

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

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5

Page 95 ~ Duplicate;

Page 101 ~ Duplicate;

Page 158 ~ Duplicate - Dupe to Serial 1012, pages 126-128;

Page 159 ~ Duplicate - Dupe to Serial 1012, pages 126-128;

Page 160 ~ Duplicate - Dupe to Serial 1012, pages 126-128;

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 2/13/74

FROM : SUPERVISOR

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS;  
DENNIS JAMES BANKS;  
CIR - BURGLARY, ETC.

WOUNDED KNEE  
ST. PAUL LEADERSHIP TRIALS

On 2/12/74, trial of above subjects commenced in USDC, St. Paul, Minnesota, with USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON and AUSA RICHARD D. HURD presenting opening statements on behalf of the U. S. Government. RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS were allowed to present opening statements on thier own behalf.

During the course of the BANKS' statement, USA CLAYTON stood up and objected because comments made by BANKS were not relevant and obviously would not be presented in court as proof. In other words, BANKS was making an emotional speech and plea to the jury, diverting from the outline and definition of what is allowable in an opening statement.

After CLAYTON's objection, Defense Attorney MARK LANE rose and informed the court that the comments made by BANKS concerning AIM activities, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, were relevant because they were bringing out background information that led to Wounded Knee.

LANE was instructed by Judge FRED NICHOL to be silent and he continued to talk and was ordered to be removed from the courtroom by U. S. Marshals. At that point, WILLIAM KUNTSLER rose and attempted to address the court, was told to remain silent and seated, which he did not do, and he, too, was physically ejected from the courtroom.

While LANE and KUNTSLER were being ejected, Defense Attorney  rose and requested that he be allowed to approach the bench and he too was ejected from the courtroom.

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Minneapolis  
wkb

*wkb*

70-6882-952

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SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 13 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

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

MP 70-6882

BANKS made a comment, "Don't push them around," and the Judge pointed to him and said, "Do you want to be thrown out too?"

At this point, the Judge called a recess and during the recess he met with defense attorneys and during this meeting they claimed they were not objecting to the manner in which he was running the court, but were objecting to CLAYTON's standing up in open court and making a comment about BANKS' presentation. It should be noted that earlier an agreement was reached at the bench by all attorneys that in the event objections were to be made concerning opening statements, attorneys on either side would stand and request permission to approach the bench. They then, without the jury hearing their comments, would present their comments to the Judge for his decision.

The defense claims that they were objecting to CLAYTON's error in voicing his objection in front of the jury.

Comments from apparently neutral members of the press and courtroom spectators indicated that this exchange between the Judge and defense attorneys could be extremely damaging to the Government's image. These sources state it appeared to them to be very oppressive and heavyhanded treatment by the Judge of the defense attorneys. This act could possibly strongly influence the jury's sympathies in favor of the defendants who are using as the main thrust of their defense the alleged oppression by the Federal Government.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1\*

Date of transcription February 6, 1974

Members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Offense Committee (WKLDOC) viewed evidence obtained during and subsequent to the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, from February 27, 1973, to May 8, 1973. This viewing took place at the Minneapolis Office of the FBI pursuant to a discovery order issued by the U. S. District Court.

The evidence pertaining to the case involving [redacted] was requested to be shown to [redacted] KEN ENKEL, 1214 Title Insurance Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, telephone number 332-1417. [redacted] UCCO Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, [redacted]

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Special Agent [redacted] advised these individuals that the physical evidence in this matter covered under Bulky Exhibits control file 70-6832-1B64F had been shipped to Rapid City, South Dakota, to be reviewed by attorneys at that location. ENKEL [redacted] were supplied an inventory list of the evidence.

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Interviewed on 1/26/74 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] :jrp Date dictated 1/31/74

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

70-6832-953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1\*

Date of transcription February 6, 1974

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Evidence regarding the case against DAVID ROSS WILLIAMS was requested to be viewed by [redacted] South Dakota, [redacted]

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Special Agent [redacted] displayed the evidence in this matter covered by Bulky Exhibits control file 70-7103-1B1 and 1B2. These items were viewed and photographed by Mr. [redacted]

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Interviewed on 1/26/74 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # 157 70-6832

by SA [redacted] :jrp Date dictated 1/31/74

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FEB 13 1974  
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

70-6882-954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription December 21, 1973

The following below-listed items of documentary evidence were turned over to the Rogers Company Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, for Xeroxing as requested by [redacted] Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee in letter to H. D. HURD, Assistant United States Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, dated December 12, 1973. Copies of the following items were requested by attorneys for the Wounded Knee Defense/Offense League at a discovery conference conducted by representatives of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee in Rapid City, South Dakota, on November 10, 1973.

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- 70-7158-1E3      3 sheets lined paper
- 70-6832-1B83    Implementation Agreement (3 pages)  
                  WILSON's Goon Squad (1 page)
- 89-143-1B2      1 Notebook approximately 3" x 8"
- 70-6832-1B39    1 Pocket size notebook
- 70-6832-1B136   Press release dated February 16, 1973 (2 pages)  
                  Complaint for a Declaratory Judgement  
                  and Mandatory Injunction (14 pages)  
                  Packet for Applicants and the 1973 Help  
                  Communities Help Themselves Program (26 pages)  
                  Newsletter of the Region 5 Drug Education  
                  Resources Center (8 pages)  
                  The North American Indian: A Selected  
                  Biography (31 pages)  
                  American Indian Directory (6 pages)  
                  Small piece of paper "Dearborn Hts Board of  
                  Education  
                  The Indian in Michigan (10 pages)  
                  State of Michigan House Resolution No. 250  
                  Business card [redacted]  
                  Numbers Games Anyone!  
                  6" x 8" white sheet of unlined paper with name  
                  [redacted] (2 pages)

