

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Just for Variety

**By ARMY ARCHERD**

GOOD MORNING: The long-delayed "Jaws" has one-or-two days' second unit remaining as director Stephen Spielberg places the blame on special "Defects" and inability to work in the Atlantic Ocean. They started May 2. "It was quite an ordeal — one of the bad-luck pictures. But it was the best-behaved sets and no personality problems." As for the mechanical shark built for the film, he claims only one scene will be used with it — the rest, all "live" sharks and "illusion." Spielberg says costar Robert Shaw was uncomplaining despite the overlong stay which surpassed his U.S. work period, cost him a double tax situation (U.S.-K.). "Jaws" delay also forces Spielberg to postpone the start of his next, a Mike and Julia Phillips political sci-fier (untitled) until mid-Feb. . . In case Otto Preminger is interested: Director Sydney Pollack, completing his "very difficult" film, "Yakuza," says Bob Mitchum couldn't have been more cooperative. It was a very tough location (Japan) and we worked Sundays and he never complained. He was super-intelligent about the role — and very tough." Pollack next reins in Redford in "Six Days Of The Condor," in which Redford's a CIA man — following his newsman role in "All The President's Men" and before reteaming with Pollack in Bill Goldman's "Mr. Horn" western. Arthur Penn now looms as director of Marlon Brando in "Wounded Knee." They last teamed in "The Chase" in 1966

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

P. 2 VARIETY  
HOLLYWOOD, CA

Date: 10/7/74  
Edition: Monday  
Author: Army Archerd  
Editor: Thomas M. Pryor  
Title: WOUNDED KNEE

Character:

or

Classification: LA-70-7253\*

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

 Being Investigated

70-7253A-47  
ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**By ARMY ARCHERD**

GOOD MORNING: Marlon Brando's "Wounded Knee" director, Martin Scorsese, has bowed out of the project. "Marlon and I and John Foreman got along great," he says, "but there were political problems with me and the Indians. We just didn't get along." According to Scorsese, "My dream of the film was to make a picture that meant a great deal to ALL the Indian people, not just those at the trial. That's when communications broke down between us. I couldn't make that kind of picture."

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

P.2 Variety  
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 10/2/74  
Edition: Wednesday  
Author: Army Archerd  
Editor: Thomas M. Pryor  
Title: Wounded Knee

Character:

or

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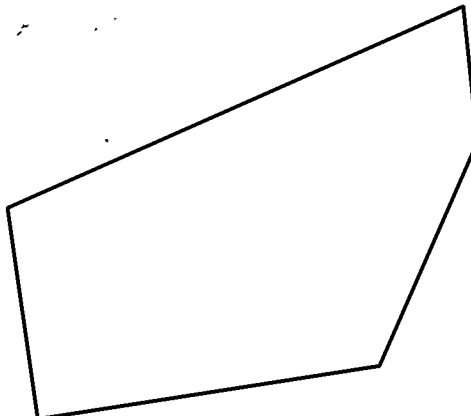
Being Investigated

70-7253A-79

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ FILED \_\_\_\_\_

FBI - LOS ANGELES

b6  
b7C



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Wounded Knee Film to Star Brando

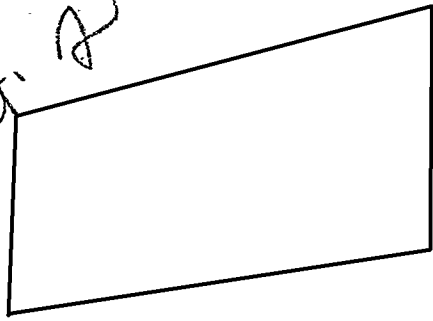
● Screenwriter Abby Mann, who won an Academy Award for his screenplay for "Judgment at Nuremberg," said this week that film crews will begin shooting a movie about the 1973 Wounded Knee occupation early next year, starring Marlon Brando.

Mann has written two-thirds of the screenplay, a fictional treatment of the 71-day siege at the historic site which began in February, 1973. Brando will play the role of the attorney who helps the Indians.

Two American Indian Movement leaders, Dennis Banks and Russell Means, were accused of three counts of assault, one of theft and one of conspiracy in the occupation. A federal judge in Minnesota dismissed the charges against the pair last month after an eight-month trial. Brando and Mann were present for the dismissal. Shooting will begin on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

*Vol. 3 / 2*  
*AWC*

b6  
b7C



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

IV-10 LOS ANGELES  
TIMES  
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 10/4/74  
Edition: Friday  
Author: Mary Murphy  
Editor: William F. Thomas  
Title: Wounded Knee

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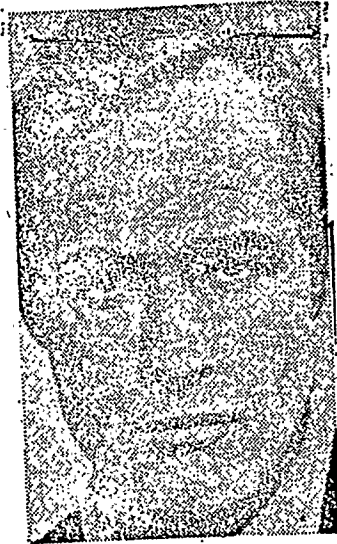
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SERIALIZED FILED

FBI - LOS ANGELES

ORIGINAL TO THE BUREAU



MARLON BRANDO  
to play attorney.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Wounded Knee Benefit

Black actor William Marshall, who is currently starring in American International Pictures sequel to "Blacula," "Scream, Blacula, Scream!" and Joe Westmoreland's Operation Breadbasket Choir will join Native American musicians Jesse Ed Davis and the Floyd Westernman trio in a benefit concert for Wounded Knee.

The concert, which is scheduled for Friday, July 27, will be held at Fritchman Auditorium, 2936 W. 8th Street (near Vermont) and is open to the public. The effort is being jointly sponsored by United People for Wounded Knee and the United Defense against Repression.

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

A-5 Los Angeles Sentinel,  
Los Angeles, CA

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Date: 7/26/73  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title:

Character:  
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Classification:  
Submitting Office:  
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176

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 27 1973 LOS ANGELES	

[Redacted Box]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# A Personal Report

## From Wounded Knee

By Richard Eiden

I arrived at the airport in Rapid City, South Dakota on Wednesday, April 18. I had left Santa Barbara the day before at the request of the National Lawyer's Guild to help with legal defense efforts for the Wounded Knee occupants.

For three weeks I criss-crossed the southern part of the state, driving from bail hearings in Rapid City to the jail at the Pine Ridge Reservation, from the government perimeter around Wounded Knee to the homes of Indians and supporters in the area. It wasn't until two days before the occupation ended that I was able to enter Wounded Knee itself, as an attorney for the family of Buddy Lamont, one of the two Indians who gave their lives at Wounded Knee.

By then the battle of Wounded Knee was nearly over. For the second time in a century the little South Dakota village had stung the conscience of white America.

For ten weeks, Oglala Sioux, aided by Indians from 64 different American tribes, had held the village by force against the armed power of the United States government. With a style painfully reminiscent of Vietnam, the government had littered the hilly perimeter of Wounded Knee with electronic sensors to detect the odor or heat of human bodies, trip wires to detonate flares, armored personal carriers, military helicopters, dog teams, and hundreds of federal police and marshals armed with M-16 rifles.

The occupants, however, managed to come and go at night. Though people were apprehended frequently, others successfully overcame the obstacles of the 6-8 hour hike through government lines and nightly brought supplies and supporters back into the besieged village.

By Saturday May 5, almost 70 days after the initial occupation of Wounded Knee, two warriors had died, and 85,000 rounds of government ammunition had been poured into the village. But the American Indian Movement's (AIM) resistance was unbroken, and the government was finally ready to agree all over again to the terms of the early April settlement.

### Arrival

Everything about South Dakota seemed to be affected by the battle of Wounded Knee. Even the plane trip to Rapid City was unusual. At least a dozen FBI

*Richard Eiden is a lawyer presently working with the Santa Barbara Legal Collective, and just returned to town.*

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

PAGE 6, SANTA BARBARA NEWS AND REVIEW, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Date: 6/1/73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

Character:

JUN 1 1973  
FBI - LOS ANGELES

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

157-7220 (EIDEN)  
157-8224 (AIM)  
70-7253 (WOUNDED KNEE)  
100-79295 (S.B. Legal Collective)  
100- (NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD)

agents were among the passengers on my plane. They sat together in a group and chatted. Many seemed to be old friends who hadn't seen each other for years. They were met at the airport by a large contingent of well-groomed, well-dressed men.

I was met by Bill Lehman, a recent law school graduate from Chicago. Most of the members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee were like Bill and myself: young, not overly well-groomed and not so well-dressed.

An hour or so later I was off to the Rapid City jail to meet my first clients; two Indian men from Redding, California. They had been arrested as they slept in a haystack several miles from Wounded

the second largest city within the state. The road to Pine Ridge has several houses within sight and a few small towns.

Pine Ridge itself has two gas stations, two coffee shops, a few bead work and jewelry shops, a market, a post office and several dozen houses. It also has a tribal jail. The tribal courthouse is one of those buildings on wheels that looks like a cross between a temporary building and a mobile home. But the biggest building is an oppressive structure housing the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The BIA offices were being used as the headquarters for the government's military operation.

At the jail we were told we could

Knee. The FBI, using a helicopter, had apparently seen them coming out of the village.

From Rapid City I was taken to the other important jail, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, a two hour drive south and then east of Rapid City. A lawyer and a legal worker from our committee had been arrested with a group of people, and another lawyer and I were taking money to bail them out.

The drive to Pine Ridge was my first real chance to see the country. Western South Dakota is largely rolling green hills for hundreds of miles. Rapid City has a population of about 40,000 and is

not see any of the prisoners because we were not licensed to practice as lawyers before the tribal court of that reservation. And, we were told, we could not get licensed because it was after hours.

Although you don't have to be licensed in order to bail someone out of the Pine Ridge jail, we couldn't bail these people out because the judge had not set bail before going home for the day. They would have to stay in jail with no visitors or attorneys until the following day. We were also told that the FBI questioned people in the morning, so that if we returned in the morning and paid for our license, we could still have

to wait till the FBI finished their questioning.

April 17, the day before I arrived, had been a big day for Wounded Knee. In the early morning, three private airplanes had dropped 2,000 pounds of food in the fields surrounding the encampment. Seven individuals have subsequently been indicted, including cartoonist Thomas Oliphant, a Boston *Globe* reporter, and Bill Zimmerman of Boston Vietnam Vets Against the War. As the village occupants started to gather up the packages, the government forces opened fire. The Wounded Knee defenders held their fire for almost an hour and a half, but finally returned it in order to allow those who were pinned down to return to safety. The firefight lasted almost all day. An enormous amount of government ammunition was fired into Wounded Knee. Four people were wounded, including Frank Clearwater, who later died.

The government immediately announced that right after the airdrop, the Indians had begun shooting and that it wasn't until two and a half hours later that they returned the fire.

#### Frustration and Roadblocks

Frustration underscored almost everything I, and the other lawyers and legal workers, tried to do. We weren't allowed near Wounded Knee until almost the end of the occupation. Trying to protect the constitutional rights of the occupiers, supporters and innocent bystanders, we met petty roadblock after petty roadblock. Even the simplest things became herculean efforts. Normally the local law library was opened to visiting lawyers as a matter of courtesy, as it is everywhere in the country. But in Rapid City we were informed that to use the library, even to look up case citations, we would have to pay a \$100 fee.

Once in court, we met the same kind of treatment. Defending the two Indian men who had been tracked down by the FBI helicopter, I watched in almost total disbelief as the white judge ordered that they leave the state as a condition of parole. When he asked them whether they understood the terms he was offering, they stood in complete silence, not responding, staring at the floor. When he repeated himself, and they still refused to answer, he rose, and leaning over the bench, shouted, "Do you accept my conditions, or don't you?" Slowly, with the coldest anger in their voices, the reply came, "Certainly," but the tone apparently wasn't respectful enough for the judge, and he ordered them back to jail instead.

