carried out in Oregon as well as other states, bringing together the U.S. Army, the National Guard and local police agencies. "Cable Splicer" was an effort to train local law enforcers in the techniques of counter-insurgency which the Army had refined in Vietnam, and to lay the groundwork for a coordinated military/police response to revolution at home.

In some cases, most notably Wounded Knee, "Cable Splicer" went beyond mere "rehearsal." It is perhaps only coincidental that the American Indian is our main witness to the program since, in the words of Doug Lee, chief counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, "half the country has been designated as the enemy." But by 1973 the militancy of whites and blacks had either died down or been rubbed out, leaving the government hard-pressed to find a target for domestic war games. When the Indian Movement asserted itself at Wounded Knee, the government jumped at the chance.

Col. Warner was about to depart on a mission to the Sudan,

where two U.S. diplomats had just been assassinated, when he received orders to go to Wounded Knee and prepare an attack plan. Under "Garden Plot," the Pine Ridge Reservation falls within the pale of the 82nd Airborne. As it happens, Col. Warner was well-suited for the job, having served in the "pacification" program in Vietnam.

The FBI wanted 2,000 troops to do the job, but Warner, an expert on psychological warfare, had a better idea: beef up the FBI and U.S. Marshall's forces, including SOG, supply them with military equipment and advice, and let them do the job, preserving the appearance of a "police" rather than "military" action. If that didn't work, the 82nd could always come to the rescue.

This plan was followed. The Defense Department provided the Justice Department with high-powered rifles, ammunition, gas grenades, grenade launchers, high explosives, air delivery cannisters, helicopters, jeeps, trucks, armor, technicians and military advisors. Outfitted as a clandestine army, the Justice Department expended 150,000 rounds of ammunition on the besieged Indians in addition to ammo it procured from its own stores. Warner supervised the whole show, becoming the first military officer to wage a full-blown domestic war in modern America.

A settlement was reached at Wounded Knee four days before the final assault was to have taken place. In the aftermath, over 200 Oglalas and A.I.M. members were indicted on various counts. Dicky Wilson's goons, backed by SOG-trained police from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, resumed their reign of terror. Colonel Warner was promoted to Brigadier General.

IV. TERROR IN THE COURTS

There was no hope on earth, and God seemed to have forgotten us. Some said they saw the Son of God; others did not see Him. If He had come, He would do some great things as He had done before. We doubted it because we had seen neither Him nor his works.

—Red Cloud

"Ninety percent of the people I knew at Wounded Knee are dead, in prison or fugitives," says Lena Redner as her mother fills our cups with swamp tea. Through the kitchen window, across a field of rubble, I see a white, unmarked car pull up. Its occupants do not get out. In a flash, I am aware of the fear that hangs over this house. The 10-year-old son of Ida Stuntz wanders in, thin, morose, looking for something to eat. He lost his father last summer—killed by FBI.

These people are the remnants of the reform movement, the last survivors of a secret war that is not over, that has gone on quietly ever since the television crews left Wounded Knee. A.I.M. leaders claim that 200 have been killed nationwide since the siege began. *Akwesasne Notes*, the authoritative journal of the Mohawk Nation, reports that Pine Ridge is an armed camp and that within the 18 months after the siege ended, 43 militants have been killed there.

The United States has lost most of its cases against Wounded Knee defenders, usually as a result of misconduct. Nevertheless, they have persisted in a strategy of legal or paralegal harassment that has drained the Indian movement of funds and energy. National A.I.M. leader Russell Means has spent 12 of the last 24 months in court and still faces 8 or so trials on such charges as assaulting an officer. The policeman

came at Means with a drawn gun when he tried to get served in a white country club.

Along with Means, the gentle giant Vernon Bellecourt was charged with "injury to a public building" resulting from a brawl in the Minnehaha County Courthouse in April 1974. When Indians refused to stand for the judge, who had fined and jailed their lawyer, the judge called in the riot squad, clubs flailing. A fire alarm was damaged as the accused were driven out, for which they were faced with five years in prison.

The most common charge brought against the Indians—after "riot" and "assault," the "victims" of which are inevitably the club-toting police—is possession of firearms. In this case, also, Dicky Wilson's goons are the able allies of the law, keeping the militants in constant fear for their lives. But all in all, the arms-stashes allegedly found in militant quarters would look rather pathetic next to the arsenals of some Yamhill County farmers I know. According to *Akwesasne Notes*, federal agents in Minneapolis broke into a home without a warrant, found "a weapon" and arrested the six Indian occupants.

FBI investigative tactics remind Redner of the "search and destroy" missions he took part in in Vietnam. Sporting jeans, cowboy boots and hats and low slung gunbelts, the FBI at Pine Ridge bear little resemblance to TV G-men as they swagger about like Wild Bill Hickok. Searching without a warrant is common practice.

The FBI agents change clothes when serving subpoenas. Thirty to forty strong, garbed in fatigues, they approach the house with M-16s at the ready. One man in his late eighties died of a heart attack when he and his wife were questioned at gunpoint. Neither understood English. Ken's father was approached this way, but the agents retreated when he held up a tape recorder.

Not all Indians are so prudent. Last June Joe Stuntz was killed in a similar situation. Two FBI agents were killed in the same incident. One suspect in the FBI deaths is Leonard Peltier. Another is Dino Butler, a Rogue River Indian from Oregon. Needless to say, the death of Joe Stuntz is not under investigation.

What followed reads like another page from operation "Cable Splicer." Two hundred FBI agents backed by armored personnel carriers and copters invaded Pine Ridge, leaving a trail of arrests, beatings, sackings and even death. Ken Loud Hawk was threatened with indictment if he didn't answer FBI questions. His father lost his job. In a 14-day period 34 A.I.M. members and sympathizers were booked and jailed. In Rapid City, police dragnetted 364 persons, almost all Indians.

The first we heard of the shootout was this UPI release: "Oglala, S.D.—Two FBI agents were ambushed and killed with repeated blasts of gunfire Thursday in an outbreak of bloodshed appearing to stem from the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee." This inflammatory and inaccurate message was, in fact, not written by UPI but by the FBI. Reporters were not permitted to verify the account. They were denied access to autopsy reports and to the scene itself. Thanks to the snooping of Joel Weisman for *Columbia Journalism Review*, we now know that the incident was not an "ambush" but the spontaneous product of mutual fears. The agents were not "dragged" from the car, "stripped" and "executed," nor were the Indians hiding in "sophisticated bunkers."

These apparently deliberate distortions of reality resemble methods of press manipulation described in the "Operation

Kamook gave birth to her second daughter under 24-hour security. She named the infant "Iron Door Woman."

Cable Splicer" papers. The "Control Force-Media Relations" lesson calls for the creation of a central press center, such as that set up in this instance by the FBI's chief PR man, Tom Coll. All news releases must be "coordinated" by this center in order to avoid "distorted or unfavorable publicity" and in order that military actions "be presented in an affirmative light." The lesson also counsels that reporters' freedom of movement may be restricted "when necessary."

A.I.M. leaders figure that the massive FBI campaign launched last June is costing taxpayers in the neighborhood of \$4 million a month. Portland FBI refuses to say how many agents are working on the case in Oregon.

Only recently did the FBI acquire a monopoly on A.I.M. Until the recent Rockefeller Commission disclosures, A.I.M. was also a target of CHAOS, the CIA's domestic disruption program.

V. A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE

One does not sell the earth upon which the people walk.
—Tashunka Witka (Crazy Horse)

There is no center any longer, and the sacred tree is dead.
—Black Elk

I asked Mr. Williams of the Portland FBI if they regarded A.I.M. as a "subversive" movement. He would not comment except to say that "members of A.I.M. have in the past publicly indicated a desire for change through the use of violence." It might also be said that the FBI has indicated a desire to prevent change through the use of violence, that the government, indeed, has been immeasurably violent compared to A.I.M. "Clarence Kelly is the General Custer of 1976," cries Vernon Bellecourt, "and the FBI is the Seventh Cavalry."

At the mention of Custer, the glimmer of a smile lightens Ken Loud Hawk's broad, impassive features. His grandfather was a warrior for Crazy Horse, helped wipe out Custer's band. When did "subversion" begin?

Where most of these Indians are concerned, the great subverter was Vietnam. It is no coincidence that A.I.M. was launched in 1968. Over and over one hears the analogies. This trial is a continuation of America's "longest undeclared war," says Bellecourt. "We redmen have replaced the Vietnamese," says Russ Redner. "Our hamlets are being searched and burned; the government is building up to another My Lai."

As one who stormed Hamburger Hill, who made over 50 jumps, whose body is permanently peppered with shrapnel, Redner should know. In fact, Russ Redner is a walking irony

science when the draft hit him. He chose to enlist in order to learn a useful skill. The Army trained him to kill. From 1964 to 1968 he served with the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions in Santo Domingo, Panama and Vietnam. A colored man, the government used him to repress colored peoples all over the globe, including the United States.

In the 19th century, blacks who wanted equality had to put on a cavalry outfit and ride herd on Indians. In 1967, Russ was sent to Detroit to ride herd on blacks. It was the Detroit riots which set in motion the studies leading to "Garden Plot," the plan which assigned the 82nd Airborne to Wounded Knee and which ultimately funneled Russ into the hands of a U.S. Marshall in the Boise airport. "Relax, we're not the FBI," said the Marshall, a black man.

Where did Russ go "wrong?" "I didn't think about it then, I was just doin' my job," he says of his time in the Army. It wasn't until he was out, and had time to read, that he learned about that night in 1865 when white men of Eureka massacred his own Chulula people in the redwood forest. It wasn't long then before he put several and several together.

Likewise, Vernon Bellecourt discovered the cause when he discovered the contradictions in his life. He was trying to be a realtor in Denver when he remembered the ancient Indian teachings that "land is the mother of all" and "no one has the right to own or sell it." For Bellecourt, A.I.M. was first of all a "spiritual movement," a search for "cultural and spiritual roots," for an "identity."

But that search led him to some very political conclusions: "Keep your welfare, honor your treaties!" He notes that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has "squandered" 100 million acres of treaty lands, and much of what remains is leased out to whites who exploit it without regard to the future of the land.

"The Indian never set himself apart from nature," Vernon points out. "European man left his burial grounds behind, alienating himself from the sacred land—from his spirit." The Europeans fled persecution, true, but "they only took the yoke of colonial rule off their necks and put it on ours."

A.I.M. wants 60 million acres back, enough for economic self-sufficiency. "We don't want a piece of the American Pie; we want sovereignty and independence within our own territories." He observes that some reservations like Pine Ridge are even now larger than many nations recognized by the U.N.

Ken Loud Hawk is less sanguine. "My dad said grandpa told him if they ever pushed the 1868 treaty, they would shed blood over it."

Vernon sits like a mountain in his great bear coat, spooning up the tomato soup that is the fare of his followers. "These people," he says, pointing with his spoon, "these people are our future." My eyes follow his spoon as it traces an arc around the grimy kitchen, to See-Aam-Utza feeding at her mother's breast, to the fatherless son of Joe Stuntz, to the straggle-haired teenagers lounging in the doorways. And for a moment it really seemed as if—in that decrepit house, on that gray afternoon in this white man's city, its freeways coiling around and hissing at the windows—the sacred tree was not yet dead. □

Tom Bates is editor of *Oregon Times Magazine*. The author gratefully acknowledges the work of Ron Ridenhour in the *Arizona New Times* (November 19, 1975), of the *New York New Times* and Fund for Investigative Journalism which supported him, of Tim Bantz, editor of *Counter-Spy*, of the *Mohawk Nation* in *Akwesasne Notes* and of Dee Brown in *Bury*

THE STATE OF OREGON

The Murder of Anna Mae

On November 14, 1975, Oregon State Troopers captured four members of the American Indian Movement near the Idaho border. Three are still alive.

The fourth, Anna Mae Aquash, was taken by U.S. Marshalls to South Dakota, where a bench warrant for her arrest had been issued by mistake. Three months later her decomposing remains were found in a ravine on the edge of the badlands. She was not quite 31.

At the time of her death, Anna Mae was a fugitive hunted by the FBI. She had been released on recognizance November 24 and had failed to show for her trial in Pierre the next day. Her crime? One morning last September she was asleep in a tent on the Rosebud Reservation when an estimated 100 FBI agents showed up with M-16s, dogs, helicopters and warrants for five men. They found a gun with obliterated serial numbers in the tent she shared with several other persons and charged her with possessing it.

Anna Mae was profoundly shaken by the raid, in which agents showed no respect for objects of religious devotion, and by the questioning which followed, in which they ignored her requests for legal counsel. In a later interview with legal workers she said she felt AIM had been singled out because it rejects the reservation life that whites have imposed on Indians. She spoke with bitter irony of the Bicentennial, of the white man's celebration of a revolution motivated by the desire not to have other people's ideas imposed on them. The tape concludes, "They are trying to destroy our concepts of freedom." These are, in effect, her last words to us. For Anna Mae, in

trying to preserve her freedom, lost all.

The FBI cut off her hands as soon as the body was discovered by area residents on February 24. The hands were taken to Rapid City for fingerprinting. The FBI says they did not know who the dead person was, and that this was standard procedure for identification. Dr. W. Brown of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, was called in to do an autopsy and concluded that death was from "exposure." The body was powdered by a white mortician in Rushville, Nebraska, then buried in a cemetery near Pine Ridge in a shallow, unmarked grave.

That was on March 3. Fingerprint



Anna Mae Aquash
1945-1976

identification was completed the next day, and Anna Mae's family in Nova Scotia was notified on March 5. Neither family nor friends believed the "exposure" business, and pressure mounted for a new autopsy and re-burial. The FBI stuck with "exposure" until Tuesday the 9th, when they requested exhumation, at the same time taking credit for this initiative. In the meantime, several parties—including the family, Senator Abourezk, and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission—had tried to get the original autopsy report and failed.

For the second autopsy, friends of Anna Mae hastily recruited Dr. Gary Peterson of St. Paul, one of the best pathologists in the country. X-rays, which had been neglected by Dr. Brown, were taken, but Dr. Peterson didn't need them: The bullet hole in the back of her head was clearly visible.

Several questions arise. How could Dr. Brown have made such an error?

As it turns out, Dr. Brown has a history of making such mistakes in regard to the bodies of AIM members sent to him by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with whom he had a contract until they fired him in mid-March. (As Stalin said when he was liquidating allies no longer useful to him, "Past services don't matter.")

But then, how could the FBI, which prides itself on its investigative abilities, have made such a mistake? They had ample opportunity to examine the body.

Supposing they did make a mistake. Why did they bury the corpse before they identified it? Why did it take them so long—at least 10 days—to identify the body?

I spoke to Anna Mae's sister Mary in Nova Scotia. She said she had come back from the funeral in Oglala feeling "confused." "Anna Mae always carried ID," she says. In fact, she claims, the Mounties who informed her mother said they had been able to find her thanks to papers found on Anna Mae. If this were true, it would mean that the FBI had a pretty good idea who the victim was from the start. However, when I questioned Mounties in Halifax about it, they became progressively more ignorant. Nor has Mary had any luck trying to get Anna Mae's possessions back from the FBI.

The Justice Department is reportedly going to investigate the murder of Anna Mae. Why just Anna Mae? Why not the dozens who have been killed since the FBI set up shop there in 1973? What we need is a full-scale congressional investigation of the Justice Department and its weird treatment of Native Americans.

Not that it will do Anna Mae much good. After a three-day wake, she received a proper burial at the Wallace Little home in Oglala, alongside the graves of three other AIM members. The assembled nations sang the Song to the Four Directions and gave her a new name: "Standing With The People Woman."

The wind blew cold, and snow fell into her grave along with the clouds. The helicopter that had circled over her body as it lay in state was nowhere to be seen.

27-8-76

Tribe adopts A.I.M. leader

VANCOUVER (CP) — American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier will be adopted by a West Coast Indian tribe Saturday.

The ceremony will be performed on Guilford Island, near Alert Bay, by two members of the Kwickwasutainook tribe of the Kwawkwewith Indian nation.

However, Peltier will receive his new Indian name, a

high honor, in absentia. He is currently appealing an extradition ruling returning him to the United States on four charges, including the alleged murder of two FBI agents.

Bill Wilson, Kwawkwewith member and president of the United Native Nations, said federal officials have suggested that B.C. Indians are not supporting Peltier.

"This is a demonstration of our feeling," he said.

Wicki Peltier

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Why did Anna-Mae die at Pine Ridge?

The mysterious death of a Canadian activist

She was born Anna-Mae Pictou on March 27, 1945 on Nova Scotia's Shubenacadie reserve. The last account of her while alive places Anna-Mae in the custody of a U.S. marshal in Portland, Ore. That was on Nov. 26 last year and it consists of a simple statement that she was "being sent back to South Dakota."

Exactly 90 days later, on the morning of Feb. 24, 1976, a white rancher named Roger Amiot discovered her blanket-wrapped body a few miles east of Wanblee village, on the Pine Ridge reserve.

Two policemen from the U.S. bureau of Indian affairs and an agent of the FBI responded to the scene and, according to Kenneth Tilsen, a St. Paul, Minn., lawyer who investigated her death, one of the three officers suspected foul play immediately. At the Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital, where the body was taken, receiving personnel also suspected death by violence as there were traces of blood on her head.

The following day Dr. W.O. Brown of Scottsbluff, Neb., a pathologist under contract to the bureau of Indian affairs, performed an autopsy on the as yet unidentified body. At the apparent suggestion of assistant U.S. attorney R.D. Hurd, the hands were severed, placed in a screw top Mason jar and forwarded to Washington, D.C. for identification by the FBI. Dr. Brown found no indications of violence, with the exception of a small contusion and he issued a verbal report that death was due to exposure.

The body was then transferred to the Rushville Mortuary in nearby Rushville, Neb. where it remained until the morning of March 3, when, still unidentified, it was interred in the Holy Rosary Cemetery at Pine Ridge.

Later that same day the FBI issued a report that the dead woman had been positively identified through fingerprint records as Anna-Mae Pictou Aquash, a Canadian citizen, wanted in connection with a warrant issued on a default of bond stemming from an earlier charge. She was also known to have been very prominent in the American Indian Movement.

Her sister, Mary Lafford of Aston, N.S., provided some insight into Anna-Mae's earlier life:

"We had an older sister but she was taken away to a training school when we were really young. She was removed from the family picture altogether and Annie and I were raised almost like twins. We both found school was hard at first because neither of us spoke English very well, but after a while we got along all right." Anna-Mae left school after finishing Grade 9.

Their father worked during the summer months as a farm hand near New Glasgow. During these times the Pictou family lived in a wigwam, deep in the forest country and miles from the nearest settlement. They spoke their own language and lived in much the same manner as their ancestors.

By

C.M. McKenzie

The writer is a Vancouver freelance.

Mae's family for arousing suspicions, but there is some evidence to indicate that the FBI was also taking a second look at her death. That same day, (March 9) the U.S. department of justice, responding to an FBI request, petitioned U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue in Rapid City for an exhumation order.

Meanwhile, the family made arrangements to have Dr. Gary Peterson, an independent pathologist from St. Paul's Ramsey County General Hospital, to be present at a second autopsy, scheduled for March 11.

On that day, with the permission of the FBI and the U.S. justice department, Dr.



ANNA-MAE IN CUSTODY
"...she wasn't afraid"

Peterson performed a second autopsy at the Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital. His findings differed somewhat from Dr. Brown's:

"On the posterior neck, 4 cm. above the base of the occiput and 5 cm. to the right of the midline is a 4 mm. perforation of the skin with a 2 mm. rim of abrasion surrounded by a 1.5 x 2.2 cm. area of blackish discoloration measuring 5 x 5 cm. This area is grossly compatible with a gunshot entrance wound. . . . Removed (from the brain) is a metallic pellet, dark grey in color, grossly consistent with lead."

Anna-Mae Pictou Aquash, 30 years old, mother of two, activist in the higher echelons of the AIM, and a Canadian citizen, had been methodically executed with a .38 calibre handgun by a person or persons unknown.

The response from civil rights groups and native people's organizations in both countries was immediate. All cited the obvious incompetencies of the government officials involved since the time the body was discovered. All questioned the necessity for mutilating the body, (an act of ultimate desecration according to AIM spokesman Russell Redner), and all pleaded for both governments to conduct thorough investi-

Tom Bates, editor of the Oregon Times magazine stated in the March edition that "she escaped and went underground."

If that is the case then AIM would have provided her with a refuge and could most certainly account for her whereabouts, at least until the end of January, 1976.

Such an escape would amount to a "public relations coup par excellence," but there is only that simple statement. No details — just a suspicious silence.

The FBI has offered the possibility that Anna-Mae was ordered shot by the leaders of the American Indian Movement as a suspected informer.

The organization has been plagued in recent months by a wave of surfacing undercover agents and informants, some of whom have managed to penetrate the innermost circles. One in particular, Douglas Durham, had managed to position himself as security chief in the movement.

The situation got to the point where Verne Vellecourt told a Helena, Mont., audience that AIM knew of other informants beside Durham, but that the organization had decided on declaring a "30-day amnesty" for them to mend their ways. He failed to elaborate on any alternative.

AIM has an opposite version. Russell Means told a Vancouver group that Anna-Mae was shot by the FBI because she wouldn't become an informer, a suggestion that is compatible with her sister's opinion based chiefly on their last telephone conversation. The Means story went like this:

"Anna-Mae used to go out for walks in the woods by herself at night — she was living near Oglala (S.D.) at the time. This one night she was out for her evening stroll and they (FBI) came by in a car and busted her. They tried to get her to make a deal and she refused so they beat her and raped her — of course we've no medical evidence to back that up — but if the pigs followed their usual *modus operandi*, they raped her. They knew they couldn't take her into custody in the condition she was in so they shot her."

To emphasize the point, he also referred to the weapon, a .38, as the standard U.S. government issue, carried by all FBI agents.

The bureau of Indian affairs police and the "anti-AIM" factions on the Pine Ridge reserve (inseparable under the circumstances) also fall under a heavy cloud of suspicion.

Former tribal president Dick Wilson had been defeated, largely because of the political influence of AIM. Wilson had received BIA support for years and had managed to build up his own "Mini-empire," complete with a private and equally corrupt army.

Shortly after the election, which saw Wilson defeated by "traditionalist" Al Trimble, the village of Wanblee, which had gone "against" Wilson, was terrorized by armed goons while the BIA police looked on.

That was the weekend of Jan. 30-31, 1976. Approximately seven to 10 days later, the body of Anna-Mae Aquash was left on the side of the road a few miles away.

By what appears to have been nothing more than sheer coincidence, that approximated time of her death corresponds very closely with the arrest of Leonard Peltier at Hinton, Alberta, on Feb. 6. Anna-Mae and Peltier are assumed to have been travelling together in November when their vehicles were intercepted near the Oregon-Idaho border by police.

Anna-Mae was taken into custody and Peltier escaped: she, to be officially "returned to South Dakota," and he to elude police for two months before his capture.

A 1959 marriage to James Maloney of Halifax resulted in two daughters, Denise and Deborah. It ended in divorce and in the summer of 1970 she was in Boston where she worked as an attendant in a children's day-care centre in that city's Roxbury district. She also put in long hours as a volunteer at the Boston Indian Centre where she joined the activist ranks of the AIM.

On Friday, March 5, two days after the burial at Pine Ridge, the RCMP notified Anna-Mae's mother of her daughter's death. Their only information consisted of a brief statement from the U.S. authorities that she had died and was buried in South Dakota. The mother promptly called her other daughter Mary, who asked the first questions.

Mary remembered Annie's last telephone call in November. At the time she was being held in the Vancouver, Wash., jail awaiting a return to South Dakota to answer charges stemming from an earlier incident, and she was somewhat apprehensive about her future.

"She knew something would happen. She wasn't afraid of dying or anything like that, but she knew things might not go well for her. The FBI had been intimidating her — trying to get her to tell them what she knew and she just wasn't co-operating."

A flurry of phone calls from Aston, N.S. to nearly every government agency in South Dakota provided nothing. Finally, it was the FBI in Rapid City who told Mary of Dr. Brown's autopsy report — death by natural causes as a result of exposure.

Mary was suspicious, and her disbelief was echoed by friends of her sister in Oglala, S.D. where she had lived for a time. On March 9, a citizens' group under Wounded Knee lawyer Bruce Ellison, acting on behalf of the family, demanded a full investigation.

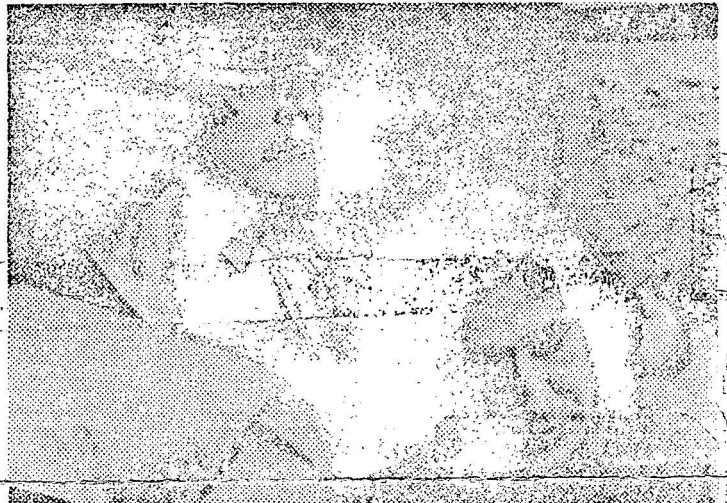
The AIM claims joint credit with Anna-

No one seems to have asked the most revealing question of all, and oddly enough both AIM and the FBI are ignoring it — what happened to her in the 90-day period when she was in the custody of the U.S. marshal's office at Portland and the morning of Feb. 24 when Roger Amiot made his grisly discovery on the side of Highway 73 near Wanblee, S.D.?

It is inconceivable that a high ranking member of the American Indian Movement could disappear "in transit" from a U.S. marshal's office in Portland to a court appearance in Pierre, S.D. The countless court appearances of lesser AIM figures are all dutifully documented and reported on in flawless detail, if not in the establishment press, at least their own publications.

Yet AIM leader Russell Means went out of his way to avoid the "90-day" question on a recent Vancouver hot-line program. There are no accounts of a court appearance in Pierre, nor is there any attempt to reveal the circumstances of her last two months.

TRAVELLING
COMPANION
LEONARD
PELTIER:
in custody
in Vancouver



which followed.

(He is currently in B.C.'s Oakalla Prison awaiting the outcome of appeals to Justice Minister Ron Basford before he, too, is officially returned to South Dakota.)

It took External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen two months to comment on the case of Anna-Mae Aquash, and then he did so only after questions were put in the Commons by NDP MP Wally Firth (NDP — Northwest Territories), himself an Indian.

MacEachen advised the House that his department was pressing the U.S. government for an immediate and thorough investigation. He also stated that "everything possible would be done to assist" her two children in Nova Scotia.

Since then, the Canadian people have heard nothing further on the external affairs department's attempts for a thorough investigation, and the last contact the family of Anna-Mae had with any representative of the Canadian government was on the morning of March 5, 1976, when a member of the RCMP informed her mother that she had died and been buried in South Dakota.

No mention of Negashik being her 2nd husband.

Means should be questioned on above story of FBI involvement + related.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 26, 1976

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley today issued the following statement relating to the identification of Anna Mae Aquash, a homicide victim whose body was found on the Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation, South Dakota, on February 24, 1976. Mr. Kelley stated that in view of recent press articles which have referred to the FBI's involvement in the events leading up to Ms. Aquash's identification and the determination of the actual cause of her death, he felt it advisable to explain the FBI's activities in this matter.

The body of Ms. Aquash, then unidentified, was found on the Reservation on February 24th by a rancher who notified the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Within 20 minutes of receipt of the report, officers of the BIA, accompanied by a Special Agent of the FBI who had never had any personal contact with Aquash and had never seen a photograph of her, arrived at the scene. The body was removed to the Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital. On February 25th, an autopsy was performed at the request of BIA by Dr. W. O. Brown, pathologist, Scottsbluff, Nebraska. No FBI Agents were present during the autopsy; however, FBI Agents had

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photographed the body prior to the autopsy. One FBI Agent who assisted in the photographing did know Ms. Aquash from previous personal contact; however, he did not recognize her on this occasion due to the advanced decomposition of her facial features.

Dr. Brown estimated the woman had been dead 7 to 10 days and he concluded in his examination that she had died of exposure. Due to the difficulty of obtaining fingerprints at the scene because of the deterioration of the body, an FBI Agent suggested that Dr. Brown could remove the hands for transmission to the FBI Identification Division, Washington, D. C., for examination. This was done. Removal of hands or fingers of unknown deceased for identification purposes is a procedure followed by many jurisdictions.

The body was interred at the direction of BIA on March 2nd. On March 3rd, FBI Headquarters telephonically notified the Rapid City, South Dakota, FBI Office that fingerprints obtained from the hands of the victim were identified as those of Anna Mae Aquash, a Federal fugitive wanted for violation of the National Firearms Act and Bond Default. A communication was immediately sent to the FBI's liaison representative in Ottawa, Canada, to alert Canadian authorities to attempt to notify the next of kin. At the same time, FBI Agents requested through the U. S. Attorney, Rapid City, a court order for exhumation of the body. On March 9th, an order for exhumation was issued. On the following day, Mr. Bruce Ellison, Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee,

contacted the Rapid City FBI Office. Acting as a representative of Ms. Aquash's family, Mr. Ellison requested that an independent autopsy be conducted by Dr. Garry Peterson, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The FBI representative readily agreed to this, and, in fact, delayed the exhumation proceedings for one day until Dr. Peterson could arrive from Minneapolis.

The body was exhumed on March 11th and Dr. Peterson conducted a second autopsy that same day. A small bullet wound was located below and to the rear of the right ear of the victim and a bullet was located behind the left eye socket. Dr. Peterson concluded that the cause of death was a gunshot wound. Thereafter the body of Ms. Aquash was turned over to Mr. Ellison for burial.

Mr. Kelley stated that with the medical determination that Ms. Aquash died of a gunshot wound, an intensive investigation was initiated by the FBI to identify Ms. Aquash's killer.

The FBI investigates violations of 13 specific major crimes in Indian country. It investigates such crimes only after the fact and is not a policing or protective organization.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi has ordered a review of the FBI's role in the investigation of the execution-style slaying of a South Dakota Indian woman. Investigators of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission concluded in a memo, "There is sufficient credibility in reports reaching this office to cast doubt on the propriety of actions by the FBI and to raise questions about their impartiality and the focus of their concerns." The Washington Star reported that it had learned there was speculation on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota that Anna Mae Aquash, 31, was a victim of revenge for the slaying of two FBI agents on the reservation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 LOS ANGELES TIMES
— LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 5/25/76
Edition: Tuesday Final
Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

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Rapid City Journal
Rapid City, S.D.

Date: 10/8/80

Edition: Wednesday

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Movie about Leonard Peltier one step in re-examining case, conviction

Tim Gebhart
Staff Writer

Two Los Angeles film producers and 20th Century-Fox are planning to do a major motion picture on Leonard Peltier, the American Indian Movement activist now serving life for the June 1975 murder of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge



Peltier

Reservation. Rapid City attorney Bruce Ellison, one of Peltier's attorneys since 1976, signed an agreement with Harmon Berns and Tom Erlanger of Telos Film Productions in late August giving that company rights to Peltier's story. He negotiated with the company for about a year, he said.

The movie is just one of several steps being taken to re-examine Peltier's case and a possible new trial. The case will go before an international human rights committee next month, there are calls for a congressional investigation,

attorneys are considering a lawsuit against the FBI for violating Peltier's and other Indians' civil rights, and the Los Angeles Times is planning a major article on Peltier.

Peltier was sentenced to two consecutive life terms on June 1, 1977, for the deaths of the FBI agents. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal on March 5, 1979.

Peltier escaped from the Federal Correctional Institution in Lompoc, Calif., last year but was captured about five days later and sentenced to an additional five years for the escape and two years for having a rifle when he was recaptured. Peltier is now in a maximum security federal prison in Marion, Ill.

The movie will essentially be about Peltier's life and murder trial but will also go into other aspects of the FBI and AIM, Ellison said.

"We hope the film will be done as accurately as possible in an attempt to educate the American people as to what has happened to Leonard Peltier and other Indian people who have been in-

terested in promoting sovereignty and enforcing treaty rights and what the FBI has done to many of these people," he said.

Ellison said Berns and Erlanger became interested in the Peltier case when they heard about it on a radio program. "They believe, as I do, that Peltier is in prison for a crime he didn't commit," Ellison said.

A script writer and an author have already been hired to write the film and a book on Peltier, Ellison said. Lorenzo Semple, who wrote "Parallax View" and "Three Days of the Condor," will write the screenplay while Peter Matthiessen, who wrote "The Snow Leopard," will write a book to be published by Viking Press.

Ellison said Peltier is receiving a "reasonable figure" for assigning his rights to the producers. That money and his percentage of the film's profits will go for legal efforts to obtain a new trial, not into his pocket, he said.

"Peltier is more interested in seeing the film portrayed accurately than he

Peltier continued on page 2

- 2 - Bureau
- 7 - Minneapolis
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Peltier

Continued from page 1

has been in monetary considerations," he added.

Ellison also said the movie would most likely be filmed to a large extent, in western South Dakota. Filming may start as early as next spring although he doesn't know if any of the people actually involved with Peltier will be in it.

Ellison said Peltier is seeking a new trial because the government "lied from the very beginning" about his involvement in the deaths of the FBI agents. He said the government lied when it said the FBI agents were murdered as they were trying to serve a warrant on a man. That man was not at the scene, nor anywhere near it, according to Ellison.

He also charged two FBI agents wrote the affidavits that resulted in Peltier's extradition from Canada to face the first-degree murder charge, not the woman who signed them.

In addition, members of the Black Caucus of Congress are pushing for Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on actions taken by the FBI against the Indian people since 1972. Included is a request for a subcommittee to look into the Peltier case.

Peltier's case also will be going before an international human rights tribunal next month in Amsterdam, Ellison said.

Regardless of the outcome of those efforts Ellison said Peltier, Dick Marshall and the immediate family of Anna Mae Aquash are planning a "fairly substantial" lawsuit against the FBI and some of its agents for civil rights violations.

Marshall is now serving a life term in the South Dakota Penitentiary for the 1975 killing of Martin Montileaux in Scenic. Ellison said Marshall and Peltier are tied together by the fact that the woman who was the state's leading witness against Marshall also signed the affidavits that resulted in Peltier's extradition.

The woman, Myrtle Poor Bear, has since recanted both the testimony and the affidavits, saying they resulted from intimidation by FBI agents.

Miss Aquash was found dead on the Pine Ridge Reservation several years ago. The FBI said she died of exposure but it was later discovered she died of a gunshot wound.

Peltier's life is tied up in the FBI's investigations of AIM and the tactics it used, Ellison said, and that will be a significant part of the movie.

The story that's going to be told is one that most people, even in western South Dakota, aren't familiar with," he said. "They have heard a lot of stories about Leonard Peltier and what's happening on Pine Ridge since 1973 but for the most part those people only heard the government's story.

"The truth is the most important thing to come out (in the film)," he continued, "because the truth has never been brought out publicly. Leonard Peltier has nothing to hide from the truth."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The 'war' against the American Indian Movement

was prepared not to like this book. The title and the subtitle, "The Government and Corporate War Against the American Indian Movement," smack of rhetorical excess. And, indeed, in the introduction, author Rex Weyler, journalist and associate editor of New Age magazine, indulges in occasional hyperbole as he lays out the conclusions of his case.