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Interviewed on December 21, 1973 St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-Sub L

by [redacted] /mjf Date dictated December 21, 1973

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70-1982-955

MP 70-6832-Sub L

Commission on Indian Affairs (3 pages)  
 Exhibit 66-9  
 Conference on the Problems of Michigan Indians  
 Schedule of Classes - Spring Semester - 1973 (14 pages)  
 Nishnawbe News  
 Press Release for Rapid City, South Dakota, dated  
 16 February 1973, 2 copies (3 pages)  
 8" x 10" white paper with drawing and "Michigan"  
 Booklet "Let Art Shine On" (12 pages)  
 Booklet "Region 5" (4 pages)  
 8" x 10" white paper entitled "Canadian  
 Indian Youth Workshop Financial Statement"  
 Pamphlet entitled "The Sixth Annual Canadian Indian  
 Youth Workshop" (9 pages)  
 Pamphlet entitled "CICSB" (6 pages)  
 8" x 10" white paper containing Xerox copy of  
 press release "Letter to Editor Message for  
 Indians"  
 Pamphlet with Xerox copy of 3" x 5" business card  
 of [redacted] on 1st page (18 pages)  
 Pamphlet entitled, "Dear Fellow Native American  
 95 pages)  
 Pamphlet entitled "Report on Indian Legislature"  
 (8 pages)  
 Yellow Orange folder entitled "The Indians in  
 Michigan" (3 pages)  
 Family Bible "Fireside Family Addition"  
 (First 3 pages with writing for Xeroxing)  
 1 Black billfold containing identification  
 of [redacted] and misc. papers  
 and photos (50 items total in billfold)  
 4" x 6" yellow lined paper "Pine Ridge Reservation"  
 3" x 4" green unlined paper "Rondec TTN Tablet"  
 on one side and note to [redacted] on back (2 pages)  
 8" x 12" yellow lined paper entitled "Squad I"  
 "Squad II"  
 Envelope addressed to [redacted] containing  
 two letters dated 1/28/73 and Feb 6/73 (5 pages)  
 Envelope addressed to Miss [redacted] from  
 The American Indian Arts Center, 1042 Madison Avenue  
 New York containing letter dated January 27, 1973  
 and check no. 3435 from American Indian Arts Center  
 dated January 25, 1973 (4 pages)

70-6832-1B106

70-6832-1B64F

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MP 70-6832-Sub L

70-6832-1B32 Lined paper 8" x 10" heading "Wounded Knee Survivors"

70-6832-1B147 3" x 3" piece lined paper "House Belongs to OSCAR HOLLOW HORN"

70-6832-1B39 Letter from Department of Army - re: Transfer French Tickler Advertisement (4 pages)  
Adult Film ad (1 page)  
Paperback book ad (10 pages)  
2 6" x 8" Sox Catalog ads  
This Week at McAlester (2 pages)  
Department of Army Envelope - manilla

70-6832-1B63 AIM membership card for  red in color

70-6832-1B55 Inventory of  (2 pages)

70-6832-1B90 Book entitled "Daily 1973"  
50 pages of inscription to be copies  
Orlala Nation Dual citizenship for

70-6832-1B48 Agenda for AIM meeting 2/19/73  
1 page 8" x 14"

70-6832-1B39 Photo of Indian male  
(2943)

70-6832-1B49  
1B49A Miscellaneous papers numbered 1 through 21

70-6832-1B39 2 sheets lined paper  
1 - Tribal Government  
2 - Addressee

70-6832-1B85 One red address book - 39 pages with writing and containing 8 pieces miscellaneous papers numbered 1 - 8  
One black address book - 35 pages with writing and 17 miscellaneous papers 1 - 17

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MP 70-6832-Sub L

- 70-6832-1B174 Miscellaneous papers numbered 1 through 7  
by RFC 12/20/73
- 70-6832-1B103 Diary of [REDACTED]  
9 pages with writing
- 70-6832-1B121 34 pieces miscellaneous papers and photographs  
126 numbered 1 through 34
- 70-6832-1B3 One red and black "Record Book" containing  
30 pages with writing. Also, 19 pieces  
miscellaneous papers numbered 1 through 19
- 70-6832-1B21 1 sheet lined paper bearing  
inventory evidence seized from  
[REDACTED]
- 70-6832-1B124 1 sheet lined paper signed [REDACTED]
- 70-6832-1B162 Black notebook belonging to [REDACTED]  
containing 32 pages writing and 32 miscellaneous  
papers inside
- 70-6832-1B125 8" x 14" piece of paper bearing  
"General House Rules"
- 70-6832-1B128 1 Sony cassette recording in envelope  
AIM membership card for [REDACTED]  
1 personal directory - 15 written pages  
1 steno pad - 101 written pages  
Miscellaneous paper numbered 1 through 25
- 70-6832-1B151 Flowered address book with 22 written  
pages and 6 miscellaneous papers 1 through 6
- 70-6832-1B132 Notebook entitled "Pure Gold" with 2 pages of  
writing and 7 pieces miscellaneous papers numbered  
1 through 7
- 70-6832-1B188 Miscellaneous papers numbered 1 through 37  
1 memo book (red) 3 pages with writing  
1 brown pad with 23 written pages

5

MP 70-6832-Sub L

70-6832-1B57 Contents black billfold of [redacted]  
27 pieces including one \$1 bill  
contents white billfold belonging to  
[redacted] 19 pieces miscellaneous paper

70-6832-1B118 19 pieces of miscellaneous papers numbered  
1 through 19

70-6868-1B2 2 manilla envelopes  
1. containing memo to Sioux nation  
2. 56 signed statements that signee states not a  
member of law enforcement

70-6868-1B2 Y.I.E. Journal with 4 written pages

70-6832-1B73 Montgomery Ward Voucher

70-6868-1B2 13 pieces of miscellaneous papers  
1 manilla envelope no. 14

70-6832-1B134 Contents of Brown billfold  
14 pieces miscellaneous papers

70-6868-1B2 Assorted printed matter  
numbered from 1 through 7

70-6832-1B37 1 black note pad 10 pages  
of writing and 1 postcard  
1 address book with 8 written pages

70-6832-1B82 Exhibit envelope containing 15 blank  
checks stamped "Sioux, Inc."