Frustration marked the experience of

Friday, June 1, 1973

reporters as well as lawyers, even though most of the reporters there displayed no strong sympathies for the people inside Wounded Knee. The government had decided after the first two weeks that the First Amendment was standing in the way of restoring "order," and simply decided to suspend it as far as the press was concerned. At first the press resisted. A CBS news crew, for example, was able to sneak through government lines and backpack a camera and mike into Wounded Knee, trying to get AIM's side of the story. But they were arrested coming out, and from that point on CBS reporters were systematically excluded from all government press conferences. Similarly, an alternative news crew from Unicorn Press in San Francisco was excluded, because a government representative claimed they had been "seen inside Wounded Knee." In what had to be a tongue-in-cheek remark to end all tongue-in-cheek remarks, the *LA Times* man reported that since closing off Wounded Knee, "the Federal Government has dominated press reports about events here."



From what I learned in my weeks there, such denials of basic freedoms was nothing new to the Indians of South Dakota. Perhaps most infamously, we heard stories that until a couple of years ago, many white-owned businesses displayed "No Dogs or Indians Allowed" as a matter of course. Poverty and unemployment, as well as alcoholism and the lack of decent medical facilities were still endemic when I was there, as they are on most Indian reservations in America. The suicide rate among young Indians, I discovered, the highest for any group in the nation, infant mortality twice the national average, per capita income a quarter of white income.

Yet one of the tragedies of white colonization of the Indian has been that it has turned Indian against Indian, even members of the same tribe ending up as enemies. Throughout the Wounded Knee occupation, the official reservation tribal council displayed even more hostility toward those inside Wounded Knee than the government itself did. Dick Wilson, tribal president, more than once threatened to send vigilante "friends" in to end the occupation, despite the enormous bloodshed he knew it would have caused. And Indian policemen, working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, consistently acted with calculated violence toward those associated with the occupation. At one point in fact the government actually admitted that several thousand rounds were fired into the village by BIA police the government said it was "unable" to control.

Yet the government, for its part, seldom displayed less hostility or more sensitivity than its Indian police. The two top officials were Richard Hellstern from the Justice Department and Kent Frizell from the Department of the Interior. Hellstern always played the tough cop, hardline, mean, and unreasonable. Frizell on the other hand, was the "nice guy", wanting to be trusted, and always reasonable in what he said if not what he did. The combination was very effective, and contributed to the schizophrenic image which the government cultivated throughout the crisis. Frizell, for example, did most of the public relations for the government. He appeared at the press conferences, gave interviews, etc. Hellstern, with more authority than Frizell, was often in the position of reneging on tentative promises made by his colleague.

But neither these officials nor any other government representatives ever concerned themselves with any of the underlying causes of Wounded Knee. The Indians at Wounded Knee wanted to discuss the 100-year-old Sioux treaty, the government's interpretation of which is quite different from the Indians'. More

#### SANTA BARBARA

over, they wanted to talk about how so many white ranchers have ended up with leases of huge parcels of reservation land, why white people own all the large businesses on reservations, and why no roads were improved after \$2 million was given to the tribal chief for road improvement. But the government merely wanted to talk about surrender of arms, and finally threw in a few promises which did not deal with basic Indian problems.

Perhaps the best example of official attitudes came when Hellstern and Frizell held a news conference after surveying the village for the first time after the 70-day occupation.

A reporter asked Hellstern what he had learned from supervising this operation. He replied that the most important thing was that the situation wasn't settled by

negotiations. He didn't consider the negotiations to have been fruitful; in fact, he said, they were "a hindrance to the final outcome." "These matters are primarily a police matter and should be handled as such," Hellstern claimed.

Frizell's observations concentrated on the "destruction" which had taken place in the village. He kept saying, "They didn't even burn their garbage," and "This place is the closest thing to a pig sty I have ever seen."

#### Death

Larry "Buddy" Lamont was buried on Sunday, May 6, two days before the siege officially ended. It was an important moment for me, not only because it was the second death during the occupation, but because it was the only time I actually got into Wounded Knee itself.

Buddy was killed by a long-range bullet through the back in a firefight on April 27. Everyone was pinned down for a few hours after he was shot, so it was impossible to get to him for two hours. Nobody knows when he died, but they suspect it was immediate. Buddy was 31, from Pine Ridge, had just finished six years in the Marines, including Vietnam. He had been inside Wounded Knee during most of the liberation.

No doctor would sign the death certificate. The doctor who performed the autopsy was afraid to commit himself and take the chance of displeasing the government. We finally got someone to sign an affidavit of death which was legally sufficient to allow him to be buried.

The family wasn't notified by the government that Buddy had been killed. They found out from neighbors who heard on TV that he had been shot. When they checked with the hospital, they were told their son was there and that he was dead.

I arrived at the wake on May 5, the day before the funeral. The wake was

## A NEWS & REVIEW

being held at Porcupine, a small town on the reservation. The family and friends wanted me to stay. I was afraid of imposing, but decided to just hang around in case a lawyer might be needed. There were two cows and two pigs to be butchered and prepared for the next day's feast. We spent the afternoon, evening, and early morning cutting meat. There were also cakes being baked, bread being fried and people arriving constantly to pay their respects and bring food for the feast.

Early the next morning, family members arrived who said the government had announced that only 35 close relatives could attend. Hundreds were expected that same day and had already started arriving. Agnes, Buddy's mother, was very upset. Since there was no phone for 25

miles, we drove to Pine Ridge to ask the government what was happening.

Frizell and Hellstern came to Agnes' house to talk about it. Frizell said he thought everyone should be able to attend, but he didn't know if he could "sell" it. Hellstern arrived a few minutes later and said that only 35 could come. I asked him why he waited until the last minute to tell the family of this severe limitation. He said that he had first said 8 to 10. I said it was nice that he had changed his position on that, but the fact remained that sometime subsequent to that the government had let the family believe that everyone would be allowed.

He said that he hadn't told them that. I said that he had never spoken to them personally, so of course he hadn't told them that and it was a Hell of a time to start talking to them. We finally agreed that 60 people could go in, with the family given free choice of which 60.

A few hours later, hundreds of people arrived at the roadblock. Somehow, 106 mourners were on their way to Wounded Knee by bus on the day after the agreement. We drove to the tiny village in a bus. As we reached the crest of the hill I caught my first glimpse of the isolated cluster of little buildings which had so quickly become so important to myself and millions who had never seen it — important enough for some to die. The white church and graveyard stood on a little knoll slightly removed from the eight or nine other small houses in Wounded Knee. Trenches were visible here and there, as were the charred remains of the trading post which had been headquarters for the insurgents until an accidental fire destroyed it a week before.

Ceremonies were conducted at the bottom of the hill below the white church. Then everybody said goodbye to Buddy, single file. He was carried up the

hill to a grave right beside the Monument to the Wounded Knee Massacre of 1890. More ceremonies. A line of ten warriors fired ten volleys each into a little valley surrounded by endless hills in every direction. At the top of the first crest of hills were five or six clusters of armored personnel carriers and federal employees.

After the ceremonies some men started shoveling dirt on the coffin. As the hole was filling, people started walking down the hill towards the round church. Food was served as soon as everyone had greeted each other. The mood suddenly changed from profound sorrow and renewed dedication to one of friends renewing friendships and catching up on news and meeting people. And eating a meal, the largest meal in many weeks for many of them.

On Tuesday, May 8, 1973, militant Oglala Sioux and members and supporters of the American Indian Movement ended their ten-week occupation of the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Since February 27, the Sioux and their supporters from all over the country, including members of sixty-four different American Indian tribes, held the village by force against the power of the United States government.

By the time it all ended, 85,000 rounds of government arms had been poured into the village and two warriors had died. But AIM's resistance was unbroken and the government was finally ready to agree to the terms of the early April settlement, even though between the breakdown of that settlement and late April, the government had refused to negotiate for almost three weeks.

Much of the May agreement related to the laying down of arms by both sides. The substantial points were similar to the April agreements. The government agreed

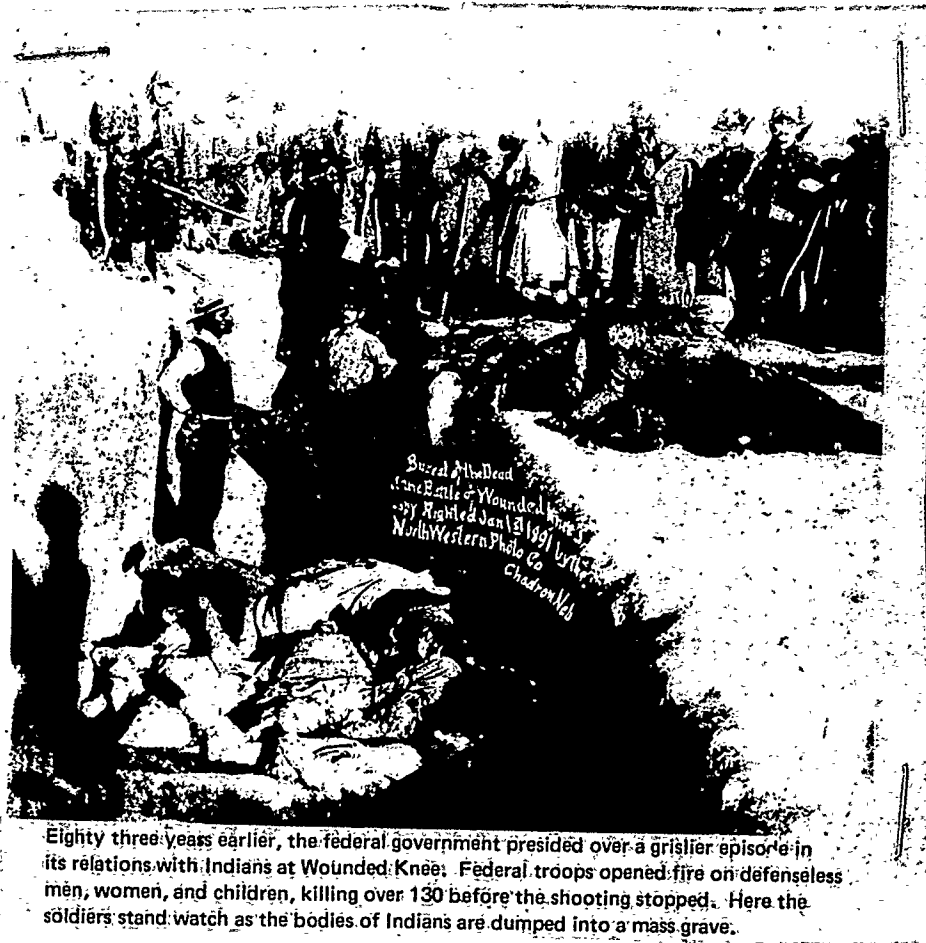
- to mount an intensive investigation to identify alleged violations of law on the Pine Ridge Reservation by government authorities

- to audit funds of the tribal government and the local BIA

- to institute civil suits to protect local Indians against unlawful use of tribal government authority

- to appoint five White House representatives to negotiate with the Oglala Sioux chiefs and headmen at the home of Chief Fool's Crow. They will discuss each other's understandings of the 1868 treaty. Indians are demanding that the government honor its treaty commitment to recognize Indian nations as separate nations.

On May 8, the independent nation of Wounded Knee came to an end for a time. No one knows how soon again it will be reborn and its citizens allowed their human rights now so long denied.



Eighty three years earlier, the federal government presided over a grislier episode in its relations with Indians at Wounded Knee. Federal troops opened fire on defenseless men, women, and children, killing over 130 before the shooting stopped. Here the soldiers stand watch as the bodies of Indians are dumped into a mass grave.



A group of Indians and their supporters depart from Wounded Knee, under the ever watchful eye of the federal government. Militant AIM members are now demanding that the US honor its treaty obligations to recognize Indian nations as independent countries.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

### Three Companies Set Wounded Knee' as Combined Production

"Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," a novel by Dee Brown, will be made into a motion picture as part of a joint venture involving WGR/Dragoti, Ltd., Wells, Rich, Green, Inc., and James Davis Productions.

Davis and Dragoti will co-produce. They also said they plan to create a foundation into which a portion of the profits would be placed, to be owned by various Indian tribes and to be administered by a joint Indian council.

Davis said the company planned to employ Indians as film trainees.

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

Page 11 Hollywood Reporter Hollywood, Calif.

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Edition: Monday  
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Editor: James Powers  
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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indians Threaten New Feuds

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Representatives of militant Indians told a White House delegation Thursday there will be "Wounded Knees after Wounded Knees" if the U.S. Government does not change its policies toward the American Indian.