The book, however, is compelling, well-documented and often shocking reading. Using among other sources documents released through the Freedom of Information Act, Weyler shows the FBI, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and other governmental agencies conspiring to corrupt tribal governments, break treaties, violate United States law and harass and intimidate traditional American Indian people in general and the American Indian Movement (AIM) in particular.

Most Americans consider the "Indian wars" as something that ended in 1890 with the brutal massacre of 350 Lakota men, women and children. A shameful and tragic history, perhaps, but something that is behind us. Weyler conclusively shows that the war against traditional Indian people has continued unabated. It is yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Americans cannot be reminded too often that of the 371 treaties written with Indian nations between 1776 and 1871, every one, according to Weyler, has been violated, broken, ignored or otherwise abrogated by the United States government.

For example, in 1868, in exchange for a vast block of the northern Plains, the government guaranteed the Lakota the rights to the Black Hills forever. In the next few years, the government offered three times to buy the Black Hills. Three times the Lakota said no thank you. The fourth time the government sent in the troops against the "hostile" Indians.

In showing the modern Indian wars, Weyler brings the continuing efforts to take Indian land up to date. The chapter, "State of Siege," reads like a thriller as he details the government's Vietnam-like incursion into the Pine Ridge Reservation before and after the 1972 AIM takeover of the hamlet at Wounded Knee. The broad outline of the takeover story may be familiar to readers. In addition, Weyler documents the desperation of the traditional people of Pine Ridge that led to the takeover — the numerous unresolved grievances both on and off the reservation, including unprosecuted murders, fraudulent election practices and the impending giveaway of one eighth of the remaining reservation to the government.

The chapter, "Due Process," details one outrageous governmental legal violation after another. Many will remember, but not with all the sordid specifics, the Wounded Knee trials of Dennis Banks and Russell Means in Minneapolis. The prosecution time and time again withheld or distorted evidence. The case was finally thrown out of court by a despairing Judge Fred Nichol when the FBI was discovered red-handed, so to speak, buying perjured testimony.

Few probably have heard the sad story of Canadian citizen and Indian activist Anna Mae Aquash, found dead on the side of the road at Pine Ridge. The hushed BIA and FBI autopsy gave the cause of death as "exposure," and the body was

rushed into an unmarked grave. An independent autopsy prompted by the suspicious parents clearly showed that she had died from a bullet in the brain. No one has been charged.

Fewer still probably understand the background of the Leonard Peltier case, still very much in the news. From the evidence given here, you can decide if he deserves the status of prisoner or patriot.

What options exist to ameliorate the conditions leading to such confrontations? Weyler says we are going to have to choose. He sees no middle ground between the traditional Indian view of stewardship of the land and our civilization's hunger for land as an exploitable resource.

Perhaps. But there are other options. Some of the very AIM people he writes about are already active on other fronts — in training, for example, and education. The truth is that there has been a divided mind in Indian Country for some time about how best to proceed in the face of the conquering white civilization, just as there is now a seriously divided mind in white country about the obvious abuses of civilization that has wrought on the air and water and the land itself.

Blackfoot scholar and critic Jamake Highwater is an articulate spokesman for the point of view that the best of both cultures must be maintained simultaneously if we are all going to survive, and I recommend his "The Primal Mind" as a clear-eyed statement on the subject.

But I also recommend "Blood of the Land." Weyler is not writing about culture, but about politics and law and land. It is a sad story of traditional people still under siege in this country and around the world and their desperate efforts to hold on to their land. Yellow Thunder Camp, currently occupying a few acres of the Black Hills, is part of that effort.

Traditional Indians do not ask for much. They do not ask for welfare or subsidized housing or interstate highways. They ask only for honor among nations and the rights which have been guaranteed them by treaty. And their treaty land. It is our church, they say, and we did not give away our church. The evidence is that they did not. The evidence is that it is still being stolen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
TRIBUNE/STAR
Minneapolis, MN

Date: 11-7-82
Edition:

Title: UNSUBS; Anna Mae Aquash (DECEASED) VICTIM CIR Murder; OO:MP
Character:
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Classification: 198A-513
Submitting Office: Minneapolis

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KEY TO AVIATION WEATHER FORECASTS

TERMINAL FORECASTS contain information for specific airports on expected ceiling, cloud heights, cloud amounts, visibility, weather, and obstructions to vision and surface wind. They are issued 3 times/day and are valid for 24 hours. The last six hours of each forecast are covered by a categorical statement indicating whether VFR, MVFR, IFR or LIFR conditions are expected (L in LIFR and M in MVFR indicate "low" and "marginal"). Terminal forecasts will be written in the following form:

- CEILING:** Identified by the letter "C".
- CLOUD HEIGHTS:** In hundreds of feet above the station (ground).
- CLOUD LAYERS:** Stated in ascending order of height.
- VISIBILITY:** In statute miles but omitted if over 6 miles.
- WEATHER AND OBSTRUCTION TO VISION:** Standard weather and obstruction to vision symbols are used.
- SURFACE WIND:** In tens of degrees and knots; omitted when less than 10.

EXAMPLE OF TERMINAL FORECAST

DCA 221010: DCA Forecast 22nd day of month—valid time 10Z-10Z.
 10 SCT C18 BKN 5SW-3415G25 OCNL C8 X
 1/2SW: Scattered clouds at 1000 feet, ceiling 1800 feet broken, visibility 5 miles, light snow showers, surface wind 340 degrees 15 knots Gusts to 25 knots, occasional ceiling 8 hundred feet sky obscured, visibility 1/2 mile in moderate snow showers.
 12Z C50 BKN 3312G22: At 12Z becoming ceiling 5000 feet broken, surface wind 330 degrees 12 knots Gusts to 22.
 04Z MVFR CIG: Last 6 hours of FT after 04Z marginal VFR due to ceiling.

AREA FORECASTS are 18-hour aviation forecasts plus a 12-hour categorical outlook prepared 2 times/day giving general descriptions of cloud cover, weather and frontal conditions for an area the size of several states. Heights of cloud tops, and icing are referenced ABOVE SEA LEVEL (ASL); ceiling indicated. Each SIGMET or AIRMET affecting an FA area will also serve to amend the Area Forecast.

SIGMET or AIRMET messages broadcast by FAA on NAVAIID voice channels warn pilots of potentially hazardous weather. SIGMET concerns severe and extreme conditions of importance to all aircraft, (i.e. icing, turbulence, and duststorms/sandstorms). Convective SIGMETs are issued for thunderstorms by the Severe Storms Forecast Center at Kansas City for the conterminous U.S. AIRMETS concern less severe conditions which may be hazardous to some aircraft or to relatively inexperienced pilots.

WINDS AND TEMPERATURES ALOFT (FD) FORECASTS are 6-, 12-, and 24-hour forecasts of wind direction (nearest 10° true N) and speed (knots) for selected flight levels. Temperatures aloft (°C) are included for all but the 3000-foot level.

EXAMPLES OF WINDS AND TEMPERATURES ALOFT (FD) FORECASTS:
 FD WBC 121645
 BASED ON 121000Z DATA
 VALID 130000Z FOR USE 2100-0600Z. TEMPS NEG ABV 24000

FT	3000	6000	9000	12000	18000	24000	30000	34000	39000
BOS	3127	3425-07	3420-11	3421-16	3516-27	3512-38	311649	292451	283451
JFK	3026	3327-08	3324-12	3322-16	3120-27	2923-38	284248	285150	285749

At 6000 feet ASL over JFK wind from 330° at 27 knots and temperature minus 8°C.

TWEB (CONTINUOUS TRANSCRIBED WEATHER BROADCAST)—Individual route forecasts covering a 25-nautical-mile zone either side of the route. By requesting a specific route number, detailed en route weather for a 12- or 18-hour period (depending on forecast issuance) plus a synopsis can be obtained.

PILOTS . . . report inflight weather to nearest FSS. The latest surface weather reports are available by phone at the nearest pilot weather briefing office by calling at H+10.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE — NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION — NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE —REVISED OCTOBER 1978

Natives seek new hearing

Vigil protests 12-year-old extradition

By Charles Lewis
Citizen staff writer

About 25 Canadian and American Indians were to continue a vigil on Parliament Hill today to protest the 12-year-old extradition of a man some call the Nelson Mandela of the American Indian movement.

Leonard Peltier was extradited from Canada to the United States in 1976 for the murder of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in South Dakota the year before. Peltier, 45, was convicted and is serving two consecutive life terms in a U.S. penitentiary.

Monday, protesters erected a red, white and blue teepee on the Hill, while others in London and New York rallied outside Canadian government offices.

Lew Gurwitz, a lawyer from Massachusetts who represents Peltier, said the prayer vigil, which will end Thursday, is aimed at getting the U.S. Indian leader's extradition case reopened.

His lawyers have exhausted U.S. legal channels. They now hope the Supreme Court of Canada will hear an application to reopen the case and order a new extradition hearing.

The court is expected to consider a date today to hear the application. A hearing that had been set for Monday was postponed.

Two years ago, the U.S. Court of Appeal said some evidence favorable to Peltier had been withheld by the prosecution but ruled there was insufficient evidence to order a new trial.

A federal Justice Department spokesman refused to comment on the case Monday.

Gurwitz said a decision granting Peltier's extradition from Canada was based on falsified affidavits provided by the FBI.

He said a woman from South Dakota identified as Myrtle Poor Bear said at the time of the murders that she saw Peltier kill the FBI agents. But Poor Bear's statements were later proved to be false and she never testified at the murder trial, Gurwitz said.

He said there were no other witnesses to the shooting.

Two other people facing the same murder charges were acquitted on the grounds they acted in self-defence.

The agents were killed on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. It was the same reservation where a massive shoot-out later took place between U.S. government agents and natives. The incident took place over an alleged illegal transfer of Indian land to the government for uranium mining. Afterward, Peltier sought refuge in Canada.

Frank Dreaver, who heads a group called Justice for Leonard Peltier, said the group has been given permission to erect the teepee on the Hill. Dreaver said the group has agreed to remove the teepee each night at 6 p.m.

Gurwitz said if the group is successful in reversing the extradition, it would then demand that the government have Peltier returned to Canada.

(With files from Canadian Press.)



Young boy has unique view of Supreme Court protest

Date and Page

OTTAWA CITIZEN

4-18-89 A4

TORONTO STAR

MONTREAL GAZETTE

GLOBE AND MAIL

NEW YORK TIMES

OTHER:

Peltier case unusual, say lawyers

Lawyers for Leonard Peltier, an American Indian activist jailed for the killings of two FBI agents, admit there are few international precedents for their bid to overturn his 1976 extradition from Canada.

"It is not a common thing we are trying to do," Toronto lawyer Diane Martin told a news conference called Tuesday.

Martin and Clayton Ruby have filed a motion with the Supreme Court of Canada asking for leave to appeal the extradition order that sent Peltier back to the United States and to prison.

They plan to argue that U.S. officials used false documents to get Peltier returned to the United States.

The court has set June 12 to hear the motion.

Peltier — regarded by some native activists as the Nelson Mandela of the American Indian movement — is serving two consecutive life sentences in Leavenworth Prison.

Date and Page

4-19-89 A3

OTTAWA CITIZEN

TORONTO STAR

MONTREAL GAZETTE

GLOBE AND MAIL

NEW YORK TIMES

OTHER:

December 2, 1994 Page 4

Vernon rages while Clyde recluses from recent events

To the Editor:

Vernon Bellecourt called the publisher of the *Native American Press* and was whining and sniveling about what the *NAP* was printing about him. Vernon even threatened our respected publisher, yelling at Bill, an ex-marine officer: "I'm gonna kick your _ _ _!"

Bill Lawrence gladly volunteered to accommodate Vernon and told him to "bring his drug dealing brother, too!" Brave prattle from Vernon, a feeble and diseased 65-year-old. One has to ask — is this the result of too much cocaine and marijuana? Or, is this the real Vernon showing his normal self?

Maybe it is time to confer a new name upon you. Vernon, Koopuhdizid is your new Indian name — Koopuhdiz, shortened to a nickname. It loosely translates to "el stupido." And if that slips by you Vernon, you should maybe ask somebody.

Unfortunately for me and maybe lucky for you Vernon and Clyde, my editor understands some Ojibway. Unfortunate I say, because I have tried to slip names for you by her on several occasions that mean much worse. She has caught them every time.

During the intense conversation with our publisher, Vernon also voiced the word "pedophile," apparently referring to the self-confessed continuing pedophile they have working at the Peacemaker Center heading the AIM patrol. Or perhaps he meant the two or three convicted rapists that they let hang around the Peacemaker and at their little Fort Snelling pow-wow,

one of whom is often seen with Vernon.

But, you are not being fair, Vernon, by selecting only Bill Lawrence. I feel left out and you would make my day if you showed up at my front door and said the same words to me. And I know a number of other Indian guys who also feel left out.

Well, Vernon Bellecourt "fessed up" to stealing from Native Americans — sort of. He said, "I might have taken those papers, but setting fires in trash cans is beneath me." Not once did he mention or apologize for violating our first amendment rights or trying to impose his or NAIM's will and censorship upon the Native American community.

For those who have not read my previous writings, Vernon and Clyde have made it plain that they believe we Native Americans should not be allowed to read what we want, or to even think about what we should read and for sure we should not be allowed to draw our own conclusions — especially if they are different than Clyde's or Vernon's.

Apparently, we are supposed to think what Vernon, Clyde and their few followers want us to think. And, we are to ignore their twenty-five years of using and dealing drugs in our community. These ideas are from a pair of brothers who have reinforced this imposition by stealing our newspapers and advocating to their few friends, many of whom are non-Native American, to destroy the newspapers before we Native Americans could read them.

A pair of disrespectful brothers who have very little and perhaps not any

Native American blood telling us what to think and read.

Hasn't anyone told you and Clyde that we have a basic human right to read what we want and to decide for ourselves whether what is written is correct or not based in truthful fact. What are you and your few followers afraid of? A little truth?

Vernon says setting fires to trash cans is "beneath him" but this is the same guy who held a gun on an Indian guy while his brother, Clyde Bellecourt, beat the stuffing out of the poor guy. Beneath him, huh?

This is the same guy who went to Nicaragua and snitched on the identities of some Nicaraguan coastal Indians, thereby causing their deaths at the hands of then Nicaraguan military officials. If truth be told, it looks as if there really is very little that is "beneath you" Vernon.

For those who caught Minneapolis channel 9's November 11, 9PM newscast, you saw some guy named Vernon Bellecourt, who can't escape the fact that he looks like a European, attempting to defend himself and his brother from the lifetime expulsion from the American Indian Movement (AIM) by the majority of national AIM members. AIM brought strong irrefutable evidence that the Bellecourt brothers had committed many crimes against AIM specifically and Native Americans in general over a twenty-five period.

Vernon said it was "a conspiracy against them by the US government," as if thousands of long time AIM

Events cont'd on pg 6

Treatment by Red Lake is called into question



Write to li

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I noticed other day American AIM jacket that had that read:

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December 2, 1994 Page 6

Events cont'd from pg 4

members, Native Americans, were incapable of making intelligent decisions on their own. Besides, why would the US government go out of its way to harass two ineffective drug dealing "activists"? Particularly when one goes back and sees that AIM has not done anything of consequence for Native Americans during the time Clyde and Vernon self-appointed themselves the "leaders" of AIM.

And even if the US Government is against them, then for once the US Government coincidentally has the same goal as Native Americans, though probably for different reasons.

Clyde and Vernon are resting on the laurels of thousands of previous AIM members and taking credit for the work of others.

Example: the AIOIC made its greatest gains after Clyde went to federal prison for dealing hard drugs.

Example: the AIM patrol was once a strong organization doing much for the Phillips neighborhood and kids used to wave with enthusiasm at the AIM patrol cars. Since Clyde came out of prison the AIM patrol has gone steadily downhill until only 1 or 2 cars are out occasionally and Clyde shows up at meetings with white "AIM patrollers."

Example: Native American kids used to flock to the Peacemaker Center when it first opened up even knowing the reputations of "Bear" and Clyde. Now, kids avoid AIM patrollers and the Peacemaker Center like the plague.

Vernon also tries to blame one man, Ward Churchill, a well thought of University of Colorado professor, as if this one man could magically control thousands of free thinking intelligent individuals.

Vernon also claims that "they want to break up a great movement," implying that he and Clyde are necessary to the American Indian Movement. I see it as a great movement attempting to rid itself of two evil, infected, puss-filled boils. By dealing and using drugs for twenty-five years and having low morals and no integrity whatsoever, they are in fact long-time liabilities to both AIM and to the Minnesota Native American community.

Vernon also said the AIM Tribunal charges were all "blatant lies" and I bet he wishes they were. All of the testimony came from Native Americans, some from Native Americans who saw the Bellecourts recently use

continent wide, some from courageous members of the Minneapolis Native American community. So, what Vernon is actually saying is that many Native Americans are "liars."

Robin Robinson, channel 9 co-anchor, speculated on the air that this would split AIM in two. AIM was actually split into two factions, North and South, in the mid-seventies by asinine and arrogant actions of the Bellecourt brothers against AIM members. This grew over the years to include most of the AIM members on the continent. What you see at Clyde's little Fort Snelling pow-wow is the total of what there is to Clyde and Vernon's support.

These tactics used by Vernon and Clyde are standard ploys long used by the Bellecourts against anyone with opinions or goals different than theirs. The unscrupulous Bellecourts have used these same tactics based on falsifications over and over again against honest, hard working activists they could not control for twenty-five years and were probably learned in the prison yard.

Now that AIM has rid itself of the Bellecourts, it's time for Minneapolis to do the same and we intend to do that by going after their funding. We will continue until Clyde is off every board in any Native American organization in the Twin Cities.

Why don't you guys go and bother some other ethnic group for awhile? You could pretend to have Vietnamese blood—3/8 or so—self appoint yourselves as their leaders and spokespersons, then rip off funding, just as you have done to Native Americans.

Since the first part of August there has been a Grand Jury in session at Pierre, South Dakota investigating the brutal rape and execution murder of AIM member Anna Mae Pictou Aquash from Nova Scotia. Anna Mae was from the Micmac nation, a group of the Anishinaabeg people. She left behind a large family who loved her dearly, and she spoke the Anishinaabe language fluently. In February of 1976, a rancher found Anna Mae's body near Wanblee, South Dakota in an isolated area of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

Vernon Bellecourt was seen in South Dakota conferring with Bob Ecoffey, a Native American lead investigator of the Grand Jury, and this raises the suspicion that Vernon might be at

not be indicted.

So, who are you trying to protect, Vernon? Or is it you are trying to set someone up? Did you use word like "it was so long ago," or "it wouldn't be in the best interests of Native Americans to pursue this"?

Previous to her execution murder, Anna Mae was the victim of a whisper campaign that pinned a snitch-jacket on her, and accusations flew between various factions, the Bellecourt AIM faction and the FBI being the most vocal, as to who was to blame for the whisper campaign and who was to blame for her death. I have personally heard persons from the Bellecourt faction say she was a "pig" in the months before her murder.

Anna Mae was raped, maybe several times, a rape probably meant to punish and humiliate, before she was executed by a bullet fired at close range to the back of her head. The bullet actually made a bulge out of her temple and there were powder burns on her hair. What is not known is how many times she was raped and who finally put a gun to the back of her head, though this could all come out at a trial.

In all fairness, though the Bellecourt faction was feeding most of the mis-information about her to other AIM groups, most AIM members from other AIM groups never believed she was an informant. AIM recently issued a press release condemning the murderers of Anna Mae.

The Grand Jury may soon start serving indictments. At least, let us hope they will issue indictments to the suspected murderers and have a trial, though no one knows for sure what the US Attorney's office will do.

The worst event that could happen is if the US Assistant Attorney in charge decides not to have a trial. If the US Attorney fails to issue indictments, then the murder of a Native American patriot will go to the wayside forever and a grievous disservice will be done to all Native Americans on the continent. Indictments will not bring her back to us but they may at last give us and her family justice, at least in her case.

Let the indictments fall where they will, but there is much speculation that four to eight indictments will be served, some of them to members of Clyde and Vernon's NAIM.

Joseph G. Geshick, full-blood

Efforts con

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JOE GESHICK IS A GREAT LAKES SPOKESMAN FOR THE AIM CONFEDERATION,
CHURCHILL AND BOBIDEAU, DAVIS HILL

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Who killed Anna Mae Aquash?

Twenty years after the body of the AIM activist was found in a ditch in South Dakota, a fresh investigation is underway into her death. The possible suspects are wide-ranging.

By Pat Doyle
Staff Writer

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S.D.

Two decades ago, Roger Amriott found a body on his ranch in the South Dakota badlands, discovering a death that even today remains a symbol of the intrigue and violence surrounding the takeover of Wounded Knee by Indian activists.

Authorities at first said that the unidentified woman had died from exposure, and they buried her in a pauper's grave. Then the real story emerged: The woman was Anna

Mae Aquash, a prominent member of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and a fugitive, and she had died from a gunshot fired execution-style into her head.

For years the mystery surrounding her murder has been a hot topic for Indians in the Twin Cities, where AIM began and where Aquash once worked as a teacher. The case provided the grist for conspiracy theories, books and movies, and became a cause for actor and AIM supporter Marlon Brando.

Now a new U.S. Marshal — Robert Ecoffey, the only American Indian

holding such a position — is conducting another investigation into the murder.

Rolling a cigarette on a windswept ridge overlooking the spot where he made his discovery, Amriott said that heritage played a role in the marshal's pursuit of the case. Both men belong to the Oglala Sioux Tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

"Some of these things just don't die with old age," Amriott said.

At the core of the mystery are nagging questions about Aquash, an

associate of AIM leaders Vernon and Clyde Bellecourt, Dennis Banks and Russell Means.

She became an enigma in the final months of her life. Was she a staunch AIM activist who ran afoul of Indians opposed to the movement? Did someone sympathetic to AIM kill her because of rumors that she was an informant for the FBI? The FBI denied that she played such a role.

Or was she the victim of random violence?

Mystery continued on page 14A

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Date: 1-1-95
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FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

Mystery/

Continued from page 1A

"It's like an Agatha Christie novel," said Hennepin County medical examiner Garry Peterson, who as a young pathologist in 1976 discovered the fatal bullet wound. "It's one of the most interesting cases I've worked on — a historic case."

The story begins in the 1970s amid the desolate buttes and badlands of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, a place and time that came to symbolize a violent political struggle on American Indian reservations. Oglala Sioux dissidents had accused the tribal government of corruption and abuse. At the same time, the American Indian Movement was advocating reclaiming Indian homelands and criticizing the federal government. AIM came to Pine Ridge and joined the Oglala dissidents against the tribal government.

The unrest reached a flashpoint in early 1973 in the small reservation town of Wounded Knee, the place where the U.S. cavalry killed more than 150 Indian men, women and children a century ago. AIM militants and their allies took over the town and held it in a violent standoff with a huge federal force that lasted 71 days. Two Indians died and a U.S. marshal was left paralyzed by a bullet.

Anna Mae Pictou, 27, a Micmac Indian from Nova Scotia, was among the people drawn to Wounded Knee out of sympathy for the dissidents. She earlier had moved from Canada to Boston to the Twin Cities. She became active in AIM in Minneapolis and taught at St. Paul's Red School House. At Wounded Knee, she smuggled food past blockades and became part of AIM's inner circle. She married Nogeeshik Aquash in a ceremony in the town during the occupation. Aquash and her husband soon parted, but she kept his name.

After Wounded Knee, Aquash traveled across the country with other AIM activists to participate in demonstrations that included an occupation on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.

Meanwhile, at Pine Ridge, a remote reservation the size of Rhode Island and Delaware, supporters of tribal leader Richard Wilson clashed with dissidents and their sympathizers in a lawless environment. Outside agencies often didn't intervene.

"It was a dangerous and armed time," recalled Melvin Lee, an AIM member and friend of Aquash who lives in the town of Oglala. "People carried a pistol or a rifle when they went to town to get groceries."

The tribal government relied on enforcers who called themselves "Guardians of the Oglala Nation." AIM members called them "goons."

"They'd come out in the middle of the night and stick their guns out of the cars and start shooting," Lee said. AIM members watched for the cars and sometimes beat the "guardians" to the draw.

"We'd shoot first," Lee said with a laugh. "Blast their car."

Ecoffey, who worked as a police officer for the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, remembers the conflict well.

"It split the reservation . . . similar to civil war," he said. "You had one family member who supported tribal government, another family member who supported AIM. You had different sides living next to each other. Sometimes there'd be a shootout between homes, like Hatfield and McCoy."

Aquash, Lee and other AIM activists returned to Pine Ridge in early 1975 — Lee says to defend dissidents against assaults. AIM members set up camp near Oglala, living in tents and small buildings on the property of Harry and Celia Jumping Bull.

On June 26, 1975, two FBI agents entered the Jumping Bull property to serve a warrant. Exactly what happened next remains in dispute, but a gunfight broke out, and when it ended hours later two agents and an AIM member lay dead. A pathologist later testified that the agents probably were first wounded, then slain by bullets fired into their heads execution-style.

More than 100 FBI agents, some wearing combat fatigues, searched the reservation for the elusive killer or killers of their comrades. A FBI teletype identified Aquash as among the "witnesses, suspects or subjects in the . . . investigation, inasmuch as they resided at the 'tent city' near the Jumping Bull area." On Sept. 5, 1975, the FBI raided a residence on the nearby Rosebud reservation and arrested Aquash for possession of explosives and illegal firearms.

Government records on file at the Minnesota Historical Society indicate that investigators were less interested in Aquash's weapons than in what she might tell them about the murders of the FBI agents.

Aquash "was specifically asked if she was on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala" the day the agents died, according to a transcript

of an FBI interview. Aquash "replied that she had not been in Oglala on that date and did not know anything about the shooting."

The agents were looking for AIM activists, including Leonard Peltier, a leader of the Jumping Bull camp who ultimately was convicted of murdering the agents. His conviction remains controversial.

When asked if she knew Peltier, Dennis Banks and other AIM figures, Aquash told the agents, "You can either shoot me or throw me in jail, as those are the only two choices that I am taking."

The agents assured Aquash they weren't threatening her. She was released on bail, failed to appear at a court hearing and slipped out of sight.

Aquash turned up two months later during a highway shootout in Oregon between AIM members and state police. Investigators believed that she was with Peltier and Banks in a motor home but that they escaped. Authorities sent Aquash back to South Dakota to face the weapons charges. In a move that later raised eyebrows, a judge released her on her own recognizance. She slipped away again, missing another court hearing.

By now Aquash's good fortune in avoiding jail struck some AIM members as suspicious. Another longtime AIM member had been revealed as an FBI informant, and the activists were nervous. Some AIM members accused Aquash of being a government agent, and they questioned her in Rapid City in December 1975.

Soon afterward, Aquash assumed a low profile and told a friend she feared for her life.

Celane Not Help Him remembers hearing a knock on the door late one night that winter and seeing a troubled Aquash outside.

"I said you can stay here as long as you want," recalled Not Help Him, 66, who lives in the village of Pine Ridge. "She said, 'No, I don't want to make trouble for you. I know something is going to happen to me. If anything happens, I want to be buried in Oglala.'"

Not Help Him said she asked Aquash to explain. "She said, 'I might be killed by my best friend.'"

But as an AIM member at odds with tribal government, Aquash was in danger on more than one front. Her demise may have occurred near the tiny reservation town of Wanblee,

the site of a weekend of terror.

Wanblee was an AIM center of resistance to the tribal government. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reported that an enforcer for tribal leader Wilson said that "Wanblee needed 'straightening out' and that people would come to do it." On the last weekend in January 1976, "several carloads of heavily armed men . . . arrived in the town," the commission reported. The group riddled one house with gunfire and fatally shot another man during a car chase.

Three weeks later, rancher Amiott was mending fences on his land near Wanblee. "I was walking along on the bottom of that draw," he recalled, pointing to a spot 30 feet below a ridge. "And there was this person on her side. I got out and called the law."

He said about a dozen officers from the BIA, FBI, state and county showed up. No one identified the body, which had partly decomposed. They took it to the hospital in the town of Pine Ridge and called Dr. W.O. Brown of Scottsbluff, Neb., who did autopsies for the government. Brown ruled that the woman had died of exposure a week or two after the violence in Wanblee.

Authorities shipped the woman's hands to Washington for fingerprint tests and buried the rest of her unidentified body in a church cemetery.

The next day the fingerprints came back as belonging to Aquash. Her family-in-Nova Scotia-hired Twin Cities lawyer Ken Tilsen to investigate. The body was exhumed, and Peterson, of the Hennepin County medical examiner's office, went to Pine Ridge and performed a second autopsy.

"One of the nurses said, 'You know, I was here when she came in before, and I noticed all this blood coming from the back of the head,'" Peterson recalled recently. "I was moving the head around and felt a bulge in the left temple and thought, 'I wonder what the heck that was?'"

When the nurse returned with X-rays of the head, he said, "You could see the bullet from across the street. She died from a gunshot wound."

Peterson said the bullet was fired into the back of the head at close range in the style of an execution. Brown later wrote that he "inadvertently overlooked" the gunshot wound, but he continued to insist that Aquash had died of exposure. The bullet, he claimed, didn't go through her brain.

"You can't get from where it started to where it ended up without going through the brain," Peterson said.

Canadian officials and a South Dakota senator demanded investigations into Aquash's death. Investigators for the Commission on Civil Rights concluded that the FBI "at the very least was extremely indifferent and careless" in its handling of the case.

Former Assistant Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, in a letter on file at the Historical Society, conceded that "the first autopsy is subject to criticism." But he added, "We have found no evidence of any attempt to conceal the cause of death, nor any evidence of misconduct by the FBI."

But the case contributed to a mistrust between Indians and the federal government that runs deep on the reservation. Some AIM members, now in their 50s and 60s, harbor vague suspicions that the federal government played a role in the Aquash death. Despite lack of evidence and assurances to the contrary, they regard the first autopsy as proof of government impropriety.

"I think they killed her because she wouldn't talk," said Dorothy Brings Him Back, 56, a teacher at a reservation school. "I think the government's behind it."

The FBI says it has always considered the case open, but Indians say it appeared dormant for years until Ecoffey took over as U.S. Marshal in March.

"I wish we'd come to some kind of conclusion," said Phillip Underbaggage, a tribal council member. "You hear so many versions: She was killed by one of our members, by AIM people, by the FBI. It's so veiled in mystery, no one knows what happened."

A South Dakota attorney says the killing has been the focus of a federal grand jury.

The prospect of an Indian investigating the murder evokes mixed emotions on the reservation. Saying the probe could result in the arrest of an Indian, AIM member Lee remarked, "It's almost like in the movies, where they send an Indian to find an Indian." But he added, "I hope they get the sons of bitches, AIM or not."

Ecoffey talks little about his investigation.

"All I can say is that some new information had been developed," he said, adding that his background helps in the probe. "It makes it easier being Lakota. I grew up here, still have a house here. The people knew me for years — the people on both sides."

Some AIM members question Ecoffey's objectivity because he once worked for the BIA and tribal police, but he dismisses such talk. "A lot of people who may be close to the case are [trying] to discredit me," he said. "They want to be able to throw some mud . . . if things get resolved."

Aquash's final resting place only adds to the mystery surrounding her life. Suspicions about her notwithstanding, she was buried near Oglala in a graveyard used by AIM members. Near her is the grave of Joe Stuntz, the Indian who died in the shootout with the FBI at Jumping Bull.

Librarian Roberta Hovde contributed research for this story.



Special to the Star Tribune/Kevin McKiernan

Anna Mae Pictou was married to Nogeeshik Aquash in Wounded Knee, S.D., in April 1973. The marriage did not last, but she kept his name.

'Like an Agatha Christie novel'

Murder mystery still alive on reservation

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, home of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, was the site of much political unrest and violence in the 1970s involving rival tribal factions, the American Indian Movement and federal officers. (The Oglala Sioux also call themselves Lakota.) Anna Mae Aquash was among AIM activists who participated in the occupation of Wounded Knee. Her mysterious death three years after the occupation became a lasting symbol of intrigue on the reservation and had reverberations in Indian communities across the country.

Wounded Knee

Town occupied for 71 days in 1973 by AIM activists who claimed corruption and abuse of power by the tribal chairman.

Badlands National Park

Oglala

Two FBI agents died here in a shootout in June 1975.

Pine Ridge

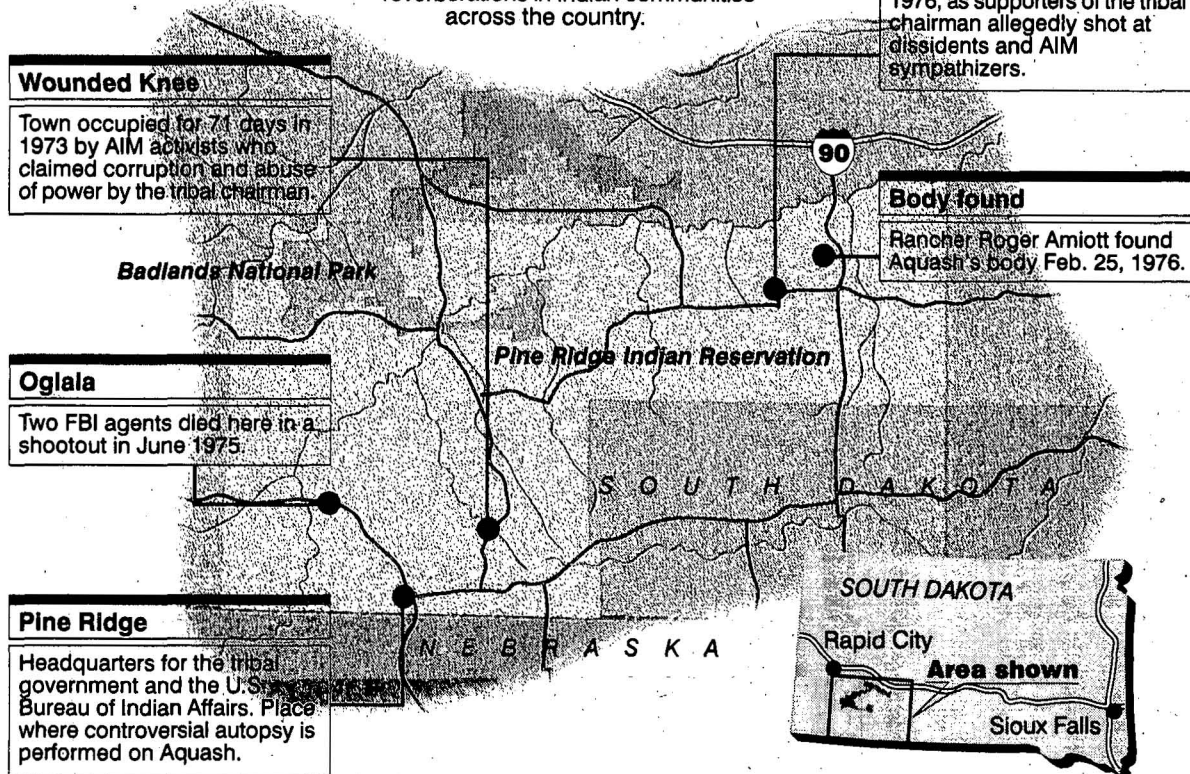
Headquarters for the tribal government and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Place where controversial autopsy is performed on Aquash.

Wanblee

Town terrorized on Jan. 30-31, 1976, as supporters of the tribal chairman allegedly shot at dissidents and AIM sympathizers.

Body found

Rancher Roger Amiot found Aquash's body Feb. 25, 1976.





"It split the reservation . . . similar to civil war. You had one family member who supported tribal government, another family member who supported AIM. You had different sides living next to each other. Sometimes there'd be a shootout between homes, like Hatfield and McCoy."