70-6832-1B119 AIM newspaper

70-6832-1B154 Invitation to "Indian Get-Together"

70-6832-1B119 Billfold contents - 10 pieces of miscellaneous  
paper numbered 1 through 10  
1 - 1" x 6" piece of paper  
1 - 8" x 12" piece of paper

70-6832-1B180 Memo book/brown with (11) eleven written pages

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MP 70-6832-Sub L

- 1 Billfold -- brown in color  
17 pieces of miscellaneous paper contents
- 70-6832-1B39 1" x 5" piece of paper  
3" x 8" piece of paper  
1 copy letter written on yellow paper  
1 payment envelope 3" x 7"
- 70-6832-1B64F 8" x 12" yellow line sheet of paper containing several names  
Torn piece of yellow lined paper with initial "DP" 2-28-73 containing information on ammo.  
Brown paper bag with name
- 70-6832-1B64F Miscellaneous papers and letters from Black Attache case -- items are numbered 1 through 45 and initialed "RFC" and dated 12/29/73. Each item may contain more than one page
- 70-6832-1B117 Miscellaneous papers and letters numbered 1 through 20  
Folder containing miscellaneous papers numbered 1 through 14. Each item which is numbered may have more than one page for Xeroxing
- 70-6832-1B39 Miscellaneous papers and letters numbered 1 through 19  
Blue vinyl case containing items numbered 1 through 42
- 70-6868-1B2 Miscellaneous papers and letters numbered 1 through 20
- 70-6868-1B2 Miscellaneous papers and letters from Black attache case, items numbered 1 through 11
- 70-6868-1B2 Miscellaneous papers and letters numbered 1 through 36 from Black attache case #13
- 70-6832-1B88 Contents of brown billfold/33 pieces of miscellaneous paper and 66¢ in currency
- 70-6832-1B99 2 copies of the Wounded Knee Message  
1 copy signature of   
1 AIM membership card for   
1 Bill of sale for shotgun on plain paper  
2 pieces lined paper

MP 70-6832-Sub L

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A receipt from  Rogers Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, was obtained for the above-listed items.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Trial testimony  
may begin by  
next Tuesday**

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — Testimony in the trial of American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means will probably begin next Tuesday, U.S. District Court Judge Fred J. Nichol said Monday.

Nichol said it appears selection of alternates for the jury will continue through Tuesday and court will recess Wednesday through Friday. The recess will allow Means to return to the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota where he is a candidate for president of the Oglala Sioux Tribe in Thursday's election.

Banks, 41, and Means, 34, are charged in a 10-count felony indictment that includes charges of assault on federal officers, larceny and burglary.

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

Page 3,

Rapid City

JOURNAL

Rapid City,  
South Dakota

Date: Feb. 4, 1974  
Edition: FINAL  
Author:  
Editor: JAMES M. KUEHA  
Title:

Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

70-6882-956

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

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b7C

F B I

Date: 2/8/74

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI      ATTEN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-NEW)

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL AIM LEADERS ON TRIAL,  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1974; CIVIL UNREST.

ON FEBRUARY 7, 1974, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT ON THAT DATE SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS, BELIEVED TO BE MEMBERS OF AIM, WERE PASSING OUT FLYERS ON THE MAIN CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. THESE FLYERS ADVERTISE A DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY TO BE HELD AT THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, 10:30 A.M., FEBRUARY 12, 1974. THIS RALLY IS TO BE IN SUPPORT OF DENNIS BANKS AND RUSSELL MEANS, NATIONAL LEADERS OF AIM WHO CURRENTLY ARE ON TRIAL IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ON CHARGES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RELATING TO THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE, PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA, FEBRUARY 27 - MAY 8, 1973.

1 - USA, Minneapolis  
1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis  
1 - MI Group, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

RHW:wkcb

(6)

① - Minneapolis (157-new)  
① - 157-3371) (AIM LEADERS TRIAL)  
① - 70-6864) (DENNIS BANKS)  
① - 70-6882) (RUSSELL MEANS)

70-6882-957

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

MP 157-NEW

PAGE TWO

THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) WAS FOUNDED IN MINNESOTA IN 1968, DEDICATED TO IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR THE AMERICAN INDIAN. AIM RECENTLY LED AND PARTICIPATED IN CONFRONTATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA, AND THE RAPID CITY - CUSTER AREA OF SOUTH DAKOTA. AIM LED THE TAKEOVER AND OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE, SOUTH DAKOTA, IN FEBRUARY-MAY, 1973.

THE FOLLOWING LISTED AGENCIES WILL RECEIVE COPIES OF THIS COMMUNICATION. USA, MINNEAPOLIS, SECRET SERVICE, MINNEAPOLIS, MI GROUP, FORT SNELLING.

THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES HAVE BEEN ORALLY ADVISED OF THE ABOVE. USM, MINNEAPOLIS WHO WILL ALSO ADVISE THE PRESIDING JUDGE AND AUSAS IN CONNECTION WITH AIM LEADERS' TRIAL, ST. PAUL, MINN. ST. PAUL POLICE DEPT, GSA, ST. PAUL, MINN.

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

MP 157--NEW

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

b7D

MINNEAPOLIS WILL FOLLOW AND KEEP THE BUREAU AND APPROPRIATE  
AUTHORITIES INFORMED. NO LHM TO FOLLOW.