In a ranch-yard powwow on the Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge Reservation, the militants hinted at a possible repetition of the 71-day armed occupation.

The Indians pressed the five-man White House delegation for appointment of a presidential commission to review the rights of the red man.

The government group, headed by Bradley Patterson, executive assistant to acting White House counsel Leonard Garment, refused to give a yes or no answer to the Indians' demands that the government restore tribes' treaty-making powers and rule by traditional chiefs.

The Washington delegates asked traditional Sioux chiefs and supporters of the American Indian Movement (AIM) to outline a specific charge to the proposed presidential commission, and the two sides agreed to resume their talks Friday.

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

A-6 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/18/73  
Edition: Friday latest  
Author:  
Editor: Donald Goodenow  
Title:

Character:  
or  
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Submitting Office: Los Angeles  
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MAY 18 1973	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Five White House representatives met in Pine Ridge, S.D., with elected and traditional leaders of the Oglala Sioux and told them that President Nixon had no authority to reinstate the 1868 treaty that gave western South Dakota to the Sioux nation. Bradley Patterson, executive assistant to presidential counsel Leonard Garment, told the tribal chiefs it would take an act of Congress to reinstate the treaty and suggested it be taken up with the Senate subcommittee on Indian affairs. The government officials were at the reservation to listen to complaints about treaties in accordance with an agreement that ended the 70-day occupation of Wounded Knee.

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

I-2 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: William F. Thomas  
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2 MAY 18 1973	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Indians Called Losers  
at Wounded Knee**

I finally see we lost again at Wounded Knee — pacified with promises we all know will be broken.

Indian problems are similar to the weather complaints. We all sympathize, moan and groan about it, then forget it. Put it aside. Nothing can be done anyway. Apathy is the fore-runner of the end of freedom.

I surely didn't need to read all about the debris left there (Times, May 9). What did the United Press International reporter expect to find in a besieged "ghetto in the wilderness"? Is the reporter comparing the "after scene" with the "before scene" or with his own conception of what it should have looked like before the takeover? He probably wasn't there before and so is giving a false impression of "all Indians" living habits. It's a natural conception most readers will take. I'm sure our American GI bunkers under siege by the Viet Cong were always in perfect and immaculate. Our American Indians were there under war conditions. The fires were bound to happen. It's a common occurrence in all rural areas during the winter, but the local fire department was not allowed to help in any fire problem. Just like the water and electricity were shut off at Alcatraz. I'm sure much of the "interior of buildings (was) torn up" to provide fuel for warmth against the blizzard. What about the problem itself? The issue at hand, please!

When will all America ever learn of the true Indian story? History books still call us savages. The British were the ones who initiated the art of scalping.

George Washington, Geronimo, Patrick Henry, Chief Joseph, the American revolutionists, the Iroquois Confederacy, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and even George Wallace were all "militants" for their cause — our cause, your cause: democracy and freedom.

MARTIN SENECA  
Los Angeles

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

II-6 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Tuesday final  
Author: Martin Seneca  
Editor: William F. Thomas  
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2 MAY 15 1973	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Sioux Chiefs To Parley With V.J.

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — The American Indian Movement's chief council said Thursday he has reached agreement with a Justice Department official to go ahead with a disputed grievance meeting between Indians and White House representatives on May 17.

Ramon Roubideaux indicated Wounded Knee leaders of AIM — most of whom are in jail on charges stemming from the 71-day occupation of the village — will leave the parleying to five traditional Sioux chiefs.

"I doubt that AIM even wants to attend," he said.

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

A-11 Herald Examiner  
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2 FBI—LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indian, U.S. Officer Differ Over White House Parley

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — A militant Indian leader and the federal negotiator he called a "pig" disagreed sharply Wednesday over whether White House representatives should keep a May 17 date with an Indian delegation to discuss the problems highlighted by the 11-day occupation of Wounded Knee.

Meanwhile, a Federal Grand Jury across the state in Sioux Falls returned indictments against 31 persons for alleged crimes in the seizure and armed occupation of the historic settlement.

Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general, held here that the scheduled meeting between White House representatives and Indian leaders should be cancelled, because the militants had not complied with all the terms of the surrender agreement.

He charged the militants failed to turn in all the weapons they were known to have had and also failed to produce a full list of the persons who occupied the village.

Clyde Bellecourt, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) which engineered the occupation, said, "Hellstern's statement doesn't surprise me."

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

A-2 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: Donald Goodenow  
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"This was the chief pig of the law who was the one who wanted to move in (by force) all the time," he said.

Bellecourt, speaking in Rapid City, S.D., charged that the government broke the peace pact by permitting Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police to enter Wounded Knee during surrender proceedings.

A force of U.S. marshals moved into Wounded Knee Wednesday and their chief, Wayne Colburn, said they would remain for a month, with authority over BIA police who are helping them.

Colburn said the handling of the occupation was successful.

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

# WOUNDED KNEE SURRENDER BARES 'PIG STY' ELABORATE BUNKERS

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — Militant Indians and their supporters surrendered peacefully Tuesday and federal forces quickly took over this historic hamlet where two persons were killed during 71 days of occupation and siege. But a federal search of the village, which one official described as a "pig sty," did not turn up either militant leader, Dennis Banks, or the automatic weapons the federales expected to find.

The "Second Battle of Wounded Knee" ended when about 120 members and sympathizers of the American Indian Movement laid down their arms and U.S. marshals and FBI agents moved into the Oglala Sioux village. An American flag was raised above the rebels' barricaded compound.

In a sweep of the village occupied by the militants since Feb. 27, federal officers said they found extensive vandalism and the most elaborate system of bunkers they had ever seen. But the roundup did not include Banks, one of the most militant of the AIM leaders and the last top leader of the occupation who was believed left in the village. Authorities said he apparently slipped out of the hamlet earlier this week. The surrender moved quickly.

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

A-2 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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2 2519 1973



The militants began turning in weapons about 7:45 a.m. (MDT) and shortly before noon Interior Department Solicitor Kent Frizell announced:

"We have secured the village. The operation went as well as I had hoped. Not a shot was fired."

Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general, decried the damage done to the hamlet—saying, "The place is as close to a pig sty as I've ever seen." He said he felt the White House need not fulfill a commitment to meet with AIM leaders May 17 because the occupiers had violated the agreement for ending the occupation.

Officials said federal officers found no fresh graves in or near the hamlet, despite repeated rumors passed along by AIM sources that several persons had died in defense of the village.

Two militants—Frank Clearwater, 47, Cherokee, N.C., and Lawrence Lamont, 31, Pine Ridge, S.D.—died in fire fights between the militants and federal forces. A U.S. marshal and an FBI agent were wounded in the gun battles.

"The Justice Department was the winner and AIM the loser because AIM lost a lot of support of the American people," Hellstern told newsmen at a late afternoon news briefing.

Frizell agreed. "You only have to see the wanton destruction in Wounded Knee and you lose any sympathy for the occupiers and their self-proclaimed cause," he said.

A federal grand jury in Sioux Falls, S.D., indicted 89 persons—including several AIM leaders—for federal crimes in connection with the seizure and occupation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Why Wounded Knee?**

No single event, even the flood of 1972 in the Black Hills and the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern, has propelled South Dakota into the national news as has the confrontation between members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the U.S. government at Wounded Knee.

The bad news is, in itself, disheartening but the frustrating thing to South Dakotans is that most outsiders believe that this was an uprising of South Dakota Indians against ill treatment by the state, not realizing that the whole affair was instigated, with one exception—Russell Means is a Pine Ridge native—by outsiders and agitators, several of whom already had criminal records.

Equally frustrating to the law-abiding South Dakotans were the antics of the Interior and Justice Departments in not first dealing with the duly-elected Pine Ridge tribal government, headed by Dick Wilson, and second in not conducting a firm, decisive law enforcement campaign against the people who wrecked the Wounded Knee Store, Museum and Post Office and who kept law-abiding residents of the village from their homes for more than two months.

South Dakotans are often asked, "Why do you let this thing go on?" People outside the state generally do not realize that our state government has no jurisdiction on the Indian reservation. Congressional demands for an end to the foolhardy tactics of the federal government in allowing a small band of agitators, some of them ex-convicts, to continue to shoot at U.S. forces are an echo of local sentiment.

The whole Wounded Knee affair is a mockery of the traditional concept of law and order.

**HOADLEY DEAN**  
Rapid City, S. Dak.

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

A-14 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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MAY 9 1973  
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Militants at Wounded Knee End 71-Day Occupation Peacefully

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (UPI) — Militant Indians and their supporters surrendered peacefully Tuesday and federal forces quickly took over this historic hamlet where two persons were killed during 71 days of occupation and siege.

But a federal search of the village, which one official described as a "pig sty," did not turn up either militant leader Dennis Banks or the automatic weapons the federal officials expected to find.

The siege ended when about 120 members and sympathizers of the American Indian Movement (AIM) laid down their arms and U.S. Marshals and FBI agents moved into the Oglala Sioux village. An American flag was raised above the rebels' barricaded compound.

### Extensive Vandalism

In a sweep of the village occupied by the militants since Feb. 27, federal officers said they found extensive vandalism and the most elaborate system of bunkers they had ever seen.

But the roundup did not include Banks, one of the most militant of the AIM leaders and the last top leader of the occupation who was believed left in the village. Authorities said he apparently had slipped out of the hamlet earlier this week. There were unconfirmed reports he would turn himself in later.

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I-14 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Federal authorities found only 15 guns—most of them "old weapons" but none of them of the high-powered, automatic variety—stacked by the militants who surrendered in accordance with an agreement signed Sunday.

#### Incendiary Devices Found

Officials said the search of the village also turned up several homemade incendiary devices but no mines or booby traps.

The surrender moved quickly. The militants began turning in weapons early in the morning and shortly before noon Interior Department Solicitor Kent Frizzell announced: "We have secured the village . . . The operation went as well as I had hoped. Not a shot was fired."

Richard Hellstern, U.S. deputy assistant attorney general, decried the damage done to the hamlet, saying, "The place is as close to a pig sty as I've even seen." He said he felt the White House need not fulfill a commitment to meet with AIM leaders May 17 because the occupiers had violated the agreement for ending the occupation.

But Frizzell said he would recommend that the meeting between five White House representatives and Indian leaders go on as scheduled despite what he called several minor infractions of the peace pact.

#### Garbage Scattered

Hellstern said of Wounded Knee, "It's close to the aftermath of the BIA (a reference to the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington after an occupation by AIM militants last year). Garbage is all over the place. Interiors of buildings are torn up and buildings were burned down."

Two militants.— Frank Clearwater, 47, of Cherokee, N.C., and Lawrence Lamont, 31, of Pine Ridge, S.D.—died in shootouts between the militants and federal forces. A U.S. marshal and an FBI agent were wounded in the gun battles.

"The Justice Department was the winner and AIM the loser because AIM lost a lot of support of the American people," Hellstern told newsmen at a late afternoon news briefing.

#### 'Wanton Destruction'

Frizzell agreed. "You only have to see the wanton destruction in Wounded Knee and you lose any sympathy for the occupiers and their self-proclaimed cause," he said.

Most of the original leaders of the occupation, including Russell Means, Clyde Bellecourt, Carter Camp and Stanley Holder, had surrendered previously and were either in jail or free on bond.

Scores of their followers are believed to have fled through the cordon of federal officers during the long occupation.

A federal grand jury in Sioux Falls, S.D., indicted 89 persons—including several AIM leaders—for federal crimes in connection with the seizure and occupation.

AIM militants seized Wounded Knee to dramatize Indian demands for the rights given them by treaties with the United States and to try to force the overthrow of the Oglala Sioux government of Tribal Chairman Dick Wilson on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Wilson is an opponent of the militants.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Militant One Speaks With Forked Fingers!



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

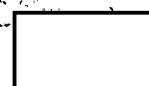
A-14 Herald Examiner  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two leaders of the occupation at Wounded Knee, S.D., gave themselves up and a government negotiator said the rest of the militants could begin laying down their arms early today. Carter Camp and Leonard Crow Dog, two leaders of the American Indian Movement, whose members and sympathizers have held the village for 70 days, emerged and were taken to Rapid City, S.D., where they will face criminal charges. Thirteen of the militants were arrested during the night as they tried to slip through the lines of federal agents surrounding the camplet.