- Robert Ecoffey

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEW ACCUSATIONS IN THE MURDER OF ANNA MAE AQUASH

by Mordecai Specktor

"I joined the movement ...because there was no other organization that was going to give me my rights back. There was no other organization that was going to stand and fight and die for what I believe in. I have defended them, I have talked with them everywhere I've went. I have been proud of what has happened, no matter what they have done, no matter how radical they may be, no matter who says what about them.

"No one has drawn the attention of this world except these young people who stood up and fought in Wounded Knee: Young people who had nothing to lose; they already lost their land, they already lost their culture, they already lost their language, because many of them came from foster homes...Some of these young people were adopted out into white homes and when they grew up they had no identity...We gave them pride that no other organization within this whole America would do."

-From an address by Phillip Deere, the late Muscogee (Creek) spiritual leader, at the 1983 International Indian Treaty Council Conference in Okemah, Oklahoma

John Trudell, Santee Dakota performing poet and former American Indian Movement (AIM) national director, appeared at Salt of the Earth Books in Albuquerque, New Mexico on Dec. 3. Over 150 people crowded into the store to hear him read from his new book of poems, lyrics and philosophy, *Stickman*. Trudell and his backing band Bad Dog had recently completed a nine-city tour in Washington, Oregon and California.

According to one account, Trudell's "very cogent talk" concerned the "predator society," and how social and political institutions cause us to lose confidence in ourselves, break our spirit. Trudell argued that the government "mines our minds" and turns people against each other. Another listener recalled that he said something like: "The system is destroying Native resistance through carefully planned activities."

At that point, AIM activist Bob Robideau rose and interrupted Trudell's talk. He identified himself, then accused Trudell of complicity in the 1976 murder of AIM activist Anna Mae Pictou Aquash.

The audience at the reading "was uncomfortable and a few people told Bob to leave and shut up," according to one witness.

Robideau said his allegation against Trudell is based on information gathered in interviews with an Indian woman with whom Anna Mae Aquash stayed in late 1975. Three individuals came to this woman's home and took Anna Mae Aquash back to South Dakota, where she was later murdered. Robideau said that in a conversation he recorded outside Salt of the Earth Books, John Trudell confirmed that he knows this woman. Robideau alleges that this woman knows "everything" about the death of Anna Mae Aquash, and she is a close friend of John Trudell, so he also must know the story. Furthermore, Robideau contends that Trudell knew that one of the three persons who picked up Anna Mae at the woman's home was an accomplice to the murder, yet Trudell later asked him to investigate the circumstances of the assassination.

Outside the Albuquerque bookstore, Robideau said he told Trudell: "You too must also know all the facts, so please give me the facts, and he refused to. I just concluded that he had to be a part of the death of Anna Mae Aquash, either before and after the fact, or at least after the fact, because he knew that this individual was involved with the death of Anna Mae Aquash, this individual standing next to the person that actually pulled the trigger and killed Anna Mae Aquash."

Robideau said that the "individual" was "a party to each step of what occurred to Anna Mae." This individual has been questioned by the federal grand jury in South Dakota that has been investigating the murder, according to Robideau, who termed the individual, a "suspect" in the murder who has "made some sort of deal" with the federal authorities. Robideau, who was in prison at the time of Anna Mae Aquash's death, would not say how he knows about what finally happened to Aquash in South Dakota.

[In view of the extremely sensitive nature of these allegations, several persons' names are not being used in this story, because of their desire for anonymity, legal constraints imposed by the current federal grand jury probe into the murder of Anna Mae Aquash, and the inability to contact persons for comment.]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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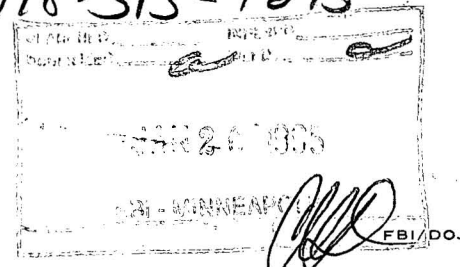
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Robideau was not satisfied with John Trudell's responses to his questions on the sidewalk outside the Albuquerque bookstore. "[A]fter he went in to do his speaking engagement I followed him in, and sat down with the rest of the audience. He started to speak and what he had to say was a bunch of crap and it just made me more angry, so I got up and announced who I was to the rest of the audience, and then pointed to John T, condemned him and said why I condemned him: Because I felt he had something to do with the death of Anna Mae Aquash."

Robideau made his charge, then left the bookstore. Trudell, according to an audience member, "was calm, and after Bob and two friends stormed out, John said 'Okay, we're going to talk about Anna Mae.' He said how much he loved her and wanted to know who killed her, and that the person/persons should be punished for it. Then he went on to say that Bob's accusations were a perfect example of the system using these methods of neutralization by encouraging division from the inside, that Bob was falling for it."

About one week after the incident at Salt of the Earth Books, a radio reporter in Albuquerque posted a query on NativeNet, an Internet bulletin board, asking if anyone had details on the verbal exchange between Robideau and Trudell. Among the responses was one by John Trudell:

198-513-1295



Response to Rumor Initiated by
Bob Robideau & David Hill

I have been given information that a Cointel [FBI counter-intelligence] operation is being directed at me—to neutralize me. I have been waiting for the attack. This appears to be it. Now my life is in jeopardy. I find it very interesting that Bob Robideau and David Hill are the vanguards of this...

—John Trudell

Efforts to contact Trudell for additional comments were unsuccessful.

Trudell referred to David Hill, a longtime AIM activist, and an associate of Robideau in the Autonomous AIM. Tribunals organized by "Autonomous Chapters of AIM" were held last year in California and South Dakota to hear evidence against Clyde and Vernon Bellecourt on charges including "subverting the American Indian Movement" and "collaborating with the United States government and with other enemies of American Indian people." The Autonomous AIM tribunal found the Bellecourts guilty of "complicity in genocide" against American Indians and "high treason" against AIM, among other verdicts. The Bellecourts, who are part of what is called National AIM based in Minneapolis, reject the authority of the Autonomous AIM tribunal.

The conflict between National AIM and Autonomous AIM is a separate lengthy story, but in any case Bob Robideau has widened his attack against the Bellecourts to now include John Trudell, who he calls a "victim of the FBI's counter-intelligence program." Trudell and the Bellecourts "especially for reasons of personal gain have taken on the personality of becoming provocateurs themselves by sowing distrust in the American Indian Movement, and by putting informant jackets on respected members of the American Indian Movement."

Robideau's attack on Trudell elicits reactions varying from outrage to bewilderment from a number of AIM activists surveyed. Many of those contacted did not want to be quoted; some emphatically stated that they didn't want to get dragged into what they view as a war of personalities. Several persons remarked that there are a host of other more serious problems facing Indian peoples that need time and energy. Specifically, activists fear that the recent trading of accusations among AIM members is

undermining support for Leonard Peltier's bid for executive clemency.

"I have spoken with numerous chapters of the American Indian Movement, the International Confederation of Autonomous Chapters, and as the international spokesperson for Leonard Peltier, I can say that we do not support the theory that John Trudell is in any way responsible for the death of Anna Mae Aquash," stated Bobby Castillo, who is a leader of the Autonomous AIM group in California.

"We, in fact, deplore the idea and support John Trudell, who has suffered a great deal since the death of his family," Castillo continued.

At a Feb. 11, 1979 vigil for Leonard Peltier outside the FBI Building in Washington, D.C., John Trudell burned an American flag. Twelve hours later his wife Tina, her mother, and John and Tina's three children burned to death when an arsonist torched their house on the Duck Valley Reservation in Nevada. In view of his tragic personal history, many AIM activists are appalled by these allegations against Trudell, who they say was a close friend of Anna Mae Aquash.

"[T]he FBI's counterintelligence programs (COINTELPROs)... were deployed as weapons against dissidents and their organizations. This version of attainder, a form of punishment for past actions without trial, is directed at specific individuals or identifiable groups. Attainder in medieval law entailed an extinction of civil rights and capacity of the condemned person; its modern counterpart punishes and stigmatizes an individual without trial for political acts committed in the past... Even without special instructions from his handler, the informer involves himself in the group's activities as prominently as possible, both to protect his cover, and, by his militancy, to qualify for a higher post that will enhance his value (and his compensation). Similarly, a spy may, either out of political animus or personal hostility, engage in a course of destructive conduct against the target, confident that his relationship with the [FBI] will protect him from any adverse legal consequences. Aggression sometimes takes the form of provocation: the instigation of criminal acts or the provision of material and skills in order to create a justification for criminal sanctions against the targets. The FBI has disclaimed responsibility for law-breaking by informers... [b]ut evidence is abundant of informer violence and provocation under circumstances in which knowledge or approval is clear... During the period of the COINTELPROs, informers under instructions or with the knowledge and approval of higher-ups engaged in a variety of harassments and 'dirty tricks'... Because it is such an efficient instrument of repression, the informer system has been transformed from a mere investigative means into an end in itself. It is not the information furnished by the spy that makes him a prized Bureau asset but the fact that he is there: a concealed hostile presence to instill fear."

—Frank J. Donner, *The Age of Surveillance—The Aims and Methods of American's Political Intelligence System.*

According to individual accounts and press reports, a federal grand jury in South Dakota has been investigating the unsolved murder of Anna Mae Aquash. Assistant US Attorney Dennis Holmes in Pierre, South Dakota refused to comment on reports about the grand jury proceedings.

"I can't confirm or deny any grand jury investigation on any matter. Justice Department policy does not allow us to do that," Holmes said. He acknowledged familiarity with the Anna Mae Aquash murder, and allowed that "it's an open investigation in this office."

Anna Mae Aquash has become a symbol of the struggle for Native American self-determination and a martyr for the American Indian Movement. Her celebrated life and unquiet death—along with the uninvestigated and

unsolved murders of many other Indian activists—leaves the book open on a scandalous chapter of US-Native American history.

For three years following the 1973 AIM occupation of Wounded Knee, and the resulting 71-day paramilitary siege of the hamlet by federal agents, the Pine Ridge reservation was plagued by a reign of political violence. The "goons" of tribal chairman Dick Wilson, who enjoyed the backing of US authorities, harassed, beat and shot traditional Lakotas who had invited AIM onto the reservation as a protective force. The violence went both ways, but it was AIM members and their traditional Oglala Lakota supporters who did most of the dying. A climactic act of violence occurred on June 26, 1975, when a shootout in a grassy valley near the village of Oglala left one Indian and two FBI agents dead. AIM member Leonard Peltier was convicted for the shooting deaths of the FBI agents. He has been locked up for nearly 19 years, and now resides in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

During this fearful time, some months after the Oglala shootout, a body was discovered by a local rancher in a remote part of the reservation near the town of Wanblee. Numerous tribal police officers and FBI agents came to the scene on Feb. 24, 1976; however, the body was not identified. After an initial autopsy was conducted at the Pine Ridge hospital and a doctor determined that this unknown person had died from exposure, the body was buried in a local Catholic cemetery as "Jane Doe."

In order to make a fingerprint identification, FBI agents decided to sever the hands of the corpse and send them to the Bureau's laboratory in Washington, DC. Only after the initial burial was an identification made: The body was that of AIM activist Anna Mae Pictou Aquash, a member of the Micmac nation from Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia.

The family was notified and Mary Lafford, Aquash's sister, contacted Bruce Ellison, an attorney in Rapid City, South Dakota, and told him that Anna Mae, who had packed in supplies through government lines during the siege at Wounded Knee, was experienced in surviving outdoors, so the death from exposure judgment didn't make sense.

Ellison told the FBI he would demand that the body be exhumed from Holy Rosary Catholic Cemetery outside Pine Ridge in order to perform a second autopsy. Dr. Garry Peterson, then a pathologist at St. Paul's Ramsey Hospital and currently the Hennepin County medical examiner, traveled out to Pine Ridge and performed the second examination. He quickly found a .38 bullet still lodged in Aquash's skull—she had been shot in the back of the head, execution style.

The murder of Anna Mae Pictou Aquash is a lingering mystery, and there are a variety of rumors in circulation about who killed her. One story has AIM members doing the deed, based apparently on the suspicion that she was an informant for the FBI—some say these rumors were instigated by Douglass Durham, an FBI informant with a police background who infiltrated AIM during the Wounded Knee period. Durham showed up at Wounded Knee as a reporter for an alternative newspaper. He gained a certain level of trust among some of the AIM leaders, but was eventually exposed as a FBI plant.

At least one other account points the finger at a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officer. In an interview with California journalist Kevin McKiernan, Duane Brewer, a former BIA police officer and Dick Wilson partisan, mentions a BIA cop named Paul Herman who was sent away from Pine Ridge "shortly after" the body of Anna Mae Aquash was found.

"He [Herman] killed a young girl, burnt her with cigarette butts, just done a whole bunch of things," Brewer recalled. "Anna Mae Aquash, she wasn't done in like that. She was shot. So, I don't know. I've always believed that...they were saying like...she was a spy for the FBI. And so, it was their own, her own...people that done it."

Robideau, during a telephone interview from his home in New Mexico, said that AIM members themselves had aroused suspicions about Anna Mae Aquash's activities as early as 1972.

Bob Robideau arrived at the AIM camp on the Jumping Bull family property near Oglala on the Pine Ridge reservation in mid-June before the shootout between AIM and the FBI. He was charged, along with Dino Butler and Leonard

Peltier, for the shooting deaths of the two FBI agents. Following a trial in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1976, Robideau and Butler were acquitted. In a subsequent trial in Fargo, North Dakota, Peltier was convicted and sentenced to two consecutive life terms. Robideau, who served time in prison for illegal transport of weapons and explosives in the aftermath of Oglala, was the executive director of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee during the 1980s.

During AIM's 1975 convention in Farmington, New Mexico, Robideau said that AIM co-founder Clyde Bellecourt and his brother-Vernon Bellecourt, who founded the Denver AIM chapter, instructed Leonard Peltier to interrogate Aquash and "determine whether or not she was an informant." Robideau was part of the Northwest AIM group that was put on the security detail for the AIM gathering. "We did that, we took her out on the mesa—Leonard, myself, and Dino Butler—and we determined that she was not an informant. I mean, before we even took her out there we thought it was pretty ludicrous, but we did it anyway simply to satisfy these individuals."

Both Clyde and Vernon Bellecourt denied that they made a request to have Anna Mae Aquash interrogated during the Farmington AIM convention.

Robideau wanted to provide background for his accusation against John Trudell: He recounted a series of events from Wounded Knee to Oglala, the Sept. 5, 1975 massive government raid on AIM activists camped at Crow Dog's Paradise outside Rosebud, and the subsequent travels of the AIM fugitives, including himself, Peltier, Dennis Banks, and Anna Mae Aquash.

Robideau mentioned the legacy of the infiltration by FBI informant Doug Durham, who early on "instilled this paranoia about government informants being within the ranks of the American Indian Movement." After the flight from Oglala, at different junctures federal agents seemed to know the location of wanted AIM members, which sharpened suspicions about an informant in the movement.

In one instance, Portland FBI agents were tipped off by an informant that an AIM caravan was traveling eastward across the state. An alert was put out to watch for a mobile home and a station wagon traveling together, but a state trooper mistakenly thought the order was to stop the vehicle. On Nov. 14, 1975 there was a shootout between police and occupants of a mobile home registered to Marlon Brando. It has been reported that Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier fled the scene, while police arrested Anna Mae Aquash, Kamook Nichols and her daughter, Russ Redner and Ken Loudhawk.

Following the arrest in Oregon, Aquash was taken to Pierre, South Dakota for a Nov. 24 pre-trial appearance in court—she was facing weapons and explosives charges from the Sept. 5 police raid at Crow Dog's. Because no charges were filed against her in Oregon, the judge in Pierre allowed her release on her own recognizance, with the promise that she would return for the trial the next day. Instead, she went underground and many of her friends and sup-

porters never saw her alive again.

In an interview after the arrest of the AIM activists traveling in Marlon Brando's mobile home, a reporter in Vale, Oregon interviewed Anna Mae Aquash. As quoted in Peter Mattheissen's *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse*, Aquash said, "If they take me back to South Dakota, I'll be murdered." Others have said that she had forebodings of death. In her memoir, *Lakota Woman*, Mary Crow Dog recalled that after the raid on Crow Dog's Paradise, Aquash was interrogated by the FBI: "She came to see me. She related to me what had happened to her. The agents had told her that she would not live long if she did not tell them everything she knew and some things she could not have known...If she did not talk and if she did not do everything they wanted, she wasn't going to live."

Reports about testimony in the Aquash case before a federal grand jury in South Dakota have spurred discussion and suspicion about what the government is doing—attorney Bruce Ellison pointed out that this is the fourth grand jury to hear testimony in the case. Some suggest that the current investigation is a continuation of the federal government's repression of AIM and an attempt to undercut support for the campaign on behalf of Leonard Peltier.

Dennis Banks, a co-founder of the American Indian Movement in 1968, suggested that previous government efforts to find the killer of Anna Mae Aquash foundered because "the FBI could not afford to be exposed as being close to that crime. The Justice Department was scared of them—the Justice Department doesn't run the FBI, the FBI runs the Justice Department."

South Dakota US Marshal Robert Ecoffey, a Lakota from Pine Ridge who is the first American Indian marshal in the history of the US Marshal Service, said that the continuing investigation into the murder of Anna Mae Aquash is simply a matter of seeing that justice is done.

"All I'm interested in is the person who murdered her. It's nothing against the American Indian Movement, or [as other reports have stated] it's the FBI's attempt to keep Leonard Peltier behind bars—it's nothing like that. We had a murder that occurred, and if we have an opportunity to resolve it then we'll resolve it," Ecoffey said.

There has been some criticism of Ecoffey for his role as a BIA police officer or "goon" during the Dick Wilson administration at Pine Ridge. Ecoffey said he was an intern with the BIA police at Pine Ridge in 1974 as part of the CETA job training program. He later worked as a supervisor for the BIA police from 1975-76, and considered himself to be "fair" in his relations with both AIM and pro-Wilson factions on the reservation. He said that he arrested persons from both camps, and received criticism from both sides.

Ecoffey wants to crack the Aquash case, but he allowed that it is not his only concern. "If somebody came up with some information on another murder during that era, regardless of who, and I could do something about it, I would do something about it," he said.

Amid the disturbing morass of rumors about the death of Anna Mae Aquash and the grand jury probe, the *Native American Press/Ojibwe News* in its Dec. 2, 1994 issue published another in its continuing series of letters from Joseph G. Geshick. Geshick wrote: "Vern Bellecourt was seen in South Dakota conferring with Bob Ecoffey, a Native American lead investigator of the Grand Jury, and this raises the suspicion that Vernon might be attempting to influence who will or will not be indicted."

However, Vernon Bellecourt said that this is not true, and US Marshal Robert Ecoffey stated that he has never met Bellecourt. Apparently, Geshick confused Robert Ecoffey with his sister Roberta Ecoffey, who lives in Pine Ridge and is friend of Vernon Bellecourt. Roberta Ecoffey confirmed that she had dinner with Bellecourt when he was in South Dakota in November. Vernon Bellecourt said that he is now exploring a libel suit against the *Native American Press/Ojibwe News*.

The war of words among those in the dueling AIM factions, and the recent allegations by Bob Robideau, recall similar fractious times twenty years ago. AIM activists contacted for this story expressed the hope that everyone could throttle back on the discord and avoid repeating some tragic mistakes. There seems to be no definitive evidence that anyone is a government informant or agent provocateur, but such allegations take on a life of their own and could provide the spark for regrettable actions. After all, the aim of a popular movement is to create unity among people for positive change, not manufacture divisions that lead to fratricidal conflict.

Clyde Bellecourt believes that "the FBI had a lot to do" with the death of Anna Mae Aquash. He has firsthand experience of how discord within the movement can spin out of control. Following the occupation of Wounded Knee, Bellecourt was staying in a house near Rosebud. There had been a party and an altercation that night, and Bellecourt had taken a gun away from a younger AIM member who he said was about to shoot someone. Early the next morning, the man's older brother, who had been one of the leaders of the Wounded Knee occupation, came to the house. Bellecourt opened the door and his fellow AIM leader shot him in the chest.

"I can't prove it, but I always felt that was

part of the whole [FBI] COINTEL operation to neutralize leadership," Bellecourt commented.

"There is no question in my mind that Annie Mae's death was caused because somebody said, 'This person is a fed, that person is an informant,' and on and on and on," Dennis Banks said. "Clyde Bellecourt was shot because people listened to rumors. I think that's the sadness of what comes about when people start making innuendoes, when people don't have a program and they sit home and draft up accusations."

After the words have been whispered, the sordid crime planned, and the bullet fired, the body of a young woman, who lived her life to make a better future for Indian people, lies in a snow-covered gully on the reservation.

"She was really a beautiful person, she was really a strong spirit, but so many things were said and it just set her up," commented Roberta Ecoffey about Anna Mae Pictou Aquash.

"Someday I am going to find out who killed this good, gently tough, gifted friend of mine who did not deserve to die," Mary Crow Dog says in *Lakota Woman*. "Someday I will tell her daughters that she died for them, died like a warrior. Someday I will see Annie Mae. In a strange way I feel that she died so that I, and many others, could survive. That she died because she had made a secret vow, like a Sun Dancer who, obedient to his vow, pierces his flesh and undergoes the pain for all the people so that the people may live." ●

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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AIM members' recorded conversation speculates on Aquash murder

By Shelley Davis

Nineteen years after the murder of Anna Mae Aquash, a revealing conversation between two men may have answered critical questions surrounding her death.

Aquash's body was found February 24, 1976, near Wanblee on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. The MicMac from Nova Scotia had been a member of the American Indian Movement. She had been shot in the back of the head at point blank range.

A grand jury investigation was begun last summer in South Dakota to resolve the case.

Bob Robideau, long-time AIM member, has been conducting his own in-

vestigation of the murder. He confronted John Trudell, poet and former AIM National Chairman, at Salt of the Earth Books in Albuquerque, New Mexico on December 3, 1994. Trudell was scheduled to read poetry from his new book at the store.

Robideau claims he had obtained information regarding the case from Trudell's alleged long-time friend Troylynn Yellow Wood, of Colorado. Robideau alleges she told him of the grand jury investigation taking place in the summer of 1994.

Robideau asked Trudell what he had had to do with Aquash's death.

"I didn't have anything to do with it," Trudell said in taped conversation. "Actually, I had nothing to do with it, all right? And I was called and told that she was taken away to a

protected area, that's all I know."

"Look in Rosebud [a South Dakota Indian reservation]," said Trudell.

Robideau then asked Trudell who ordered her murder and Trudell replied that he did not know because he was not "there."

"Why did you have Frank Dillon (of Colorado AIM) investigate Anna Mae's death knowing that he was one of the (expletive) . . . guys that killed her?" Robideau asked. Dillon is also known as Arlo Looking Cloud.

On October 2, 1994, Robideau questioned Yellow Wood in front of witnesses. The conversation took place after an AIM meeting and Robideau alleges Yellow Wood told him Trudell had had Dillon investigate Aquash's

Aquash cont'd on pg 3

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Aquash cont'd from pg 1

murder. This information, with allegations that Dillon was contributory in Aquash's murder, caused Robideau to confront Trudell.

"I was told that he [Dillon] was around but I was also told that he walked away," Trudell said. "All right? He didn't take her."

In the course of their conversation, Trudell also stated that the "trigger puller" was from Canada. "Is that right?" he asked.

"That is right. John Boy (of Colorado AIM)," said Robideau.

"Well, that is all I know," said Trudell.

Robideau, again, asked who pulled the trigger.

"I don't know. Well, you know who pulled the trigger. You know as much as I do," Trudell said.

Trudell said Aquash was taken to Rosebud but "finally killed in Pine Ridge." He also told Robideau that he did not know who shot her until after Robideau was released from prison.

"You knew that John Boy, Theta Clark (of Dakota AIM) and Dillon was involved, you didn't tell us," Robideau said.

At the time of Aquash's murder, Robideau was incarcerated on weapons charges from the Oglala fire fight. He was also Leonard Peltier's co-defendant in the case. When he was released, he had asked about Aquash's death.

"You know exactly what I know," Trudell later said to Robideau.

In a taped conversation, Yellow Wood told Robideau that she had been visited by U.S. Government officials and that they knew what had taken place inside her home before Aquash was taken.

"I've never denied that she [Aquash] was here," Yellow Wood said. Yellow Wood said federal investigators have questioned her on three previous occasions.

"What really upset me . . . they knew what went on in here," she said. "What they said was actually said here."

Yellow Wood said she did not know what happened outside because she did not go out to the car. She also said the officials "knew I'd tried to call the police." The officials gave her the names of people who were at her house when Aquash was taken. Yellow Wood said Trudell knew every-

thing from the time Aquash was taken from the house, including who was involved.

Robideau asked Trudell about Dillon several times.

"I didn't know that he [Dillon] was involved in her death and at the time, I asked him to look and see what he could find out. I guess that is what I did," Trudell said. "But to call it an investigation . . ."

In Yellow Wood's conversation with Robideau, she asked him several times to have Trudell get in touch with her.

"If you get a hold of Trudell, tell him to call me, I need to talk to him," she requested.

Trudell was the AIM National Chairman at the time of Aquash's death. From *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse* by Peter Matthiessen, Vernon Bellecourt, of the National American Indian Movement, Inc. in Minneapolis, and Trudell flew to California to meet with Dennis Banks after the death of Aquash. They allegedly met to clear any suspicions that AIM was involved in her death, according to Banks' quotations in the book.

Aquash was born at Shubenachadie, Nova Scotia on March 27, 1945. She was at the Wounded Knee occupation, Custer courthouse and all other major actions the American Indian Movement took in the early and mid-70s. After Wounded Knee, she worked fulltime in the Minneapolis/St. Paul AIM office and earned the respect of every AIM chapter in the United States.

Aquash had been the target of a 'snitch-jacket' campaign in which she was called an informant for the federal government. A federal infiltrator into the movement had told others she was an agent, according to numerous books and articles. Leonard Peltier, Darrelle Butler, and Bob Robideau had interrogated Aquash concerning the rumors that she was an agent. The three believed that she was not. After the Oglala fire fight, Aquash became a member of Northwest AIM of which the three men were members.

During that period of turmoil between AIM and the government, the campaign proved fatal. Robideau claims that his motivation in investigating the case is that Aquash was "one of us."

Robideau said that the federal government's activities to disempower

AIM through internal strife and the government's labeling AIM members as informants or agents caused Aquash's murder. After the occupation of Wounded Knee, more than sixty murders went uninvestigated on the Pine Ridge Reservation. People became nervous and paranoid.

Bruce Ellison, an attorney for Aquash's family, said regardless of who pulled the trigger, the Federal Bureau of Investigations was behind it. He said the investigations surrounding her murder have never focused on Aquash being called an informant by a federal agent, a special agent telling her she would be dead within a year if she did not cooperate with questioning, and the FBI "cover-up" of her death.

Ellison also said as the general population becomes more familiar with the issues surrounding AIM in the 70s, the government becomes more desperate to say, "Well, we did this but look what AIM did."

Robideau said Aquash's death is a tragic reminder of how dangerous "snitch-jacketing" is. Robideau alleges John Trudell has continued to participate in labelling respected AIM members as government agents.

Trudell posted a response to the confrontation on NativeNet, a computer network bulletin board. "Response to Rumor Initiated by Bob Robideau & David Hill. I have been given information that a Cointel operation is being directed at me — to neutralize me. I have been waiting for the attack. This appears to be it. Now my life is in jeopardy. I find it very interesting that Bob Robideau and David Hill are the vanguards of this . . . John Trudell."

David Hill, long-time AIM activist/organizer, was not involved in the confrontation at Salt of the Earth Books nor was he in Albuquerque at the time.

The murder has yet to be resolved and no one within the movement has been charged with the murder, to date.

Dennis Holmes, United States Attorney for the case and Robert Ecoffey, U.S. Marshal in South Dakota would not respond on the investigation due to gag order laws on grand jury investigations.

John Trudell could not be reached for comment.

'Sting' Stings Again: Raids CB Radio Fence Suspect

By Toni House
Washington Star Staff Writer

The Metropolitan Police Office Theft Unit, the same group of investigators that brought Washington the "Sting," has stung again. But with a difference.

This time the unit, which bamboozled local thieves for five months in an undercover fake fencing operation that so far has netted more than 190 suspects, swooped down on the real thing, a suspected stolen property dealer in the heart of the city.

NW MAN CHARGED WITH RECEIVING MORE THAN \$30,000 IN STOLEN PROPERTY

A search of the premises took the 12 raiding officers nine hours and recovered more than \$30,000 in suspected stolen property — including 400 citizen band radios, regular automobile radios, typewriters, calculators, jewelry, clothing, sewing machines, cameras and even perfume.

THE RAID occurred Saturday night about closing time at Leon's TV and Stereo, 1400 14th St. NW. Arrested and charged with receiving

stolen property was a man identified by police as Leon Gibson, 33, of the 1400 block of Rhode Island Avenue NW, a former candidate for D.C. City Council and proprietor of the raided discount store.

Gibson ran for the Ward 2 inner city council seat in the 1974 election. At the time he identified himself to The Star as a graduate of Los Angeles Tech, with a major in electronics. He said he had worked with the

NAACP and other community groups and had been a businessman in the 14th Street-Rhode Island Avenue area for 10 years.

The raid was led by the originator of the "Sting," Det. Robert W. Sheaffer Jr., 26. Sheaffer played Bohana LaFontaine, a burly hit man, during the fake fencing operation in which the six participating undercover men adopted "Italian" names and pretended to be members of a

New York "organized crime" family. Since that operation closed down in early March Sheaffer has returned to the parent unit, the 2nd District Office theft unit.

SATURDAY'S RAID, was, he said, based on numerous complaints about the alleged fencing operation, which was said to have been in operation for about 18 months.

Sheaffer said more than five truckloads of suspected stolen property, all with the serial numbers obscured, was carried out of the location.

See FENCE, A-6



ROBERT W. SHEAFFER
From faking to trapping fences

Cool Winds
Sunny, breezy and cool today, high in the upper 60s. Fair tonight, low near 50. Details: B-4.

The Washington Star

CAPITAL
SPECIAL

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Strange Killing of a Wounded Knee Indian

Q and A

Dame Margot On Dancing, Her Career

Dame Margot Fonteyn, who made her ballerina debut at the age of 15 as a snowflake, ignored dance retirement conventions and continues her career now at the age of 57. She was interviewed by Washington Star Staff Writer Randy Sue Coburn.

Question: Dance in this country is enjoying more popularity than ever before. To what do you attribute that?

Fonteyn: Well, when I was with the Royal Ballet, we always had tremendous seasons whenever we came to New York. It always seemed to us that this was a marvelous country for dance. A possible reason is that American people are built very well for dance — sort of long legged, slender builds. I remember years ago when we first came to the United States in 1950 or so, Ninette DeValois, the director of the Royal Ballet, said something like, "What a marvelous nation of dancers they'll be!" Of course, now America is very much the center of the dance world.



By Jerry Oppenheimer
Washington Star Staff Writer

The curious manner in which federal authorities handled the case of a slain woman fugitive who was active in the American Indian Movement at Wounded Knee, S.D., has raised serious questions about the conduct of the FBI in preserving order at that troubled Indian reservation.

The circumstances surrounding the execution-style slaying last February of Anna Mae Aquash, 31, of Nova Scotia, has aroused suspicions among her associates in the movement and sparked a demand last week from the Canadian government for "an urgent investigation" by the Justice Department.

At the same time, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, following an in-

quiry made at the request of Sen. James G. Abourezk, D-S.D., called on Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi to "assess the activities" of the FBI's involvement in the case "and make your findings known to us as soon as possible."

In a confidential memorandum obtained by The Washington Star, commission investigators who looked into the matter in March concluded that "there is sufficient credibility in reports reaching this office to cast doubt on the propriety of actions by the FBI, and to raise questions about their impartiality and the focus of their concerns."

ONE OF THE suspicions being voiced by spokesmen for the militant AIM group, lawyers, associates and family members of Aquash is that she was killed in retaliation for the

murder last year of two FBI agents at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and that government attempts were made to cover up how she died and who killed her.

Aquash was known to have been a friend of one or more of the four men arrested in the FBI murders, was said to have been questioned herself about the deaths and reportedly was scheduled to testify as a defense witness at their trials this summer. She also was known to have been close to controversial AIM leader Dennis Banks, who has been the target of much federal law enforcement activity. Reports have also emanated from federal law enforcement officials that Aquash was killed by movement people because she was suspected to have been an FBI informer.

See INDIAN, A-12

Karen Quinlan Reported Taken Off Respirator

By Joseph F. Sullivan
New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Karen Anne Quinlan, who has been in a coma for 13 months, has been breathing without the aid of a mechanical respirator for more than four days at St. Clare's Hospital in Denville, N.J.; and has been moved from the intensive-care

THE NEW WAR ON CANCER — Part II



Animal Results May Differ

They received so much publicity that it inspired a great deal of interest in dance.

A: For some reason it seems to have caught everybody's imagination in some curious way. I really don't know why. I've never known exactly why. So many people coming to ballet now are too young to remember when I used to be partnered by dancers like Michael Somes. I think that the years I was dancing with Michael Somes in the early 1950s were probably the peak of my technical abilities. But Nureyev is still dancing, and some people sort of think that all my dancing practically was with Nureyev because that was the first time they ever heard of me. When I wrote the book (her autobiography, "What a Beautiful Step, I Shall Never Be Able to Dance It"), I found that when he actually came into the story was three-quarters of the way through. It's quite late in my career.

See FONTEYN, A-8

Today's Star

Joe Kelly at Pimlico

BEST BET — FARMER STEAK IN THE 8TH DISTRICT.
TRIPLE PLAY — GREAT ANXIETY, KEEP OFF AND FOOT FAULT IN THE 7TH DISTRICT.
LONGSHOT POSSIBILITY — MARKED COPY IN THE 7TH DISTRICT.

Pimlico Scratches

SECOND — Rachel's Scrimmer
FOURTH — Jumper's Midship
SIXTH — Scrimmer's Midship
EIGHTH — Jay Jay's Scrimmer
NINTH — Jumper's Scrimmer, Old Nipper

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Features	A-16	TV-Radio	C-4
Weather	B-4		

Anna Mae Aquash and her husband Noogeshik after their wedding.

Oregon Big for Democrats, Special Test for Reagan, Too

By Jack W. Germond
Washington Star Staff Writer

PORTLAND, Ore. — Early last night, 36 hours before the polls open for the Oregon presidential primary tomorrow, the campaign offices of both President Ford and Ronald Reagan were shut down. But at Jerry Brown's headquarters nearby, more than 50 volunteers were busily making telephone calls and preparing voter lists for the primary.

This was but one shred of evidence showing how the Democratic primary here tomorrow has overshadowed the contest on the Republican side between Ford and Reagan. But, however cavalierly the Republican primary is treated, it represents a special test for Reagan.

The conservative from California has held the incumbent President to what amounts to a draw in the first three months of primary competition, but Reagan has yet to win in a Northern state with any reputation for political moderation. And unless he wins here, his only chance to do so may be June 8 in California, where Reagan's special status as a former governor and favorite son would take much of an edge off a victory.

FOR REAGAN, the danger is that, whatever his delegate position, he will arrive at the Republican convention in Kansas City in August, viewed as a regional candidate who still has not demonstrated the potential for winning in major industrial states. And that perception could be a telling argument against him if the contest for the nomination is close.

Reagan's weakness outside the South and Far West was emphasized on the eve of the Oregon primary by the news from the two largest uncommitted delegations, those from Pennsylvania and New York, that most of their votes would go to Ford. There was nothing unexpected about that, but it underlined the special character of Reagan's strength.

Reagan lost to Ford in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, passed up the chance to compete in New York and Pennsylvania and is considered a distinct underdog in Ohio and New Jersey, both of which vote June 8. The only Northern states he has won are Indiana and Nebraska, both considered capitals of conservatism: rivaling anything in the South.