ADDENDUM:

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WERE ADVISED ON 2/7-8/74:

U. S. Marshal, Minneapolis (Deputy Chief USM JAMES REDPATH,  
who will also advised Judge FRED NICHOL and USAs prosecuting  
BANKS-MEANS, U. S. District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota)

M.I. Group, Minneapolis (Mr. [REDACTED])

Minneapolis PD (Capt. [REDACTED])

St. Paul PD (Capt. [REDACTED])

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 2/11/74

FROM : SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT: FBI LEADS

Re memo of AUSA [redacted] to SA JOHN E. MC CARTY, dated 8/24/73, and memo of SA [redacted] dated 10/31/73.

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On 11/20/73, SALLY HATT was contacted at her residence, #184 Eastridge Housing, Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Mrs. HATT advised that she was afraid of what might happen to her and her family if she cooperated with the FBI in their investigation of the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. She related that she is 73 years old and that [redacted] and resides in the downtown section of Pine Ridge. Mrs. HATT related that she would have to contact an attorney of the Legal Defense/Offense Committee before talking to interviewing agents.

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On 12/20/73, 1/3/74, and 1/16/74, Mrs. HATT related that she had not contacted an attorney and did not know where [redacted] was living.

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LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will continue contact with SALLY HATT, in an attempt to interview her as set forth by USA memo.

ADDENDUM

Reassign this lead to SA [redacted] Rapid City.

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2 - Minneapolis  
[redacted] jss  
(2)  
*[Signature]*

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
FEB 11 1974  
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS  
*[Handwritten initials]*

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# Bury My Heart at a Southside Motel

THE ATLANTA  
Journal and

Constitution MAGAZINE  
FEBRUARY 10, 1974

ATLANTA JOURNAL  
& CONSTITUTION  
ATLANTA,  
GA.  
DATE: 2/10/74  
EDITION: SUNDAY  
AUTHOR: HENRY WOOD -  
EDITOR: HEAD  
TITLE:  
CHARACTER:  
OR  
CLASSIFICATION:  
OFFICE:

157-1458-A-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

COPIES TO: 70-6864  
70-6882  
157-1460  
157-846

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70-6882-959

## By Henry Woodhead

LEVI Walker Jr. did not fit in. He wandered through the motel ballroom for a while on the periphery of all the conversations, with no one to talk to, his hands jammed into the pockets of his navy blue windbreaker. Walker is an American Indian, a Chippewa, and as such, he had plenty of company on this particular day at the Ramada Inn in southside Atlanta. But while he was among them, he was not of them. To the more militant of the Indians who with their guests occupied the entire sixth floor of the motel, Levi Walker Jr., who is the mascot for the Atlanta Braves baseball team and whose working name is Chief Noc-A-Homa, was persona non grata. He was worse than that. In their eyes, he was the red man's version of Stepin Fetchit, an unfunny clown who danced for the white man outside a fake teepee near the left field foul pole at Atlanta Stadium. For no more than this, Russell Means three years ago sued the Cleveland major league team.

"The Cleveland Indians had this character they called Chief Wahoo, yeah, that's right, Wahoo," Means said, fairly spitting at the utterance of the name. "I sued them for \$9 million to stop it, to try to point out the inherent racism of that caricature. The next year they didn't have Chief Wahoo on their letterheads anymore. And you wouldn't believe the racist letters I received when I invaded the sanctity of American sports."

Russell Means, 34, is an Oglala Sioux from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. He wears his coal black hair in two braids which are wrapped in rawhide. He has a nasty scar running on the ridge of his left eyebrow, which makes him seem angrier than he really is, which is very angry. When he talks he has a habit of twisting his mouth and sniffing hard, pug-style, as if to indicate his disdain for the subject at hand. He went on trial last month in St. Paul, Minn., for alleged offenses arising from the takeover last spring of Wounded Knee, a village on his home reservation.

Means and Dennis Banks, a Chippewa, were in the vanguard of the militants who kept the U. S. government out of Wounded Knee for 71 days, and they are the first of some 100 Indians who will be tried in federal court for their participation in the occupation of the village.

During the trial, the militant Indians will contend that it was the U.S. government, and not the Indians, who were trespassing at Wounded Knee. They will offer evidence to show that the government has through history consistently violated all its treaties with the Indians, leaving them destitute under the heavy thumb of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In order to defray the cost of what promises to be a very lengthy and expensive trial, Banks and Means came to Atlanta recently to hold a "legal seminar" and to stage a 12-hour concert at the Omni to benefit their organization, the American Indian

Movement. Around them for several days was a retinue of attorneys, Indian musicians, entertainers, volunteer workers, and those who explained their presence simply by saying that they were "into" Indians.

Sacheen Little Feather was there, waiting in the lobby, having just arrived from the Coast. Miss Little Feather gained a measure of fame by refusing on behalf of Marlon Brando to accept his Oscar at the Academy Awards to protest the poor film image of the American Indian. She went on to a nude spread in Playboy. "I came to decorate the living room," she said, smiling. "No, actually I'm just waiting here for an Indian to carry my bag."

**M**ISS Little Feather was being a bit flip, but among some of the white people associated with AIM on this occasion there was an attitude of devout self-deprecation, as if the time for atonement had arrived. Troy Donahue, the actor, was almost contrite as he described his recent conversion to the cause of Indian rights. Donahue, according to Dennis Banks, "had once been part of the problem, and now he is trying to be part of the solution."

Donahue laid on a solidarity handshake—forearms up, hands gripping in the Indian wrestling position—and commenced to confess: "In 1965 I did a motion picture called 'A Distant Trumpet,' and it was one of those cavalry versus the Indian things. There were 500 Navaho they had gotten off

the reservation to work in the picture. The going rate for an extra was \$23 a day. But they paid the Indians \$3.12 a day.

"We were filming out on the desert, so every night the cast and crew—other than the Indians—were taken home in limos or luxury buses. The Indians were left to make their own home on the desert. For their supper, they had the left-over lunch provided by the white man. They were expected to be there in the morning when the crew arrived, and they always were," Donahue said. "It's taken me nine years to realize I haven't done anything to help the American Indian.

"Now maybe I can learn and set an example—if I can learn—for other white men."