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

I-2 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# WOUNDED KNEE REBELS

## FOLD; ARRESTS BEGIN

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Two key leaders of the occupation at Wounded Knee gave themselves up Monday and a government negotiator said the militants still in the historic hamlet will begin laying down their arms early Tuesday.

Carter Camp and Leonard Crow Dog, two leaders of American Indian Movement (AIM) members and sympathizers who have held the village by armed force for 70 days, emerged and were carried off to Rapid City, S.D., to face criminal charges.

"The occupation is over—no doubt about it," said Ramon Lubideaux, AIM chief counsel. Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general, announced that the militants still held up in Wounded Knee have agreed to begin surrendering their weapons at 7 a.m. Tuesday, advancing the surrender by 24 hours.

Hellstern said the stepped-up schedule was suggested by Crow Dog and Dennis Banks, another militant leader, who was believed still in Wounded Knee.

The Justice Department spokesman said he believed the surrender of arms and a sweep of the village by U.S. marshals could be completed Tuesday.

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

A-1 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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2 MAY 8 1973  
FBI - LOS ANGELES

Thirteen of the militants, carrying "substantial weaponry", were arrested during the night. At least 10 women were known to have come out of the hamlet Monday, and Roubi-deaux, who conferred with the occupiers for two hours, said there are "roughly 75 persons left in there." Government spokesmen estimated Sunday there were about 160 persons still in the hamlet.

Hellstein said he believed the settlement with the militants, who seized Wounded Knee Feb. 27 and held it by armed force against government forces who encircled the village, was achieved largely because the government isolated the village from the rest of the world.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Wounded Knee: The Months Only Deepen Division

BY BRYCE NELSON  
Times Staff Writer

PINE RIDGE, S.D.—Two months ago, militant Indians seized the South Dakota hamlet of Wounded Knee, beginning a chain of violence, demands and negotiations whose full consequences are not yet known.

But among Indians, and among whites concerned with Indian affairs, there have been plenty of confusions, pro and con, on the occupation.

Some examples:  
—“I’ve done as much for the Indians as any man in history. I don’t know about AIM (the militant American Indian Movement) but I know these people at Wounded Knee are wrong. They are violating laws, taking the trading posts, burning down houses. I just hope it doesn’t make it more difficult for the Indian.”—Rep. James A. Haley (D-La.), chairman of the House Interior Committee, which has authority over Indian affairs.

### Backs Focus of Attention

—“I don’t have any time or tolerance for violence, but so many times when you have violence, it focuses attention on Indian problems. The more attention that’s focused on these problems, the better it’s going to be for the Indians.”—Rep. Lloyd Lunds (D-Wash.), chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the Interior Committee.

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

I-1 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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"The people at Wounded Knee are doing a great disservice to some of the tribes, and the federal government just sits there and lets them make fools of the whole country. How can they let them do it? I believe in law and order and the Constitution, and I don't give a damn what they call me . . . Wounded Knee has brought about a lot of hostility toward Indians in our area."—Angela Butterfield, a veteran council member of the Shoshone-Bannock tribe in Idaho.

"Violence doesn't appeal to me, but it's the only way you can get people to do something . . . Indians identify with the forthright way they took over Wounded Knee; it has captured the imagination of the Indian people."—Ada Deer, a leader of the Menominee tribe in Wisconsin.

#### Length Seen Hurting Cause

But many of those who have shown some sympathy for the occupation think now that it has gone on too long.

"I just can't believe how long this thing has dragged on. The longer it goes on, the more it hurts," South Dakota Sen. James Abourezk, chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee, said several weeks ago.

South Dakota's other Democratic senator, George S. McGovern, was originally concerned about possible armed federal action against Wounded Knee when he visited the village shortly after the takeover on Feb. 27. Now, he is calling for federal authorities to remove the militants before "angry private citizens do the job first."

"Everybody's tired of this thing," said Leon F. Cook, a Chippewa from Minneapolis who is president of the National Congress of American Indians. "The first couple of weeks it was very beneficial, but one of AIM's chief problems (is) they come and stay too long, and they wind up spending all their time negotiating amnesty," said Vine Deloria Jr., a Sioux lawyer and author who grew up near Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge reservation here.

Deloria said the turmoil caused by the continued occupation made it difficult for Indian organizations to get on with other activities and that it diverted needed funds from less dramatic Indian groups.

#### Support Indians

The occupation, at least initially, received a surprising amount of support from the public—and attention from the press. A Harris poll conducted during the third week in March, nearly three weeks after the seizure, showed that 51% of those interviewed sympathized with the Indians at Wounded Knee, while only 28% sympathized with the federal government's position in the dispute.

Government officials who have dealt directly with the occupiers are more skeptical. White House counsel Leonard Garment has talked about "all the woolly minded sympathy for the Wounded Knee occupiers."

Another White House aide, who asked that his name not be mentioned, said, "Outside South Dakota, the nationwide reaction is that the Indians can do no wrong, but maybe people will start to think that these people at Wounded Knee are just hoodlums and there will be a real backlash against legitimate Indian requests."

#### Other States

"And people are going to start thinking more seriously about it if they realize that surrendering to Indian demands means giving back Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas and all those other states."

Alvin M. Josephy Jr. is a white historian of Indian society who thinks that the Wounded Knee occupiers will be regarded as "Indian patriots 100 years from today." He said, however, that part of the widespread public support and media attention represented "dilettantism" among whites.

"They don't know the extent of the Indian demands," he said.

Josephy believes that the occupation may force a reexamination and change of the relationship between the tribes and the federal government.

#### New Kettles

He said that the call for review of Indian treaties represented "the opening up of whole new kettles for the federal government."

"I've met with 200 or 300 tribes in the last few weeks," said Leon Cook of the National Congress of American Indians. "A large part of the reaction is that they adamantly oppose the tactics and the threat to the sovereignty of tribal bodies, but they still support the people at Wounded Knee on the issues they raised."

Cook said the occupiers would have even more sympathy among Indians if they had focused on national Indian demands, such as the reexamination of treaties and retention of Indian rights to land, minerals and water, rather than discussing the leadership dispute among the Oglala Sioux on the Pine Ridge reservation.

Shortly after the takeover, the militants believed they had considerable sympathy on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings on Indian treaty rights.

"They certainly were honest-to-God treaties with sovereign nations," one committee source said, but as the occupation dragged on, "the committee eventually decided to resolve it by dropping this hot potato and decided not to hold hearings after all."

Many Indians interviewed said that Wounded Knee could strengthen the American Indian Movement, but others were not sure.

"I think this has been an amazing thing to unite urban Indians with the movement," said Fred W. Gabourie, a Seneca from the Los Angeles area who was an attorney for the Indians during the early days at Wounded Knee.

But several close observers were critical of the theatrics at Wounded Knee. Militants were willing to strike a suitable pose with weapons or words for the benefit of the press.

"Both sides had an interest in getting publicity to keep it going," Gabourie said. "The federal government negotiators were making dramatic comments for publicity. These guys had never had so much exposure before. I think they were looking to be appointed as federal judges."

#### Publicity Cited

Now federal officials have closed Wounded Knee to the press and other outsiders, in opposition to the wishes of occupying militants. The federal move was made in part on the conclusion that publicity was increasing the Indian's desire to stay at Wounded Knee and impeding serious negotiations. In recent weeks, the federal government has dominated press reports about events here.

Richard Wilson, the Oglala Sioux tribal chairman opposed by the AIM occupiers, has complained that he was never able to attract media attention to Sioux needs by peaceful channels.

Writing recently in The Times, Deloria stated an

argument that was echoed in varying forms by Indians around the country. "Wounded Knee 1973" shows one thing very clearly: American Indians are prohibited from having a modern identity. We must dress in buckskins when we protest... the system, public and private, listens only to the men in buckskins because they're real Indians."

It angers many Indian leaders that they are expected to "don buckskin and feathers and carry guns to attract the eye of the television camera to Indian problems. But those who refuse to carry guns realize the importance of those who do."

"A year ago, I could have talked my head off and not gotten any attention," said LaDonna Harris, president of the Americans for Indian Opportunity. "Now it's different. The effect of Wounded Knee has been positive."

Many Indians thought Wounded Knee would encourage more militant confrontations by Indians in other parts of the country. "It's going to be a long, hot summer," a New Mexico Indian predicted.

#### Strongest Reaction

The strongest reactions to the Wounded Knee takeover, naturally, were found on the Pine Ridge reservation itself.

Most persons interviewed did not want to be quoted by name; they said they were afraid to be mentioned in an article.

"I've never felt we needed a gun before," said one Indian woman who is sympathetic to AIM, "but tomorrow I'm going to find a place to buy one. I just don't know what's going to happen around here."

"I don't feel safe; AIM is all over," said Judi Cornelius, an Oglala critical of AIM.



But for most of the whites who live in South Dakota, and in Nebraska near the Pine Ridge reservation, the federal government has not turned tough enough. White hostility in these areas is growing and is in sharp contrast to the white sympathy for the Indians that exists in many parts of the country.

"A lot of white citizens in South Dakota are just fed up with Wounded Knee," Abourezk said.

Hundreds of whites in adjacent areas have held meetings to discuss the need for self-protection in the wake of the takeover. Inside Wounded Knee, Indians have warned of dangers from "white vigilantes."

Finally, there is concern in Pine Ridge over whether the reservation and its politically torn council can continue to function.

"Wounded Knee may have destroyed tribal government here; I don't know if we can ever get a quorum in council again," a Bureau of Indian Affairs official lamented.

"Wounded Knee may either be a great benefit to the Indian or it may set back 35 years of effort, bumbling effort admittedly, by the federal government to set up tribal government," another government employe said. "I think that tribal government may have gone right down the tube here."

But many Sioux critical of AIM at Wounded Knee say that something worthwhile may emerge.

One Oglala who opposes AIM, Leo Wilcox, died a few weeks ago on a deserted road after his car caught fire.

The coroner ruled that it was accidental death by asphyxiation. Many of his friends said he was murdered by his enemies with an incendiary device.

In an interview before his death, Wilcox was asked if there would be any benefit from Wounded Knee.

Wilcox replied in words slow and impressive.

"There is a Sioux teaching: Remember the great storm. The storm brings destruction and death. It also brings the rain to grow the grass for new life. There is good in everything."

The reservation has been split into deeply opinionated camps.

"There are deep hatreds now; families are divided," a local minister said. "People are scared to talk to each other."

#### Antipathy High

"It'll take at least 10 years for this to die down; people keep their grudges here," said another resident.

Antipathy to AIM is high among ranchers of mixed blood and among Indians who live in the reservation "capital" of Pine Ridge and who support tribal leader Wilson. Wilson has threatened on several occasions to clear the AIM "clowns" out of Wounded Knee with armed force if necessary.

Russell Means, one of the AIM leaders, has announced that he is planning to run against Wilson for head of the tribal council next year. "If Means comes back here to do that, he'll have to come back armed and with bodyguards. Even then he'll never live long enough to be elected," said one Pine Ridge observer who is not a member of either faction.

(Means is now in custody of federal authorities on a criminal indictment growing out of the takeover.)

Wounded Knee marked a turning point toward greater toughness by the federal government in dealing with Indian militants. While Indians occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington late last year were not indicted, the government quickly obtained indictments of many of the Indians at Wounded Knee. Justice Department officials said amnesty had not been considered.



**HELD**—Russell Means, a leader of AIM, is in custody as a result of Wounded Knee events.

(AP photo)



**LEADER** — Richard Wilson, tribal chairman, said he couldn't attract media's attention by peaceful means.

(AP photo)



**CRITIC** — Vine Deloria, Sioux lawyer and author, hit at turmoil caused by takeover.

(Times photo)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# U.S., MILITANT INDIANS AGREE TO LAY DOWN ARMS

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Government and American Indian Movement (AIM) negotiators announced Sunday a agreement to end the 69-day-old armed occupation of Wounded Knee has been signed and both sides plan to mutually lay down their arms Wednesday.

The agreement spells out details for mutual disarmament at Wounded Knee and the surrounding federal positions. U.S. marshals and FBI agents equipped with armored personnel carriers have encircled the hamlet since the confrontation began.