See PRIMARY, A-6

persons close to the case.

Attending physicians, who have been "weaning" Miss Quinlan from the respirator for longer and longer periods during the last three weeks, made the decision a few days ago to move the 21-year-old woman this weekend if she was still breathing on her own after her latest disconnection from the machine last week.

She has passed this test, according to the sources, and was moved Saturday night. She is expected to be reconnected to the machine if she gets into difficulties.

The young woman's medical prognosis has not changed, however, according to the sources. She is still described as in a "chronic vegetative state," which, by definition, means she can never recover her ability to function as a thinking human being.

Paul W. Armstrong, the attorney for the young woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Quinlan, confirmed that Miss Quinlan's condition had not changed, but he refused to comment on whether she was able to breathe on her own or had been moved out of the intensive-care unit.

See QUINLAN, A-10

He and Aides Nurture Faint Hope for Upset

Ford Isn't Counting on a California Victory

By Fred Barnes
Washington Star Staff Writer

LAGUNA HILLS, Calif. — A top official of President Ford's campaign took a skeptical look the other day at a state-by-state tally of delegates that purported to show how Ronald Reagan would win a first-ballot presidential nomination as the Republican presidential candidate.

In a dozen or so states, he disputed the delegate counts given to Reagan, but he passed over California without a protest. The tally showed Reagan taking California and all its 167 delegates.

And like the campaign aide, Ford is not challenging the conventional wisdom that Reagan, the former California governor, will capture the winner-take-all primary in his home state on June 8.

INSTEAD, when asked about California, Ford prefers to change the subject to Ohio and New Jersey. "On the same day that we have the California primary," he told an interviewer, "we have the Ohio and New Jersey primaries, and I expect to do very well in both Ohio and New Jersey."

But Man's a Poor Lab Subject

By Christine Russell
Washington Star Staff Writer

Second in a series

Last year, American cancer specialists, in a little-noticed bicentennial celebration, paid homage to the memory of a British physician named Percival Pott.

In 1775, Pott was carefully recording his observations in an experiment that has been called the "foundation stone on which the modern knowledge of cancer prevention has been built."

He described the "experimental animals" of his day and the cancer-causing environment to which they were exposed in his book, "Chirurgical Observations" (observations of a surgeon).

"They are most frequently treated with great brutality and almost always starved with cold and hunger; they are thrust up narrow, and sometimes hot chimneys, where they are bruised, burned and almost suffocated, and when they get to puberty, become peculiarly liable to a noisome, painful and fatal disease."

HIS CONCERN was the chimney sweep's affliction — cancer of the

scrotum. He attributed it to the effect of soot.

Most evidence of chemicals which cause human cancer has continued to come from observation of unfortunate human subjects: Sheep dip manufacturers who got lung cancer; employees in rubber and dye factories who got bladder cancer; and vinyl chloride workers who developed liver tumors.

In all, more than 30 individual chemicals and chemical mixtures have been incriminated as carcinogens from studies of exposed human populations, mostly workers.

But as the nation's war on cancer has begun to focus on prevention through removal of carcinogenic substances from the environment, the detection of cancer-causing agents before they afflict man has been gaining higher national priority.

Yet the techniques for making such an assessment — which involve testing animals that are, of course, not exactly like man — has sparked a national controversy.

THE DIFFICULTY with collecting human data is that patterns associated with a given chemical may be obscured by the long lead time — often decades — before the disease actually develops. In any case, it may be difficult to isolate the effects of one chemical from the multitude of others to which people are exposed.

Employees change jobs, and the detective work involved in tracking the cancerous effects of specific substances can be enormous. Cancer expert Dr. Wilhelm Hueper, now retired from the National Cancer Institute, tells of an English orchestra conductor who developed cancer late in life. Diligent probing revealed that the man had worked during his youth as a mulespinner in a textile plant where he became exposed to carcinogenic lubricating shale oils.

See CANCER, A-10

IN FOCUS There's More to Do With Sludge Than Just Dumping It

By Lance Gay
Washington Star Staff Writer

Every week, a tugboat pulling a barge packed full of a malodorous pile of black slime steams out of Philadelphia harbor into the Atlantic Ocean to a point some 40 miles east of Ocean City.

The seagulls that normally circle around the boats avoid the scum as it steams out to sea, sailing through the fishing fleets that bring in 43 percent of America's clams, oysters and mussels.

The barge is carrying sludge: sludge from Philadelphia's industrially polluted sewer system, sludge that is dumped into the ocean — 700-

000 tons of it last year — where it floats underwater in a black almost congealed mass much like jello in a glass of water.

In Washington, the solution to the sludge problem is roughly the same: throw it away. Daily, tons of sludge from the regional Blue Plains Treatment Plant near the Woodrow Wilson Bridge are piled into sealed trucks and taken to fields in the suburbs, where it is buried in the ground.

IN SOME CITIES, the sludge is buried in unused mines; at other sewage plants, it is incinerated. But some agronomists and environmentalists have bitterly assailed these methods of disposing of the

sludge, arguing that America is throwing away a valuable resource. And not only is it throwing away the resource, it is polluting the environment and using up other valuable resources such as gasoline and energy.

Ask Cecelia Lawrence what she thinks of sewer sludge, and she'll tell you it's the best thing to happen to her garden since butter beans.

"You can't beat that sludge," said Mrs. Lawrence, who has paid to have it trucked to her Falls Church home in 20-ton truckloads almost every year for the last 10 years.

"I swear by that sludge," said

Mrs. Lawrence, the first woman to win the azalea sweepstakes at the National Arboretum in 1974 — and whose azaleas have won 40 ribbons in various contests.

Ask the National Park Service what they think of it, and they'll tell you they haven't found another product like it.

"It's fantastic material," said Park Service agronomist James Patterson, who attributes the profusion of flowers in the park beds and improved grass turf on the Mall to composted sludge that has been put on them in the last year.

In the largest experiment of its kind, the Park Service used Blue Plains sludge to enrich the soil for Constitution Gardens, the Mall's new park. It also plans to use the sludge to improve the turf after the thousands of people tramp down the grass at the Folklife Festival on the Mall.

"IT'S A NATURAL resource, definitely. I can't agree more that it shouldn't be thrown away," said Jean Levesque, the District's water resource management director.

Levesque is one of the area officials who, within a few years, will be involved in one of the most ambitious public relations projects ever em-

barked on in the area: persuading citizens that sludge is good for them.

"We've got to sell it as a useful product," said Levesque, whose plant will be producing 1,800 tons of sludge a day — triple the amount now produced — within five years as new advanced wastewater treatment processes are completed.

"We've got to market it so we can dispose of it," he said.

Bangor, Maine, Durham, N.H., and other towns have already launched ambitious plans to get public acceptance of composted sludge and now the towns recycle all of the sludge produced by their public plant.

See SLUDGE, A-14

INDIAN

Continued From A-1

From an examination of official reports, statements made by a number of individuals and interviews conducted by The Star, it appears that a peculiar series of events did transpire following the discovery of Aquash's body on the afternoon of Feb. 24, by Roger Amiot, who owns a ranch near Wanblee, S.D.

THESE EVENTS, which have become the subject of intense questioning by attorneys who have become involved in the case, included:

- An initial autopsy conducted by an experienced pathologist who has been under contract by the government who erroneously ruled that her death was due to exposure.

- The FBI's ordering of the severing of her hands, which were sent to Washington for fingerprint analysis, because it was contended by authorities that no one could identify her and that detailed fingerprint examination could not be conducted in South Dakota.

- The burial of her body without identification or intensive efforts made to locate friends or next of kin.
- The exhumation of her body and a second autopsy performed by a pathologist retained by the family, who found that Aquash had died not from exposure, but from a .30-caliber bullet fired from a gun held against the base of her neck.

- Doubts raised in the second autopsy about the extent of decomposition at the time her body was found, which was cited by authorities as the reason why Aquash could not be identified immediately and why she was buried.

- ON APRIL 15, a lawyer representing the Aquash family, Kenneth E. Tilsen of St. Paul, Minn., sent a four-page letter of questions about these events to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley and Levi.

A thorough investigation, Tilsen declared, "might reveal the activity and behavior of persons who had an interest in hiding the cause of death and the identity of the decedent as long as possible."

An FBI spokesman here said yesterday, "We can make no comment on the

to identify her when the body was found.

AMIOIT, whose property is in the "badlands," about 70 miles from Wounded Knee, said that he was repairing fencing about 3 p.m. when he saw the body "right out in the open" at the base of a 30-foot embankment. He said the body was clad in denim pants, a jacket, shoes and socks.

The site, he said, was about 150 feet from a "well-traveled" two-lane state highway and about a mile from his house. The temperature that day, Amiot recalled, was in the 60s. "We were having a warm spell" but two weeks before "it was 20 below."

Amiot said from his brief glimpse of the body he thought the face "was intact, but it would have taken someone who knew her pretty well to identify her."

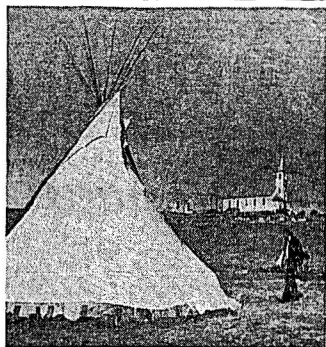
Amiot said he went back to his house and called the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police in Pine Ridge. However, he said he was "surprised" when a large contingent of law enforcement officers responded to the call.

Amiot gave the authorities a brief statement about finding the body and the corpse was taken away. The rancher said it was not until about three weeks later that "the FBI — quite a group of them — came back and conducted a search of the area."

THE UNIDENTIFIED body was taken to Pine Ridge Public Health Hospital, where an autopsy was scheduled for the next day, Feb. 25, to be performed by W.O. Brown, a pathologist from Scotts Bluff, Neb. Brown, a controversial figure among Indians on the reservation, has performed autopsies at the request of federal authorities at the reservation for years.

Ken Sayres, supervisor of criminal investigations for the BIA's Law Enforcement Division at Pine Ridge, said that when the body arrived at the hospital color photographs were made of the face and clothing and these pictures were circulated at the reservation, "but no one seemed to know her."

The next day, shortly before Brown began the autopsy, he said in an interview, BIA officers "asked for the hands" from the body and they authorized him to remove them at the wrists. "They said the FBI wanted the hands for fingerprint analysis," Brown



An Indian teepee and the Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Wounded Knee, S.D., were focal points of activity during the 1973 confrontation between Indians and the federal government.

Brown's autopsy has never been made public.

Brown said, "I felt the cause of death was exposure. There was frostbite on the body, on the hands and feet. The nights were cold enough so that frostbite could have easily developed." Brown estimated that Aquash had been dead "two to three weeks" when her body was found.

X-rays are considered routine during an autopsy, but none was ordered in this case. Brown said in the past when he had performed autopsies "the (x-ray) machines sometimes didn't work and the procedure was at times unsuccessful." He said he also expected a drug analysis to show up positive. "It's fairly common for Indians like these to die of an overdose," he said the drug analysis was

negative, indicating no drug use.

Brown said, "I felt the cause of death was exposure. There was frostbite on the body, on the hands and feet. The nights were cold enough so that frostbite could have easily developed." Brown estimated that Aquash had been dead "two to three weeks" when her body was found.

The Civil Rights Commission memorandum on the Aquash case called Brown's failure to find the bullet "incredible" and said it "gave rise to allegations that the FBI and/or the BIA police had covered up the cause of her death."

The fact that officers of

both agencies examined the body, wrapped in a blanket beside the road and far from any populated area, yet still did not suspect foul play, lends credence to these allegations in the minds of many people.

The report went on to say that hospital personnel who received the body "reportedly suspected death by violence because of blood on her head."

IN AN INTERVIEW, Brown said, "I suppose the Indians will never let that woman die. AIM's trying to stir up all the trouble they can. There's a lot of agitation by them and they're trying to wring every bit of publicity out of it that they can. It's a matter of record that Indians use every little incident that they can to create a situation over. They distort facts and use it to their advantage too further their cause. This is another example. But I've tried to remain neutral, I don't think I'm prejudiced."

Sayres, of the BIA, said last week that the agreement his agency has had with Brown over the years to perform autopsies has been severed. "He's not on call any more," Sayres said. "We've decided not to use him any more." Asked why, Sayres said, "Basically if a pathologist misses an obvious bullet, you try someone else."

In a subsequent interview, Brown said that he had received no formal notification that his services were no longer required but indicated he felt he was becoming the sacrificial lamb in the controversy. "I suppose they think I'm a key figure in the criticism being directed toward them and the FBI."

FOLLOWING Brown's autopsy, the still unidentified body was removed to a mortuary in Rushville, Neb. Sayres said that the BIA asked the funeral home to try to preserve the body, "but they couldn't do it because of the decomposition. They told us they couldn't keep it in the state it was, so I recommended that the body be buried."

On March 3, Aquash, still unidentified, was buried at the Holy Rosary Cemetery at Pine Ridge. That afternoon the FBI received its report from Washington on the fingerprints made on the severed hands, revealing her identity, her Canadian citizenship and her status as a fugitive wanted in this country.

On March 5, her relatives in Canada were notified, and the FBI released the news in Rapid City, S.D. Immediately, relatives, friends and associates of Aquash expressed disbelief that she had died of natural causes.

Relatives, represented by Bruce Ellison, a staff attorney for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee, requested that the body be exhumed for further identification. On March 9, six days after the body was identified, the FBI filed an affidavit in U.S. District Court in Rapid City permitting exhumation for "purposes of obtaining complete x-rays and further medical examination."

ON MARCH 11, the body was exhumed in the presence of FBI agents and Dr. Garry Peterson, a pathologist from Minneapolis, who had been brought in by Aquash's family. The report from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said that "X-rays revealed a

bullet of approximately .32-caliber in her head. Peterson's examination revealed a bullet wound in the back of the head surrounded by reddish discoloration."

In an interview last week, Peterson said he had no difficulty finding the bullet. He said Aquash was shot at "very close range, a common pattern in execution-type slayings. The wound was consistent with homicide. I was very surprised to find the bullet and would have expected it to be found the first time."

Peterson also said he saw nothing in his examination to indicate that the woman had suffered from fatal exposure, "but it would have been difficult" because of the decomposition that occurred after her burial.

IN ITS investigative memorandum the Civil Rights Commission said that because of the circumstances surrounding the death of Aquash "along with the record of an extraordinary number of unresolved homicides on the reservation . . . the sentiment prevails that life is cheap" at Pine Ridge.

"The more militant and traditional Native Americans have concluded that they cannot count on equal protection under the law at the hands of the FBI or BIA police. Many feel that they are the objects of a vendetta and have a genuine fear that the FBI is 'out to get them' because of their involvement at Wounded Knee and other crisis situations."

Aquash's sister, Mrs. Rebecca Julian, said in an interview from Nova Scotia last week that she had received a telephone call and a letter from her sister last

winter in which Aquash indicated that her life was in danger because of her activities in the movement.

Julian recalled that her sister told her in the telephone call from St. Paul, S.D., that "they were out to kill her. They were out to get her if the FBI didn't get her first."

Julian said Aquash did not explain who "they" were. Julian said that when she attended her sister's funeral following the second autopsy a "white woman told me that it was open season on Indians at Pine Ridge since Wounded Knee."

Aquash, in the letter written to her sister, said: "My efforts to raise the consciousness of whites who are so against Indians here in the states was bound to be stopped by the FBI sooner or later. But, no sweat, I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die and I hope I am a good example of a human being and my tribe."

16 at Air Force Base Are Felled by Fumes

SAN ANTONIO, (UPI). — Fumes from a cleaning agent sent 16 enlisted men to the Lackland AFB hospital for "precautionary observation" yesterday but a spokesman said all were in satisfactory condition.

An Air Force spokesman said the men were among 29 basic trainees cleaning a barracks when the incident occurred. The cause of the accident was not immediately determined, but the Air Force said it was investigating to see if another chemical could have been mixed with the bleach the men were using.

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supervisor in South Dakota who was involved in the initial investigation, said, "We know what the allegations are and we categorically deny that we were in any way involved in a cover-up or in any way involved in her death. We want to find her killer."

Meanwhile, a Justice Department spokesman said last week in response to an inquiry from The Star that the Civil Rights Commission request for an investigation has been turned over to the General Crime Section of the Criminal Division for review. He said that this review will include an examination of the FBI file on the Aquash case.

ON FRIDAY, Abourezk also wrote to Levi requesting a probe, an aide to the senator said. In his letter, Abourezk said, "It is clear that the FBI has conducted their activities on the Pine Ridge Reservation in such a manner as to leave the bureau with little or no credibility as either a law enforcement or investigatory agency with the people whom they are there to serve."

At the time the body was discovered by the rancher, Aquash was being sought on a bench warrant issued last Nov. 25 in Pierre, S.D., for default of bond on a firearms charge. She was also under federal indictment in connection with what authorities described as a shootout with Oregon state police last Nov. 14.

Her description had been distributed widely to federal agents. She also was well known to federal officials at Wounded Knee where she had been arrested in a major federal raid last year and where she had been questioned on other occasions. Tilsen and others involved in the case have questioned why federal authorities were thus unable

"An FBI official in South Dakota, who asked not to be identified, maintained that the practice was not uncommon in cases of severe decomposition.

THERE HAS been a report in Wounded Knee that one of the officials who arrived at the ranch when the body was found was an FBI agent who had had numerous contacts with Aquash. It has also been contended that this agent was present at the first autopsy.

The FBI official, however, refused to identify the agent at the scene who viewed the body "because the case has not yet been adjudicated." He also denied that any FBI agent was present during the autopsy.

Brown, the pathologist, said in an interview that "perhaps" enough of Aquash's features had remained intact for identification but "that's rather speculative." A report on

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1:44 pm W	3:20 pm	NONSTOP
2:49 pm W	4:25 pm	NONSTOP
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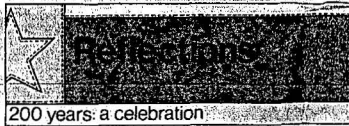
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Looking back on being raised as a lady



200 years: a celebration

Eleanor Lawler Pillsbury, 88, is the widow of John S. Pillsbury Sr., who for 20 years was chairman of the board of the Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis. She lives in Orono. Mrs. Pillsbury is another in a series of Minnesotans who talk with the Minneapolis Tribune about their lives. The stories appear each third Sunday through July. These are excerpts from an interview with Staff Writer Peg Meier.

I was born in Mitchell (in what is now South Dakota) when it was still very primitive in the Dakotas. The streets were dirt roads. In front of our house we had a sidewalk, which was the only sidewalk in Mitchell. It was made of wood and it was made wide enough so we children could pull our toys and ride a bicycle on it.

Grandfather built a bank for my father there so he could learn banking. Mother didn't know anything about the West and didn't like it at all. My mother, you see, had never seen any life except Washington and St. Louis. The neighbors were very kind and called on her immediately, so on a Monday she put on her white gloves and her best taffeta frock and took her card case to go calling. She discovered that Monday was washday and that the women were doing their laun-

dry in their kitchens. Mother didn't know anybody did their own washing; this was quite different for her.

She became quite popular because she did so many nice things for people and always was helpful if there was sickness. She was even friendly with some of the people who left the East to hide. A Mrs. Page, a lovely woman from Boston, came out there with her daughter because the son was in the penitentiary. It was a very fine family but the boy had done something wrong. And there was a Mrs. Washburn who was divorced and hiding because in those days it was a disgrace to be divorced. My father wasn't so keen about Mother liking Mrs. Washburn.

Father was the wealthiest man in the town, and I did think I was different because I wasn't

allowed to play with the other children. My mother didn't want me to. She wanted me to speak as an Easterner spoke, and she wanted me to keep up certain manners and things. We had a large piece of land with a fence around, and I wasn't allowed outside that fence. There was another family—Gilbert, he was vice president of the bank—that we saw occasionally. We'd go call on the Gilberts but there was no fun connected with it, even though there was a boy about my age and a girl a little younger.

I was just 8 years old when my father died of a heart attack. There were four children; I was the oldest and the youngest was just a baby. We moved to St. Paul, which we had planned to do anyway because Father was to go into a bank there.

Reflections continued on page 4B



Staff Photo by Powell Krueger

Indian woman's death raises many questions

Article and Photos
By Kevin McKiernan

Pine Ridge, S.D.
The temperature around Wanblee, S.D., was above freezing on the



April 1973: Anna Mae Pictou was married to Nogeeshik Aquash at Wounded Knee, S.D., during the Indian occupation of the village. March 1976: Ms. Aquash's body was buried at Pine Ridge, S.D., for the second time. She had been killed, it was determined—but by whom, and why?



was using the unseasonably mild weather to place fence posts in a newly acquired section of his 2,500-acre ranch about 10 miles northeast of that Pine Ridge Indian Reservation village.

Following the line of a dry creek bed about 100 yards off Hwy. 73, Amiot arrived near the base of a 30-foot embankment blocking the view from the road. At the bottom of the sandy bluff was a curled-up body.

Amiot didn't get close enough to make a guess as to the sex of the body. "I knew (she) was dead, I could feel it," he said. "I just wanted to get out of there and get the police."

The police came quickly — sheriff's deputies from the reservation border town of Kadoka, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police from Wanblee, and the FBI with more BIA men from Pine Ridge village 100 miles away. Jim Charging Crow, the veteran ambulance driver from Wanblee, had to wait almost two hours at the roadside before the investigators and a photographer finished their business by the embankment and allowed him to begin his.

He was impatient with the delay. He recalls remarking to his wife, who accompanied him, "All these lawmen are crooked round here." While it was not a novel remark for Pine Ridge, reservation criti-



cism of government handling in the case was just beginning.

The rancher had accidentally discovered the body of Anna Mae Aquash, a 30-year-old Indian activist from Nova Scotia, Canada, who had deep and controversial connections within the American Indian

Movement (AIM) and whose death has now produced some startling contrasts.

■ The woman had been hunted by the FBI on dynamite and firearms charges for three months, but within a week of Feb. 24 would be buried without identification.

■ Her description as a fugitive had been widely circulated by the FBI, but agents who saw her body could not identify her. "Some agent at the scene must have recognized her," says AIM lawyer Kenneth Tilsen. "The FBI wanted the investigation to go cold because they thought it would lead them some- where they didn't want to go."

■ She was thought by many in AIM to have been an FBI informer, but two lawyers say that last fall she turned down an FBI offer to reduce charges if she would cooperate with agents at a time when she was an intimate traveling companion of fugitive AIM leader Dennis Banks.

■ The government autopsy would list the cause of death as exposure and the BIA would give her a pauper's funeral. However, as exhumation and an independent autopsy would later reveal, the woman was apparently the victim of an execution-style murder and still had a bullet in her head.

In the three months since rancher Amiot's chance discovery of the body, the Canadian government has demanded an "urgent investigation" by the Justice Department. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has challenged the "propriety of actions by the FBI" and, a staff mem-

ber told this reporter last week, will ask the Senate Intelligence Committee — the Church committee — to step into the case and compel disclosure of all FBI monitoring of AIM. Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., demanded an official review and, last week, Attorney General Edward Levi ordered an investigation of FBI handling of the investigation.

Anna Mae Pictou grew up on Nova Scotia's Micmac Indian Reserve, spending part of her early years living in a wigwam in the woods while her father worked as a lumberjack. After 10 grades in a Catholic school she left for the United States, working in a school in Maine and a factory in Boston. She married a Canadian studying to be a karate instructor and, when they separated in 1970, he retained custody of their two daughters.

She became active in AIM in Minneapolis in 1972, took part in the Trail of Broken Treaties caravan to Washington, D.C., the takeover of the BIA office there and the 10-week 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee village on Pine Ridge. There she married Nogeeshik Aquash, an Ojibway artist from Canada in a traditional Indian ceremony. They separated a year later.

Ms. Aquash became active in Indian survival schools, taught at St. Paul's Red School House and did research into such diverse subjects as church-state relationships to Indian treaties and the historical origins of Indian ribbon shirts. She loved working with children. She tried to raise funds for an Indian



Snow fell on the mourners at the funeral.

educational newspaper, even while she was a fugitive.

But despite her commitment to Indian causes, Anna Mae Aquash spent much of her last year fighting the suspicion that she was a federal informant. The FBI has emphatically denied she ever was an informant.

"They're out to kill me," she told one of her two sisters in a telephone call to Nova Scotia last winter. "They'll get me if the FBI doesn't get me first." She did not specify who "they" were.

"My efforts to raise the consciousness of whites who are so against Indians in the States was bound to be stopped by the FBI sooner or later," she wrote her sister in a final letter. "But, no sweat, I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die, and I hope I'm a good example of a human being and my tribe."

The message, smuggled out of jail, asked that her letters be saved for her daughters so that they could "know the real truth" about the In-

Aquash continued on page 2B

Guindon



"I'm sorry, Ethel; the rain was too late. Our lawn died during the night."

AQUASH: Was there government misconduct?

Continued from page 1B

dian struggle.

The struggle took her to jail at least three times:

■ After about 100 FBI agents staged a pre-dawn raid on South Dakota's Rosebud Reservation Sept. 5, 1975, Ms. Aquash was charged with firearms and explosives violations. So was her close friend, Darrel Dean Butler, who was later indicted for the deaths of two FBI agents in a shoot-out on Pine Ridge in June 1975. His murder trial is to open June 7 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

■ Oregon troopers, acting on an FBI informer's tip, stopped a motorhome belonging to Marion Brando and a station wagon on Interstate Hwy. 80 near the Idaho border on Nov. 14, 1975. Fugitive Leonard Peltier (who would soon be posted on the FBI's "ten wanted" list) allegedly fled in an exchange of gunfire. The motorhome driver, whom authorities said later was Dennis Banks, also fled. Ms. Aquash was arrested and jailed in Oregon, then returned to South Dakota, accused of skipping a pre-trial hearing the month before on the Rosebud charge.

■ Then she was released from a jail in Pierre, S.D., on her own recognizance — with only a pro forma objection by Assistant U.S. Attorney R. D. Hurd, the man who had unsuccessfully prosecuted Banks and Russell Means in the Wounded Knee trial in St. Paul. Ms. Aquash disappeared that night—hours before announcement of an 11-count indictment against her in the Oregon shootout.

During the next three months she traveled through at least a dozen states, used perhaps eight aliases, and stayed in "safe houses" in Pine Ridge, Rapid City, Los Angeles and, according to one source, the Colorado hideaway used by newspaper heiress Patty Hearst.

Anna Mae Aquash disappeared from official view that Nov. 25 and remained underground until her body was found three months later. Circumstances of her disappearance and of the investigation of her death have raised two major questions: Was she a government informer? Was there government misconduct in the investigation?

"AIM didn't kill her," one well-known AIM leader said in an interview that was granted on condition that the person's name not be used. "The pigs got there first."

lier this month). The AIM paranoia peaked after it was discovered in March 1975 that the organization's own chief of security, Douglas Durham, was himself a paid FBI informant. Ironically, Ms. Aquash was one of several Indians who had accused Durham of being an informant before that.

But there is another side. According to a Pierre, lawyer, who was appointed by the court to defend Ms. Aquash, she flatly rejected an offer to have felony charges reduced to a misdemeanor, if she would turn informant.

She was "detained" and questioned about the informant suspicions by AIM members in Rapid City in December 1975, but some of the resentment against her came because she traveled so widely with Banks, even though he was married to Koomook Nichols, an Oglala Sioux.

(Did Banks try to break off with her? Some say so, and after they were together at the occupation of the Alexian Brothers estate in Wisconsin she wrote Banks a poem, which said in part:

("But the sun us up and you're going.
("My heart is filled with tears,
("Please don't go, I need you walking by my side.")

After the Rosebud arrest, Ms. Aquash was interrogated by the FBI about the whereabouts of Banks and other AIM fugitives. "You can either shoot me or throw me in jail, as those are the two choices that I am taking," she replied, according to a confidential FBI interview report. "That's what you're going to do with me anyway." She wouldn't discuss the matter further.

The doctor notices hair matted with dried blood. He draws fresh blood when he turns the head. "It looked like a police matter, and I assumed a thorough post mortem would be done," he says. At the post mortem another doctor says she died of "exposure."

And her final letter, sent to her sister only five days after the Oregon arrest, seemed full of high spirits. "I am sure I will be sent up," she wrote. But, she said, "I have the support of the American Indian Movement behind me and I have no worries. I feel great."

March 15, after the second autopsy, maintained that the overlooked bullet was not fatal. "The bullet may have initiated, or set in progress, the mechanism of death, the proximate cause of which was frostbite," he said in late March.)

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Kelley said that no agents were present during the autopsy and that none at the death scene knew Ms. Aquash. But confidential FBI documents show that Price arrested Ms. Aquash at Rosebud and remembered her from an earlier interview. He declined to comment in a telephone interview.

■ The victim's hands were removed during the autopsy at the request of the FBI, which sent them to Washington for fingerprint analysis. This is not an uncommon procedure for identifying unknown bodies, Kelley said. Friends of Ms. Aquash later objected that the quick removal of the hands was "inhumane," and AIM lawyer Tilsen, of St. Paul, said, "Simple decency requires that you wait more than a day to determine if other residents or family might recognize her before you cut off her hands." Ken Sayres, BIA police chief at Pine Ridge, said he knew of no such people having been brought to the morgue by that time to identify the body.

March 2, 11 a.m. — Anna Mae Aquash, a believer in traditional Indian religion, is buried in an unmarked grave in Holy Rosary Mission Catholic cemetery a few miles from Pine Ridge village.

official actions since have left the basic questions unanswered: Who killed Anna Mae Aquash and why? Was she killed as an informer by AIM members? Or in retaliation for the slayings of two FBI agents, as contended by the Wounded Knee Legal Offense-Defense Committee? ("One more Indian and we'll be even," a BIA policeman said in reference to the June 26, 1975, shootout which claimed the lives of two FBI agents and an AIM member — according to an Indian school principal who says he overheard it.)

Is there reason to disbelieve the FBI official who said, "We categorically deny that we were involved in a cover-up or in any way involved in her death. We want to find her killer?" Or the Civil Rights Commission report that "many (militant and traditional Native Americans) feel that they are the objects of a vendetta and have a genuine fear that the FBI is out to get them because of their involvement at Wounded Knee and in other crisis situations?"

"There's got to be foul play involved," says a lawyer who knew her. "She was too good in the woods to have died of exposure." At a second autopsy, a bullet is found in her brain.

What sparked FBI interest in Ms. Aquash so early, and why were her relatives in Canada watched months before her first known arrest? If Banks and other AIM members believed she was an informer, why did they not act against her before this year? And did the conduct of the autopsy and the early FBI investigation show merely a gross insensitivity to Indian people or do the conflicts over who was present at the autopsy and how badly the body had decomposed suggest something more?

March 14 — After a two day wake in a tipi on the site of last summer's FBI shootout, Anna Mae Aquash is buried on a Sunday morning. There are chants, drumbeats and sobbing wails as about 150 mourners brave blowing snow to watch a log-pole bier carried by six young Indian pallbearers. Pieces of cloth colored red, black, green and yellow fly from stakes. An American flag is turned upside down.

Two medicine men, holding sacred Sioux pipes and bundles of sage, pray to the "four wind directions" of the Sioux religion.



Staff Photo by Pete Hohn

Tire fire cuts power in part of St. Paul

St. Paul firemen hosed down a fire in a huge pile of discarded tires along Atlantic St. north of E. 7th St. Saturday evening. Smoke from the special alarm blaze could be seen for miles, and electricity was shut off in part of St. Paul's East Side for a time because power lines crossed the fire area. A neighborhood resident said that no one claims ownership of the tires.

Radicals may face troops during Philadelphia July 4 fete

Associated Press

Philadelphia, Pa. Mayor Frank Rizzo said he has formally requested 15,000 regular army troops to help keep order on the July 4 weekend in the event of possible disturbances.

In a related development Saturday, the Justice Department said it is conducting a preliminary investigation into threats of disturbances during the Bicentennial celebration.

City Representative Albert Gaudiosi said Rizzo's request, ad-

were planning to "come here in thousands from all over the country... under the guise of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to disrupt a celebration that should be so great..."

The city's entire police force — about 8,000 officers — will be on duty that weekend, and Rizzo said he wanted army troops to supplement the force. Rizzo said police would be ordered to permit "peaceful, orderly picketing."

So far, the only large-scale demonstration confirmed is planned by

with her death."

The AIM Leader believes that the government was "blackmailing" Ms. Aquash with the threat of branding her publicly as an informer, whether or not she was one.

"They're out to get me. They'll get me if the FBI doesn't get me first... But, no sweat, I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die, and I hope I'm a good example of a human being and my tribe."

Those who believe that Ms. Aquash acted the informer's role cite this evidence:

■ What they call her "easy" release from court and disappearance from a Pierre motel that also housed FBI agents that night. Two sources have confirmed that the government knew she traveled by car to Rapid City, S.D., and then by plane to Denver, even though Hurd says she was not under surveillance at the time. There is some feeling that the government agents may have thought Ms. Aquash, deliberately or not, might have led them to the fugitive Banks.

■ A government affidavit that two informants placed Banks in the Oregon caravan, although he was not seen there by state troopers. Some AIM members thought one of the informants was Ms. Aquash, who was not charged immediately in that incident and was able to escape prosecution by disappearing just before indictments were handed down.

■ An informant who also led to Bank's arrest Jan. 24 at the California home of a Contra Costa College professor, Lehman Brightman. The government charged Brightman with harboring a fugitive, but dropped the charge rather than reveal the informant's identity.

■ Rumors that Ms. Aquash had a tie with the government. They surfaced as early as June 1975 at the AIM national convention in Farmington, N.M., and she was asked to leave the annual Sioux sun dance at Crow Dog's Paradise on the Rosebud Reservation two months later.

Many AIM members were paranoid about informants. (The FBI spends about \$7 million a year to maintain a network of 1,500 paid informants, a Senate committee reported ear-

lier by, back to the spring of 1970, nine or 10 months before Ms. Aquash's body was found.

The FBI was interested in Ms. Aquash's whereabouts as early as April or May 1975, according to Earl Lafford, a Nova Scotia constable who is married to Ms. Aquash's sister Mary.

Lafford said in a telephone interview last week that he was surprised when a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman from the Antigonish Detachment told him that a year ago, and was also able to tell him about detailed movements of the Lafford family, which was under surveillance.

At least one other Canadian friend of Ms. Aquash was asked about her at the same time, said Mary Lafford.

Norman Zigrossi, supervisor of the South Dakota FBI office in Rapid City, declined to comment when asked whether the FBI had initiated or was aware of any surveillance for the FBI by Canadian authorities.

Other questions about government conduct related to the autopsy of Ms. Aquash's body, severing of hands from the body, other efforts to identify her, and her speedy burial. A chronology:

Feb. 24, about 3 p.m. — Ms. Aquash's body is found. She is wearing a wine-colored ski jacket and jeans.

Feb. 24, 6:30 p.m. — The body arrives at Pine Ridge Hospital. Inez Hodges, the registered nurse on duty, gets a handful of blood when she turns the victim's head. She notices the woman's distinctive jewelry: a large turquoise bracelet and an oversize turquoise ring. Dr. Stephen Shanker notices hair matted with dried blood. He, too, draws flesh blood when he turns the head. "She hadn't died of natural causes," he said later in an interview. "It looked like a police matter, and I assumed a thorough post mortem would be done."

Feb. 25, morning — Dr. W. O. Brown flies his private plane into Pine Ridge to conduct the autopsy. Dr. Brown, the resident pathologist at West Nebraska General Hospital at Scottsbluff, and an outspoken AIM critic, has conducted scores of reservation autopsies. But this one produces several controversies:

■ Dr. Brown examines the body, opens the skull, removes the brain for tests, but does not find evidence of a bullet. His conclusion: Death from exposure. He said later that he "inadvertently overlooked" the bullet wound.