For his willingness to learn, Donahue, it was announced that day, had been appointed AIM representative to the movie industry "for the establishment of positive image values for all Indians through such media."

The marquee of the Ramada Inn said WELCOME AIM, and inside the motel resembled the Gallup, N.M., bus station on a Friday night: Indians were everywhere. On the sixth floor, sequestered with lawyers and planning legal strategy for the upcoming trial. Lounging in the lobby. On the phones lining up acts for the benefit concert. Striding purposefully through the halls, looking for someone who was looking for someone.

The Indians wore wide leather belts with big buckles and tunics draped with ribbon, beaded chokers and blue jeans and bright printed shirts. Many favored heavy

Indian rings, and on a table outside the ballroom was authentic Indian-made silver and turquoise jewelry, which was not selling well because it was very expensive.

On the sixth floor, a beefy, black security guard sat peering at the elevator to weed out those who had not been given "sixth-floor clearance," and he rose quickly when a disoriented radio reporter emerged, looking desperately up and down the hall for Troy Donahue. Joe Saddle Blanket okayed the reporter and summoned Donahue. Joe Saddle Blanket was "running security."

"Troy! Keina!" Saddle Blanket shouted down the hall. "That means come here," he explained. "I'm trying to teach Troy how to talk Indian." Troy came immediately.

**S**ADDLE Blanket, 37, half-Koia and half-white, is the Southern Coordinator for AIM. He and John Gidley, 25, an Assinboine Sioux, together run the regional headquarters of AIM on Juniper Street in Atlanta. Gidley was promoting the benefit concert, his first.

"When this concert comes off, we're going to have a lot of sycamores in this area saying, 'We're sorry, we'll help,'" Saddle Blanket (Continued on Page 3)

## Joe Saddle Blanket was running security

(Continued From Page 7)

said. "We're depending on the honesty of the non-Indians."

"Sycamore" is an Indian word meaning "friend of the Indian," Saddle Blanket said, and included in that category were people like Donahue, Burt Reynolds, and the other entertainers and musicians who had agreed to appear for nothing. Not included in that category was Cher Bono.

"Sonny and Cher, with that half-breed song, are making millions off the Indians, but when you ask her to do a concert it turns out she's Fench or something," Saddle Blanket muttered.

"And as soon as it was fashionable," said Gidley, whose tribal name is War Pony, "she became an Indian."

Also not numbered among sycamores was an Atlanta radio call-in show host who, according to Saddle Blanket, gets on that radio and talks about Indians raping and

plundering and pilfering. I'd invite that jerk to any kind of confrontation he can choose. He's nothing but a red-necked, sword-rattling, babbling-mouthed fool."

**J**OE Saddle Blanket had a new tomahawk. It looked like an ordinary hatchet for chopping wood for the campfire, but its appearance was deceiving, Saddle Blanket indicated. Its brand name was Norland.

"The Norland is a real good balanced little tomahawk, about the best balanced tomahawk in the world," Saddle Blanket said, balancing the hatchet on his right hand index finger. A lapel pin on Saddle Blanket's shirt testified to his claim that he won a major tomahawk-throwing competition. He is also something of a whiz in the martial arts, he said.

"Well, I've got some security to run," Saddle Blanket continued. Security for the

visiting Indians has been fairly tight since their first day at the motel, when a man walked through the lobby armed with no less than a shotgun, a rifle and a pistol.

**A**LTHOUGH it was not determined whether the man had a grudge with the Indians or was seeking his wife's lover or exactly what, the weapons were confiscated, and security tightened up, War Pony related.

While a rock group called Flood was tuning up in the ballroom for a press party ("We've played for free for Bangladesh, the Jewish immigrants, the Boy's Home, you name it," said their road manager), Russell Means sipped a beer in the Ramada Inn bar and explained why AIM chose Atlanta for the marathon benefit concert. It had to do with money.

"When we were inside Wounded Knee, everybody was ripping us off in the name of the American Indian. Indian charities were springing up left and right in L. A. and New York City, and they raised between \$200,000 and

(Continued on Page 17)

## Indians (Continued From Page 13)

\$500,000. We never saw the money. They were all phony. And because of these phonies a lot of the money markets got pumped dry, and it really hurt us.

"During the first couple of weeks at Wounded Knee, when all the attention was focused on us, 19 Indian boutiques sprang up in New York City, and 13 Indian boutiques sprang up in the hip section of Philly. I've been to New York," Means said with disgust. "It's just a bunch of damn cocktail parties and brunches . . ."

While the South, and more particularly Atlanta, has not been stylishly Indian-conscious, it has been quietly magnanimous toward the Indian Movement, Means indicated. "This is my fourth trip to Atlanta, and I've gotten a good response every time."

(Earlier, Dennis Banks had said that people in the Southeast had provided "tremendous support," not only during Wounded Knee occupation, but before, sending donations of food and clothing and providing technical and financial assistance. And too, AIM had come to Georgia because of a historically significant event, Banks said. "The Trail of Tears began right here in your state after President Jackson refused to abide by Supreme Court order and forced the Cherokee and Creeks to march to Oklahoma, at a cost of 10,000 lives.")

At any rate, here they were, expecting to cram the Omni with sycamores willing to part with at least \$4.50 per person for 12 hours of music and the sight of Burt Reynolds and Yoko Ono and Sacheen Little Feather. And that night, John War Pony, the neophyte promoter, was already dreaming of staging the

most significant concert ever, right smack in the middle of Wounded Knee, the seat of Indian liberation.

But first, there were the press conference and the legal symposium, featuring Means and Banks and the AIM lawyers, including Mark Lane, who wrote a book promoting the conspiracy theory of President Kennedy's assassination, and William Kunstler, who defended the Chicago Seven.

The U.S. government, through its Bureau of Indian Affairs, has virtually controlled the lives of American Indians for the past 100 years, denying the native American those freedoms that the founding fathers wrote into the Constitution: the freedom of speech, travel and worship, Banks said. The B.I.A., therefore, is a colonial government especially for the Indians.