Richard Hellstern, ranking justice Department official here, said the 65-hour waiting period from Sunday until Wednesday was to allow for the trial of Lawrence Lamont and give AIM's lawyers time to raise bail money for leaders who will be arrested when they leave the village.

The AIM supporters also gave a letter confirming that the White House representatives will meet with them on the reservation the third week of May to discuss grievances. That meeting is contingent on disarmament.

An April 5 agreement to end the occupation of Wounded Knee, site of the last battle between the U.S. cavalry and Sioux Indians in 1890, fell through over how disarmament would proceed. The new agreement embodies the earlier pact but spelled out disarming procedures in detail.

Lamont, one of two occupiers led during gun battles between Wounded Knee occupiers and federal officers, was tried Sunday in the same cemetery where the mass grave of victims of the 1890 massacre of Wounded Knee is located.

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

A-4 Herald Examiner  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indian Militants Agree to Quit Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. —An agreement for disarmament and an end to the 68-day occupation of historic Wounded Knee by militant Indians was announced Sunday.

The agreement provides for discussions with representatives of the White House, who will come to the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Dep. Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard Hellstern and American Indian Movement attorney Ramon Roubideaux announced the agreement and said it as to be effective Wednesday.

At that time the government will remove all armed personnel carriers and the occupiers of Wounded Knee are to lay down their weapons.

Personnel of the Community Relations Service and the Justice Department will divide Wounded Knee occupants into three groups. Those against whom arrest warrants are outstanding will be taken nearby Rapid City for

legal proceedings, permanent residents will be allowed to return to their homes and all other persons will arrange for transportation from the reservation.

The agreement was signed by 11 Oglala Sioux tribal elders and by Hellstern, Interior Department Solicitor Kent Frizzell and Wayne Colburn, director of U.S. Marshal Service.

Roubideaux said Dennis Banks and Carter Camp, AIM leaders at Wounded Knee since the start of the occupation Feb. 27, did not sign the agreement. However, Banks said he would "submit to the arms laydown."

Frizzell said the disarmament would clear the way for a meeting between White House representatives and Sioux elders on the Pine Ridge Reservation "to discuss and explore the 1868 treaty."

The 1868 treaty, which gave all land west of the Missouri River to the Oglala Sioux, has been stressed by Indians protesting against conditions on the reservation.

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

I-4 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Jury Frees Man in Death Of Indian

RAPID CITY, S.D. (UPI) — A Custer, S.D., man charged in the stabbing death of an Indian which triggered American Indian Movement led protests in the Black Hills area was found innocent of manslaughter.

A Custer County Circuit Court jury of eight women and four men took 1½ hours of deliberation before returning the verdict for Darld Schmitz, 30, who had contended during the three-day trial he stabbed Wesley Bad Heart Bull in self-defense.

Schmitz, a white, testified that he had approached Bad Heart Bull, 27, outside a Buffalo Gap tavern as Bad Heart Bull was beating another man with a chain. When he attempted to stop the Indian, Schmitz said Bad Heart Bull turned the chain on him.

The Jan. 20 incident triggered AIM led protests in Custer and Rapid City with at least 30 arrests reported.

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

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FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indians Dig In At Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — The Indians occupying Wounded Knee reinforced their defenses Wednesday while the federal government moved to address its case against their elected leader, Russell Means.

A pool reporter who flew over the hamlet on the Pine Ridge reservation in a helicopter said militants were digging around their bunkers and fortifying buildings with timbers.

Federal negotiators maintained a news blackout about any talks with the militants who seized the village by armed force 64 days ago. Leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), which directed the takeover on Feb. 27, read reports that government forces may move in force to end the occupation Friday.

A federal grand jury in Phoenix, Ariz., indicted Means, and four other men affiliated with AIM on charges of conspiring to illegally transport arms to Wounded Knee and to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot.

The indictment, signed in Washington by former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst before he left office, charged five with conspiring to transport firearms from Phoenix to Wounded Knee knowing they "would be used unlawfully in furtherance of a civil disorder."

It also accused them of conspiring to travel from Phoenix to Wounded Knee with intent to aid and abet "a person or persons in inciting and participating in and carrying on a riot."

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

A-11 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/3/73  
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 Editor: Donald Goodenow  
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Means, a native of the Pine Ridge Reservation, is in jail in Sioux Falls, S.D., where a federal grand jury last month returned several indictments against him in connection with the seizure of Wounded Knee.

With the news blackout in force since Tuesday, government spokesmen would not confirm whether talks aimed at ending the occupation have been renewed. There were indications, however, that they have been.

The talks were reported held up earlier this week by disputes over plans for the burial of two militants who died in gun battles with federal forces surrounding Wounded Knee.

An AIM spokesman said Frank Clearwater, 47, Cherokee, N.C., was buried Wednesday on the farm of Henry Crow Dog on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, east of here.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Six cars carrying Oglala Sioux sympathizers of the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., and relatives of Frank Clearwater were permitted to enter the Pine Ridge Reservation to attend his wake. Clearwater was the first of two persons killed since the village was taken over Feb. 27 by followers of the American Indian Movement. In Los Angeles, AIM supporters charged that eight shallow graves had been found on the perimeter of Wounded Knee and they might contain the bodies of eight of their missing colleagues.

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

I-2 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/1/73  
Edition: Tuesday final  
Author:  
Editor: William F. Thomas  
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70-2253-57

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MAY 1 1973	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Fire at Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—A fire broke out in the trading post in Wounded Knee last night and was burning out of control, the FBI command post in Pine Ridge said.

The trading post, a one-story structure about a half-block long, adjoined Wounded Knee museum which has served as headquarters for the American Indian Movement supporters to have occupied the hamlet since Feb. 27.

The museum, a log cabin, contained the AIM radio

equipment and weapons stockpile.

The hamlet was virtually without any means to stop the fire. Its electric power supply has been cut off for weeks and fire engines from Pine Ridge have been prohibited from entering the hamlet since the first night of the occupation when engines were fired upon when they headed for the village to put out some small fires.

The trading post and museum both are owned by Olive Gildersleeve, who was one of

the 11 hostages held for first two days of the occupation. Gildersleeve and his wife left the hamlet shortly after they were released by the AIM supporters and have said they will never return.

Officials at the FBI command post said they did not know what caused the blaze.

The fire broke out only hours after the chief federal negotiator in the two-month-old confrontation said he anticipated a new round of negotiations Monday with AIM militants occupying the hamlet.

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

A-1 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Editor: Donald Goodenow  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Fire Destroys Post at Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—Fire destroyed the trading post and burned several smaller buildings in Wounded Knee Sunday night, the FBI command post here said.

The trading post, a one-story structure about a half-block long, adjoins the Wounded Knee museum, which has served as headquarters for the American Indian Movement supporters who have occupied the hamlet since Feb. 27.

The museum, a log cabin, had contained the AIM radio equipment and weapons stockpile. The museum did not burn.

The hamlet was virtually without means to stop the fire. Its electric power has been cut off for weeks and fire engines from Pine Ridge have been prohibited from entering Wounded Knee since the first night of the occupation, when engines were fired on as they headed for the village to put out some small fires.

The trading post and museum are owned by Olive Gildersleeve, who was one of 11 hostages held in the first two days of the occupation. Gildersleeve and his wife left the hamlet shortly after they were re-

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

I-1 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/30/73  
Edition: Monday final  
Author:  
Editor: William F. Thomas  
Title: Wounded Knee

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SERIALIZED .....	FILED .....
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FBI — LOS ANGELES	

leased by the AIM supporters and have said they will never return. not obtained in the immediate days ahead, the

government will be left no other choice than to take the position that the occupiers are not really interested in peaceful resolve and we will be required to take a look at other choices."

The fire broke out only hours after the chief federal negotiator in the two-month-old confrontation with Oglala Sioux tribal elders at the home of Frank Fools Crow near Kyle. The discussion touched on plans for the new negotiating sessions, a government spokesman said, and it led to postponement of a Sunday session to have been held by Frizzell and the AIM leaders.

Kent Frizzell, solicitor for the Interior Department, arranged the new round of talks with AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Leonard Crow Dog in an atmosphere of growing tension.

Tensions mounted on the reservation Sunday because of AIM's insistence that the body of Frank Clearwater, a militant fatally wounded in an exchange of gunfire between the Wounded Knee occupiers and federal forces, be buried at Wounded Knee.

Frizzell said, "Time is running out. There is a question as to how long the government will exercise patience and restraint."

"My opinion is that if a negotiated settlement is

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# WILITANT INDIANS REFUSE TALKS, MOURN COMRADE

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Indians in Wounded Knee refused to talk to government negotiators Thursday because the death of a comrade, the government and the courts showed some get-tough tactics their own.

The Indian militants who've held Wounded Knee for 59 days said they would not meet the federal negotiators until Monday because they are mourning one of their band who died Wednesday of wounds suffered in a fire fight April 17. He was the first to die in the armed confrontation between the government and the Indians.

Despite the Indians' claim that they were breaking off negotiations, it was noted there have been no formal negotiations on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation since April 5.

Another arm of the government — the federal court — threatened to put the sometime leader of the Wounded Knee Indians in jail.

Also, the government announced that 68 persons, some with weapons and 800 rounds of ammunition, had been arrested Wednesday night and Thursday on the reservation.

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

A-14 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The federal government agreed to let some Oglala Sioux opposed to the occupation of Wounded Knee join forces for limited duty with the U.S. marshals and FBI agents encircling the settlement. Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant attorney general and chief spokesman for the government forces, said an agreement had been reached with tribal officials on the Pine Ridge, S.D., reservation. The Oglala government, under the leadership of tribal Chairman Dick Wilson, has expressed anger and bitterness against the government's refusal to move in force against the militant Indians who seized Wounded Knee 60 days ago.

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

I-2 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/27/73  
Edition: Friday final  
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Editor: William F. Thomas  
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FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indian Dies of Head Wound

RAPID CITY, S.D. (AP) — An Indian wounded last week in an exchange of gunfire with federal officers at Wounded Knee died today. It was the first death since militant Indians took over the reservation village 58 days ago in a protest that has been marked by sporadic gunfire.

Frank Clearwater, 47, died today in a Rapid City hospital of a head wound suffered last Tuesday during what federal officials called the heaviest gunfire exchange during the occupation.

Clearwater's widow, Morningstar, 37, told authorities in Rapid City she wants her husband's body buried at Wounded Knee.

Mrs. Clearwater, who said she is three months pregnant, was with her husband in the Pine Ridge Reservation village when he was wounded. Clearwater was evacuated by government helicopter to Rapid City where he underwent brain surgery a few hours after the incident.

Mrs. Clearwater had earlier said her husband was lying on the floor in a small church in the village when shots fired from a federal bunker went through the walls and struck him in the head.

Clearwater was one of four Indians reported wounded during the 90-minute exchange of gunfire last week. Indian leaders said the other three suffered wounds in the arms, hands and feet and did not require evacuation.

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

A-1 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indian Hurt in Shootout It Wounded Knee Dies

**WOUNDED KNEE, S.D.**  
An Indian shot last week in a gunfire exchange between federal officers and Wounded Knee insurgents died Wednesday.

A few hours later, about 100 American Indian Movement sympathizers en route to the besieged village were turned back by federal officers on state land.

Frank Clearwater, 47, died in a Rapid City hospital of a head wound suffered April 17 during an extensive gunfire exchange between federal police and village insurgents. He had been evacuated by a government helicopter from the hamlet of Rapid City a few hours after he was wounded, and underwent brain surgery.

Late Wednesday morning a force of about 50 armed Bureau of Indian Affairs police, marshals,

FBI agents and border patrolmen intercepted a contingent of about 70 persons who were walking from the Rosebud Indian Reservation to Wounded Knee.

The group had covered about half of the 60-mile route since Sunday. They were met by the federal officers 10 miles east of Martin, a community about 40 miles from Wounded Knee and 15 miles east of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The police blocked U.S. 18, the marchers' route to the besieged village.

Vernon Bellecourt, a long-time AIM official and one of the leaders of the march, told the group not to try to break through the blockade. "These people are peaceful and we don't want to risk getting any of them hurt, so we're turning around," Bellecourt, a Minnesota Chippewa, told newsmen.

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

I-6 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# GUNFIGHT VICTIM KNOWN AS WHITE

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — The "second Battle of Wounded Knee" claimed its first life Wednesday. A member of the militant group occupying the reservation village who has been branded as an non-Indian and "imposter" died at a hospital from head wounds received in a gunbattle last week.