(His written report, not dated until

FBI supervisor Zigrossi says decomposition of the body was so severe as to necessitate burial and "no funeral home wanted to keep the body." Tom Chamberlain, Rushville, Neb., the mortician who prepared the body for burial, disagrees. There was no urgency, Chamberlain said in two interviews two months apart. "She could have stayed (in the mortuary) another week."

March 3 — Ms. Aquash is identified by the FBI from fingerprints.

March 5—Her family in Nova Scotia is notified.

March 6—The identity is announced. It and the autopsy results are the talk of the reservation. "There's got to be foul play involved," says Bruce Ellison, a lawyer for the Wounded Knee Legal Offense-Defense Committee. Ms. Aquash had eluded FBI patrols in smuggling food and guns into Wounded Knee. She was known for her self-sufficiency. She didn't use drugs or alcohol, Ellison recalled. "She was too good in the woods to have died of exposure."

March 9—U.S. District Court in Rapid City grants an FBI request that the body be exhumed because of "reliable information" that Ms. Aquash could have been the victim of a hit-run accident or could have met with foul play, and because of AIM beliefs that she was an FBI informant. The FBI said it found out about the informant belief from an AIM activist in Tulsa, Okla., Anna Mae Tanequodde, five days before Ms. Aquash's body was found.

March 11—A second autopsy is conducted in Pine Ridge, this time by Dr. Garry Petersen, St. Paul, deputy medical examiner for Hennepin County and resident pathologist at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital. He was retained by the victim's family through the Wounded Knee legal committee.

Petersen says that almost immediately he spotted a protrusion in Ms. Aquash's left temple that "felt like a bullet." He finds the entry wound at the base of the skull; the bullet's path (the bullet was fired at point-blank range, passing through the brain and penetrating three layers of bone) and a bullet—a .32 caliber, he thinks, perhaps from a "Saturday Night Special."

Said Petersen: "The body wouldn't have decomposed any more if it were kept in a cool place (mortician Chamberlain had kept the body in his unheated garage). I expected much worse decomposition—it wasn't had, even after burial and exhumation."

But the second autopsy and all the

down presents to be entombed with the young woman. Pallbearers remove the AIM flag, fold it and present it to Ms. Aquash's sisters to take home to Nova Scotia.

Kevin McKiernan, a free-lance reporter, has spent most of the last three months investigating the Aquash case. He has reported frequently on Indian matters on Minnesota Public Radio and National Public Radio.

W. 44th St. to close for paving project

The Minneapolis Department of Public Works will close W. 44th St. from Upton Av. S. to France Av. S. for paving beginning Tuesday.

The construction is expected to last about 2½ months.

A detour will run south on Upton to W. 50th St., west on 50th to France and north on France to 44th.

Buses, for each direction, will use W. 45th St. to Chowen Av. S., then south on Chowen and west on W. 46th St. to France.

Defense Department, will be mailed today.

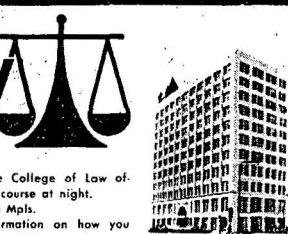
Rizzo said he asked for the troops as a precautionary measure against possible disturbances by "radical leftists," he said, had vowed to disrupt Independence Day festivities. Ford and other dignitaries are expected to visit Philadelphia that weekend.

The mayor said unnamed leftists

Fourth Coalition." The organization is comprised of the Revolutionary Communist Party, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Revolutionary Student Brigade and the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee.

The coalition, unsuccessful in attempts to secure parade and rally site permits, says it still is planning a weekend of marches, rallies and a tent city.

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CALL (612) 333-8515

Dayton's Dales open noon to 6 Sunday

Sunday: Southdale, Brookdale, Rosedale, Ridgedale open noon to 6 p.m.; Rochester open 12:30 to 5:30 p.m.; Downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul closed.

Monday: Southdale open 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Brookdale, Rosedale, Ridgedale open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul closed.

Tuesday: Downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul open 9:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Southdale open 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; Brookdale, Rosedale, Ridgedale open 10 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

DAYTON'S

Indian woman's death raises many questions

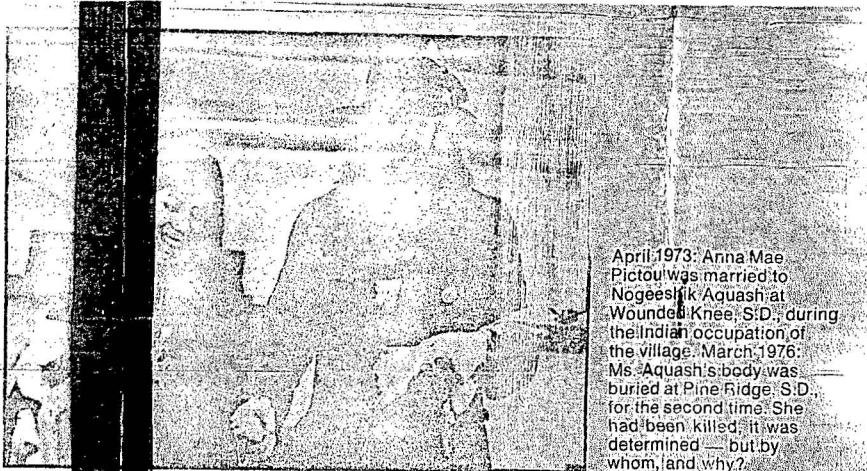
Article and Photos
By Kevin McKiernan

Pine Ridge, S.D.

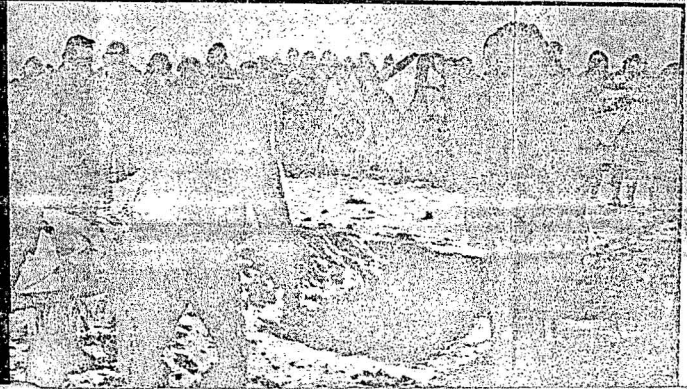
The temperature around Wanblee, S.D., was above freezing on the afternoon of Feb. 24. Roger Amiot was using the unseasonably mild weather to place fence posts in a newly acquired section of his 2,500-acre ranch about 10 miles northeast of that Pine Ridge Indian Reservation village.

Following the line of a dry creek bed about 100 yards off Hwy. 73, Amiot arrived near the base of a 30-foot embankment blocking the view from the road. At the bottom of the sandy bluff was a curled-up body.

Amiot didn't get close enough to make a guess as to the sex of the body. "I knew (she) was dead, I could feel it," he said. "I just wanted to get out of there and get the



April 1973: Anna Mae Pictou was married to Nogeeshik Aquash at Wounded Knee, S.D., during the Indian occupation of the village. March 1976: Ms. Aquash's body was buried at Pine Ridge, S.D. for the second time. She had been killed, it was determined — but by whom, and why?



police.

The police came quickly — sheriff's deputies from the reservation border town of Kadoosa, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police from Wanblee, and the FBI with more BIA men from Pine Ridge village 100 miles away. Jim Charging Crow, the veteran ambulance driver from Wanblee, had to wait almost two hours at the roadside before the investigators and a photographer finished their business by the embankment and allowed him to begin his.

He was impatient with the delay. He recalls remarking to his wife, who accompanied him, "All these lawmen are crooked 'round here." While it was not a novel remark for Pine Ridge, reservation criti-

cism of government handling in case was just beginning.

The rancher had accidentally covered the body of Anna Aquash, a 30-year-old Indian activist from Nova Scotia, Canada, had deep and controversial convictions within the American In-

Movement (AIM) and whose death this reporter last week has now produced some stark contrasts.

■ The woman had been hunted by the FBI on dynamite and firearms charges for three months, but with-
out identification. General Edward Levi ordered an investigation of FBI handling of the

■ Her description as a fugitive had been widely circulated by the FBI.

but agents who saw her body come to identify her. "Some agent at Scotia's Micmac Indian Reserve, the scene must have recognized spending part of her early years here," says AIM lawyer Kenneth Tillingham in a wigwam in the woods sen. "The FBI wanted the investigation while her father worked as a lungation to go cold because theyberjack. After 10 grades in a Catho thought it would lead them some-lic school she left for the United where they didn't want to go."

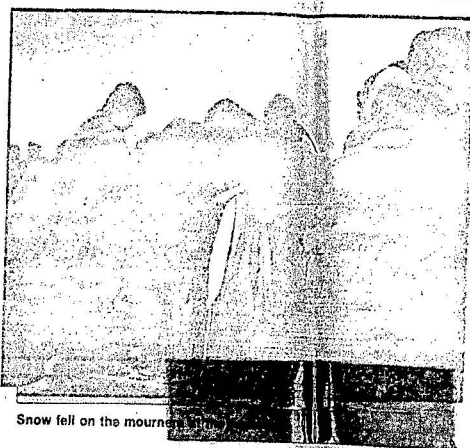
■ She was thought by many in AIM to have been an FBI informant. Two lawyers say that last, she turned down an FBI offer to charges. If she would come with agents at a time when s

and the BIA would give her a pauper's funeral. However, as exhumation and an independent autopsy would later reveal, the woman was apparently the victim of an execution-style murder and still had a bullet in her head.

In the three months since rancher Amiot's chance discovery of the body, the Canadian government has demanded an "urgent investigation" by the Justice Department. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has challenged the "propriety of actions by the FBI" and, a staff mem-

■ AIM in Minnesota took part in the "Trail of Broken Treaties" caravan to Washington, D.C., the takeover of the BIA office there and the 10-week 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee village on Pine Ridge. There she married Nogeeshk, Aquash, an Ojibway artist from Canada in a traditional Indian ceremony. They separated a year later.

Ms. Aquash became active in Indian survival schools, taught at St. Paul's Red School House and did research into such diverse subjects as church-state relationships to Indian treaties and the historical origins of Indian ribbon shirts. She loved working with children. She tried to raise funds for an Indian



Snow fell on the mourners.

educational newspaper, even while she was a fugitive.

But despite her commitment to Indian causes, Anna Mae Aquash spent much of her last year fighting the suspicion that she was a federal informant. The FBI has emphatically denied she ever was an informant.

"They're out to kill me," she told one of her two sisters in a telephone call to Nova Scotia last winter. "They'll get me if the FBI doesn't get me first." She did not specify who "they" were.

"My efforts to raise the consciousness of whites who are so against Indians in the States was bound to be stopped by the FBI sooner or later," she wrote her sister in a final letter. "But, no swat, I'm Indian all the way and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die, and I hope I'm a good example of a human being and my tribe."

The message, smuggled out of jail, asked that her letters be saved for her daughters so that they could "know the real truth" about the In-

Aquash continued on page 2B

AQUASH: Was there government misconduct?

Continued from page 1B

Indian struggle.

The struggle took her to jail at least three times:

■ After about 100 FBI agents staged a pre-dawn raid on South Dakota's Rosebud Reservation Sept. 5, 1975, Ms. Aquash was charged with firearms and explosives violations. So was her close friend, Darrel Dean Butler, who was later indicted for the deaths of two FBI agents in a shoot-out on Pine Ridge in June 1975. His murder trial is to open June 7 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

■ Oregon troopers, acting on an FBI informer's tip, stopped a motorhome belonging to Marion Brando and a station wagon on Interstate Hwy. 80 near the Idaho border on Nov. 14, 1975. Fugitive Leonard Peltier (who would soon be posted on the FBI's "ten most wanted" list) allegedly fled in an exchange of gunfire. The motorhome driver, whom authorities said later was Dennis Banks, also fled. Ms. Aquash was arrested and jailed in Oregon, then returned to South Dakota, accused of skipping a pre-trial hearing the month before on the Rosebud charge.

■ Then she was released from a jail in Pierre, S.D., on her own recognizance — with only a pro forma objection by Assistant U.S. Attorney R. D. Hurd, the man who had unsuccessfully prosecuted Banks and Russell Means in the Wounded Knee trial in St. Paul. Ms. Aquash disappeared that night—hours before announcement of an 11-count indictment against her in the Oregon shootout.

During the next three months she traveled through at least a dozen states, used perhaps eight aliases, and stayed in "safe houses" in Pine Ridge, Rapid City, Los Angeles and, according to one source, the Colorado hideaway used by newspaper heiress Patty Hearst.

Anna Mae Aquash disappeared from official view that Nov. 25 and remained underground until her body was found three months later. Circumstances of her disappearance and of the investigation of her death have raised two major questions: Was she a government informer? Was there government misconduct in the investigation?

"AIM didn't kill her," one well-known AIM leader said in an interview (that was granted on condition that the person's name not be used). "The pigs got there first."

"They knew we knew who she was, and they wanted to blame AIM with her death."

The AIM leader believes that the government was "blackmailing" Ms. Aquash with the threat of branding her publicly as an informer, whether or not she was one.

lier this month). The AIM paranoia peaked after it was discovered in March 1975 that the organization's own chief of security, Douglas Durham, was himself a paid FBI informant. Ironically, Ms. Aquash was one of several Indians who had accused Durham of being an informant before that.

But there is another side. According to a Pierre lawyer, who was appointed by the court to defend Ms. Aquash, she flatly rejected an offer to have felony charges reduced to a misdemeanor if she would turn informer.

She was "detained" and questioned about the informant suspicions by AIM members in Rapid City in December 1975, but some of the resentment against her came because she traveled so widely with Banks, even though he was married to Koomook Nichols, an Oglala Sioux.

(Did Banks try to break off with her? Some say so, and after they were together at the occupation of the Alexian Brothers estate in Wisconsin she wrote Banks a poem, which said in part:

("But the sun us up and you're going,
("My heart is filled with tears,
("Please don't go, I need you walking by my side.")

After the Rosebud arrest, Ms. Aquash was interrogated by the FBI about the whereabouts of Banks and other AIM fugitives. "You can either shoot me or throw me in jail, as those are the two choices that I am taking," she replied, according to a confidential FBI interview report. "That's what you're going to do with me anyway." She wouldn't discuss the matter further.

The doctor notices hair matted with dried blood. He draws fresh blood when he turns the head. "It looked like a police matter, and I assumed a thorough post mortem would be done," he says. At the post mortem another doctor says she died of "exposure."

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Her body remains unidentified. FBI supervisor Zigrossi says the composition of the body was "severe" as to necessitate burial, but "no funeral home wanted to take the body." Tom Chambers, a Rushville, Neb., mortician who prepared the body for burial, said there was no urgency.

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Public Radio.

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March 6 — Ms. Aquash is identified by the FBI from fingerprints.

March 9 — Her family in Nova Scotia is notified.

March 6 — The identity is announced. It and the autopsy results are the talk of the reservation. "There's got to be foul play involved," says Bruce Ellison, a lawyer for the Wounded Knee Legal Offense Defense Committee. Ms. Aquash had eluded FBI patrols in smuggling food and guns into Wounded Knee. She was known for her self-sufficiency. She didn't use drugs or alcohol, Ellison recalled. "She was too good in the woods to have died of exposure."

March 9 — U.S. District Court in Rapid City grants an FBI request that the body be exhumed because of "reliable information" that Ms. Aquash could have been the victim of a hit-run accident or could have met with foul play, and because of AIM beliefs that she was an FBI informant. The FBI said it found out about the informant belief from an AIM activist in Tulsa, Okla., Anna Mae Tanequodde, five days before Ms. Aquash's body was found.

March 11 — A second autopsy is conducted in Pine Ridge, this time by Dr. Garry Petersen, St. Paul, deputy medical examiner for Hennepin County and resident pathologist at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital. He was retained by the victim's family through the Wounded Knee legal committee.

Petersen says that almost immediately he spotted a protrusion in Ms. Aquash's left temple that "felt like a bullet." He finds the entry wound at the base of the skull, the bullet's path (the bullet was fired at point-blank range, passing through the brain and penetrating three layers of bone) and a bullet—a .32 caliber, he thinks, perhaps from a "Saturday Night Special."

Said Petersen: "The body wouldn't have decomposed any more if it were kept in a cool place (mortician Chamberlain had kept the body in his unheated garage). I expected much worse decomposition—it wasn't bad, even after burial and exhumation."

But the second autopsy and all the

BIA Travel Advances Audited

By GENE GOLDENBERG
Scripps Howard Staff

WASHINGTON - Federal investigators are trying to account for more than \$1.6 million in travel money advanced to employees of the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, including \$28,500 apparently used for a down payment on a home.

The travel advances, some dating back to 1975, are still outstanding, according to a summary of the investigation provided by the Office of Management and Budget.

The probe of BIA travel expenditures, being conducted by the Interior Department, comes after another investigation that found \$784,000 in uncashed checks, some of which had been left in unlocked desk drawers for as long as seven years.

OMB spokesperson Robin Rayborn said the BIA problems are typical of "major problems" that exist in cash management and accounting systems throughout the federal government. She said OMB is working on reforming accounting procedures, particularly for travel expenditures, in a number of agencies.

The uncashed checks and a small

amount of cash were found during a routine audit of the BIA's field finance office in Albuquerque. The same offices handles most of the travel advances for BIA personnel.

Auditors so far have identified 3,626 outstanding BIA travel advances totaling \$1.6 million. One case still under investigation involves possible criminal charges stemming from the use of \$28,500 in travel funds for the purchase of a private home, according to sources.

Interior Inspector General Richard Mulberry said in a report on the uncashed checks that top BIA officials have known about problems in the Albuquerque office

since a year ago, when another \$1.8 million in uncashed checks were found in the office safe as a result of an internal BIA probe.

"We are at a complete loss to explain why BIA officials have taken no action to remedy the situation," said Mulberry's report, obtained by Scripps-Howard News Service under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Albuquerque office, which has been without a director for more than a year, was a picture of chaos, according to the report.

A spokesman said weekly reports have been ordered on the progress of correcting problems in the BIA finance operations.

Stockbridge Protest Dismissal of Charges

Tribal officials and members of the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe are protesting the April 27th decision of Shawano County District Attorney Gary Bruno to drop murder charges against a 44 year old non-Indian named Donald Heller.

Heller, bound over for trial August 14, 1981 for the death of 22 year old Wesley Cardish, Stockbridge-Munsee had charges dropped on grounds of self defense by Bruno on April 27th.

According to Bruno, Heller fired one shot from a 22-caliber pistol, and described him as "frightened and acting in self-defense" the night of the incident.

Burdette Burr Sr., 42 said he and a Michigan man were with Cardish that night and heard five shots from the garage. Cardish emerged holding his stomach and died 15 hours later.

Burr also said he was never questioned by Bruno about the July, 1981 slaying.

According to one official the scene included heavy drinking and arguments. He stated that however, had an Indian shot and killed a whiteman the case might have been handled differently.

Another source criticized the decision saying that "Bruno should have allowed a judge to hear the case" especially after issuing charges in the first place.

Sources at the Stockbridge Tribal office said that they were unaware of any official council position, but that individual officials had voiced concern over the handling of the case.

The bulk rate permit below is used exclusively by LCO Tribal Government and Journal for pre-sorted bulk mailings. Several copies of the Journal each month are returned to our office do to the lack of .54 worth of postage for individual mailings. Might just as well subscribe!

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The Lac Courte Oreilles

JOURNAL

Great Lakes Indian News

Volume 5 No. 5

May 1982



Lac Courte Oreilles students Gerald Diamond, Trisix Duffy and Stony Larson lead out a dance in their honor May 8th at Mt. Senario College. Four LCO students graduated Saturday, May 22 in Commencement ceremonies at Ladysmith, WI. Not pictured, but also graduating was Anne Sullivan.

Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa High Graduates 24

Under partly cloudy skies and warm temperatures graduation ceremonies were held Monday, May 23

for the largest graduating class of the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa High School yet. Held at the Honor The Earth ceremonial grounds 24 graduates received diplomas and tribal honor gifts from teachers, elders and friends.

Included in the feast and activities were many relatives, guest speakers and tribal leaders.

1982 graduates are: Lee Rae Barrows, Mary Latisha Begay, Louis L. Bennett, Phyllis L. Billyboy, Kenneth J. Bolton, Donald W. Corbine, Doreen A. Debrat, Char-

les W. Edley, Lora W. Edley, Douglas L. Fleming, M. JoAnne Graves, Dianah Hammond, Gilbert J. Kingfisher, Karla M. Kuykendall, Michael R. LaPointe, Bryan L. Miller, Connie S. Miller, Michael E. O'Shagay, Cheryl Pagel, Lori J. Potack, Ismael Rosado, Terry Paul Tribble, Joseph A. Valentin and Bert White.



Letters To The Journal

Boushe Negee.

My name is David Yoder. I ran across a copy of the LCO Journal and was wondering if I could receive a complimentary paper. I'm in the Green Bay Reformatory and I don't really have alot of money.

Also I wish to get in contact with someone who would help us. We have a pipe ceremony and feast up here every six months. We want to try and organize a pow wow here in

the prison this summer. So I was wondering if I could get some help, maybe from Gordon Thayer or someone. If everything works out with security and all, it would be nice to have some support to our brothers of the Seven Fires Indian Council.

Migwetch, David Yoder
Box W.R.
Green Bay, WI. 54305

Appreciates Cooperation

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Gentlemen:

On behalf of the staff of WOJB, I would like to express our appreciation for the generous loan of a television antenna and booster which facilitated our Television Interference Workshop last week. Your equipment allowed our staff to demonstrate various techniques of filtering WOJB's signal out of

Channel 6 viewing.

Cooperation such as that given by your business is exactly the kind that we wish to offer as a publicly funded radio station. We hope that by working together, we can strengthen relations between people of Lac Courte Oreilles and the people of the surrounding area. Again, thanks so much for your help and understanding.

Sincerely, Glenn A. Hall
Station Manager

Rescheduled Pow Wow

Dear Friends,

I am Brown Bear, Dry Bay Thunderbird Tlingit-Eagle Clan of Yakutat, Alaska. I have been here at Oxford approximately 18 months. I am Historian for our Four Direction Spiritual Society of Native Nations.

We would like to know more of you, your paper and what issues you support.

We have a "rescheduled Pow

Wow" for Saturday, June 5th at 10 a.m. till 8 p.m. If some of you can make it...please send a list of names of each brother, sister and family-drummers-singers-guest-speaker-spiritual leaders-medicine people that are able to attend. This is a federal prison, so "Their Rules" we play by.

Walk In Balance
Brown Bear

Bissonette Elected Commander

This letter is to inform you that Larry Bissonette (enrolled member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa Tribe) has been recently elected as the 1982-1983 Post Commander of the Henry S. Blomberg VFW Post 847 in Superior, WI.

Mr. Bissonette and members of his staff were to be officially sworn in and installed by the VFW State Commander, George Goforth of Madison, WI on Wednesday May 19, 1982. It might be noted that Mr. Bissonette's Adjutant General (Bruce Lego) is also American Indian and is enrolled with the

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

We just wanted to let the people of L.C.O. know that we are happy and proud to have these men as members and leaders of this prestigious veteran's organization. The Henry S. Blomberg VFW Post 847 is well recognized throughout Wisconsin and is comprised of one of the largest memberships in the northern third section of the State. Thank you for your interest and assistance. Sincerely, Tom Podgorak, 10th VFW District Commander, 1015 Tower Ave., Superior, WI. 54880.

Editorial

The Truth Will Emerge

"The theory of a free press is that the truth will emerge from free reporting and free discussion, not that it will be presented perfectly and instantly in any one account."

— Walter Lippmann

We all know of instances where it took time for the truth to finally emerge. The Pentagon Papers, Watergate, Sawyergate and more. It comes as no surprise then, that documents obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the Freedom of Information Act lend credence to claims that a murder conviction against Leonard Pettler was based on evidence obtained under coercion, fabricated and altered. [story on page 10] Someday The Truth Will Emerge.

There are those of us who will remember the occupation of the Alexian Brothers Novitiate [Abbey] near the Menominee Reservation in 1975, Wounded Knee and Camp 13. The name of self-proclaimed American Indian Movement security chief/FBI CONTELPRO agent Douglas Durhan won't ever be far from our minds. In the case of the Abbey, we know that FBI agents took pictures there Thanksgiving 1974, 35 days before its occupation. The FBI seemed always to be there. Many sisters and brothers have died. Someday The Truth Will Emerge.

We have among our own, those who have spoke of great things for those who follow closely. And they have also spoken of great harm to others, of death and disaster. There has been harm done to some, and we see that the disaster they predict, may only be theirs. There has been good, and there has been bad. Someday The Truth Will Emerge.

Those of us who in a way have dedicated our lives to providing the opportunity for the free discussion and and publication of ideas, activities, discussions and thought, know that we will always come short on the job. That there is always more to the story than we have seen, felt or had to describe. If we are wrong, or if we are right, Someday The Truth Will Emerge.

Paul DeMain

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Hayward



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United Nations Pass Resolution on Indian Rights

In Geneva, Switzerland, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights adopted an important resolution in support of a Working Group on indigenous Populations, a measure which had been actively sought by several American Indian groups.

When it formally approved by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Working Group will review developments regarding the rights of indigenous populations, analyze information submitted to it, and give special attention to developing an international covenant for the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous communities. The Working Group will hold public sessions for five days just prior to the annual meeting of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in August of each year in Geneva. One of the purposes of the Working Group is to consult with and receive information from indigenous people concerning violation of their rights. Indians from North, Central and South America first requested the Working Group at a 1977 United Nations Conference on Indians in the Americas. The Indian Law Resource Center, which has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, participated in the work of drafting the resolution requesting the Working Group and in lobbying for its adoption by the Commission on Human Rights.

The Executive Director of the Indian Law Resource Center, Mr.

Robert T. Coulter, called the Commission's action "a major advance in the development of the rights of indigenous peoples."

"It is the first time a permanent United Nations body has been established to deal with the treatment of Indians and other indigenous peoples. For the first time indigenous people will have an official forum for addressing these problems which the national governments have proved unwilling or incapable of addressing."

Mr. Coulter also stated that his office has on several occasions brought human rights complaints against the United States, on behalf of American Indians. Over the last few years, hundreds of complaints about the violation of the human rights of Indians have been submitted to the United Nations. The resolution adopted March 10,

1982, by the Commission on Human Rights was passed by a vote of 34 in favor, including the United States, none against and seven abstentions. The Netherlands, Senegal, Denmark, Australia, Algeria, New Zealand and Norway were among the strongest supporters of the resolution. Abstentions came from the governments of Brazil, Cuba, the Philippines, Bulgaria, Poland, and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Economic and Social Council is expected to adopt the resolution at its next session.

Chief Jake Swamp of the Mohawk Nation gave a speech to the Commission in support of the Working Group. Chief Swamp stated that, "Existing international law and existing national law do not adequately protect us against the serious threats to our existence.

Our cultures, our religions, our governments and our ways of life are all in danger. We are not simply individuals with individual rights; on the contrary, we exist as distinct peoples, distinct communities, real functioning nations. We hold our lands in common, we hold our cultures and religions as nations and as communities and groups. We are peoples, not simply individuals. For these reasons we face unique problems. Special measures are required to meet these problems. If these measures are not taken, more and more indigenous people may be destroyed and their culture vanished forever."

For further information, contact Robert T. Coulter or Joseph W. Ryan at (202) 547-2600 or write The Indian Law Resource Center, 601 E St. S.E., Wash., D.C. 20003.

TUMBLEWEEDS By Tom K. Ryan
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Lein Seeks

Re-election

Sawyer County Sheriff Ernest Lein announced last week that he will seek re-election as sheriff this year.

In making his announcement, Lein, a 20 year veteran of the Sawyer County Sheriff's Department and seven term sheriff, stated he "would be proud to again be sheriff of the present department."

Said Lein, "Since returning to office in January 1977, much of my efforts were spent in the investigation and final settling of three former deputies, who are now serving federal prison sentences. It would be a privilege," he said, "to devote time to law enforcement during the next term."

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Lac Courte Oreilles News

By Ed Martin Sr.

Happy Birthday

Happy Birthday Greetings To: David Quagon, 71, May 30; Muriel Corbine, June 3; Bill Carley, 49, June 3; Lyle Gouge, Florence Miller and June Quaderer, June 9; Norman Guibord, June 14; Babe Taylor, 72, June 14; Blanch Corbine, 71, June 13; Larayne Ledbetter, June 10.

Quilters

The St. Francis Mission quilters are also on vacation as they finished their last quilt for the year. It was a time well spent and their works are displayed in the craft shop. These beautiful hand-stitched quilts were made by Elzida Miller, Izette Ury, Agnes LaRonge, Carol Wilson, Louis Froemel, Virginia Taylor, Maxella Guibord, Pauline Isham, Beverly Gouge, and Helen Moore. Other new items made during the school year will also be on display. A big thanks to the ladies.

Congratulations

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ledbetter. They will cele-

brate their silver wedding anniversary June 1. More wedding anniversaries for Lloyd and Larayne. A memorial dinner was held in fond memory of Linda Martin, May 21. This was given by the Judy Martin family. Linda left us, May 21, 1979.

New Director

Myrna Thayer has taken over the duties as director of the New Post Elderly Center. Lucille Corbine will also take over as their new cook. Rose Quagon is the new cook at the Reserve Elderly Center.

Our Condolences

Our condolences to the family members of Irene Dennis who passed away Saturday, May 22. Rosary citation and wake was held at the Reserve Elderly Center. Church services and burial was at the St. Francis Solanus Church with Father Kurt officiating. A memorial dinner was held at the Center.

Athletic Club

The L.C.O. Athletic Club had

their last meeting, Thursday, May 20. For the record, the present officers are: Bill Campbell, president; Leonard Williamson, secretary-treasurer; Elmer Corbine, Sr., sergeant-at-arms. It will be a busy summer, baseball games, parties, dances, dinners, etc. Each attending member is given a ticket and a drawing is held just before adjournment. Bill Campbell won \$15; Delores Beaudin, \$10 and Leonard Williamson, \$5. The next meeting will be held this fall.

Thank You Lord

The following was written by Elsie Lee to Father Cardy, St. Ignace before her death on May 8. She was 84 years old.

He's got the whole world in His hands, And now, Lord, You may have my problems. My seemingly insoluble problems Which I have been worrying over incessantly. My own million dollar, 24 carat problems. And I leave them with you.

If you can keep the earth revolving, If you can keep the galaxies in place.

If you can supervise creation, I guess You can manage my problems.

They're Yours now, Lord, These million dollar problems. My task is not to worry You now, I've got to trust You, believe You, love you, And not interfere with Your resolution Of what were once my problems. Thank You, Lord.

Summer Youth
Applications for the Youth Summer Program will be taken from May 24 to June 9. Contact Sandy Carley at the Manpower Office, Tribal Center, 634-8934. Program directors seeking summer employees should also contact Sandy.

Gardens

It isn't too late for gardens. For more information on plowing contact Margaret Diamond, 634-8934. She will see that your plot is plowed.

Milgwatch

Cecelia Williamson and Marie Morgan want to thank all who donated food, and flowers to the services for the funeral of their aunt, Elsie Lee.

Open House

This is to notify everyone, that we've moved to our new location at the new L.C.O. Print Shop. Our new telephone number is 634-4512, we would also like to invite everyone to come in and see our new offices May 28, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning, we will be serving coffee and rolls.

Referendum

On September 14, in the Primary Election, Wisconsin voters will see this on their ballot: "Shall the Secretary of State of Wisconsin inform the President and the Congress of the United States that it is the desire of the people of the Wisconsin to have the government of the United States work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction with appropriate verification, with the Soviet Union and other nations?"

Vietnam Era Veterans to Select Princess

The Association is now soliciting candidates for the V.E.V. Inter-Tribal Association Princess. Any Indian women, between the ages of 18 & 25 inclusive, who is 1/4 or more Indian blood, a high school graduate, has never been married nor borne a child, may enter. Candidates must have a sponsor. These may be tribes, clubs, veterans and other organizations or

individuals.

Applications will be in the form of a resume, short statement on why she wishes to represent the Association and picture in traditional tribal dress. The deadline for applications will be one month prior to the first Annual National Vietnam Veterans Pow Wow. This date has not been set but tentative plans are for early this fall. Only obligations of the princess will be to participate in any major Association activity; i.e. the National Pow Wow; and to wear the Associations banner proudly whenever she attends pow wows or other Indian activities.

For more information or to submit resumes, contact Mrs. Marcene Lawe, V.E.V. Auxiliary, Box 391, Keshena, WI 54135.

INDIAN COUNTRY NEWS

You read it in the Journal
or
You don't read it at all

Miss Lac Courte Oreilles

In conjunction with the, Honor The Earth Education Foundation, 9th Annual Traditional Pow Wow, being held July 15-19, 1982, there will be a crowning of a new eligible Shenabe Quai (Indian Lady). For the title of "Miss Lac Courte Oreilles 1982-1983." We need eligible contestants. Any kind donations or monies for the pageant will be greatly appreciated. For more information, please call Beck Taylor, at 634-8175/634-3112, or Betty LaCapa at 634-8934.

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Feast Held For Thaipanich

A well attended feast and going away ceremony were held Tuesday, May 18th at the LCO High School for Dr. Nick Thaipanich, Chairman of the Department of Education at Mount Senario College.

Thaipanich, who is leaving the U.S. for 14 months to teach at the University of Thailand has served as the Mount Senario College Teacher Aid Career Ladder Coordinator.

The TACK program was created to assist in the education and certification of Indian teachers. In recognition of his assistance, Thaipanich was presented with a pendleton blanket by two of his first graduates, Funkin Tribble and Donna Quaderer. A painting was also given to him by MSC student Arlene Larson.

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FREE VITAMIN-RICH VEGETABLES!

There's a world of tasty, free-for-the-picking leafy vegetables to be found in fields, in vacant lots, along streams... and even shooting up among your own garden crops!

One of the most common edible wild greens is lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*). This nutritious relative of spinach (also known as goosefoot and pigweed) has jagged, diamond-shaped leaves with powdery, silvery, whitened undersides. Remember, though, that you should never eat any wild food until you have positively identified it as edible. (NOTE: Three guidebooks to wild plants are listed at the end of this article.) Harvest your "wild spinach" from plants no more than a foot high, or pick the youngest sup- permost blades from more mature specimens. The delicately flavored leaves can be steamed, or used in most any recipe calling for spinach.

Another "weed" that's earned a lot of names including careless weed, radroot, and, also, pigweed is amaranth (*Amaranthus retrofractus* and *A. hybridus*). This extremely common plant has rough, oval-but-pointed leaves that are borne on long stalks, and a crimson-colored root. An excellent hunting ground for amaranth is the space between rows of cultivated crops. The young leaves are favored as salad makings, but the fronds taste even better when fried, steamed, creamed, or boiled and served with a homemade cheese sauce.

A favorite wild food among foragers is purslane (*Portulaca oleraceae*), better known as "pinks". The paddle-shaped leaves shoot out from a plant that rarely grows over two inches tall but spreads horizontally, on fleshy, reddish-purple stems, with a ven- geance. The greens taste good served raw in salads or sandwiches, cooked in meat.

The most remarkable feature of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) is its availability during cold weather. Barbares vulgaris is also called scurvy grass, upland cress, and spring tonic. This low-growing plant can reach a height of over two feet. The youngest leaves make a crisp and tangy raw salad green, while the more mature blades serve well as boiled or steamed vegetables. In addition, in late spring you can pick some of the unopened winter cress flower buds, boil them for five minutes, and serve up some delicious "wild broccoli".