WHILE some tribes have been able to hang onto their lands and retain their rich cultures, others have experienced a dispossession of natural resources and the devastation of spirit, he continued. The U.S. government, through the past two centuries, has signed more than 400 treaties with the American Indians, and it has broken every one of them. It has engaged in a "machinery of lies."

Mark Lane, the lawyer, put it even stronger. What has come to be known as "The Winning of the West," he said, was in fact the practice of genocide against the Indians. "Our nation was founded on genocide."

The white man, said Russell Means, has made an unholy mess of a land that the Indians treated with gentleness and respect. The Indian did not have the problems of welfare lines, and

energy crisis and pollution because their religion told them that they were no better than "any living thing." But the white man defiled the land, and hence he is called by the Indians a name meaning "he who steals the fat."

"AIM is saying no, Uncle Sam. Uh uh. And all the rest of you. You're not going to walk through our country," Means said at one point.

MEANS and Banks make a study in contrasting styles. Inside Means a lot of sharp juices have been stewing, and he does not hesitate to let those he considers the oppressors know about it. Some in AIM have recognized this for its questionable public relations value, and on occasion they wince at Means' more vitriolic pronouncements.

"Stay away from Russell Means, would you?" one AIM member asked a journalist. "He's liable to make some asinine statement. I love Russell Means, but he might just get up and say something like 'I hate all white people.'"

"If we could get a muzzle that looks like an Indian mouth, I hope we can put it on Means for the duration of the trial," this AIM member said.

Banks, a handsome, sad-faced man, on the other hand, speaks quietly and deliberately and slowly, and is not given to flammable rhetoric.

He is likely to say something on this order: "We're going to rely on our attorneys to bring about the most significant change in relations between the American Indian and the American government in modern times . . ."

And Russell Means is likely to say: "They tell me that the father of my country is George Washington. Well no father of my country had wooden teeth and wore bloomers and a wig and high heel shoes."

Or: "We don't want all our land back. You can have Cleveland and Los Angeles and Chicago."

Or: "There is a beautiful example of racism right here in your own Atlanta Stadium. Chief Noc-A-Homa. That's an insult! Calling him a chief, which is a high honor."

Chief Noc-A-Homa did not hear this remark, but later, when he showed up at the party thrown by the Indians

and wandered alone in the crowd, he seemed bewildered when confronted with the knowledge that he was not exactly held in the highest esteem by the American Indian Movement.

"I'd like to know who's say-

(Continued From Page 17)

her services to the Indians: "I know I can't change the world, but if I could start just one little chain reaction, if I can help just a little bit..." She says also that she is trying to learn. The Indians and their friends were not prepared for what transpired at the Omni. The concert was scheduled to start at 8 p.m. but the first music was played at 5 p.m. The sound system gave recurring problems, but there was no one there to hear it. In a cavernous coliseum designed to seat 15,000 people, the Indians had garnered about 300. They were scattered about like an afterthought to emptiness, and they made not the slightest dent in \$30,000.

Wherever he goes, the Chief said, he shows a movie, a B.B.C. documentary called "The Pride and the Shame," which focuses on the dismal living conditions at the Rosebud Sioux reservation. "This movie is the way I really feel. Whenever I show it, the people want to know what they can do for the Indian. I tell them to just be aware of the Indian problems. I can't send your millions of dollars...

"This is the first chance I've had to be close to AIM. Their goals are the same as mine. We're just traveling on different paths."

**I**N the bar of the Ramada Inn, a silver haired Atlanta matron joins her 22-year-old daughter for a cocktail. The daughter is a volunteer for AIM and the mother has dropped by to size up the Indians. Hoisting her glass of rose, the mother says, "Well here's to the American Indian Movement. But I didn't see one single Indian out there directing that awful traffic. It must be all chiefs and no Indians around here." And everyone at the table wears a strained smile.

The daughter explains her motivation for volunteering

her services to the Indians: "I know I can't change the world, but if I could start just one little chain reaction, if I can help just a little bit..." She says also that she is trying to learn. The Indians and their friends were not prepared for what transpired at the Omni. The concert was scheduled to start at 8 p.m. but the first music was played at 5 p.m. The sound system gave recurring problems, but there was no one there to hear it. In a cavernous coliseum designed to seat 15,000 people, the Indians had garnered about 300. They were scattered about like an afterthought to emptiness, and they made not the slightest dent in \$30,000.

Burt Reynolds, somewhere in Florida, had decided not to come after all. Yoko Ono, on the West Coast, said she would have been glad to come but her band had balked, and what could she do without her band? And the most exclusive act of all had been nipped in the bud by the Omni insurance regulations. Bob Ward, the Omni said, could positively not attempt to jump his motorcycle over over an Indian rock group while they were playing on the Omni stage.

Tempers were wearing thin, faces were long. Gidley, after one by one the big names canceled out, asked plaintively: "Does anybody have a spare bullet?" He meant for shooting himself.

After three hours of waiting, the hapless spectators, even those who had the foresight to bring along a paperback book, were getting restless. Sacheen Little Feather remained sequestered in her

dressing room, being interviewed by a intense young man who was dressed as a lumberjack. Miss Little Feather agreed that between the whites and the Indians, a bridge of understanding must be constructed.

"You have to build a bridge, because if you don't you'll fall into the ravine and break your neck," she said.

Donahue suddenly burst into the dressing room and announced angrily: "If I hear anybody say that the Omni is ripping us off, he's going to have to answer to me, and I'll know who said it."

Everyone else stared at Donahue, and Sacheen Little Feather said, "Well, I sure won't say it."

**L**AATER Donahue, as the ranking personality, addressed the itchy scattering of spectators. He spoke in a low, reverent voice and he said, in part, "There aren't many people here. But the people who are here I guess are here because they want to be here, and that in itself is a beautiful thing..."