St. John's Hospital in Rapid City identified the man as Frank Clearwater, 47, an Apache Indian from Cherokee, N.C. He never regained consciousness after being shot April 17 when Indians occupying Wounded Knee and U.S. marshals surrounding it exchanged thousands of rounds of gunfire.

But there was confusion as to the man's identity. Richard Hellstern, deputy assistant at-

torney general and the government's chief negotiator at Pine Ridge, said a Justice Department investigation showed from fingerprints that the man has "always represented himself as Frank Clear, a white man" and that he had "a long rap sheet" (arrest record). Hellstern said he did not know if Clear had any convictions on his record.

At Cherokee, N.C., Chief John A. Crowe of the eastern band of Cherokee issued a statement that his records do not list any Frank Clearwater and "as far as we're concerned he's an imposter." He said there were no Apaches at Cherokee.

The hospital said the man's widow, identified as Morning Star Clearwater, 37, a Cherokee from Cherokee, N.C., requested that he be buried at Wounded Knee.

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

A-1 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Wounded Knee Roadblock**

**Third Force' Indians Jailed**

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — A federal official said today eight members of a "third force" Indian roadblock outside the government's perimeter around Wounded Knee were arrested Monday night for assaulting federal officers.

Richard Hellstern, a deputy assistant attorney general and chief negotiator, said the arrests came after the Indians barred the passage of Community Relations Service (CRS) workers of the Justice Department through the roadblocks.

"The roadblocks no longer exist," Hellstern said. "They are interfering with federal access, suddenly backing off their commitment to allow CRS people to pass through—a problem we thought had been straightened out."

He said Wayne Colburn, director of the U.S. marshal's office, and two of his men went to the roadblock to discuss the halting of CSR workers.

He said there were "no stickuffs or firing," but the discussion became "so belligerent and rough that we decided to file assault charges against them."

The eight Indians were taken to Rapid City, S.d., where they will be arraigned, Hellstern said.

Dick Wilson, chairman of the Oglala Sioux, said he has called for "all able-bodied Oglala Sioux" to head toward Pine Ridge with their rifles today in order to establish another roadblock at the same site.

Hellstern said Wilson and his supporters would not be allowed to establish another roadblock.

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

A-7 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# 'Discourage' Trips To Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — The government sought Thursday to discourage sympathizers of militants holed up at Wounded Knee from attempting to break a federal blockade of the occupied hamlet during the Easter weekend.

A warning against travel to the Pine Ridge Reservation was issued by a Justice Department official in Washington while an uneasy truce was observed by armed opposing forces on the perimeter of the village. He said arrests would be made.

Interior Department spokesman Charles Cadieux said there has been no new outbreak of firing between the militants who have held Wounded Knee for more than seven weeks and the U.S. marshals encircling the historic settlement.

Neither had there been any resumption of negotiations, the spokesman indicated.

At least two persons were wounded Tuesday when "thousands of rounds" of gunfire were exchanged in hot firing that continued for hours.

One man tentatively identified by militant sources as Frank Clearwater and by government negotiator Stanley Pottinger as Frank Stillwater remained unconscious and in "grave condition" in a hospital at Rapid City, S.D., after surgery on a head wound.

One source within the ranks of the American Indian Movement said the victim was a Cherokee from Oklahoma. Some government

sources said he was believed to be a white man.

AIM leader Clyde Bellecourt earlier this week called on sympathizers of the band entrenched at Wounded Knee to make a holiday weekend "pilgrimage" to the village, presumably testing government blockades.

Deputy Attorney General Joseph T. Sneed said FBI agents and U.S. attorneys across the country "are on the alert for any travel to Wounded Knee and have been advised to arrest any persons violating federal laws."

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

A-11 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

American Indians

I am ashamed to say that I am a member of the Democratic Party when a Democratic congressman, James A. Haley of Florida, addresses Indian spokesmen of the Wounded Knee group in congressional hearings as "goons," "gutter rats" and "hoodlums" (Times, April 10).

Would Haley say that the white Americans who massacred nearly 300 Indian women, children, and men at Wounded Knee in 1890 were Christian spirits operating in the Biblical tradition of "Am I my brother's keeper?" No—they were seekers after the gold in the Black Hills, then the property of the Sioux Nation.

MILDRED ROGERS  
Los Angeles

Okay, I'll be an Archie Bunker and say it! The American Indians are wasting time and effort on self-pity, martyrdom and resentment of "minority discrimination." They can get Social Security cards, work, raise and educate families, rent or pay for housing, pay taxes and be eligible to finally live on Social Security benefits. They have for the taking all the benefits and drawbacks of full citizenship. Why is it that they, a conquered people, have made so little effort to acculturate in so many decades?

JUNE F. BLISH  
West Covina

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

II-6 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Besiegers Patience Runs Out On Indians

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI) — Government negotiator Stanley Pottinger said Wednesday the patience of U.S. marshals surrounding Wounded Knee has run out and indicated they will return fire quickly if militants holding the hamlet stage a new "planned assault" on federal officers.

Pottinger said one militant was wounded in Tuesday's battle remains in "very critical" condition in a hospital. An Indian source said three more wounded men were in the village, including one man very near death.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), said the victim in the hospital "may not see another sunset" and predicted "there will be many more Wounded Knees, because the white man has no eyes and no ears."

Pottinger, an assistant attorney general and the government's No. 1 bargainer with the militant Indians, said whites lined up in the Pine Ridge reservation village, said the government seven weeks after takeover of Wounded Knee still does not want to take the historic settlement by force.

He said that despite an hours-long exchange of gunfire with occupiers Tuesday, federal officials have offered to renew talks with the militants. He added, however, that a "force-taking" of the village had no possibility ever since militant Indians seized it Feb.

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

A-2 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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*J APR 19 1973*  
FBI — LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Leap Big Fools

The Administration, most of the public and a large segment of the press have, all figuratively been calped of their common sense by the bunch of outrageously lawless but publicity-wise Redmen who seized and still hold Wounded Knee by force of arms after more than six weeks.

When the historic battlefield was first stormed and captured by members of the militant American Indian Movement (AIM), widespread sympathy automatically was created. Our people by and large have a strong sense of guilt at the raw deals offered by the Indians — treatment epitomized by the brutal massacre inflicted on them at the South Dakota site.

Against this carefully-chosen backdrop of the white man's cruelty, with all the colorful trimmings of war paint, teepees, headdresses and hatnot, the AIM leaders said they and they took belonged to them under old Sioux treaties and proclaimed themselves "at war" with the United States until the treaty rights are honored.

All this was a natural for both the printed press and television, which give almost excessive and generally sympathetic coverage to the unusual spectacle of Indians again on the arpath. It somehow seemed wryly amusing, especially when the Indians continued their siege in successful defiance of obviously embarrassed and conciliatory authority from Washington on down.

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

A-8 Herald Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Wednesday latest  
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Having said that, having admitted that Indians in general have plenty to complain about, it is instructive to take a more objective view of the AIM organization and what it actually has done at Wounded Knee. The group then emerges in a considerably less sympathetic light.

In the first place AIM is a small group of radicals, tough guys and neer-do-wells whose tactics are abhorred by practically all elected tribal chieftains. Some of their leaders are ex-convicts.

It is the same bunch which last fall invaded and ransacked the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington. They not only were permitted to leave unprosecuted, but were given \$60,000 in travel funds. This was on top of an unbelievable \$400,000 or so the group previously had received from the government.

At Wounded Knee, AIM members and their stooges captured and terrorized a helpless town, holding hostages and plundering its trading post. They have driven out the authentic Indian residents of the area, shot a federal marshal and smuggled in more guns to enforce their proclaimed war on the U.S. By their own words they are guilty of insurrection, a high crime which carries a \$10,000 fine and 10 years in jail as punishment.

It is with this bunch of irresponsible, self-serving radicals that the U.S. government has been negotiating. One of the terms of a short-lived agreement was that any arrests, pending further treaty adjustment talks in Washington, would be delayed from 30 to 60 days.

With this kind of permissive federal attitude, coupled with what amounts to a possible wrist-slapping penalty only, it is small wonder the AIM is still hanging on for the better terms it has every reason to expect.

In this case the white man is being a heap big fool indeed. If these outlaws are not treated as such, they will only be encouraged to stage more and worse shakedown stunts in the future.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# SIX SHOT IN BATTLE AT WOUNDED KNEE

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

Herald Examiner  
Angeles, Calif.

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## FBI Copter Fired On By Indians

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—Indians at Wounded Knee and federal marshals surrounding them exchanged gunfire today, and a federal spokesman said at least six of the Wounded Knee occupiers were wounded.

Charles Cadiéux, the government spokesman, said one of the Wounded Knee casualties suffered a severe head wound. He was taken by helicopter to the hospital in Pine Ridge, 17 miles away, Cadiéux said.

None of the marshals or FBI men outside Wounded Knee was wounded, Cadiéux said.

It was the first announced violation of a cease-fire which has been in effect for three weeks. However, government sources said there has been unannounced sporadic gunfire almost every night during this period around the historic Pine Ridge Indian Reservation settlement.

Cadiéux said the Indians began the fight at 7:02 a.m., firing on an FBI helicopter.

At 7:21 a.m., heavy firing broke out upon government roadblocks 3, 4 and 6 blocking access to the village, Cadiéux said.

At 8:20 a.m., government marshals at the roadblocks were given orders to return fire when under direct attack and did so, Cadiéux said. A government helicopter landed on the lawn of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building at Pine Ridge, loaded supplies of ammunition, and took off to replenish stocks at the federal bunkers.

The firing came without warning about two hours after three Piper Cherokee aircraft dropped seven parachute loads of supplies into Wounded Knee at dawn, government sources said. The government spokesman said the contents of the drops were unknown.

The new outbreak came after two leaders of the American Indian Movement, who directed occupation of the historic village on Feb. 27, pleaded innocent at Pierre to charges stemming from the takeover. Both said travel restrictions on them could prolong a settlement of the occupation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Militant Indians have rejected the latest government proposal to lay down their arms and end their occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D. Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley Pottinger said he learned the Indians turned down the plan at least until the return of Russell Means, an American Indian movement leader, and Leonard Crow Dog, an Oglala Sioux medicine man. The two have been in Washington, D.C., to discuss ways of ending the occupation.

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

I-2 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Wounded Knee report**

**DeSersa: 'We have high hopes the Oglala will win'**

**RON RIDENOUR**

A baby was born over the weekend to an Indian in Wounded Knee, capital of the Independent Oglala Nation while a Sun Dance ceremony was under way. The birth was the first in the new nation, while the chest piercing ritual shows one's bravery and willingness to sacrifice.

These signs of life and nationhood are indicative of the strength of the people inside who are not weakening or interested in dropping sovereignty as an issue in negotiations. As this story is filed, negotiations have lasted three straight days and Aaron DeSersa, recently on the team for the Indians, told this reporter by phone from Wounded Knee, "We have high hopes the Oglala people will substantially win on a permanent basis in this struggle."

Some involved believe that recognition of nationhood would be forthcoming by the U.S., anxious to get out of the dilemma posed, but at the expense of long prison terms for many leaders and soldiers. This, it is thought, could cause divisions within the Indian movement, but the Indians are aware of this.

Russell Means is reported to have said recently that he is prepared to spend a lifetime in prison if it means helping acquire a true sovereign nation for the Oglala.

However, others feel that the U.S. may be ready to invade any day. All are agreed that the U.S. will definitely talk on the question of amnesty before allowing nationhood. However, some attorneys involved in the Wounded Knee defense team maintain that any recognition of nationhood will only be on paper.

"Nationhood has existed on paper for centuries but has not been enforced," they say.

Reports from inside indicate that the supply of ammunition is critical, as is food. There are several cases of pneumonia, and many children and pregnant women without any nutritious food. Starches are all that is available on a steady basis.

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

Page 3 Free Press  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/6-16/73  
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Editor: William F. Thomas  
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enforced but he rescinded it late last week.

Monday evening, March 26, U.S. Marshal Lloyd Grimms was shot in the right chest. The bullet supposedly entered his lower left back, according to public information officer Lt. Chaffee of the military hospital (Fitzsimmons) in Denver who spoke to this reporter by telephone. It was never clear if there was a battle that night but reports immediately went out over the media that he'd been shot by the Indians.