There are a billion other flavorful wild greens: dandelion, curled dock, milkweed, plantain, freeweed, watercress, wild grapes, shepherd's purse, wood sorrel, chickweed, stink's-bill, burdock, chitony... and on and on. So gather... and enjoy!

NOTE: Lee Peterson's *A Field Guide to Edible Wild Plants* (Houghton Mifflin, \$10.95), Ewald Dittborn's *Stealing the Wild Asparagus* (David McKay, \$5.95), and Billy Joe Tetton's *Wild Food Cookbook & Field Guide* (Wetmore, \$5.95) are three good references for foraging. These books can be found in many libraries, good bookstores or, for their listed prices plus \$20 (\$25 for three or more items) shipping and handling charges—from Mother's Bookshop, P.O. Box 70, Hendersonville, NC 28739.

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Impact Statement

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Roads, Project No. 431-17 (3).

PROJECT LOCATION: The project is located in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, in portions of Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, and 21, Township 40 North, Range 8 West. Location maps are attached for reference.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS: The Bureau of Indian Affairs, at the request of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe, proposes to complete the third phase of the Trepania Road project by applying two inches of bituminous hot mix. All road construction, grading, road ditch shaping, etc. was completed in phase 1 and 2.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: The operation of a blacktop paving machine and large dump trucks hauling mix will cause temporary increases in air and noise pollution. Vehicular traffic is seldom heavy on this road and having the paving project should create only minor conservation problems. Refer to PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Paving is expected to commence about July 1, 1982 and should be completed about August 31, 1982, weather permitting.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Eliminate dust and vehicular handling problems associated with gravel surfaced roads, thereby reducing safety problems.

This proposal and its environmen-

tal impacts have been investigated. It has been determined that this project will not constitute a major federal action which would have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared pursuant to Section 102 (2) (C) of the National Environmental Policy Act. Persons having information that may contradict this finding are requested to contact this Agency immediately.

Foundation

Recieves Grant

The Honor The Earth Education Foundation has been the recent recipient of two funding grants.

The Onaway Trust of West Yorkshire, England sent the foundation \$5,000. \$4,000 will be set aside in a building fund for the eventual use in erection of a structure. \$1,000 was designated for informational services in telling the "Chippewa Flowage Story" and in promoting the summer gathering.

In addition, the Native American Consulting Task Force has granted the foundation \$700 to assist in educational projects held in conjunction with Honor The Earth.

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1975 CHEVROLET MALIBU WAGON, Dark Cammie Metallic, Matching Vinyl Interior, 261 V-6, Air, Automatic, Steel Pack... \$4,875.00

1974 CHEVROLET MONTE CARLO, Extra Clean, Dark Blue Metallic, Blue Cloth Interior, 305 V-8, Air, Cruise, Tilt Wheel, Air/Fm, New Tires... \$2,675.00

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Gordon Thayer

In this issue I would like to review some of the major steps our tribe has taken in the areas of economic development, the legislature, the NSP Chippewa Flowage Case and our Education Department.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TRIBAL ACTIVITY

Commercial Center Grand Opening August 1, 1981

A monumental milestone and corner stone for economic growth for the tribe. A product of two years planning and development, this tribal enterprise will need your continued support.

WOJB on the air March 13th, 1982

Another tangible milestone for Lac Courte Oreilles. WOJB is the largest tribally controlled radio station in the nation. WOJB will enable the tribe to have a media voice to the Northland, in conjunction to providing good programming via satellite from National Public Radio. WOJB will also be very instrumental in bridging the gap between the Indian and non-Indian community. WOJB is a production of three years of planning and development.

Skateway Roller Rink

On February 6th, our tribe celebrated the Grand Opening of the L.C.O. Skateway, another tribal building block toward economic self-sufficiency. Secured through a comprehensive BIA loan package, the roller rink will bring a new dimension of recreation to our area. This is a one year planning and development project of the tribe.

Print Shop

Like the roller rink, the L.C.O. Print Shop was also secured by a

comprehensive BIA loan package. Also, a one year planning and development project that will enhance the tribes economic growth.

Legislative Activity

It is very essential to the progress of our tribe that we continue with legislative activity on the Federal and State level, the following is a brief summary of our legislative activity.

Indirect Cost

For the last several years, our tribe was faced with a serious financial overdraft created by Federal inadequacies of Indirect Cost funding. Prior to January 1982, this overdraft accumulated to \$450,000. The bank notified our tribe in June of 1981 that we must absorb this huge overdraft by January of 1982. Without the financial resources to absorb this debt, the tribe was essentially facing bankruptcy.

In September of 81 a comprehensive briefing document was presented to Congress and the BIA was drafted on the financial shortfall of the Tribe created by inadequate indirect cost.

In October of 1982, this document was presented to the BIA Central Office in Washington, D.C., legislators, the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs and the House Interior Committee on Indian Affairs.

Reluctantly, after exhausting all possible solutions on the overdraft problem, it became necessary for the Tribe to draft legislation to utilize the Tribe's 20% share of the judgement claims.

This Bill for Lac Courte Oreilles was signed into Public Law 97-112 by the President on December 29, 1981, thereby, preventing financial chaos for our Tribe.

Our Tribe will continue to work diligently to recover this \$450,000 from Congress when the problem of Indirect Cost is addressed at that level.

On June 23rd of 1982, Lac Courte Oreilles has been invited to testify before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs on the problems encountered by inadequate funding. The use of the Judgement Claims will be an integral part of this testimony.

Other crucial legislative activity included the following:

Appropriation Hearings

On February 24th and 25th, 1982, our Tribe provided testimony on the Indian Health Service and Department of Interior Appropriations. This information was provided to the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs and the House Interior Committee on Indian Affairs on our budgetary needs for FY 1983.

2415 Land Claims

Written testimony on behalf of our Tribe was sent in March of 1982 to Congress advocating the extension of the statute of limitations in regard to 2415 Indian Land Claims. If passed, this extension will allow the Tribe ample time to process claims in regard to land issues.

Senate Bill 1088

Lac Courte Oreilles has provided written support of Senate Bill 1088, which provides aid to Tribal Governments. In the past, indirect cost funding did not provide adequate administrative support for tribal governments. Senate Bill 1088, if passed, will attempt to provide that support.

Housing 54-6

On April 19th, 1982, our Tribe made a special trip to Washington, D.C. to present briefings to legislators, the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, the House Interior Committee on Indian Affairs and H.U.D. against H.U.D.'s new cost cutting policy of eliminating garages and basements of the 54-6 housing project. We were successful in maintaining basements for the project, but not the garages.



ful in maintaining basements for the project, but not the garages.

Indian Housing Act of 1982 HR. 5988

On April 24, 1982, Lac Courte Oreilles provided testimony on HR. 5988 at field hearings in Rapid City, S.D. If passed and modified to tribal concerns, HR. 5988 will assist in meeting the housing needs of Indian Tribes.

State of Wisconsin American Indian Study Committee

Our Tribe is also active on the State legislative scene. Jim Schindler of the L.C.O. Tribal Governing Board is the Vice-Chairman of the American Indian Study Committee. The Committee of State legislators and tribal representatives review legislative issues affecting Indian people of Wisconsin.

Some of their talks include, but not limited to the following:

1. Formulation of State Indian Policy.
2. Cigarette taxation on Indian reservations.
3. Creation of an Indian Desk in Governor's Office and various State agencies.

Continued Page 10

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9th ANNUAL

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1977-1982
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The Honor the Earth Committee proudly presents the HOMECOMING of the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa People. During these last days of Honor, its regalia, and others who share our rich history, but the audience is vast. Welcome all to the 9th Annual Honor the Earth Traditional Pow Wow.

HOMECOMING

of The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa People

JULY 15, 16, 17, & 18 1982

THURSDAY

Camp Day
Social Songs

FRIDAY

Energy Fair
Weekend
Shenabequa Contest
Feast 5:00 p.m.
Grand Entry 7:00 p.m.

SATURDAY

Soft Ball Tournney
Boxing
Run In The Sun
Moccasin Games
Grand Entry 1:00 p.m.
Feast 5:00 p.m.
Grand Entry 7:00 p.m.

SUNDAY

Soft Ball Tournney
Moccasin Games
Feast 12:00 noon
Grand Entry 2:00 p.m.

For Further Information
About:

POW WOW

Will George 634-3317 / 634-8175
Paul Davidson 634-8072
Lewis White 634-4168

SHENABEQUA

Betty Taylor 634-8175
Betty Lucada 634-8934

SOFTBALL

Gordon Thayer 634-3829

BOXING

Ed Martin 634-8664

RUN IN THE SUN

Rich Olson 634-8924

ENERGY FAIR

Sandy Warner 634-2100

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Pow Wow Circuit

May 29-30, Native Citizens Pow Wow, Napean Tent and Trailer, Ottawa, Ont. 613-238-8591

June 4-5, Dakota Traditional Wapiti, Morton, Minn. 507-697-6340

June 5, Oxford Organization Pow Wow, Oxford, WI.

June 5, Neighborhood Center School, 10th Annual Pow Wow, Stewart Park, E. 27th St., St. Paul, MN.

June 12-13, "Honor Our Children Pow Wow, Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, MI. 313-842-0250

June 18-19, Fargo Indian Center, Fargo, N.D.

June 19-20, Detroit American Indian Center Pow Wow, Oakland community College, Union Lake, MI. 313-963-1710

June 19-20, Wisconsin Drums / Fund Raising Benefit, Keshena Bowl, Keshena, WI. 715-799-3534

June 26-27, 4th Annual Great Lakes Pow Wow, Hannahville Indian Community, MI 906-466-9937

June 26-27, 21st Annual Samia Reserve Pow Wow, Thorndale Park Samia, Ont. 519-366-8410

June 26-27, Homecoming of The Three Fires Pow Wow, Ak-Nab-Awen Park, Front St., Pearl St. 616-774-8331

June 26-27, Detroit Pow Wow, NAAI, Inc. 313-963-1710

July, 1st week, Fort Williams Reserve Pow Wow 807-623-9543

July 2-5, 10th Annual Oneida Pow Wow, Sacred Heart Center, Oneida, WI. 414-869-2729

July 3-4, North American Pow Wow, SKA-NAH-DOHT Park, London, Ont. Hwy 2. 519-434-9149

July 3, 1st Annual Danbury Days Pow Wow, Chippewa Corner, Danbury, WI. 715-656-7300

July 15-18, 9th Annual Honor The Earth Homecoming Traditional Pow Wow, Lac Courte Oreilles, Hayward, WI. 715-634-8934 634-8175



July 16-18, Walpole Island Pow Wow, High Banks Park, Hwy 40, Ferry Service from Algonac, MI. 519-627-1481

July 21-25, Earths First Nations Pow Wow, Regina, Saskatchewan. 306-949-5666

July 23-25, 4th Annual Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Tribe Pow Wow, Ojibway Indian Park, U.S. 41, Baraga, MI. 906-353-6622

July 24-25, Grand River Pow Wow, Six Nations Reserve, Ohsweken, Ontario. 519-445-1472

August 5-8, Land of The Menominee Pow Wow, Keshena, WI. 715-799-3534

August 6-8, Wikwemkong Unceded Reserve Pow Wow, Manitoulin Island, Ont. 705-859-3142

August 13-15, Mnedon Pow Wow at Junction Junction, M-60, M66, Mendon, MI. 616-792-9193

August 14-15, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa Pow Wow, Peshawbestown, MI. 616-271-3442

August 21-22, Chippewa of The Thames Pow Wow, Chippewa Ball Park, Munsey, Ont. 519-264-1528

August 21-22, Bay Mills Ojibwa Tribes Pow Wow, Brimley, MI. 906-248-3241

August, Third Week, Crow Fair, Crow Agency, MT. 406-638-2071

North American Indian Women's Association
Carmelita Moseith, President
1420 Mt. Paran Rd., Atlanta, GA 30337
H—(404) 266-2848 O—(404) 262-3032

Phelps Stokes Fund
Rose Robinson, Director
American Indian Program
1029 Vermont Ave., N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005 (202) 638-7066

AIO Moves To D.C.

Americans for Indian Opportunity, formerly based in Albuquerque, N.M., has completed transfer of headquarters to Washington, D.C. The organization is still headed by former Vice-Presidential candidate Ludwina Harris (Comanche), long time political activist and founder of AIO.

AIO Deputy Director Elizabeth Lahah emphasized recently that AIO will continue to work toward

Self-Determination and economic equality for Indian people, toward increased ecological safeguards and toward educating non-Indian political organizations about the concerns of Indian people. A special priority in upcoming months will focus on the "New Federalism." Inquiries about AIO may be directed to 2141 P Street, N.W., Suite 104, Washington, D.C. 20037 (202) 463-8635.

Development Materials Available

Course materials from the economic development seminar sponsored by the American Indian National Bank are available in binder form for purchase from the bank for \$50 plus \$3 postage. The seminar, held in Denver March 30 and 31, was attended by 328 individuals representing 65 tribes. Participants included representatives of Indian enterprises, national corporations doing business with tribes and various attorneys, bankers and auditors. Included in the materials are sections on the economic development strategy of the Choctaw Tribe of Mississippi and the leveraging of tribal assets for economic development. There are sections also on financing through guaranteed loans, tax exempt industrial development bonds, tribal self-sufficiency in agriculture, and a long range plan for development of a multi-tribal banking system. Also included are the texts of talks given by Interior Assistant Secre-

tary Ken Smith; Administration for Native Americans Commissioner, David Lester; Phillip Margin, chief of the Choctaws of Mississippi and Bing Nyssen, general manager of the Mount Adams Furniture Co.

Found Guilty

Terry Miller, 37, Hayward, pleaded no contest and was found guilty in Sawyer County Circuit Court last week on a misdemeanor charge of endangering the safety of another in connection with a March 6 stabbing incident at the LCO Athletic Club.

Miller was placed on one-year probation and ordered to spend 30 days in the Sawyer County jail with work release privileges and time credited for in-patient treatment. He was also ordered to pay court costs and witness fees.



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New Members and Candidates Welcome

June 14 L.C.O. Tribal Office, 7:00
July 12 Hayward Crt. House, 7:00
Aug. 16 Couderay tw. Hall, 7:00

Authorized and paid for by the Sawyer County

Democrats, Paul DeMain, Chairman, Box 2421 Hayward, WI.

Peltier Petitions for New Trial

Leonard Peltier's case appears to be taking a new turn do to documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. Peltier, a former resident of Milwaukee was sentenced on June 1, 1977 to two consecutive life sentences for the deaths of FBI agents Ronald Williams and Jack Color at Pine Ridge, South Dakota on June 26, 1975 as they attempted to find and arrest James Theodore Eagle, American Indian Movement member Joseph Stuntz also died in the shootout.

James Eagle originally charged with the agents deaths had murder charges dropped several months later after FBI officials admitted that they knew Eagle had not been at Oglaala during the shootout.

Two other people charged in the case, Darrell Butler and Robert Robideau, went on trial in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in June of 1976. One month later, an all white jury acquitted both of them on grounds of self-defense. Lawyers for Butler and Robideau were also able to show that the FBI had assisted in the preparation of a case where witnesses under cross-examination admitted they had lied, testimony and evidence had been fabricated and that a general climate of "fear and terror" existed on the Pine Ridge Reservation at the time of the incident.

While many of the events have been reported on from time to time, the whole picture and truth appears to only now be emerging as F.O.I. documents substantiate. Following is one narrative concerning the chain of events...On September 5, 1975, during an FBI military raid on AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog's land, Anna-Mae Aquash, 30 year old mother of two was captured, as were Darrell and Nilak Butler. FBI agent David Price, who said he had been searching for her for a long time, drove Anna-Mae 100 miles to an FBI office for interrogation

Price told her that although she wasn't present in Oglaala on June 26, 1975, Price "knew" Anna-Mae could tell him who killed Price's former partners, Ronald Williams and Jack Color.

When Anna-Mae Aquash refused to talk to him, Price told her that unless she cooperated who would not live out the year.

In late February, 1976, Anna-Mae Aquash' body was found at the bottom of a cliff near the northeast corner of Pine Ridge Reservation.

One of the first agents on the scene was David Price. At an FBI conducted autopsy, claiming the body could not be identified, Anna-Mae's hands were severed and sent to Washington. The FBI pathologist found no foul-play and said she had died from exposure. A subsequent autopsy obtained by her family, revealed Anna-Mae Aquash had been killed by someone placing a pistol to the back of her head and pulling the trigger.

The key in Peltier's case appears to be a number of conflicting autopsy reports and ballistic tests on the alleged weapon that killed the agents. Freedom of Information documents show the FBI had performed a fire pin test on an AR-15 found in a burned out station wagon on a Kansas turnpike. That test showed that a .223 shell casing found at the scene and believed to have caused the deaths of the agents did not come from the AR-15 found in Kansas. Yet, at Peltier's trial, Evan Hodge, FBI's laboratory expert in ballistics testified that he did conclusive tests on the extractor of the AR-15, tied it to the .223 shell casing and then to Peltier. The evidence used against Peltier was all circumstantial as no witness testified they has seen Peltier shooting at anyone.

Another discrepancy exposed concerned the conflicting reports of U.S. Government hired pathologist, Dr. Thomas Noguchi (recently

suspended after Natalie Woods drowings) who reported that both agents were killed by a small bore high velocity weapon, namely a .223 caliber bullet at short range, and that of FBI pathologist Robert Bloemendaal who reported in his autopsy report that the agents were killed by two different sized caliber high powered bullets at long distance.

Based on these discrepancies and many other discovered lawfare for Peltier have file a Writ of Habeas Corpus and requested a new trial.

"AS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS we cannot permit Leonard Peltier to spend the rest of his life in prison without raising the issue of the government's conduct in this case."

-T. Morfitt & W. Fowler, Jr.
(members of House of Representatives)



"[The actions of the FBI] give credence to the claims of Indian people that the United States must be willing to submit evidence." -Judge Donald Ross, 8th District Court of Appeals, St. Louis, Missouri, April, 1978.

Message from The Chairman

Continued from Page 6

On the cigarette issue, the Wisconsin tribes were temporarily successful in stalling a State Legislative Bill which would have prohibited the sale of tax free cigarettes to non-Indians on Indian Reservations.

NSP Chippewa Flowage Case

On March 5th, 1982, members of the Tribal Governing Board met in Minneapolis, Minnesota with officials of Northern States Power Company. The purpose of the meeting was to reach a positive settlement on the Chippewa Flowage.

Over the last 10 years and specifically this last year, our Tribe has dedicated many many hours on this issue.

This initial meeting with NSP did not produce much substance in regard to negotiations, however, the meeting did raise the possibility of the Tribe having it's own electrical power, generating facility at Winter Dam. At the present time, we are entertaining a feasibility study on this possibility. Of course, funding for such a project may take some time to develop.

With Council approval, I will provide an updated report on the Flowage Settlement proceedings in an upcoming issue of the Journal.

Education Task Force

At Lac Courte Oreilles we have been rated one of the finest Tribally controlled schools in the country. Yet, as with other areas of the

tribe, there is still room for improvement. In April, of this year, the Tribal Governing Board was asked to formulate an Educational Task Force for the purpose of accomplishing the following:

Recruit and recommend the hiring of qualified tribal members and other Indians who are qualified to the Tribal Governing Board.

Do a team assessment of all tribal education employees. Consider all education concerns that are brought to the task force in recommending educational changes in the schools.

In summary, our Tribal Government has been very active over the past year on many important issues. As a tribe with few resources, we have made considerable progress. However, it is very difficult to gauge progress over the course of one year. A tangible milestone of the Tribe such as the Commercial Center, or WOJB, is often times the accumulation of several years of planning and development work. Progress does not occur over night.

One might look at our Tribal Government as always having room for improvement. One key ingredient for successful tribal growth, however, is to maintain a Tribal government that is not continuously hamstrung by divisive politics, we cannot afford to revert to "old line Tribal Government".

We need dynamic leaders that must be willing to "roll up their sleeves", when the chips are down set aside narrow concerns and work diligently for the success of our whole Tribe. Most important, to be successful, as a tribe, we, the Ojibwa people must continue to seek guidance and wisdom from our Creator.

ELECTION NOTICE!!!

The 1982 election of members to the Tribal Council will be held on 28, 1982. All tribal members who are 18 years of age or older will be eligible to vote. Voting polls will be located at two sites. In Reserve, at the Study Center; and New Post, at the Elderly Feeding Building. Polls will be open from 9:00 A.M. to 6 P.M.

CANDIDATES

Bruce Taylor
Richard Wolfe
Rick Baker
Don Carley
Galahibba (Allen Barber)
Rick St. Germaine
Eugene Begay
Daryl Coons
Sandy Thomas
Joe Trepanier, Sr.
Russell Buck Barber

Requests for absentee ballots should be made as soon as possible. Any requests for absentee ballots received after June 19, 1982 will not reach the Tribal Administration Building in the mail in time to be counted. Send all requests for absentee ballots to:

Lavonne Barber - Secretary
1982 Election Committee
c/o Tribal Administration Building
Route 2
Hayward, WI. 54843

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July 15, 1899 - May 4, 1982

Samuel J. Frogg, Chief Brown Eagle of Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewas. Full historical material is being compiled for a future issue. The family has expressed a sincere appreciation to friends and relatives near and far who assisted them during their recent loss.

Grandfather

It is the Indian way to consider all elders "grandmothers" or "grandfathers," even if they are not directly related. To the Indian, all life that shares the earth is related. Thus when an Indian elder dies, it is a loss sustained by the whole tribe. What is lost is not only what is perceived as a loving human being of flesh and blood, but an irreplaceable part of their dwindling culture and history.

Urien Heath 'In Praise of Tribal Elders'

Jourdain Bans Reporter From Red Lake

Roger Jourdain, tribal chairman on the Red Lake Indian Reservation has banned a reporter from conducting interviews on the reservation in Northwestern Minnesota.

Jourdain banned St. Paul Pioneer Press reporter Patrick Marx who wanted to conduct interviews in connection with the May 26 tribal elections. Five candidates are opposing Jourdain's re-election as chairman.

The Pioneer Press quoted Jourdain as telling Marx he would not be allowed on the reservation because "the news media has crucified me and the whole Red Lake Reservation."

Marx was asked to leave the reservation by Dennis Whitman, supervisor of Red Lake's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) office, the paper said. Whitman and Jourdain said they were enforcing the ordinance because "our elections are very sensitive affairs and a local deal," the newspaper said.

BIA official, however, said BIA police and courts cannot enforce the ordinance in its present form.

Frank Annette, acting BIA area director based in Minneapolis, said the ordinance has been approved by the tribe, but not the bureau.

A 1980 BIA opinion said the ordinance abridged the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

Jourdain said he has requested tribal lawyer Rod Edwards of Duluth to review the ordinance and suggest changes to satisfy the 1980

BIA opinion. In the meantime, Jourdain said, he will not drop the ban, but may permit reporters to enter the reservation.

"It all depends on how you write the article (about the elections)," said Jourdain. "The council will be watching you and if you do well, you'll find your way to the happy hunting grounds, but you have a lot to do to redeem yourself."

LCO Nurse

Ms Gwen Hosey, Nurse Practitioner from Ann Arbor, MI, will be working with the clinic staff while Grace Hurne N.P. is on vacation, May 28 thru June 18.

Ms Hosey recently completed the Primary Care Nurse Clinician Program from the University of Michigan. Please welcome Gwen to our community.

Call Ahead

To avoid unnecessary waiting, please call ahead to schedule an appointment. If you are unable to keep an appointment, be sure to call the Clinic and cancel. Walk in patients will have to be worked into the schedule. Telephone numbers for the clinic are 634-8944 and 634-8945. Thank you, the Clinic Staff.

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Report From Representative

Pat Smith

As a result of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision, a bill will be introduced next session requiring the registration of severed mineral rights. Last January, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a 1971 Indiana law requiring unused mineral rights to revert to the surface owner unless registered within a specified time. The high court ruled against claims by Texaco, Inc. that the law constituted the taking of property without just compensation or due process, and unconstitutionally impaired the obligation of contracts.

This decision gives the Legislature the green light to enact a mineral rights lapse law, and removes the major obstacles alluded to in an earlier Wisconsin court case. In 1973, the Legislature enacted a law to require the registration of all preexisting severed mineral rights. The law, however, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in 1977. The U.S. Supreme Court decision clears up the remaining questions and concerns on the issue, and provides us with a blueprint from which to work.

The proposed legislation will provide an ample opportunity for owners of severed mineral rights to register those rights, and create a hearing or appeal procedure prior to repealing unused mineral rights to register those rights, and create a hearing or appeal procedure to repealing unused mineral rights to the surface property. The problem now is there are thousands of acres

in our state on which landowners aren't sure who owns the mineral rights. The mineral rights were severed and kept by owners decades ago when the surface property was resold. There's just no way of telling today unless we require the owners to register their severed mineral rights. In this way, owners of these unused mineral rights must either come forward with this deed information, or the rights go back to the surface property and the current land owner.

Another mining related subject of interest to all 75th Assembly District residents is the proposed groundwater rules (NR 182). Although the rules were passed by the Natural Resources Board this spring, they are now subject to legislative review. The rules have been referred to standing committees in the Senate and Assembly. Each or both of the committees can hold public hearings on the rules and propose revisions to the rules. However, a public hearing is held only if the legislator or legislative body requests it.

As chairperson of the Legislative Council American Indian Study Committee, I am pleased to announce that we have requested a public hearing for further study of the rules. The rules, as currently drafted, allow the pollution of our groundwater. Hopefully, these rules can be improved to provide tougher standards for the protection of this important natural resource.

WOJB Interference Workshop Scheduled

For persons still having difficulties receiving CHANNEL 6 TV from Duluth, WOJB-FM is sponsoring a second set of "Hands On" demonstrations at the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Office Building on Thursday, June 3rd. Two sessions have been scheduled, one at 3:30 P.M. and another at 7:00 in the evening. In addition to an informational presentation, an actual demonstration will be conducted to show those who attend how various

TV sets can be filtered to eliminate interference problems. The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Office is located on Trepana Road, Southwest of the LCO Commercial Center. For detailed directions or further information, call 634-2100 during regular office hours of 9:00 to 4:30.

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by the staff of
THE MOTHER EARTH NEWS

HOME REMEDIES FOR POISON IVY



Home treatments for poison ivy and oak seem as plentiful and varied as the stars. Readers of THE MOTHER EARTH NEWS frequently write in to offer their own "best" remedies for summer's "thorn in the flesh." These fellow sufferers all swear by their favorite potions and solutions, so maybe at least one of them will work for you. John Haile of Florence, S.C. recommends a solution of 1 oz. prepared phenol-carbolic acid and 18 oz. water. (Phenol-containing Oatogen soap, he says, works almost as well.) Washing with this mixture as soon as possible after exposure, John claims, will eliminate an itching attack. The same preparation can also be used for treatment. The solution stops itching, keeps the area clean, and lets it heal itself.

Jewelsweed seems to be an especially popular home remedy. Mark Wilson of Tewksbury, Mass. says to crush this member of the buttercup family (*Impatiens biflora*) in your hand and apply it directly on the rash several times a day until it clears. He suggests that a convenient way to store this healer is to hold down a quantity of the herb and make ice cubes of the juice. Then you can apply a cube any time the itchy plant strikes you.

Lemon juice is a favorite with Stefni Dawn of Holist, Wis. She suggests washing the exposed area, patting it dry with a soft towel, and then spreading on as much lemon juice as the skin will absorb. She says one treatment is sometimes enough to neutralize the poison... but if itching and swelling return, just apply more juice to the area. Stefni claims her therapy will clear up even a severe case within a few hours.

Steve Morgan of Branson, Mo.—who says he's "gone through years of playing the hermit" because of poison ivy, even though he's read all the material he's found on the market—has finally found his sure-fire remedy for the pesky plague: Salt. That's right... wet the affected areas and sprinkle on a little bit of good old table salt! Steve warns that this treatment does burn and smart a bit, but for him it makes those itching, weeping bumps go away.

Along the same line as the lemon juice therapy, vinegar (apple cider vinegar gets lots of votes) is recommended by many. Nancy Kerson of Willow Creek, Calif. says, "Both my husband and I are very allergic to poison ivy and have found that vinegar is most effective if we use it when the very first signs of inflammation appear. Even if we wait until the rash is well developed, the vinegar still stops the itching better than any of the creams and lotions from the drug store."

Well, all of these formulas sound good in theory—and if applied immediately after contact many of them may well work to prevent the poison rash—but according to a local pharmacist we know, no acid formula is going to clear up the blisters once they've appeared.

The poison ivy chemical that causes an allergic reaction in some 75% of the U.S. population—urushiol—does have an alkaline base. But once the poisonous substance gets into the blood and causes redness and swelling, it can be counteracted only by medicines taken internally. Many of the folk remedies can relieve only the symptoms of your allergy. These potions, as well as commercial products designed for external use, the pharmacist says, merely soothe the itching and keep you from scratching and infecting the sores.

If you know you've been exposed to the poisonous plants and can quickly wash the area with a strong soap, you may be able to remove the oils before they penetrate the underlayers of the skin. (By the way, poison ivy cannot be caught and spread by touching the rash unless some of these oils still remain on the skin.)

For FREE additional information on home remedies and on THE MOTHER EARTH NEWS magazine, send your name and address and ask for Page 10 of Page 10 "Mother's Medicine." Mail to: Doing MORE...With LESS!, P.O. Box 70, Hendersonville, N.C. 28939 or enclose this paper. Copyright 1982 THE MOTHER EARTH NEWS, Inc.

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GLIC

Food Distribution Program

Did You Know that Cherie Putrow / Nutrition Education Coordinator for the G.L.I.T.C. Food Distribution Program will be making a Nutrition Education Presentation at the Lac Courte Oreilles Elderly Feeding site on Thursday, June 10th. The presentation will begin at 1:00 p.m.



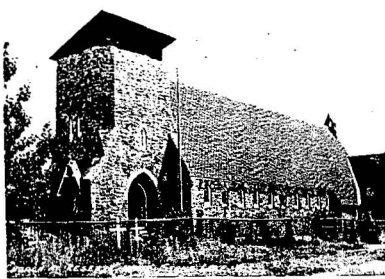
The subject will be "Summer Recipe Ideas", which will include a demonstration of food preparation, taste-testing, and some information on "Summer Food Safety".

There will be other activities of this type scheduled in the future so watch for our posters and articles in this newsletter. When you come, bring your family, friends, neighbors, etc. We look forward to seeing you there. For more information call: Billy Taylor at 634-3677 or Evelyn Thompson at 634-8934.

History Pics From LCO



LaRonge family - Old Duff's family. Upper left, George LaRonge. Girls are Kathy, Mary and Theresa



Mission Church at Reserve before steeple was completed.

Pictures donated by Marie (Gokey) Cadotte

Chief Isham Recalls History

(September 25, 1875)

Court d'Oreilles Reserve: The following facts obtained from Mr. Ira Isham, who acted as interpreter for the Indians and is their appointed agent in various transactions with different parties hereinafter mentioned.

It is his impression that it was Senator Rice of Minnesota who first promised the Chippewas of this part of Wisconsin a reserve of six townships.

Mr. Rice found them composed of six bands all under the control of Nonogabe as principal chief. His immediate band claimed the location of Rice Lake.

Aquiquita's was at Court d'Oreilles. Omoose had the Flambeau country; Wabachkokkewenze held the Red Cedar Lake territory; Iambasa the Long Lake Lands and Shewakokisk the country on the upper Chippewa.

The principal chief Nonogabe has accepted the proposition of Rice, viz: to select six townships out of the nine to be designated by the government and was prepared to go to Washington to sign the treaty at the time, he was killed by a band of Sioux near Vance's trading post on Hay river.

The son of the chief was not of an age to maintain his right to the chieftanship and by tacit consent Quiquita of the Court d'Oreilles became the leading chief and he has been recognized by the band for 19 years. The Indians gathered about their chief, supposing they

were entitled to six townships at that point.

During the year 1862 Major Martin, an Army officer, was sent on by the government with a blacksmith, carpenter, school teacher and surveyor, having instructions to locate the six townships and do all that could be done to improve the conditions of the Indians.

Major Martin did not complete the survey, but he promised the Indians they should have the privilege of hunting game and gathering wild rice over all the lands that they had heretofore occupied, so long as they did not molest the whites.

The Indians occupied the reserve until 1871, when Smith & Rust of Eau Claire offered them \$50,000 for their pine, consenting to a reserve of two million feet. The money to be paid in five equal annual payments. Under the arrangement, logging was commenced and 18 million feet was cut the first winter, five million the second and the amount cut the last winter is not known.

Since this work commenced, Indians have been looking for the promised money. Dr. Mahan, the president agent, paid them their final annuity last fall. He told them he had \$4,000 for them, but, it was his option to pay or not to pay. With 774 being present, he finally paid them the sum total of 75 cents each!

The Lac Courte Oreilles

JOURNAL

"A Voice of the Offawa Nation"

Printed at Lac Courte Oreilles Graphic Arts Inc.

Box 22, Hayward, WI. 54843

Dear Advertisers:

The Lac Courte Oreilles Journal is a rapidly expanding publication that serves Sawyer county, particularly in its Western and Great Lakes region. We now publish over 1,700 copies the last Wednesday of each month, with a readership estimated at over three times the number of homes it reaches. The Journal is subscribed to by many national Tribal organizations, government officials, schools and readers in 26 states and five foreign countries.

Following below is our 1982 advertising rate schedule for your consideration. Our publication size presently runs 12 to 16 pages monthly on a 11x17 format. Please consider advertising in the LCO Journal to reach our readership in Sawyer county and the Great Lakes region.

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Sincerely,

Ronald LaMain, Managing Editor

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Walking On ...

SAMUEL J. FROGG

Samuel J. Frogg, 83, a well-known resident of the Hayward area, died Tuesday, May 4, at the Hayward Memorial Hospital.

He was born July 5, 1898, in rural Hayward. He was a veteran of World War I. A gifted individual, he traveled extensively throughout the United States and abroad, as well as regionally, lecturing on Indian history, religion and culture. He recently attended the Cultural Exchange Conference in France as an American Indian Nation representative. He was privileged to present the American Indian Head-dress to Queen Elizabeth and also a Head-dress to the King of Sweden on a recent European tour.

He is survived by two sons, Harold and Alvin, both of Hayward

six daughters, Janice Goldman, Naomi DeNasha, Bonnie Frogg and Carol Crone, all of Hayward, Inez Frogg, Milwaukee, and Lona DeCora of Mauston, a sister, Mary Sutton, Hayward. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren also survive.

His wife preceded him in death two years ago. The funeral service was conducted at 3 p.m. at the Round Lake Community Center, with Wilber Blackdeer, Henry Merrill and Archie Mosey conducting the tribal rights. Interment followed in the Round Lake Cemetery. Visitation was at the Round Lake Community Center. The Koerpel Funeral Home of Hayward was in charge.

JOSEPH SHARLOW

Joseph Sharlow, 54, a resident of Portland OR., and former Hayward resident, died Wednesday, May 5, in Portland.

He was born May 15, 1928, in Reserve, son of Joe and Anna (Barber) Sharlow. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict, having served seven years in the United States Navy and four years in the U.S. Paratroopers.

He is survived by two sons, Joe and Merrill, both of New Post; two sisters, Ellen Gordon and Jessie

Sharlow, both of Hayward; and 16 nieces and nephews. His parents and one sister, Evelyn Smock, preceded him in death. The funeral service conducted at the Nyla Miller residence, with Jimmy Mustache and William Baker conducting the tribal rights. Interment followed in Veterans Square, Greenwood Cemetery. Grave-side military honors were accorded by the Hayward Veterans Council. Visitation was at the Nyla Miller residence. The Koerpel Funeral Home was in charge.