As he left the stage, he heard coming plainly from the upper tier of seats a series of derisive Indian-style yips. The intent of these yips was unmistakable, and Donahue whirled around and planted his feet and narrowed his eyes and stared hard at the perpetrators. He seemed on the verge of leaping the retaining wall, swarming into the seats and doing battle, like a hockey player. The yips continued and he stood there helplessly, staring at the faceless people who mocked the proceedings and broke the solemnity. There was no question about it. They were not trying to learn.



Russell Means: "We don't want all our land back. You can have Cleveland and Los Angeles. . . ."





Troy Donahue, at the rostrum, expressed a desire to learn



Dennis Banks: "The B.I.A. is a colonial government."

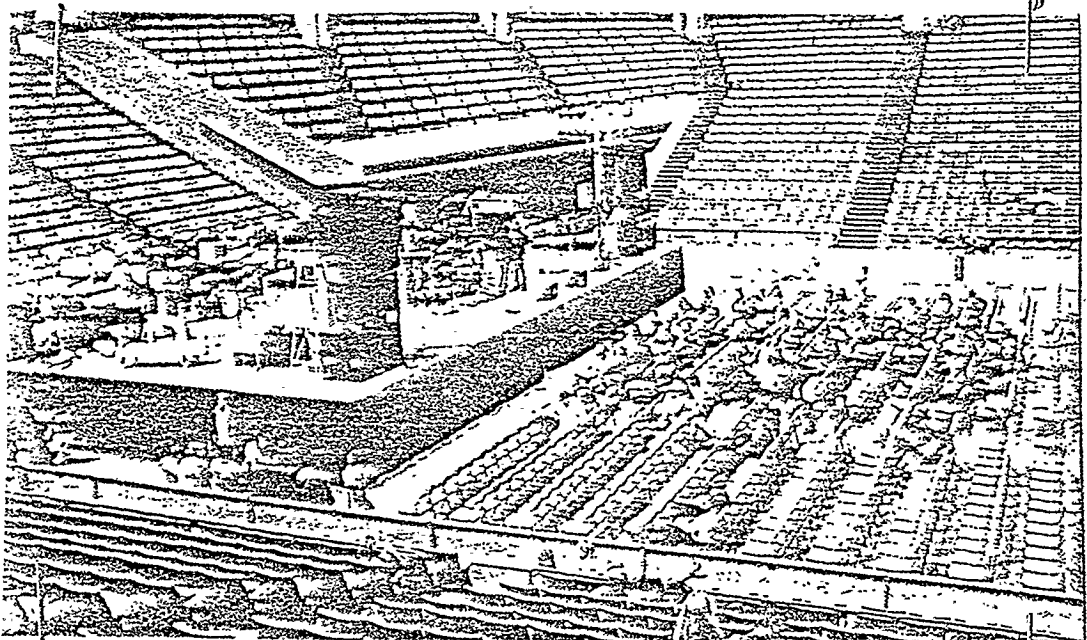


William Kunstler, right, discusses trial strategy



Sacheen Little Feather said she came to Atlanta to "decorate the living room."

*Photography by Steve Deal*



At the Omni, it was not a good day for sycamores. The Indians wore long faces.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-8448)(P)

DATE: 2/7/74

FROM : SA DONALD G. WILEY

SUBJECT: PINE RIDGE ELECTION  
PINE RIDGE RESERVATION  
OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE  
PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

On 2/5/74 [redacted]

Judicial, Prevention and Enforcement Service, Pine Ridge, South Dakota advised that if RUSSELL MEANS is elected Tribal President of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, MEANS will abolish the office of President and will establish the Traditional Tribal Chief as head of the Reservation. [redacted] stated that MEANS' supporters have indicated that MEANS will ignore the present Tribal Constitution concerning the President being convicted of a Felony, while in office, which is automatic removal from office.

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[redacted] advised that supporter of MEANS indicate that MEANS will pick up all the votes of [redacted] and MARIO GONZALEZ.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] is running for Tribal Councilman and has indicated in speeches, etc. that he supports AIM and RUSSELL MEANS. [redacted] advised that [redacted] who is his [redacted] [redacted] at present time. In addition, [redacted] advised that he recently released [redacted] Pine Ridge Police Department, because she admitted she was an AIM member.

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[redacted] went on to say that he questions the [redacted] Reservation Superintendent, [redacted] of Rosebud, S.D., who is a known AIM member and supporter of Rosebud and [redacted] Reservation Superintendent as his [redacted]

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1 - 70-6832 Sub 0

1 - 157-1458

1 - 70-8448

1 - 157-3461

1 - 70-6882

1 - 157-1460

DGW:dgw

(6)

70-6882-960  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED to FILED \_\_\_\_\_

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[redacted] stated that [redacted]  
Pine Ridge [redacted]  
[redacted]  
to the Reservation Superintendent.

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As a result of the above two hirings, by the  
~~xxx~~ Reservation Superintendent, he has some question  
as to the loyalty of the Superintendent ALBERT TRIMBLE.  
[redacted] stated that although he has no facts concerning  
or supporting his observations, he feels that the  
present Reservation Superintendent is sympathetic to  
AIM.

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[redacted] recently learned that HOBART KEITH,  
former tribal judge, is currently circulating a  
petition around the Pine Ridge Reservation. to have  
him. [redacted]  
[redacted]

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SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6864) (P)

2/12/74

SA [redacted]

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DENNIS JAMES BANKS;  
CR - BURGLARY; —  
ET AL.

Re Minneapolis teletype to WFO, dated 1/16/74,  
captioned as above, and telephone conversation between  
SA [redacted] Minneapolis Division, and SA [redacted]  
[redacted] WFO, instant date.

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Per referenced communication, leads were set forth  
for WFO to determine the appropriate personnel to subpoena  
regarding registration of Molotov cocktails.