No media, however, ever reported that Indians suspected he'd been shot by an M-16 bullet and that only the feds have M-16s. In the phone conversation with Chaffee, he refused to speculate what type of bullet entered Grimms' chest or by whom he was shot.

"He was in intensive care for three days and is paralyzed from the hip down. We don't know if it is a permanent paralysis or if there will be any investigation to determine what type of bullet he was shot by. Yes, it would be necessary for charges to be filed," Chaffee said:

### Government Is Trigger Happy

Two nights later, an ION soldier shot a cow (the nation has 30 cows and six horses) and triggered an onslaught of fire from the feds. An estimated 9,000 rounds of fire occurred from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m., almost all of it from the U.S.'s side, according to inside sources. No one was injured.

Another obvious news distortion aided by the national media is the case of the death of Leo Wilcox. He was a Tribal Council member and a supporter of Wilson and the Bureau

### U.S. Refuses to Honor Law

Judge Bogue had issued a federal court order about ten days ago in Rapid City (the nearest city to Wounded Knee in South Dakota) allowing for six carloads of food and medical supplies to get inside the nation each day. However, this order has not been enforced. Instead, Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian police led by Richard Wilson, president of the BIA created Tribal Council, put up barricades other than those manned by the U.S. Marshals and stopped all incoming traffic: food, doctors, supporters, lawyers and clergy.

Rev. John Adams, the liaison person from the National Council of Churches (NCC), who worked with the Indians and the US Government, was kicked out last week. He was the last NCC person allowed there. Angela Davis was also not allowed to come in by the BIA and not as reported by some media by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

Instead of the U.S. stopping these illegal actions by the BIA, it has given them two APCs (armored personnel carriers or small tanks with .60 caliber machine guns). And Judge Bogue not only didn't insist that his order be of Indian Affairs, He was found burned to death about 30 miles from Wounded Knee.

Wilson immediately accused AIM of being responsible for his death. This was publicized widely. Days later a coroner's report said he was burned because of malfunctioning of the car which was not tampered with, and that he was so drunk he couldn't get out of the vehicle. There is no alcohol or dope allowed in the new nation, and no one is permitted to represent ION or AIM if they drink. Wilson's police, however, are highly paid and are often seen intoxicated.

### Internal Dispute?

Another "big lie", as ION members call them, is the "issue" of the internal dispute also widely reported.

"Kent Frisell (one of the US's negotiators) began to lie about a so-called power struggle inside and that Means and (Dennis) Banks were kicked out," said a Vietnam veteran and representative to the press.

"Banks and Means did leave for one evening to confer with people outside and to rest but came back the next day and have remained in the leadership since. True, a democratic election decided to have Pedro Bissonette as chairman but the other leaders are supportive of that."

Bissonette is an Oglala Sioux and one of the leaders of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization (OSCR) which originally invited AIM in to help occupy the small town. Means, Banks, Clyde Bellecourt and Carter Camp, along with Bissonette, have been in the leadership of the nation since the beginning. While there were some tensions and differences, as

always occurs when so many people are involved in dramatic actions, there have been no contradictory factions or splits as have been so diligently asserted by the U.S. government and the press.

The five men now comprise what is called the Wounded Knee Tribal council. Aaron DeSersa is one of those Oglala political leaders whose tasks are outside work. Many people have confused military and political work and refuse to recognize that AIM leaders are primarily military and that Oglala chiefs and civil rights leaders comprise the political leadership. The two work hand in hand but are also separate.

One informant told the *Free Press*, "Military struggle is always clearer to many, especially soldiers, than political struggles. Some anxiety exists inside, especially when the bullets stop and the negotiations are long and uncertain. But people on the outside must understand that this is a real war with no stalemates or sell-outs."

### **DeSersa Confirms Unity of Indians**

In an interview with DeSersa, who is the Oglala editor of the only newspaper for the 13,000 Oglala Sioux whose house was fire-bombed by Wilson's "goon squad," he stated to the *Free Press* that "All of us working on Wounded Knee have common unity around Oglala nationhood."

He places emphasis on the long history of Oglala sovereignty. Some non-Oglala AIM people in the past tended to emphasize the newness of the ION. It was understandable since 14 of the 18 traditional Oglala chiefs so declared it and asked AIM to be its army. Two of these chiefs are now ambassadors to the United Nations.

AIM also sees its occupation as an action which will expose the historic oppression of Indians by the U.S. government. "The true outrage," they say, "is the government's value of property over human beings."

DeSersa was the national communicator for AIM and is a member of The Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization. His wife, Esther Black Elk, is the granddaughter of Black Elk. (The author of *Black Elk Speaks*, John G. Neihart, got Black Elk to sell all rights to the book for \$100). She is also the treasurer of Crazy Horse Power, which has been recently formed to support ION from the outside. It is housed in Rapid City. All donors are now asked to send money to this organization so it can be used for Wounded Knee immediately.

Write to: Crazy Horse Power, c/o United National Bank of Rapid City, 14 St. Joe St., Rapid City, South Dakota.

### **Defense Fund Problems**

The money that was going to the Wounded Knee Defense Fund in Denver is reportedly not able to get to Wounded Knee now and while that money may be used for legal defense of ensuing cases, money is desperately needed now for survival.

The Crazy Horse collective outlined the immediate needs: \$250 a day for food and transportation costs to get inside through the Crazy Horse Trail. This money is necessary to care for those who have dysentery, dietary deficiencies and pneumonia especially; \$50 a day for food for the cattle and horses; and an unspecified amount to set up offices on the outside. A copy machine, rent, phone, paper and training expenses are needed.

DeSersa stressed that while the initial taking of Wounded Knee is important and its continued occupation necessary, it is national support which will allow them to win.

### Marlon Brando

"We did have contact with Marlon Brando. We believe that his action before the Academy Awards viewers was tremendous. He didn't do it for publicity. He did it in the Indian way," DeSersa said, thereby deflating media charges that the Indians were hostile to Brando.

DeSersa also indicated that Brando will take more actions in the future in conjunction with the Oglala people.

The older quiet-spoken leader also said that in their negotiations with the U.S. government, they are expecting to win not only personality changes within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but substantive structural changes.

"The U.S. can't afford bloodshed. They'll have to meet us at least half way." He did say, however, that the U.S. is not a "free democracy" and "is no better than Cuba or Russia. They are repressing our people and we have no rights." Not all Indian leaders view world politics in this vein, but they are all united on sovereignty, a basic revolutionary stance, for the Oglala and all Indians.

### The National Media Distorts for the U.S.

The national media and the underground were kicked out of Wounded Knee on March 28. One underground media person remains and continues to feed this reporter and others information.

One may conclude that the media is no longer covering the story there because it has no crews inside but that is not the case. Even when film crews were inside, it was the newspeople sitting around BIA headquarters in Pine Ridge, 17 miles away, who wrote and filed the stories with their media.

There has been not only a virtual blackout of news but a tremendous, even somewhat unusual, distortion of news by the media. It infrequently even asks ON representatives its side of any given issue and simply passes on government press releases to the public in an uncritical fashion.

But it is not for nothing that men like the President and Board of Directors of media like CBS sit on the Council of Foreign Relations and confer regularly with the President of the U.S. over matters of concern to profits and governmental policy.

Most of the Establishment reporters I met while covering the story inside two weeks ago were basically honest, although terribly cynical, people. They do not purposefully lie. They may not be diligent enough to get both sides of the story, but when they were sitting in the middle of the compound and watching government bullets sing by them, they were capable of saying that the U.S. was shooting first and using incredible fire power. But I believe that their publications and TV stations were not so willing to report the news. Such was the case with the Wilcox issue, with the "internal power struggle," and so on. To believe the media, there would be no nation left to defend since all the leaders were at each others throats and the soldiers of the independent nation were rapidly evaporating.

These are the kinds of stories which help the U.S. government, or any repressive government, stop support from mounting for a just cause. In this case, for Indians who continue to suffer in thousands of ways from undisputed genocide by the U.S.

### Support Grows Slowly

The Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee has developed into a group of a few attorneys who support Indian attorneys. They are requesting that people force the U.S. to allow medicine and food to get inside, urging that petitions and letters be sent to Richard Nixon and money to the Indians.

Meanwhile, homophiles and lesbians in the L.A. area have formed a group called Gay Solidarity with the Independent Oglala Nation. They state: "We, the undersigned members of the Gay Community, an oppressed people seeking our liberation, do hereby affirm and declare our solidarity with and support of the American Indian Movement and the Independent Oglala Nation (Wounded Knee, South Dakota) at this time of their liberation struggle. The struggle of your people for freedom and self-determination is also the struggle of our people, and we stand united with you at this time. For the Life, Power, Peace, Joy and Freedom of all the people!"

Signatories of the statement to date include: Barbara McLean (Lesbian Tide), Cindy Tyler, Jeanne Cordova (Lesbian Tide), Bob Ennis (Metropolitan Community Church), Rev. Troy D. Perry (Metropolitan Community Church), William R. Paines (Crisis Intervention Center), and Winston Leyland (Editor, Gay Sunshine).

Also, Bishop Mikhail Itkin (Evangelical Catholic Communion), Pichulina Hampi, George Suther, Jim Kerner (President, ONE, Inc.), F. John Prowett (Gay Community Services Center), Mike Parham, Billy Russo (Gay Community Services Center), Rev. Richard Nash (Unitarian Universalist Church and Gay Community Services Center), and Rev. Richard Thaddeus Kilstadius (Evangelical Catholic Communion).

Also, Rev. Kenneth Paul (Evangelical Catholic Communion), Rev. Lee, Jr. Carlton (Metropolitan Community Church), Ms. Edith Perry (Metropolitan Community Church), Milton Bruce Love, Ellen Laughlin, Betty Taylor (Gay Community Services Center), and Maryalice Dorsey (Gay Community Services Center).

Also, Walt Blumoff (Gay Community Services Center), Joseph Scoppa (Gay Community Services Center). (Organizations listed for identification purposes only.). Additional statements of support should be sent to the following address:

Ad-Hoc Committee for Gay Solidarity with the Independent Oglala Nation, c/o Rev. Mikhail Itkin, C.L.C., Evangelical Catholic Communion, 1322 North Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90028.

Some supplies are getting in so people are urged to continue to send money and supplies. In Sioux language, the word Hokahey means "Hurry, Brave." ION tells Free Press readers to Hokahey. Food drops for Wounded Knee:

Los Angeles Free Press, 6013 Hollywood Blvd. 466-5431.

Ash Grove, 8162 Melrose Ave. Hollywood. 653-2070.

Rakestraw Center, 5139 S. Main 232-5115.

Avalon/Carver Center, 3517 S Avalon. 232-8113.

La Casa in San Gabriel.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indians in Capital for Talks With Nixon Aide

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indian leader Russell Means arrived in Washington Friday for weekend meetings with White House representatives and warned that the conflict at Wounded Knee, S.D., did not necessarily end with the signing of a peace treaty.

six, eight or at most 10 die-hards who do not accept the agreement and will not surrender" today.

He would not comment when asked what action the government would take if any Indians refuse to surrender.

Means, free under \$25,000 bond after being charged Thursday for his role in the takeover, is to meet today with Leonard Garment, special consultant to President Nixon for minority affairs.

They are to discuss a proposed presidential commission to examine U.S.-Indian treaties. The treaty commission was one of six points in the agreement signed Thursday in Wounded Knee by Means, other members of the militant American Indian Movement and Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell.

The agreement also calls for Indian militants to leave the village and submit to arrest after receiving word that the Washington meeting was under way.

"The conflict at Wounded Knee is not over and will not be over until the federal government shows it is sincere," Means said on his arrival with two other Indians and his lawyer.

Under provisions of a peace agreement that ended a 37-day siege of Wounded Knee, the Indians who held the village in South Dakota are to lay down their arms today.

Means said, however, that no arms would be surrendered at Wounded Knee until "they (federal officials) prove to us that they are negotiating in good faith."