ELSIE LEE

Mrs. Elsie (Chris) Lee, 84, a life-long resident of Sawyer County died Saturday, May 8, at the Hayward Area Memorial Hospital. She was born January 13, 1898, at Old Post, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Slater. She was a member of St. Ignatius Catholic Church, New Post.

She is survived by her husband, Chris, Hayward; nieces and nephews.

The funeral service was conducted

at St. Ignatius Catholic Church, with Father Bill Cardy celebrant for the Mass of the Christian Burial. Interment followed in the New Post Cemetery. Visitation and Rosary was at the New Post Senior Citizens Center. The Koerpel Funeral Home of Hayward was in charge.

Serving as casketbearers were Cyrus Williamson, Bobby Morgan, Donald Jackson, Joe Nickence, Eugene Wolfe and Charlie Nickence.

Classified Ads

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The Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT) is an organization which provides energy consulting services to American Indian tribes that own proven energy sources in the western United States. Integrated within CERT's organization is a comprehensive education program established to enhance and develop tribal technical and scientific skills. The Assistant Education Program Specialist is a beginning professional position on a staff that provides educational opportunities and programs for American Indian students.

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80111. CERT is an equal opportunity employer preferentially hiring qualified American Indians.

Golf Association Holds Tourney

The L.C.O. Golf Association will be holding a handicapped, two person bestball golf tournament on May 29, 1982. The tournament will be held at the Spider Lake Country Club, which is located 10 miles north of Hayward on Highway 77. Entry fee for this event is \$7.00.

The L.C.O. Golf Association is a non-profit organization, trying to provide events such as this tournament for L.C.O. in order to promote social inter-action and development. In addition, the L.C.O. Golf Association supports youth sports and recreational activities at L.C.O.

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Murder of Indian still unsolved

Denver link possible
in two-decade-old case

By Patrick O'Driscoll
Denver Post Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D. — On a quiet night 20 years ago, the stillness in the Bureau of Indian Affairs police station was broken by the sobs of an unseen woman.

"It came all of a sudden, over the intercom system," said Robert Ecoffey, then a BIA jailer for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, home of the Oglala Lakota Tribe.

"I said, 'I better go down and check and see what's going on,'" recalled Ecoffey, who had been at the dispatcher's desk, where the intercom monitored the jail cells.

He and officer Stanley Little White Man followed the weeping sounds downstairs, "but when we checked the cells to see who was crying, there was no one. Nothing."

Unsettled by the incident, Ecoffey went to a tribal medicine man, who consulted the spirits in a traditional Lakota



Special to The Post / Kevin McKiernan, SIPA Press

Anna Mae Pictou Aquash joins hands with her new husband, Nogeeshik Aquash, at their wedding during the Wounded Knee takeover in 1973.

ceremony.

"He came back and said, well, he was told there was a young woman who was killed, and she shouldn't have been killed and she come to me for help. 'She knew you were a good man with a good heart,' he said. 'One of these days you'll be in a position to help her.'"

□ □ □

Melvin Lee pinched a cigarette in two — a Lakota Indian offering of good will — and laid it by the grave as he knelt to dust the fresh November snow off the headstone of Anna Mae Pictou Aquash.

"Woman Warrior of Wounded Knee 1973," read the bronze inscription beneath her name. "American Indian

Please see **MURDER** on 18A

Woman Warrior of Wounded Knee 1973 American Indian Movement Patriot Died With Honor Defending Her People
March 27, 1945 — February 1976

— inscription on Anna Mae Aquash's gravemarker

Indian activist's murderer remains at large

MURDER from Page 1A

Movement Patriot, Died With Honor Defending Her People / March 27, 1945 — February 1976

A former AIM comrade himself, Lee regarded the words for a moment, then noted the ending's vagueness. "I wish," he said, rising, "that we knew the day she died."

Nearly 21 years after Aquash's frozen body was found in the eerie badlands 100 miles northeast of here, investigators believe they do know that date, as well as the identity of who murdered the 30-year-old, Canadian-born activist.

"You bet," said Ecoffey, the former jailer, who believes it was Aquash's restless spirit he heard weeping that night long ago.

But after more than two years of fresh detective work — including an important new Denver twist involving a supposed "safe house" where she stayed before her death — whoever killed Aquash is still at large. Despite inquiries by two federal grand juries, the identity of the killer or killers remains, officially and publicly, unknown.

"I guess there's a difference between knowing and proving," explained Ecoffey, who last April became the BIA's superintendent here on his native reservation.

True to the medicine man's words, Ecoffey has found himself in a position to help.

He dabbled in the case for years on the tribe's police force, which had taken over from the BIA.

Then in 1992, during a one-year stint as acting superintendent of the BIA's Pine Ridge Agency, he persuaded the Federal Bureau of Investigation to resurrect its inactive inquiry into the murder.

When Ecoffey became the federal marshal for South Dakota in 1994, he got permission to join in the investigation.

Aquash, a Micmac Indian from Nova Scotia, had come to Pine Ridge in 1973 when AIM occupied Wounded Knee, site of the infam-

"They were incredibly paranoid times," said Bruce Ellison, a Rapid City lawyer who was Aquash's attorney before her disappearance. "Every person I knew at one point in time or another had the finger pointed at them."

Whoever started it, the accusations stung Aquash, who by 1975 had split from her husband and become involved with Banks. She had dreamed of one day compiling a "People's History" of Native American tribes.

She had worked to improve lives in Little Oglala.

"She was just a good person, willing to help in any way," said friend Geraldine Janis, who still keeps a framed picture of her at home in Pine Ridge. "She had daughters in Canada, but she gave herself to work for the people."

But in the reservation's violent atmosphere, she was cautious.

Anna Mae feared for her life. She would not go with anyone that could kill her," said Janis. "She had to be taken by force."

On Feb. 24, 1976, reservation rancher Roger Amiotte discovered Aquash's body — clad in a maroon ski jacket, jeans, sneakers and distinctive Indian jewelry — on his land north of Wanblee, S.D., in the northeast corner of the Pine Ridge.

Accusations flew like bullets. AIM claimed the FBI had murdered her in gruesome payback for its agents' deaths at Oglala.

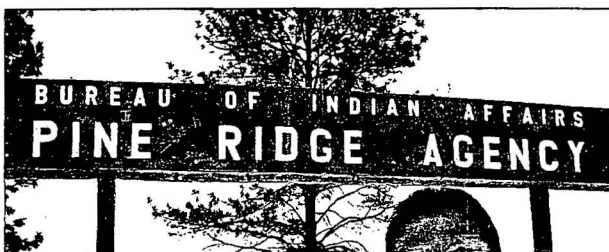
The FBI suspected AIM had killed her because of the snitch rumors.

Worse, Aquash's body — not badly decomposed despite lying in a gulch for weeks — was at first declared an unidentified "Jane Doe," even though one of the agents on scene was the same one Aquash claimed had threatened her.

The FBI ordered the hands cut off and sent to its fingerprint lab, and after a cursory autopsy that concluded "Two" died of exposure.



Pine Ridge Indian Reservation rancher Roger Amiotte revisits the arroyo on his ranch where he found the body of Anna Mae Aquash.



1974 cavalry massacre of Lakota men, women and children. After rising quickly through AIM's ranks in the next two years, she disappeared in the chaotic months after the June 1975 deaths of two FBI agents and one AIM member in a bloody shootout near Oglala, a traditional Lakota village northwest of here.

Aquash hadn't been at the gun battle. But in the ensuing FBI manhunt, she was arrested twice on federal explosives and weapons charges. Her quick release on bail each time — the second in late November 1975 — led growing rumors that she was an FBI snitch.

AIM leader Leonard Peltier, in a Kansas federal prison today serving life sentences for the agents' deaths, had escaped capture in the November arrest. So had AIM co-founder Dennis Banks, who was on the lam for jumping bail the previous July after his conviction for a 1973 courthouse riot in Custer, S.D.

Before going underground, Aquash told friends that when the FBI interrogated her, an agent had threatened her with the words, "Cooperate, or I'll see you dead within a year."

Anna Mae Pictou, born into poverty in 1945, fended for herself at an early age. At 17, she left Nova Scotia for Boston with a young Micmac man. They had two daughters and married.

In 1970, she joined AIM's 1970 "Mayflower II" Thanksgiving Day protest. Two years later, having split with her husband, she marched with a friend, Ojibwa-Indian artist Nogeeshik Aquash, in AIM's takeover of BIA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

By 1973, AIM was organizing at Pine Ridge, where tribal chairman Dick Wilson and his "goons" — trigger-happy vigilantes who turned the slur into an acronym for "Guardians Of the Oglala Nation" — were at civil war with AIM-backed "traditionalists" who clung to their native culture.

Pictou left her daughters with family and traveled with Aquash to Wounded Knee. After smuggling food and supplies to the occupiers, they remained inside and were married in a Lakota ceremony.

A strong, level-headed woman in a male-dominated movement, "Anna Mae" gained responsibility, doing AIM's work from Wisconsin to California. But after AIM unmasked Banks' bodyguard and confidant Douglass Durham as an FBI informant, dark rumors arose about her being a snitch, too — rumors the FBI denied then and now.

the body was hastily buried.

Once the macabre fingerprinting had identified Aquash, her family exhumed the remains for a second post-mortem. When a .38-caliber bullet was found in her head, an AIM official bitterly declared, "The government says Anna Mae Aquash died of exposure. We say it was exposure to an FBI bullet."

AIM suggested that if the FBI hadn't actually pulled the trigger, she was still the victim of "COINTELPRO" — an alleged Pine Ridge version of the FBI's secret "counter-intelligence program" to disrupt the Black Panthers.

But the FBI denied any involvement and claimed COINTELPRO had ceased in 1971, well before the Indian troubles.

But by now, Aquash's execution had become martyrdom. The FBI made little headway in solving it.

"Because of the hostility here, nobody really wanted to cooperate," said Ecoffey, who added that those who handled the crime scene "just did a piss-poor job."

"I think back then it was, 'Here's another Indian, a body.' It makes me sad to see. How many of our other cases were labeled 'exposure' that were murders?"

He is convinced, though, that guilt for Aquash's murder lies "within AIM itself," not the FBI.

"No matter who pulled the trigger, I will always hold the FBI responsible," countered Aquash attorney Ellison, though he doesn't expect the agency to be held accountable.

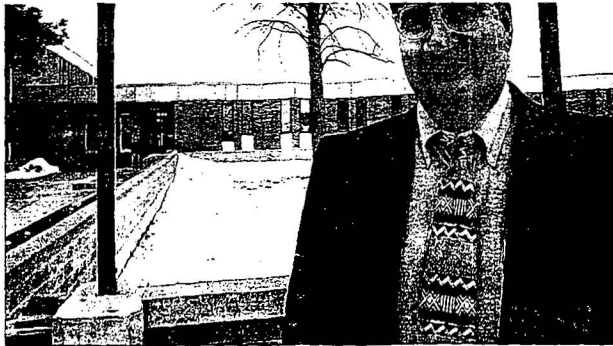
"It wouldn't surprise me if there were indictments tomorrow," Ellison added, "but it wouldn't surprise me if there were never indictments."

In his exhaustive 1983 chronicle of the AIM years, "In The Spirit of Crazy Horse," author Peter Matthiessen wrote that in the reservation's "feudal atmosphere, . . . almost any goon or AIM-supporter on Pine Ridge might have found a reason for taking the life of Anna Mae, and probably no one really wants to know who did it."

A decade later, Ecoffey "got to talking" one day with an elderly reservation woman and former AIM activist who "kind of steered me in the direction of Denver." In 1992, he enlisted the Denver Police Department's help.

"We would have still been spinning our wheels if it had not been for (Denver police). They knew the streets. They knew the residence where she had been held. They were wonderful."

Eventually, they drew this scenario of Aquash's final days:



The Denver Post / Patrick O'Donoghue
At left, Robert Ecoffey, Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent at Pine Ridge reservation, says investigators are close to solving the murder of Anna Mae Aquash. Above, a framed photo of Aquash still hangs in the Pine Ridge home of Geraldine Janir.

After skipping bail in Pierre, S.D., shortly before Thanksgiving, she took refuge in north Denver, in an AIM safe house on Pecos Street.

But at some point during her stay, the refuge became a prison.

In the first week of December, she was taken by three people back to South Dakota to face accusations that she spied for the FBI.

There was a meeting in Rapid City. Soon after, she was driven across the reservation to the remote, barren country known as the Badlands.

Before sunrise on a cold December day, Aquash was shot behind the ear and dumped over a embankment just off Route 73, about a dozen miles from the Pine Ridge hamlet of Wanblee.

Ecoffey wouldn't name suspects publicly, saying grand-jury secrecy forbids it. Nor would he explain how the probe assembled its chronology of Aquash's final days, which conflicts sharply with published accounts of others.

Both autopsies, two suggested she died within weeks, not almost three months, of the body's discovery.

But Ecoffey believes the case will be solved "simply because we're so close now."

If somebody else stepped forward, maybe out of the Denver area," he said. "Is there somebody out there that (the murderer) admitted something to? Twenty years is a long time."

Critics have attacked his motives for renewing the investigation, noting he was a BIA cop at the height of the reservation troubles.

The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee and other activists have called Ecoffey's efforts a "witch hunt" to smear the movement rather than solve the crime.

Ecoffey replied that those trying

to discredit him are "people in the know" who don't want the case solved "because of who the fingers would point at."

Last August, family, friends and AIM members marched to a white-fenced family cemetery along U.S. 16 northwest of here. At side-by-side graves, they dedicated bronze markers for Aquash and Joe Stuntz, the young AIM member killed in the 1975 FBI shootout.

Their breezy resting place above White Clay Creek is far from the haunted Badlands landscape of tortured buttes and arroyos that was Aquash's deathbed.

Denver police Detective Abe Alonzo, on the case for two years, won't forget his 1995 visit to that murder scene with Ecoffey.

"The day was hot — well over 100 degrees. But there was just a stillness, a real quiet," Alonzo recalled. "And all of a sudden, I got this absolutely cold chill. I looked down at my arms and the hair was standing up. I said, 'Bob, look at this.' And he said, 'That's Anna Mae's spirit. She knows you're here to help and you're a good person.'"

The case disturbs him still. "I mean, I've got a little over 24 years on this job, and I've never been affected so much. . . . Not a couple of days go by that I'm not pulling or looking at the file."

"In the last 2½ years, I've seen and experienced and talked to Lakota Indian people. These folks have a more spiritual grasp of the things they believe in. After my time working this investigation, I have no doubt that Mr. Ecoffey did have a vision or a calling of some sort to work this case."

Denver Post staff writer Marilyn Robinson contributed to this story.

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UNCLAS

UNSUBS; ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED); CIR - MURDER (A);

OO: MINNEAPOLIS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF LOS ANGELES AND SEATTLE, THE VICTIM'S BODY WAS FOUND ON FEBRUARY 24, 1976, NEAR WANBLEE, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION (PRIR). SHE DIED OF A .32 CALIBER BULLET WOUND. SHE WAS SHOT BEHIND THE RIGHT EAR.

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PRIOR TO HER DEATH, AQUASH WAS A WELL-KNOWN AND MILITANT MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM). SHE WAS BELIEVED TO BE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH [REDACTED] AND DENNIS BANKS.

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JUN 24 1980
FBI - SEATTLE

PAGE TWO MP 198-513 ROUTINE UNCLAS

A SUSPECT IN THIS CASE IS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] HAS
ALSO USED THE ALIASES OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: RACE: INDIAN; SEX: MALE; DOB:
[REDACTED] ADDITIONAL DOB: [REDACTED] POB: [REDACTED]
WISCONSIN; SSAN: [REDACTED]; HEIGHT: [REDACTED]; WEIGHT: [REDACTED]
COMPLEXION: DARK; HAIR: BLACK; EYES: BROWN.

b6
b7C

ON JUNE 23, 1980, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF THE MINNEAPOLIS DIVI-
SION ADVISED THAT [REDACTED], USING THE NAME OF [REDACTED], IS RESIDING
AT [REDACTED] (PHONETIC), WASHINGTON, WHICH IS REPORTEDLY NEAR TACOMA,
WASHINGTON. HE IS REPORTEDLY EMPLOYED [REDACTED]
WITH HIS WIFE, WHOSE NAME IS UNKNOWN. HE HAS LIVED AT THAT LOCATION
FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE YEARS.

b6
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THE SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE DRIVES A GREEN OR TAN FORD
VAN BEARING EITHER CALIFORNIA OR WASHINGTON LICENSE PLATES. THE
SOURCE ADVISED THAT THIS VAN HAD BEEN AT THE ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVA-
TION, ROSEBUD, SOUTH DAKOTA, APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS EARLIER AT
A PARTICULAR RESIDENCE. THAT VAN, AT THE RESIDENCE AT ROSEBUD,
SOUTH DAKOTA, WAS OBSERVED BY A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE RAPID CITY RA.
IT BORE [REDACTED]. THE VAN OBSERVED AT ROSEBUD

b6
b7C

PAGE THREE MP 198-513 ROUTINE UNCLAS

WAS TAN IN COLOR. THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

ADVISED THIS VAN IS A [] REGISTERED TO []

[] THE VIN IS []

THIS REGISTRATION WAS ISSUED ON JUNE 28, 1979.

A CHECK OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, DIRECTORY OF POST OFFICES, DOES NOT INDICATE A [], WASHINGTON. HOWEVER, IT DOES INDICATE A [] WASHINGTON, WHICH IS LOCATED IN KING COUNTY.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF MINNEAPOLIS TO ATTEMPT TO DISCREETLY DETERMINE THE RESIDENCE OF [] AND THEREAFTER HAVE A MINNEAPOLIS SOURCE TRAVEL TO [] RESIDENCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO HAVE CONVERSATION WITH HIM REGARDING THE MURDER. IT IS THE INTENTION OF MINNEAPOLIS TO HAVE THIS CONVERSATION RECORDED AND THEREAFTER, IF APPROPRIATE, HAVE THIS SOURCE TESTIFY.

LOS ANGELES AT [], CALIFORNIA: 1) CONTACT APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER SOURCES REGARDING []

[] 2) DISCREETLY ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE OCCUPANTS AT [] 3) CONDUCT INDICES CHECKS REGARDING [] ALONG WITH HIS ALIASES.

SEATTLE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: 1) THROUGH APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ATTEMPT TO DETER-

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b7C

PAGE FOUR MP 198-513 ROUTINE UNCLAS

MINE IF THERE IS ANY RECORD FOR [] OR ANY OF HIS ALIASES. 2) CONTACT APPROPRIATE SOURCES TO DETERMINE IF THERE ARE ANY OTHER MUNICIPALITIES IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON NEAR TACOMA, WASHINGTON, WHICH ARE CLOSE IN SOUND OR SPELLING TO []. 3) THEREAFTER, CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT THE APPROPRIATE MUNICIPALITY TO DISCREETLY LOCATE [], AKA []. 4) CONDUCT CHECKS WITH APPROPRIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND SOURCES AND SEATTLE INDICES REGARDING [] WITH HIS ALIASES.

b6
b7c

FOR ANY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO SEATTLE, SA [] (CURRENTLY ASSIGNED AT SEATTLE) WAS PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED TO THE RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, RA, MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION, AND IS QUITE FAMILIAR WITH THIS CASE.

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b7c

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

1761922Z SE 1

b6
b7C

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b7C

(2)

Field File No.

Se 198A-242-1A

OO and File No.

MP

Date Received

3/10/81

From

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

DOL

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Olympian, WA

(AND STATE)

By

(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes☐ NoReceipt Given ☐ Yes☐ No

Description:

copy of drivers license
ofb6
b7C

Field File No.

Se 198-242-1a (1)

OO and File No.

MP 198-513

Date Received

4/7/80

From

JBI - Minneapolis

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By

(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned

☐

Yes

☒

No

Receipt Given

☐

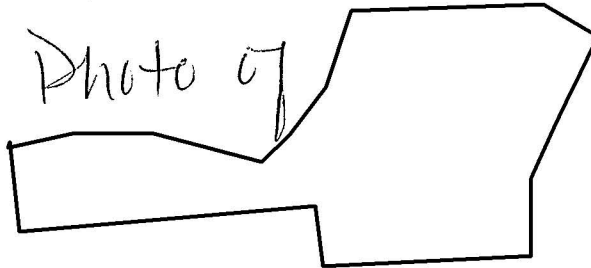
Yes

☒

No

Description:

Photo of



See Ser. #3

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

aka

[REDACTED]

DOB

[REDACTED]

6'

[REDACTED]

MALE INDIAN

PDB: MILWAUKEE, WISC.

DARK COMPLEXION

BLACK HAIR

BROWN EYES.

SSN

[REDACTED]

①

~~MP 198-513~~ Al-198-242-1a

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype☐ Facsimile☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate☐ Priority☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ UNCLAS E F T O☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/30/80

TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198-513)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (198-242)(RUC)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED)
CIR - MURDER (A)
OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Rapid City teletype to Los Angeles, dated June 24, 1980.

Through appropriate state agencies, including Department of Motor Vehicles, no information was obtained that was identical to [redacted], or any of his other aliases other than [redacted]. Inquiries at the state agencies and review of Seattle Indices reflect only information concerning [redacted] as currently residing at [redacted]. [redacted] was born [redacted], is [redacted], has black hair and hazel eyes, is male Indian, FBI Number [redacted], Social Security Number [redacted].

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For the information of Rapid City, [redacted] and utilized the name [redacted] [redacted] was traveling with [redacted] who at that time utilized the identification of [redacted] as well as [redacted] who was subsequently identified as being [redacted]. Also traveling with this group was [redacted].

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b7C

The Mercer Island Police Department, Mercer Island, Washington, arrested these individuals as the vehicle they were

b6
b7C

2 - Minneapolis (198-513)
2 - Seattle (1 - 198-242) *det id*
[redacted] (1 - 157-2366)

(4)

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

198-242-2

SE 198-242

traveling in contained numerous handguns, shoulder weapons, knives and hundreds of rounds of ammunition for these weapons.

Rapid City has been previously apprised of the details concerning this arrest situation.

Through fingerprint comparisons, [redacted] who furnished the address of [redacted] and stated he was born [redacted] was positively identified through the fingerprint examination by the FBI Identification Division. Due to the findings by the court that the search and seizure of these weapons was illegal, [redacted] was never convicted of this charge.

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b7C

On July 1, 1976, at Tacoma, Washington, the Seattle Office of the FBI conducted a raid and arrest situation on the Puyallup Indian Reservation. Arrested at that time was [redacted] who furnished the identification of being born [redacted] and resided at [redacted] Washington. Some of the individuals involved in the operation and ownership of these illegal fireworks stands were known to the Seattle Office as being active supporters of members of the American Indian Movement. One of the owners of a stand, [redacted], has been known by Seattle to have been actively involved in the knowledge of [redacted] whereabouts while he was in fugitive status.

b6
b7C

After the arrest of [redacted] in 1974 with [redacted], the Seattle Office did not obtain any further information indicating that [redacted] was an active supporter of [redacted] or other members of the American Indian Movement. At that time, source information indicated that [redacted] was not involved any longer and was maintaining residence in the [redacted] Washington area.

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Inquiries have failed to determine any other municipalities in the State of Washington near Tacoma, Washington, which are similar in sound or spelling to [redacted] as a small town of [redacted] Washington. [redacted], Washington, is a small, rural area of approximately 2,000 population within King County, Washington, and is only accessible by ferries from Seattle, Washington or Tacoma, Washington. The traveling time by ferry from [redacted] Washington to Tacoma, Washington, is approximately 30 to 45 minutes.

b6
b7C

Contact with various local law enforcement agencies in King County, Washington, reflect no information concerning

any of the individuals mentioned in referenced teletype. The records of the King County Sheriff's Office do contain extensive information concerning the [redacted] described above. As recently as April 2, 1980, [redacted] was photographed by the King County Sheriff's Office during a commitment for one day by the Washington State Patrol for a charge of [redacted]. This charge was also related to [redacted] January, 1980, when [redacted] was also charged with the [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] At the time of [redacted] arrest on January 25, 1980, he was driving a [redacted] with Washington license [redacted]. According to the records of the Washington State Motor Vehicles Division, this vehicle is registered to [redacted], residing at [redacted] Washington. On June 26, 1980, the Seattle Office sent by routing slip to the Rapid City Office a color photograph of [redacted] as taken by the King County Sheriff's Office on April 2, 1980.

On June 26, 1980, discreet inquiries were conducted at [redacted] Washington, which failed to develop any information concerning [redacted] or any of the other aliases as mentioned in referenced teletype. [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised, after viewing a photograph of [redacted], that he was unknown to her and that she is not aware of any other individuals as mentioned in referenced teletype. [redacted] stated that she has lived in the [redacted] area most of her life and knows most of the 2,000 people that live in this area. Officer [redacted], King County Sheriff's Office, also advised on June 26, 1980, that he is unaware of any of the names utilized by [redacted] and failed to recognize a photograph of [redacted] as residing at [redacted], Washington or on Vashon Island. Both [redacted] and [redacted] stated that they were unaware of any individuals that were [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

Seattle did not conduct any further inquiries at [redacted] Washington, due to the nature of the community and the people residing there that any further investigation would be cause of discussion among these individuals that pride themselves in living a very isolated life style. Due to the sensitivity of this investigation, Seattle feels that any further inquiries at this time may be inappropriate.

b6
b7C

Seattle suggests that the photograph forwarded earlier to Rapid City be exhibited to the source at Rapid City to determine

SE 198-242

if [] is identical with []. Seattle feels that if [] is identical that his whereabouts can be more specifically determined and more than likely he is still residing in the [] Washington area.

b6
b7C

In view of this, Seattle is placing this matter in RUC status, awaiting further specific requests from Rapid City.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

Date July 2, 1980

TO: SAC, SEATTLE


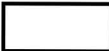
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198-513)(P)


SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED);
 CIR - MURDER (A)
 OO: MINNEAPOLIS

89-119-771,
 89-119-240,
 89-119-667,
 4-28
 89-119-887
 90-5426

Re Minneapolis teletype to Seattle dated 6/24/80.

Enclosed for the Seattle Division is one photograph of 


 Descriptive data concerning  is contained in the referenced teletype.

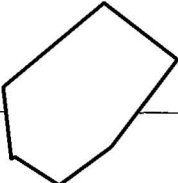
LEADS:SEATTLE DIVISIONAT , WASHINGTON (KING COUNTY)

Show the enclosed photograph to appropriate sources.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

② - Seattle (Enc. 1)(RM)
 2 - Minneapolis

(4)

Approved: 

Transmitted _____

(Number)

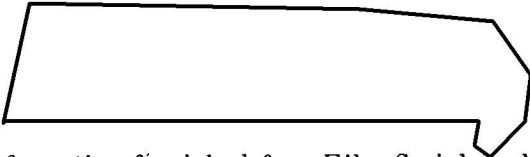
(Time)

Per 10/serial # 1b6
b7Cb6
b7C

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

Orally _____ By Telephone _____ Written Communication 6/25-26/80
 (date) (date) (date)

Information concerning: (Include NARCOTICS MATTERS here and in the TOTAL for "ALL MATTERS" column on Form FD-371.)



Information furnished from File, Serial, and Page Number: 198-242-FD-125's not serialized

☐ On _____ a continuing disclosure was initiated with
 (date) _____ and will be maintained until the con-
 (agency)
 clusion of the investigation.

☐ from informants

☒ from complainants or other sources

Information furnished to:

Credit Northwest Corp., 1601-2nd, Seattle

Number of items disseminated: 2

Remarks: N/R at C.N.

Information furnished will establish computer files at C.N.

SC



Special per

198-242
 1-66-2649 att'd

198-242-DN 2- FBI/DOJ

b6
 b7C

b6
 b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 7/25/80

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198-543)
 FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (198-242) (P)
 SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED);
 CIR - MURDER (A)
 OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Minneapolis airtel to Seattle, 7/2/80.

The following investigation was conducted on 7/23/80:

Officer [redacted], King County Sheriff's Office, [redacted] Washington, observed the photograph of [redacted] and advised he has not previously seen this individual in the [redacted] area. The records of the Puget Sound Light Company were reviewed and failed to contain any records indicating service furnished to any of the known aliases of [redacted]. The records of the Post Office for [redacted] and [redacted] Washington also failed to contain any information concerning [redacted].

b6
b7C

[redacted], Wash-
 ington (PROTECT BY REQUEST) viewed the photograph of [redacted] as forwarded in above-referenced airtel. [redacted] was unable to make any identification of the photograph. [redacted] stated that she has been [redacted] approximately five months and that just about all individuals residing in the [redacted] area [redacted]

b6
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b7D

[redacted], Washington (PROTECT BY REQUEST) advised she had previously [redacted] Washington [redacted]. [redacted] advised she could not identify the photograph of [redacted] nor did she know of [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

2 - Minneapolis
 ② - Seattle

(4)

Searched
 Indexed
 Filed

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

198-242-2

any individual known by [] aliases. [] also stated that the [] local post office and that none of the names have been utilized for post office boxes. [] further elaborated that she is aware of numerous individuals that could look like the photograph of [] and are residing in extreme rural parts of [] on which [] is located. Some of these people are living in primitive residences, i.e., lean-tos and very rarely come out of the woods. [] continued that there are numerous residences in the area that contain six and more people but who only use one individual for getting mail service, utility service, etc. [] stated, as did all the other individuals above, that they knew of no individuals doing any [] in the area.

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b7C

LEAD

SEATTLE
At Seattle, Washington

Will conduct further investigation in attempts to locate another municipality either incorporated or unincorporated that may be similar to the original information of location of [] (Phonetic) and conduct appropriate investigation to locate [].

b6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

Date August 1, 1980

TO: SAC, SEATTLE (198-242)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198-513)(P)

822-2292

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED);
 CIR - MURDER (A)
 OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Seattle airtel to Minneapolis dated 6/30/80, and Minneapolis airtel to Seattle dated 7/2/80.

Minneapolis has determined that the photograph of [redacted], which was sent to Minneapolis, is not the individual known as [redacted] aka [redacted] and the other aliases previously furnished to the Seattle Division.

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b7C

Seattle has pointed out that associates of [redacted] have in the past used each others names. It may be that in this case [redacted] is using [redacted] name.

On 7/31/80, a confidential source of the Minneapolis Division who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had received information that [redacted], using the name of [redacted], is operating [redacted] located approximately 60 miles east of Tacoma, Washington, on a river. According to the State of Washington map, there are several towns including [redacted] Washington, which are approximately 60 miles east of Tacoma and located on the Green River.

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b7C

Minneapolis realizes that the latest information is non-specific in nature, however, due to the nature of this case it is requested that if at all possible the leads set forth herein be covered.

Seattle should note that Minneapolis still believes that [redacted] may be driving the tan or green Ford van bearing [redacted]. For the further information of Seattle, by communication dated 7/22/80, Los Angeles advised that [redacted] the registered owner of this vehicle, was formerly the subject of Los Angeles case entitled, [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Los Angeles has

④ - Seattle
 2 - Minneapolis

(6)

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

AUG 5 1980

Per [redacted]

b6
b7C

MP 198-513

further advised that this vehicle was not located at the residence where it was registered. [] was characterized as extremely violent and possibly carrying a .357 Magnum hand gun. Los Angeles further advised that the address at which the van was registered, [] is the residence of [] parents. The only vehicle noted in the driveway of that residence was a 1972 GMC blue pickup with a white camper shell bearing Washington license []. This vehicle is registered to [] Washington.

b6
b7C

This information is provided to Seattle in order that Seattle may be as knowledgeable as possible concerning current investigation in this case.

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION

AT [] WASHINGTON

Exhibit the photograph of [] to appropriate sources.

AT [] WASHINGTON

Exhibit the photograph of [] to appropriate sources.

b6
b7C

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO : SAC, SEATTLE (198-242)

DATE: 8/27/80

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED);
CIR - MURDER (A)
OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Minneapolis airtel to Seattle, 8/1/80.

Enclosed for the Vancouver RA are serials one, two, five as well as a photograph of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]. Continued investigation at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Washington has been unproductive.

Recent investigation has located a [REDACTED] [REDACTED], and residing at [REDACTED]. Also residing there is [REDACTED]. It is unknown if the [REDACTED] described above are the parents or relatives of the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] we are attempting to locate, but due to the importance of this matter, all possible leads should be considered. Due to the anticipated investigation to be conducted upon the location of [REDACTED], all leads should be discreetly handled and inquiries should be made of reliable sources and that the true nature of the inquiries be protected.

This investigation may have significant impact on a highly publicized trial involving leading members of the American Indian movement, which trial will commence in Portland, Oregon in the near future.

LEADVANCOUVER RA
At [REDACTED] Washington

Will, through discreet inquiry, determine if [REDACTED] is currently living in the [REDACTED] Washington area. Will determine if relatives of [REDACTED] are residing in the area and subsequently determine [REDACTED] whereabouts.

(2)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

198-292-6

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 27 1980	
FBI - SEATTLE	

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

MP0007 2560240Z

RR PD SF SE

DE MP 0007

R 110240Z SEPT 80

FM MINNEAPOLIS (198-513) (P)

PORTLAND (198-282) ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

SEATTLE (198-242) ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED); CIR -
MURDER (A). OO: MINNEAPOLIS.

RE MINNEAPOLIS AIRTEL TO SAN FRANCISCO AUGUST 6, 1980.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS DETERMINED THAT ROQUE ORLANDO DUENAS, ALSO
KNOWN AS ROCKY, HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]
WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] [REDACTED] IS A
SUSPECT IN THIS CASE.

MINNEAPOLIS INFORMATION IS THAT THE SUSPECT IS REFERRED TO
AS [REDACTED]. FOR INFO RECEIVING OFFICES, MINNEAPOLIS HAS
DETERMINED [REDACTED] IS NOT IDENTICAL TO [REDACTED] FBI
[REDACTED] WHO IS A WELL KNOWN ASSOCIATE OF [REDACTED]

MINNEAPOLIS CONSIDERS IT IMPERATIVE THAT RECEIVING OFFICES

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b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

198-242-4

22

PAGE TWO MP 198-513 UNCLAS

CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION THROUGH SOURCES TO DETERMINE
THE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF DUENAS.

NO PERSONAL CONTACT IS TO BE MADE WITH DUENAS OR

RECEIVING OFFICES ARE REQUESTED TO SUTEL RESULTS.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

b6
b7c

#

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date 9/16/80

FM SEATTLE (198-242) (P)
 TO MINNEAPOLIS (198-513) (P)
 BT

UNCLAS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; ANNA MAE AQUASH-VICTIM (DECEASED); CIR-MURDER
 (A), OO:MINNEAPOLIS.

RE MINNEAPOLIS TELETYPE TO SEATTLE SEPTEMBER 11, 1980.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MINNEAPOLIS, ROCQUE ORLANDO DUENAS
 HAS BEEN AN EXTREMELY CLOSE ASSOCIATE AND CONFIDANT OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR MANY YEARS, EVEN PRIOR TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DUENAS WAS INSTRUMENTAL DURING [REDACTED]

STATUS AS A FUGITIVE AND IS KNOWN TO SEATTLE AS FURNISHING AN
 ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF AID DURING [REDACTED] FUGITIVE STATUS.

DURING THE PAST ESCAPE OF [REDACTED] FROM LOMPPOC, CALIFORNIA,
 DUENAS WAS ARRESTED AT THE SCENE AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CHARGED WITH
 VARIOUS CRIMES. SEATTLE IS UNAWARE OF THE STATUS OF DUENAS'
 CURRENT PROSECUTION THAT STEMMED OUT OF [REDACTED] ARREST FOLLOWING

(1) [REDACTED]

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 b7C

b6
 b7C

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

(Number)

006

(Time)

0405Z

Per [REDACTED]

FBI/DOJ

198-242-8

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE 2 SE 198-242 UNCLAS

HIS ESCAPE.

SEATTLE BELIEVES THAT [] IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED AT MARION, ILLINOIS AND IF SO, SEATTLE FEELS DUFNAS WOULD BE IN CONTACT WITH [] EITHER THROUGH A TELEPHONE OR ON A MAILING LIST.

SEATTLE SUGGESTS TO MINNEAPOLIS THE CONSIDERATION OF SETTING FORTH A LEAD THAT [] PRISON RECORDS BE EXPLORED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE WHEREABOUTS OF DUFNAS.

FOR THE FURTHER INFORMATION OF MINNEAPOLIS, SEATTLE IS CURRENTLY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION CONCERNING [] [] AS POSSIBLY RESIDING IN THE [], WASHINGTON AREA. DUE TO THE SENSITIVITY OF LOCATING [] SEATTLE IS ONLY CONTACTING ESTABLISHED SOURCES, AND THEREFORE THE CIRCULATION OF [] PHOTOGRAPH IS OUT OF NECESSITY AT A MINIMUM. FOR THIS REASON SEATTLE IS GOING EXTREMELY SLOWLY IN THE LOCATION OF [] IF IN FACT, [] IS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

[] WASHINGTON IS ADJACENT TO THE MT. SAINT HELLENS VOLCANO AREA, AND ACCESS TO THAT AREA IS EXTREMELY LIMITED.

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE 3 SF 198-242 UNCLAS

MINNEAPOLIS WILL BE KEPT APPRISED OF RESULTS OF SEATTLE'S
INVESTIGATION.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

BT

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____
(Number) (Time)

Per _____

SE 198A-242

1

b6
b7C

The following investigation was conducted by SA

[redacted]:

On September 10, 1980, [redacted] Patrolman, [redacted] Washington, Police Department (located in vicinity of [redacted] Washington), was contacted and displayed a copy of the subject's photograph. [redacted] identified the photograph of that of a person he has observed frequenting the [redacted] Washington. Officer [redacted] can not recall the last time he observed this individual at the [redacted] [redacted] but he believes he has seen him before. Officer [redacted] conducted a search of the records at the [redacted] Police Department, and he could find no information concerning [redacted] [redacted] or for any of his aliases.

b6
b7C

Officer [redacted] suggested that Deputy [redacted] of the Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office be contacted as Deputy [redacted] resides in the area of [redacted] Washington.

Officer [redacted] requested that he be furnished with a copy of [redacted] photograph and description so that same could be shown to other members of his police department. He advised that this matter will be kept confidential within the Woodland Police Department. Should he or any other member of the police department observe this individual in the future, they will attempt to obtain a vehicle license number and furnish this information to the FBI.

b6
b7C

Officer [redacted] suggested that contact with the [redacted] [redacted] would be unproductive, as undesirable individuals frequent this establishment.

On September 10, 1980, Deputy [redacted] Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office, Kelso, Washington, was contacted, and he advised that the photograph of [redacted] is unfamiliar to him. Deputy [redacted] stated that a [redacted] formerly resided in the [redacted] Washington, area with his wife, [redacted] and approximately two years ago they moved to [redacted] Clark County, Washington. Deputy [redacted] stated that [redacted] is in his middle [redacted] weighing [redacted] pounds, and approximately [redacted] in height. [redacted] is believed to have possibly have been from the [redacted] area, where she was formerly employed [redacted], and she is approximately [redacted], in her early [redacted], and has a [redacted] Deputy [redacted] further advised that [redacted]

b6
b7C

242-9

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 2 1980	
FBI - PORTLAND	

b6
b7C

a son by the name of [REDACTED], who resides in the [REDACTED] Washington, area. Deputy [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] does not look like the individual depicted in the photograph.

Deputy [REDACTED] advised that he will be on the look out for the presence of [REDACTED], and if he ever observes this individual, he will immediately notify the the FBI.

b6
b7C

On September 10, 1980, the records of the [REDACTED] County Sheriff's Office, [REDACTED] Washington, were reviewed concerning [REDACTED] and his aliases with negative results.

On September 15, 1980, the records of the Clark County Public Utilities District, Vancouver, Washington, were reviewed concerning [REDACTED] and his aliases to determine if he may be receiving utility service within Clark County, Washington. The results of this check were negative.

b6
b7C

On September 15, 1980, the records of the Clark County Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, Washington, were reviewed concerning [REDACTED] and his aliases, and no information could be found.

On September 16, 1980, Deputy [REDACTED], [REDACTED] County Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, Washington, was contacted as he is the resident Deputy in the area of [REDACTED] Washington. Deputy Watson advised that the photograph of [REDACTED] is unfamiliar to him, as well as his true name and aliases. Deputy [REDACTED] stated that there is a [REDACTED] who resides in [REDACTED] Washington, and who is approximately [REDACTED] years of age. He is also aware of a [REDACTED], who [REDACTED] Deputy [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is approximately [REDACTED] years of age. Deputy [REDACTED] further advised that there is a [REDACTED] who reside in the [REDACTED] Washington, area. He advised that [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]. Deputy [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] are not identical to [REDACTED].

b6
b7C

Deputy [] requested that he be furnished with a copy of the photograph of []. He advised that he will contact only confidential sources of his in the [], Washington, areas to determine if this individual is present in the area.

On September 3, 1980, Deputy [] supra, advised that he has learned, through a confidential source of his, that a [], who resides in [] Washington, formerly resided in the [] Wisconsin, area. [] had a brother by the name of [], and their father's name was []. [] immigrated with his sons to the United States, and they resided at [] Wisconsin. Approximately 30 years ago, [] apparently impregnated an unknown female indian in the [] area, and his father, [], provided this female indian with money and sent her off. [] and his son [] eventually moved to the State of Washington, and [] continued to reside in the [] area. When [] moved to the State of Washington, he remarried and fathered children here. The names of these children are [] (DOB [] [] (DOB [] []

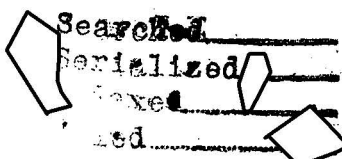
Deputy [] stated that it is unknown as to what sex the child was that was born to the female indian in Wisconsin. It is a possibility that she had a son, and she may have named him after the father, []. Deputy [] further advised that he does not believe that [] is residing in this area, as he and his sources would know it. Deputy [] stated that if he comes upon any further information concerning [], he will pass this along to the FBI.

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198-513)

DATE: November 10, 1980

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (198A-242) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (deceased)
CIR - MURDER (A)
OO: MINNEAPOLISReference Seattle teletype to Minneapolis, dated
9-16-80.Enclosed for Minneapolis is an investigative insert
of SA [] reflecting investigation conducted
in the area covered by the Vancouver Resident Agency.In view of the reassignment of the case agent
to the Chicago Division, it is recommended that this case
be reassigned. It is specifically suggested that the case
be reassigned to SA [] in view of his past work with
associates of [] and the fact that he has been
responsible for the Seattle leads in above captioned case.2 - Minneapolis (Enc 1)
2 - Seattle
[]
(4)b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

198A-242-10
Re-assign:
11/17/80
See []

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION*Memorandum*

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198-513)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (198A-242) (RUC)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (C)
CIR - MURDER (A)
OO: MINNEAPOLIS

DATE: 1/16/81

Re Seattle letter to Minneapolis 11/10/80.

During December, 1980, and January, 1981, contact has been made with Officer [REDACTED], King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington. The King County Sheriff's Office covers the geographical area of [REDACTED] Washington, in which Minneapolis has requested the Seattle Office to conduct appropriate investigation in attempts to locate [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] has advised that the area of [REDACTED] Washington, is within the "Tacoma Watershed" and is, in itself, in a remote area. This area is a fenced-in and patrolled area and the communities consist of extremely small populations. [REDACTED] advised that the community of [REDACTED] Washington, actually has approximately 30 people residing there and, through appropriate investigation, [REDACTED] has determined that [REDACTED] or any member of his family is not known to be residing or have been residing at that community. [REDACTED] also conducted discrete investigations in the general area, including other small communities. All these investigations have been negative in locating any information indicating that [REDACTED] is residing approximately 60 miles east of Tacoma, Washington, adjoining a small river. [REDACTED] concluded by stating that the small "settlements" in this sector of Washington consist mostly of people who are trying to escape from the urban life-styles and they have very little contact with the "outside world."

b6
b7C

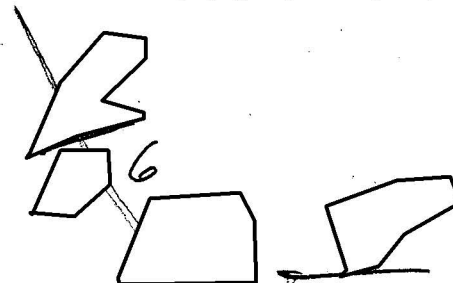
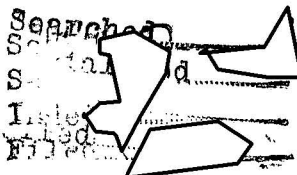
2 - Minneapolis (198-513)
1 - Seattle (198A-242)

[REDACTED]

(3)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SE 198A-242

Any individuals not known to be a part of the various communities are immediately challenged by private patrols that are controlled by the members of the settlements.

MP0001 0342125Z

RR SE

DE MP 0001

R 032125Z FEB 81

FM MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513) (P)

TO SEATTLE (198-242) ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; ANNA MAE AQAUSH - VICTIM (DECEASED); CIB -
MURDER (A). OO: MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS LOCATED [REDACTED] LIVING IN
MINNEAPOLIS UNDER THE NAME [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IS LIVING WITH [REDACTED].

b6
b7C

IN MINNEAPOLIS AIRTEL TO SEATTLE DATED AUGUST 1, 1980
SEATTLE WAS ADVISED THAT THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION OBSERVED A [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA.

b6
b7C

THIS VEHICLE WAS REGISTERED TO [REDACTED] POST OFFICE BOX
[REDACTED] THE ADDRESS AT [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA
IS THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARENTS OF [REDACTED] WHO IS THE REGISTERED
OWNER OF A TAN OR GREEN FORD VAN, [REDACTED] WHICH
IT WAS BELIEVED [REDACTED] WAS DRIVING.

b6
b7C

198A-242-12

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 3 1981	
FBI - SEATTLE	

Rec'd at Kotor 2/10/81

w/photos of [REDACTED] in 1A

PAGE TWO MP 198A-513 UNCLAS

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT [REDACTED] IS AN ADDITIONAL ALIAS
BEING USED BY [REDACTED]

SEATTLE, AT BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, CONDUCT ALL LOGICAL SOURCE
AND AGENCY CHECKS IN AN DISCREET ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED]
IF POSSIBLE, OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH. SEATTLE IS IN POSSESSION OF A
PHOTOGRAPH OF [REDACTED]

SEATTLE REQUESTED TO SUTEL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

TO : SAC SEATTLE(198A-242)(P)

DATE: 2/27/81

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - Victim(Deceased)
CIR-Murder(A)
OO:MP

DOL inquiry determined that [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED]
has Wa. [REDACTED] He resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

LEAD

At Olympia, Wa.

Obtain photograph of [REDACTED] from his drivers license.

ARMED & DANGEROUS

[REDACTED]
(3)

198A-242-13

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 27 1981	
FBI - SEATTLE	

[REDACTED]



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

w/serial # 9
for info.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 6-28-72)

Date 5/11/81

MP198A-513

PD 198A-282

To: ☐ Director

Att.:

FILE #

☒ SAC SEATTLE

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ OSM

☐ Rotor #

☐ M

Room

Title UNSUBS; ANNA MAE

AQUASH - VICTIM (DEC)

CIR - MURDER (A)

OO: Minneapolis

RE: MPlet to PD, 5/5/81

and PDtelcal to MP, 5/11/81

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign ☐ Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For Information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge file ☐ serial ☐ Type

☐ Send to

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file ☐ serial

☐ Return with action taken

☐ Return with explanation

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

For information of Seattle, attached letter was inadvertently sent to Portland. Minneapolis advised on 5/11/81 via referenced telephone call that Seattle should handle leads set forth in referenced letter.

198A-242-14A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 14 1981	
FBI - SEATTLE	



SAC

ROBERT S. GAST, II

See reverse side

Office

PORTLAND

b6
b7c

Memorandum



To : SAC, PORTLAND (198A-282)

Date 5/5/81

From : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513) (P)

Subject

UNSUBS;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED)
CIR - MURDER (A)
OO: MINNEAPOLIS

89-119-887
89-119-771
89-119-240
89-119-667
4-28
70-5426

b6
b7C

Re Portland airtel to Anchorage dated 4/24/81, captioned "UNSUBS; MURDER OF UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE, FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION, OO: PORTLAND," Portland file 163-443.

Minneapolis is currently conducting the investigation requested in the referenced airtel.

Several similarities were noted in the murder of the unidentified female and the murder of AQUASH. These similarities are that both AQUASH and the unidentified female were dumped in a ditch near a road. Both were Indian females. Neither body contained any identification. Both bodies contained one piece of jewelry. AQUASH's body contained a silver and turquoise bracelet. It is further noted that [redacted] was well-acquainted with AQUASH.

b6
b7C

Although Minneapolis realizes that the similarities are very general in nature, the AQUASH murder case has received the highest priority possible during the investigation. It is for this reason that the following leads are set forth for Portland.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

LEADS

Seattle
~~PORTLAND~~ DIVISION
BC, CANADA
~~AT PORTLAND, OREGON~~

1. Through liaison with [redacted], attempt to obtain a photograph

b7D

② - Portland
2 - Minneapolis
(1 - 163-601)

(4)

198A-242-14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 14 1981	
FBI - SEATTLE	

198-242

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 11 1981	
FBI - PORTLAND	

b6
b7C

MP 198A-513

of the ring worn by the unidentified female. It should be noted that AQUASH always wore a particular type of turquoise ring and this ring was not present on her body at the time it was discovered.

2. Familiarize appropriate officials of the [] with background in the murder investigation concerning AQUASH. Request that any information they may receive regarding AQUASH be immediately passed on to the FBI. b7D

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will forward to Portland results of investigation when completed.

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On 3/4/81, Barbara Sharpe, Clerk, Bureau of Identification, Bellingham, Washington, Police Department, advised her file contained no record identifiable with [REDACTED]

On 3/4/81, Joan DeFries, Clerk, Identification Bureau, Whatcom County Sheriff's Office, Bellingham, Washington, advised [REDACTED] was issued a firearm permit on 1/19/76, which was renewed 12/30/77 and 1/31/80. His address is shown as [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] Washington. [REDACTED] is described as a white male, [REDACTED] POB [REDACTED] Washington, SSAN [REDACTED]. She advised she will look for the firearm permit application and fingerprint card which may shed additional light regarding his occupation. She advised it may take some time as the original application is in dead storage and these records have been moved around during a relocation of the Sheriff's Office twice in the recent year or two.

b6
b7C

Department of Licensing, Olympia, Washington, records reflect [REDACTED] has registered a [REDACTED] VIN [REDACTED]. Department of Licensing records reflect [REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] Washington, [REDACTED] Washington, has Washington driver's license [REDACTED]. He is described as [REDACTED] pounds, blue eyes.

b6
b7C

On 4/15/81, Vic Hoglund, U. S. Postal Service, Bellingham, Washington, advised he has no forwarding address for [REDACTED] and he advised there is a [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Washington.

b6
b7C

A review of the current Bellingham City Directory reflects a [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED]. He is shown as employed at [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On 4/15/81, Captain [REDACTED] Law and Order, [REDACTED] Washington, advised he believes he may have issued a [REDACTED]

198A-242-16

SE 198A-242

2

b6
b7C

traffic citation or had a field contact with a fellow named [] several months ago, but he is not sure. He will try and locate a record for the citation or field contact.

On 5/12/81, Detective [] Bellingham, Washington, Police Department, advised he has no information regarding a []. He will check with his sources and advise.

b6
b7C

On 5/12/81, Captain [] supra, advised he is unable to locate any record to substantiate his feeling that he has dealt with [] sometime in the past.

On 6/5/81, Detective [] supra, advised he has not developed any pertinent information re []

On 7/10/81, Barry Hull, Superintendent, Identification Bureau, Whatcom County Sheriff's Office, Bellingham, Washington, provided the writer with a copy of the firearms permit application for [] as well as a copy of [] fingerprints. The application shows that on 12/19/75, he was employed with []

b6
b7C

On 7/15/81, Lee Atwood, Bookkeeper, [] Whatcom County Courthouse, Bellingham, Washington, advised that []

[] Atwood advised that [] is now somewhere in [] as the office had a postcard from him several months ago. Atwood advised that to his knowledge, [] was not Indian or part Indian and he was [] He advised he is not aware of [] being involved in any A.I.M. type movement.

b6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 8/13/81

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513)
 FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (198A-242) (RUC)

UNSUB;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH -
 VICTIM (DECEASED)
 CIR - MURDER (A)
 OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Minneapolis teletype to Seattle, 2/3/81, and Minneapolis letter to Portland, 5/5/81.

Enclosed herewith for Minneapolis are two copies of investigative insert reflecting investigation in Bellingham, Washington, and Lummi Indian Reservation, Washington.

Also enclosed is a photograph of [redacted] and two fliers regarding the unidentified female murder victim in North Vancouver, British Columbia on February 18, 1981, and [redacted], as well as an excerpt from this bulletin regarding two Indian males who could be suspects in the murder of this unidentified female in Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Also enclosed is a copy of the fire-arm application for [redacted] as well as a copy of his fingerprint card.

It is pointed out that one of the fliers indicates victim wore a ring on her left middle finger. [redacted] has advised she did not actually have the ring on her finger, but had only the mark which would indicate she has worn a ring on her left middle finger.

3 - Minneapolis (Encl - 9)
 (2 - 198A-513) (1 - 163-601)

1 - Seattle

(4)

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

Searched
 Serialized
 Indexed
 Filed

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1980-305-750/5402

198A-242-17

b6
 b7C
 b7D

b6
 b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 3/5/82

TO: SAC, SEATTLE (198A-282)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED);
 CIR - MURDER (A)
 (OO: MINNEAPOLIS)

Minneapolis has developed information that an individual known as [redacted] and whose true name may be [redacted] played a part in the disposing of the murder weapon in this case. On 3/3/82, a confidential source advised that [redacted] is reportedly in Spokane, Washington, in the company of [redacted] and an individual known as [redacted].

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex
 Race
 Hair
 Complexion
 Height
 Weight
 Possible place
 of birth
 Tribe

[redacted]

It is also believed that [redacted] may not be the true name of this individual. No date of birth is available.

2 - Seattle
 2 - Minneapolis

(4)

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____ (Number)

(Time)

198A-242-18

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 08 1982	
FBI SEATTLE	

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

MP 198A-513

[] has been mentioned in previous communications to Seattle and is the suspect in this case.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

LEADS

SEATTLE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Search [] in indices and attempt to further identify him.

b6
b7c

AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

If sources are available who can be contacted with discreetness, attempt to further identify []

Memorandum



To : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513)

Date 4/8/82

From : SAC, SEATTLE (198A-242) (P)

Subject : UNSUB;
ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM
(DECEASED);
CIR - MURDER
OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Minneapolis airtel to Seattle, March 5, 1982.

Attempts to identify [redacted] through Seattle indices negative.

b6
b7C

LEAD:

SEATTLE DIVISION

AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Will, through appropriate sources, attempt to further identify [redacted]

2 - Minneapolis
③ - Seattle

(5)

b6
b7C

*Spokane let to [redacted]
w/ [redacted]*

[redacted]

C/A [redacted]

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

198A-242-19

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 4/15/82

TO: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (198A-120)
 FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513) (P)
 SUBJECT: UNSUBS;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM
 (DECEASED);
 CIR - MURDER (A)
 OO: MINNEAPOLIS

For the information of Oklahoma City, Minneapolis has developed information that an individual known as [] played a part in the disposing of the murder weapon in this case. This information was received from a reliable confidential source.

On 4/15/82, a separate and also reliable source advised that [] true last name is [] The original source advised that [] first name was [].

The recent information is that [] is an Indian male, born in Oklahoma and possibly currently residing in Oklahoma City with a young son. This son was born to [] at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, when [] lived with her.

[] is described as an Indian male, [] inches tall, long black hair, medium build, and approximately []. He is known to be an active member of the American Indian Movement (AIM).

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

2 - Oklahoma City
 ② - Seattle (198A-242)
 2 - Minneapolis
 [] (6)

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____
(Number) (Time)

198A-242-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1982	
FBI - SEATTLE	

check up [] - Nef

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

MP 198A-513

LEADS

OKLAHOMA CITY

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Search indices, contact logical sources in an attempt to further identify [REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SEATTLE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Search [REDACTED] in indices and contact appropriate sources in an attempt to further identify him.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/9/82

TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (198A-513)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (198A-242) (RUC)

UNSUB;
 ANNA MAE AQUASH - VICTIM (DECEASED);
 CIR - MURDER
 OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re Seattle airtel to Minneapolis dated 4/8/82.

Efforts to identify [REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED]
 within the Seattle Division were negative,

Seattle indices negative.

b6
b7C

2 - Minneapolis
 ① - Seattle

(3)

Searched _____
 Serialized _____
 Indexed _____
 Filed _____

16 -

b6
b7C

198A-242-21

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) _____ Per _____

[REDACTED]
The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

On April 8, 1982, Mrs. Melba Adams, Spokane Police/
Sheriff's Combined Records, advised their records contained infor-
mation concerning [REDACTED], Indian male; date of birth,
[REDACTED] brown hair; brown eyes; address,
[REDACTED] police records indicate,
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

It is unknown as to whether this [REDACTED]
is identifiable with the [REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED],
connected with captioned Minneapolis case.

b6
b7C

Police records contained no information concerning
[REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

On April 8, 1982, Spokane Police Intelligence Unit was
contacted concerning the identity of a subject known as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On April 13, 1982, [REDACTED], Bureau of Indian Affairs
Police, Wellpinit, Washington, advised he is not acquainted with
anyone known as [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that
should any information come to his attention, he would immediately
contact the FBI.

b6
b7C

On July 20, 1982, Spokane Police Intelligence Unit was
recontacted concerning [REDACTED] with negative results.

On same date, [REDACTED], supra, advised no additional
information has come to his attention.

198A-242-22

~~182-1955~~

PD0301 060033Z

OO SE

DE PD

O 210100Z MAR 83

FM PORTLAND (89-94)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

ANCHORAGE IMMEDIATE

BUTTE IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE

SACRAMENTO IMMEDIATE

SAN FRANCISCO IMMEDIATE

SEATTLE IMMEDIATE

TAMPA IMMEDIATE

BT

UNCLAS

ANNA MAE AQUASH (DECEASED); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DENNIS JAMES BANKS; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FIA; MFA; CIR - MURDER; OOJ, OO; PORTLAND.

CAPTIONED CASE IS SET FOR A STATUS REPORT BEFORE U. S.

DISTRICT JUDGE REDDEN ON MARCH 9, 1983. U. S. ATTORNEY CHARLES H.

TURNER, PORTLAND, OREGON, ADVISED THAT THERE IS "NO QUANTITY"

SAC ADVISED 8:00 AM

2/28/83

1cc 89-119

198-242-23

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 23 1983	
FBI - SEATTLE	

Re-open
assign

PAGE TWO PD '89-94 UNCLAS

WILL BE GIVEN ADEQUATE TIME TO CONTACT WITNESSES AND PREPARE FOR TRIAL." TURNER REQUESTED THAT ALL WITNESSES BE CONTACTED BEFORE MARCH 9, 1983, AND THE FOLLOWING BE DETERMINED FOR EACH WITNESS:

1. CURRENT RESIDENCE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
2. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
3. WHETHER THE WITNESS WILL ACCEPT SERVICE OF SUBPOENA BY MAIL OR IF PERSONAL SERVICE IS REQUIRED.
4. WHETHER WITNESS IS HOSTILE OR COOPERATIVE.
5. WHETHER WITNESS HAS EVER BEEN CONTACTED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL, AND IF SO, WHEN, UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES AND WHAT QUESTIONS WERE ASKED AND ANSWERED.

ANCHORAGE AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HOME TELEPHONE [REDACTED] WORK TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

BUTTE AT [REDACTED]

IDAHO, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IDAHO, HOME TELEPHONE [REDACTED], OR CONTACT

THROUGH LAW OFFICERS [REDACTED] IDAHO, OR

[REDACTED], IDAHO.

BUTTE AT BOISE, IDAHO, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IDAHO, TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED], EMPLOYED AT

b6
b7c

PAGE THREE PD 89-94 UNCLAS

MT. BELL TELEPHONE, [REDACTED], OR THROUGH HER MOTHER (MFI).

b6
b7C

BUTTE AT [REDACTED] IDAHO, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IDAHO, TELEPHONE [REDACTED].

BUTTE AT [REDACTED] IDAHO, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IDAHO, TELEPHONE [REDACTED].

BUTTE AT [REDACTED] MONTANA, [REDACTED],

[REDACTED] MONTANA, TELEPHONE [REDACTED], EMPLOYED

AT [REDACTED].

b6
b7C

CHICAGO AT [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

DRIVE, [REDACTED] ILLINOIS [REDACTED] HOME TELEPHONE

NUMBER [REDACTED] EMPLOYED [REDACTED],

TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

LOS ANGELES AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], CALIFORNIA, HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] WORK

TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] SAME AS ABOVE.

LOS ANGELES AT [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

PAGE FOUR PD 89-94 UNCLAS

WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

LOS ANGELES AT [REDACTED], CALIFORNIA, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA,

HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

SACRAMENTO AT [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

SAN FRANCISCO AT [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE

NUMBER [REDACTED] NOTE: ABOVE ADDRESS IS FOR BROTHER OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO IS CONTACT POINT.

SAN FRANCISCO AT [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] HOME TELEPHONE

NUMBER [REDACTED]

SEATTLE AT [REDACTED], [REDACTED], SPECIAL AGENT, ALCOHOL,

*in Boston
ATF*

TOBACCO AND FIREARMS, 915 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SEATTLE AT [REDACTED] MR. [REDACTED] FORMER SA,

SEATTLE, [REDACTED] SA, TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

TAMPA AT [REDACTED], FLORIDA, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FLORIDA, WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

PAGE FIVE PD 89-94 UNCLAS

[REDACTED] HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

THE FOLLOWING FBI PERSONNEL WILL BE CALLED AS WITNESSES
AND SHOULD BE LOCATED OR ALERTED:

FBIHQ - [REDACTED] [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ANCHORAGE - [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

BUTTE - [REDACTED]

OKLAHOMA CITY - [REDACTED]

PHILADELPHIA - [REDACTED]

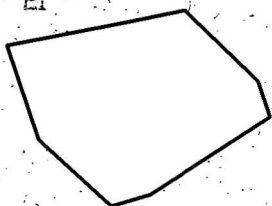
QUANTICO - [REDACTED]

SEATTLE - [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] //

WFO - [REDACTED]

AIRMAIL COPIES BEING SENT TO FBIHQ, ANCHORAGE, BUTTE,
OKLAHOMA CITY, PHILADELPHIA, QUANTICO, SEATTLE, AND WFO.

ET



b6
b7C

Memorandum



To : SAC, SEATTLE (198A-242) (P)

Date 3/1/83

From : SUPV. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Subject : ANNA MAE AQUASH (DECEASED);

[REDACTED]
KENNETH MOSES LOUD HAWK;

[REDACTED]
DENNIS JAMES BANKS;

[REDACTED]
FTA; NFA; CIR - MURDER; OOJ
OO: Portland

Re Portland teletype to Bureau, 3/1/83.

On 3/1/83, SA [REDACTED] Portland Division, telephonically advised that he omitted two additional individuals who need to be contacted regarding captioned matter from referenced teletype, and who reside within the Seattle Division.

b6
b7C

They are set out as follows:

[REDACTED] 3/2

[REDACTED] Washington
(Telephone [REDACTED])

Home Address:

[REDACTED] Washington
(Telephone [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] 3/2

[REDACTED] Washington
(Telephone [REDACTED])

Referenced teletype requests that the above individuals, in addition to other persons described in referenced teletype, be contacted before 3/9/83 and asked a series of questions outlined in retel.

(2)

198A-242-24

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1983	
FBI - SEATTLE	

handle
[REDACTED] ad.
[REDACTED] 9/1/83

b6
b7C

1cc 89-119

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☒ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date 2/28/83

FM PORTLAND (89-94)

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

ANCHORAGE IMMEDIATE

BUTTE IMMEDIATE

CHICAGO IMMEDIATE

LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE

SACRAMENTO IMMEDIATE

SAN FRANCISCO IMMEDIATE

SEATTLE IMMEDIATE

TAMPA IMMEDIATE

BT

UNCLAS

ANNA MAE AQUASH (DECEASED); [REDACTED] KENNETH MOSES

LOUD HAWK; [REDACTED]; DENNIS JAMES BANKS; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FTA; NFA; CIR - MURDER; OOJ, OO: PORTLAND.

CAPTIONED CASE IS SET FOR A STATUS REPORT BEFORE U. S.

DISTRICT JUDGE REDDEN ON MARCH 9, 1983. U. S. ATTORNEY CHARLES H.

TURNER, PORTLAND, OREGON, ADVISED THAT THERE IS "NO GUARANTEE WE

1 - Bureau
 1 - Anchorage
 1 - Butte,
 1 - Oklahoma City,
 1 - Albany (Info.)

1 - Philadelphia
 1 - Quantico
 ① - Seattle
 1 - WFO
 1 - Portland

(9)

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

198A-242-25

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 3 1983	
Per [REDACTED]	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1982 O - 36

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO PD 89-94 UNCLAS

WILL BE GIVEN ADEQUATE TIME TO CONTACT WITNESSES AND PREPARE FOR TRIAL." TURNER REQUESTED THAT ALL WITNESSES BE CONTACTED BEFORE MARCH 9, 1983, AND THE FOLLOWING BE DETERMINED FOR EACH WITNESS:

1. CURRENT RESIDENCE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
2. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
3. WHETHER THE WITNESS WILL ACCEPT SERVICE OF SUBPOENA BY MAIL OR IF PERSONAL SERVICE IS REQUIRED.
4. WHETHER WITNESS IS HOSTILE OR COOPERATIVE.
5. WHETHER WITNESS HAS EVER BEEN CONTACTED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL, AND IF SO, WHEN, UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES AND WHAT QUESTIONS WERE ASKED AND ANSWERED.

ANCHORAGE AT _____, _____, _____

_____ ALASKA, HOME TELEPHONE _____, WORK TELEPHONE _____

BUTTE AT _____, IDAHO, _____, _____

_____, IDAHO, HOME TELEPHONE _____, OR CONTACT

THROUGH LAW OFFICERS _____ IDAHO, OR

_____ IDAHO.

BUTTE AT _____ IDAHO, _____, _____

_____ IDAHO, TELEPHONE NUMBER _____ EMPLOYED AT

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE THREE PD 89-94 UNCLAS

MT. BELL TELEPHONE, [] OR THROUGH HER MOTHER (NFI)

[]

BUTTE AT [] IDAHO, []

[] IDAHO, TELEPHONE []

BUTTE AT [] IDAHO, []

[] IDAHO, TELEPHONE []

BUTTE AT [] MONTANA, []

[] MONTANA, TELEPHONE [] EMPLOYED

AT []

CHICAGO AT [] []

[] ILLINOIS [] HOME TELEPHONE

NUMBER [] EMPLOYED AT []

TELEPHONE NUMBER []

LOS ANGELES AT []

[] CALIFORNIA, HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER [] WORK

TELEPHONE NUMBER []

[] SAME AS ABOVE.

LOS ANGELES AT [] CALIFORNIA, []

[] CALIFORNIA, HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER []

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE FOUR PD 89-94 UNCLAS

WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

LOS ANGELES AT [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA,

HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

SACRAMENTO AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

SAN FRANCISCO AT [REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE

NUMBER [REDACTED], NOTE: ABOVE ADDRESS IS FOR BROTHER OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO IS CONTACT POINT.

SAN FRANCISCO AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] HOME TELEPHONE
NUMBER [REDACTED].SEATTLE AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED], SPECIAL AGENT, ALCOHOL,
TOBACCO AND FIREARMS, 915 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE, [REDACTED]SEATTLE AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] FORMER SA,
SEATTLE, [REDACTED] WA, TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

TAMPA AT [REDACTED] FLORIDA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FLORIDA, WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE FIVE PD 89-94 UNCLAS

_____, HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

b6
b7C

THE FOLLOWING FBI PERSONNEL WILL BE CALLED AS WITNESSES
AND SHOULD BE LOCATED OR ALERTED:

FBIHQ - _____

_____.

ANCHORAGE - _____

b6
b7C

BUTTE - _____

OKLAHOMA CITY - _____

PHILADELPHIA - _____

QUANTICO - _____

SEATTLE - _____

WFO - _____

AIRMAIL COPIES BEING SENT TO FBIHQ, ANCHORAGE, BUTTE,
OKLAHOMA CITY, PHILADELPHIA, QUANTICO, SEATTLE, AND WFO.

BT

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype☐ Facsimile☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate☐ Priority☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ UNCLAS E F T O☒ UNCLAS

Date 3/3/83

b6
b7C

FM SEATTLE (198A-242) (RUC)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE 0704/

PORTLAND (89-94) ROUTINE 0240/

BT

UNCLAS

ANNA MAE AQUASH (DECEASED);

DENNIS JAMES BANKS;

FTA; NFA; CIR - MURDER; OOJ. OO: PORTLAND.

RE PORTLAND TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR AND PORTLAND TELCAL
TO SEATTLE ON MARCH 1, 1983.

THE FOLLOWING SIX INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN CONTACTED REGARDING
THE FACT THAT CAPTIONED CASE IS SET FOR A STATUS REPORT BEFORE
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE REDDEN ON MARCH 9, 1983 IN PORTLAND, OREGON
AND THAT U.S. ATTORNEY CHARLES H. TURNER, PORTLAND, OREGON,
REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING SIX WITNESSES BE CONTACTED BEFORE
MARCH 9, 1983:

SPECIAL AGENT, ATF;

RETIRED SPECIAL AGENT, FBI; SPECIAL AGENTS

b6
b7C

(1)

b6
b7C

EXTRA COPIES DESTROYED
PER BUAIRTEL 11/3/86
3/19/87

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

100 89-119

198A-242-26

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

PAGE TWO SE 198A-242 UNCLAS

[REDACTED], FBI; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ALL SIX INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED, ALL WILL
ACCEPT SERVICE OF SUBPOENA BY MAIL, ALL WILL BE COOPERATIVE,
AND NONE HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS.

THE FOLLOWING IS UPDATE INFORMATION REGARDING SOME OF THE
ABOVE:

[REDACTED] IS CURRENTLY LIVING AT [REDACTED]
MASSACHUSETTS AND IS EMPLOYED BY ATF IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
LOCATED AT 60 BATTERY MARCH STREET, ROOM 1110, BOSTON, MASSA-
CHUSETTS, TELEPHONE [REDACTED] AGENT [REDACTED] IS CURRENTLY IN
[REDACTED], GEORGIA AT THE ATF ACADEMY AND WILL BE THERE FOR THE
FOLLOWING THREE WEEKS.

WITNESS [REDACTED] IS RETIRED AS IS WITNESS [REDACTED].

WITNESS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WASHINGTON, TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] IS ASSIGNED TO THE SEATTLE
DIVISION AND SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] IS ASSIGNED TO FBI HEAD-
QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

BT

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C