A Justice Department spokesman said he was aware there may be five,

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

I-14 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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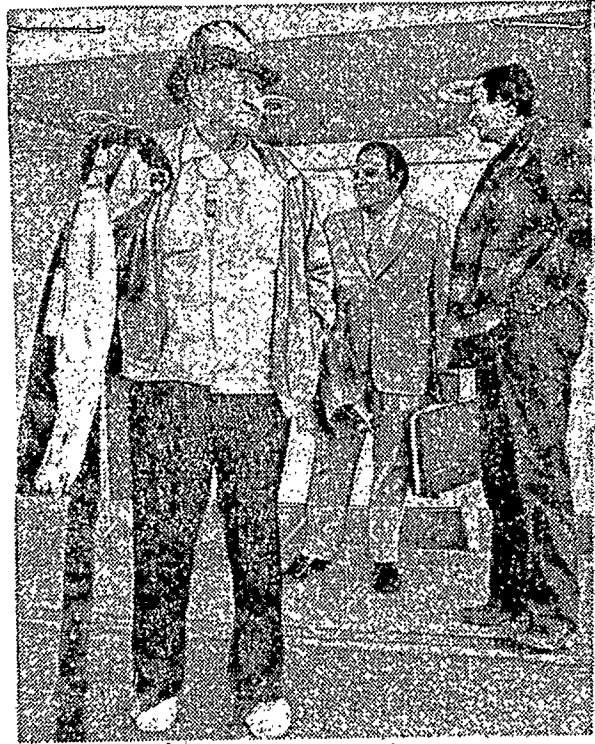
Date: 4/7/73  
Edition: Saturday final  
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**NEGOTIATIONS**—Indians arrive at Dulles International Airport for meetings in Washington. From left are Chief Torrenzo Bad Cobb, attorney John Terronez and Russell Means, leader of movement. AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indians Keep Weapons as Talks Are Stalled

BY BRYCE NELSON

FINE RIDGE, S.D.—Indians occupying Wounded Knee appeared once again Sunday to have hardened their position, refusing to lay down their arms until progress was made in Washington talks with a White House aide.

Earlier Sunday, after a meeting near Wounded Knee between Indian negotiators and two U.S. assistant attorneys general, the government officials assumed they had reached substantial agreement on how the Indians could lay down their weapons.

But when Indian negotiators brought back the government proposal to Wounded Knee, American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks spearheaded a campaign to get the Indians to refuse to surrender their weapons before progress had been reached in the Washington talks.

### Talks Postponed

The Washington talks between AIM leader Russell Means and White House aide Leonard Garment were postponed after what the government said was noncompliance with an oral agreement made with the Indians.

The government contended Means had promised to order his followers to disarm themselves once negotiations between the government and Means had begun in Washington.

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I-21 Los Angeles Times  
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Means said no such understanding had been made and that it was the government that "broke the spirit" of the agreement by refusing to allow food and medical teams to enter Wounded Knee.

At Sunday's meeting in Wounded Knee, Banks won over most of the Indians to his position; according to CBS correspondent Jeff Williams, who walked into the blockaded village during a snowstorm Friday and left Sunday.

#### Indians Bang Drums

"We go along with you," AIM negotiator Carter Camp told Banks, according to Williams and two other CBS reporters, as Indians banged drums and clapped their hands in approval.

In an interview, Banks told Williams that "we're not going to lay down our arms" and that "we've totally rejected the agreement that has been signed now because the government has violated every paragraph of the agreement."

"Banks implies he'll never come out," Williams said.

Banks was the only AIM leader who did not sign a peace agreement Thursday between the Indians and the government.

AIM attorney Ramon Roubideaux said the government was "pushing too hard" in insisting that the Indians begin surrendering their arms at the start of the Washington meetings.

#### 40-Day Takeover

"As long as the government plans to keep pushing, this thing could go on forever," he said. It has been 40 days since the Indians took over Wounded Knee to dramatize their grievances.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell said he was not considering the use of force to oust the Indians. Saturday he said that White House aides would not meet with the Indian negotiators "while guns are pointed at federal officers in Wounded Knee."

By late Sunday afternoon Frizzell said he had not received a response from Camp, with whom he had negotiated in the morning session on the Indians' disarming.

In Washington, Means said that Garment's failure to meet with him Sunday was "a personal insult and a slap in the face to the dignity of the Indian people."

The meeting between Garment and Means was designed to set up later meetings to examine the establishment of a presidential treaty commission to study the 1868 treaty with the Sioux.

There are about 200 Indians left in Wounded Knee, including about 150 persons who are not residents of the village, correspondent Williams said. He said that food supplies were low and that much of the menu consisted of rice, beans and macaroni.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Indians, U.S. Sign Pact to End Siege at Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (AP)—A six-point agreement between the government and militant Indians was signed Thursday to end the 37-day takeover of Wounded Knee, federal officials said.

According to the agreement:  
—Russell Means, leader of the occupying Indians, will go to Washington Saturday to meet with White House representatives.

—Once that meeting starts, the militants will leave Wounded Knee, submit to arrest and be taken to Rapid City for arraignment.

—There will be a federal investigation of Indian affairs throughout the Pine Ridge reservation and an audit of tribal funds.

—The Department of Justice will consider and, where appropriate, bring civil suits to protect the legal rights of Oglala Sioux Indians against unlawful abuses by tribal government or federal authority.

—A presidential treaty commission will be set up to reexamine the 1868 government treaty with the Sioux Nation.

—Indian leaders and White House representatives will meet next month in Washington to consider Indian affairs.

(United Press International quoted Russell Means as saying the militants would not lay down their arms unless he telephones them from Washington Saturday and tells them he is satisfied with his talks there.)

The government agreed not to make recommendations on the amount of bond or terms for the Indians' release by the courts. The government said there were no provisions for amnesty.

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

I-1 Los Angeles Times  
Los Angeles, Calif.

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er the signing, Means was taken into custody, flown by helicopter to Rapid City, S.D., and ordered bound over to U.S. District Court on nine counts when he appeared at a bail bond hearing.

U.S. Magistrate James Wilson released him on \$25,000 bond in third party custody of a Rapid City businessman, Stanford Adelstein.

The agreement serves as the basis for Indians' laying down their arms and the evacuation of all bunkers and roadblocks in and around Wounded Knee. It provides that the disarming will be implemented by government officers with the cooperation of the militant American Indian Movement.

Means called the occupation "a minor preliminary victory. The real victory will be when the traditional chiefs and head men of the Sioux tribes meet with representatives of the White House."

He called the agreement "a small victory in the Indian war with the United States over our treaty rights."

It was not known which Sioux leaders will go to Washington next month, but AIM has consistently opposed the authority of Richard Wilson, Oglala Sioux tribal chairman.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell, who signed the agreement for the government, said, "I don't think any great victory has been won by anyone at Wounded Knee. I think we have all learned something here and now hope we will go on and improve conditions between whites and Indians. I think what we have learned is that all of us have failed in the past to live up to our agreements. We're going to do a better job in the future to see that these agreements are kept."

Frizzell said the truce did not provide for amnesty for anyone connected with the takeover. "All persons for whom warrants are outstanding will be arrested," he said.

The agreement is signed by three AIM leaders: Means, Clyde Bellecourt and Carter Camp; by Pedro Bissonette, vice president of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization, and by Chief Tom Bad Cobb, a traditional Oglala Sioux chief. AIM leader Dennis Banks did not sit at the table nor did he sign the agreement.

The pact was signed in a teepee on a hill overlooking the village. A Sioux religious ceremony and smoking of a peace pipe preceded the signing.

The agreement came after six straight days of talks to end the takeover of the historic site.

More than 250 Indians, led by AIM, moved into the village the night of Feb. 27, ransacked the Wounded Knee Trading Post and took 11 residents hostage. They were later freed.

Means has said Oglala Sioux villagers in Wounded Knee invited the occupation force and that the hamlet was chosen because of its symbolism to the American Indian.

Wounded Knee was the site where, in 1890, a band of Sioux were killed by soldiers of the U.S. 7th Cavalry in the last major incident of the U.S.-Indian wars.

Despite four cease-fire agreements during the siege, gunfire was exchanged almost every night through the first 25 days. During one stretch the government reported that between 500 and 1,000 rounds had been exchanged almost every night.

The last cease-fire was called exactly one month after the takeover. The truce was observed and final negotiations began.

But, before the gunfire was halted, five persons had been wounded, including two federal officers, two Indian guards and an Indian medic. A marshal, Lloyd Grimm, 56, of Omaha, Neb., was most seriously wounded, suffering a gunshot wound in the chest.



**PEACE AT LAST**—Militant Indian leader Russell Means, left, and Kent Frizzell, assistant U.S. attorney general, sign settlement of the Indians'

grievances at Wounded Knee, S.D. Looking on are Frizzell's assistant, Richard Helsteg, left, and Indian leader Dennis Banks, wearing headband.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# WOUNDED KNEE PACT SEEN AS IMMINENT

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (UPI)—The government's No. 1 negotiator, who had said the five-week-old armed confrontation at occupied Wounded Knee might end Wednesday, said Wednesday night one or two "minor legal points" were holding up a settlement.

"I was hopeful last night and I am more hopeful tonight," Asst. Atty. Gen. Robert Frizzell said after meeting with leaders of the American Indian Movement for the fifth consecutive day. "We are down to one or two minor legal points."

Frizzell returned by helicopter to Pine Ridge from Wounded Knee, spoke briefly with newsmen, said there would be a formal news conference, and went to a second-floor office in the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters building.

He said Ramon Roudeaux, AIM attorney who sat in on the session at Wounded Knee, remained there for a time

and was "going elsewhere" later in the evening.

Another meeting was scheduled for this morning.

Government officials earlier Wednesday announced the arrest of nine persons who tried to flee across the prairie from Wounded Knee carrying several rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The arrests were made Tuesday night.

The hamlet has been occupied by AIM militants for 36 days. Authorities have Wounded Knee blockaded.

Despite Frizzell's statement that some hitch prevented a final agreement at the Wednesday negotiating session, optimism ran high on the Pine Ridge reservation that a settlement was imminent.

Thomas Evans, a spokesman for the Interior Department, which oversees Indian affairs, said if an agreement was reached, the signing might take place today.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**The 'Godfather' on Tape**  
**Brando's Location**  
**Still a Mystery**

Marlon Brando's whereabouts remained a mystery today, despite reports by his former secretary that the Oscar-winning star of "The Godfather" was on his way to Wounded Knee, S.D.

The former associate said the actor's whereabouts were unknown, but added that she had found out that he was headed to the scene of the nearly month-long American Indian Movement protest in South Dakota.

When queried about how she got her information, the secretary, replied that "I don't know."

Brando's whereabouts suddenly became important Tuesday night when he turned down the Oscar for Best Actor in 1972 by sending Sacheen Littlefeather, an Indian girl, to tell the audience that he was turning down the award in protest over the treatment of Indians in America.

Meanwhile, callers to Brando's Beverly Hills office yesterday reported hearing a recording on the other end of the line that proclaimed in Brando's husky voice that "It sounds silly to say I'm not here, but that's a fact."

"Please leave your name and the message and speak clearly and speak when the tone sounds."

In Wounded Knee, Sioux tribal chieftain Dick Wilson said he wants to see Brando first if he comes to the reservation.

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A-3 Herald Examiner  
 Los Angeles, Calif.

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 Editor: Donald Goodenow  
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Information about Miss Littlefeather began to be pieced together late yesterday.

In San Francisco, Ed Grijalva, associate director of the Native American Health Center, said Miss Littlefeather is a White Mountain Apache from Arizona who was active with many Indian organizations.

Spokesmen at the San Francisco radio station KERC said Miss Littlefeather worked for their station for approximately six months in 1972 and was concerned with work relating to community groups while she was there.

They said they thought she had done some modeling and film work since leaving.

Meanwhile, the Indian Center here placed her age at 25. The center is a welfare and community organization funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

But Ann Brebner of the Brebner Talent Agency said the mysterious Indian woman's real name was Marie Cruz. She was only part Apache, the talent agent added.

Miss Littlefeather was given her new name after joining the Indian take-over of Alcatraz Island in 1970. She is a member of the Screen Actors Guild and in 1970 was named "Miss Vampire USA" in a promotional contest for the movie, "Dark Shadows."

Miss Littlefeather is an aspiring actress whose latest job was a bit part in the "Laughing Policeman," a 20th Century Fox film being made in San Francisco.

She dropped out of college because of her interest in the "blanket movement" to improve the Indian's social and economic standing in America, according to a friend in Salinas, Calif., where she was born. She finished high school in 1964.