On instant date, a review of Minneapolis files  
was negative in determining the results of WFO's investi-  
gation in this matter.

Per referenced conversation on instant date, it  
was determined that WFO had forwarded to Minneapolis Division  
a teletype dated 1/17/74, captioned as above, disclosing the  
fact that SA [redacted] of the Technical Services  
Division, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Headquarters,  
Washington, D.C., was the individual who would answer a  
subpoena in regard to registration of Molotov cocktails.

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SA [redacted] WFO, advised that there was no indica-  
tion in their files that appropriate FD-302's had been  
forwarded to Minneapolis Division concerning this matter,  
and that appropriate FD-302's and a copy of teletype sent to  
Minneapolis on 1/17/74, would be forwarded to Minneapolis  
as soon as possible.

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3 - Minneapolis (70-6864)  
(1 - 70-6832-Sub P)  
(1) - 70-6832 (RUSSELL MEANS)

[redacted] wkb

(3)

[redacted]

10-6-74 961  
L

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[redacted]

F B I

Date: 2/12/74

Transmit the following in CODED  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI                      ATTEN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-3626) (P)

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL AIM LEADERS ON TRIAL,  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1974, CIVIL UNREST.

TODAY, AT APPROXIMATELY 9:00 A.M., 25-30 CHIEFS, HEADSMEN,  
AND TRADITIONAL INDIANS WHO HAVE TRAVELED FROM PINE RIDGE,  
SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN RESERVATION, APPEARED AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE  
OF THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, WHERE THEY WERE  
PHOTOGRAPHED BY MEDIA PHOTOGRAPHERS AND NEWSREEL CAMERAMEN.  
AT 9:30 A.M., THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE THEN ADMITTED TO THE  
COURTROOM, USDC, WHERE THE TRIAL OF NATIONAL AIM LEADERS  
DENNIS JAMES BANKS AND RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS IS IN PROGRESS.

AT 10:00 A.M., 40-50 OTHER INDIVIDUALS, MAINLY NON-INDIAN,  
ARRIVED AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE COURTHOUSE AND BEGAN A  
CIRCULAR MARCH IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING, MANY CARRYING  
PLACARDS WITH STATEMENTS SUCH AS, "TRY NIXON, NOT BANKS AND  
MEANS," AND "FREE BANKS AND MEANS." THE DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED  
AT 10:30 A.M.. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS PEACEFUL.

4 - Minneapolis (157-3626)

1 - USA, Minneapolis

(1 - 157-3371) (AIM LEADERS' TRIAL)

1 - Secret Service, Minneapolis

(1 - 70-6864) (DENNIS BANKS)

1 - MI Group, Ft. Snelling

Approved: (1 - 70-6882) (RUSSELL MEANS)

RHW:wkb (7)

wkb

Special Agent in Charge

70-6882-962

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

MP 157-3626

PAGE TWO

THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) WAS FOUNDED IN MINNESOTA IN 1968, DEDICATED TO IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR THE AMERICAN INDIAN. AIM RECENTLY LED AND PARTICIPATED IN CONFRONTATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA, AND THE RAPID CITY - CUSTER AREA OF SOUTH DAKOTA. AIM LED THE TAKEOVER AND OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE, SOUTH DAKOTA, IN FEBRUARY - MAY, 1973.

THE FOLLOWING LISTED AGENCIES WILL RECEIVE COPIES OF THIS COMMUNICATION. USA, MINNEAPOLIS, SECRET SERVICE, MINNEAPOLIS, MI GROUP, FORT SNELLING.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

MP 157-3626

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE MINNEAPOLIS NITEL TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 8, 1974.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 13, 1974

[redacted] Nebraska, furnished the following information:

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[redacted] First Church of God, [redacted] Nebraska, and he resides at [redacted] Nebraska.

[redacted] advised that during the last part of February, 1973, he thinks the date was around February 27, he received information to the effect that a large number of Indians had seized the community of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and that these Indians would allow no one to enter or exit that community. He said he had no direct interest in what was happening at Wounded Knee but became concerned when he remembered that the [redacted] [redacted] at Wounded Knee. He said he went to the police station at [redacted] Nebraska, in hopes of hearing some information concerning Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]. He stated that sometime later Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Nebraska and told him that they had escaped from Wounded Knee.

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[redacted] advised that sometime around May 8 or May 9, 1973, he went with Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] to their home at Wounded Knee for the purpose of determining the extent of damage sustained as a result of the occupation. He said that the [redacted] [redacted] a vehicle belonging to [redacted] had been burned, the Teepe Church had suffered extensive interior damage, and a large number of other buildings and property had been destroyed or burned as a result of the occupation.

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[redacted] advised that he took well over one hundred photographs of buildings at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in their destroyed condition and had many of these photographs made into transparent slides for future presentation to various Church groups. [redacted] allowed Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] to view the aforementioned slides.

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[redacted] advised that it was apparent to him that the Indians who were occupying the buildings caused the destruction of those buildings since he noticed and photographed American Indian Movement "graffiti" on the walls of the Teepe Church at Wounded Knee.

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Interviewed on 2/12/74 at [redacted] Nebraska File # MP 70-6882 963  
by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 2/13/74

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 2/13/74

FROM : SA [redacted]

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SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
ET AL  
LEADERSHIP TRIALS  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA  
1/8/74  
CIR-BURGLARY

Re MP memo of SA [redacted] 2/6/74

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On 2/12/74, [redacted] was contacted at [redacted] Nebraska concerning photographs mentioned in re memo. [redacted] advised that he has only a few photographs concerning the Wounded Knee Occupation and the destruction caused by the same. He said that he was recently served with a subpoena directing him to appear in St. Paul, Minn. on 2/18/74 and that the subpoena also directed him to bring the photographs with him. He advised that pursuant to the subpoena, he would prefer to continue to keep the photographs in his possession since he did not desire to disobey the order of the subpoena. He said he did not have the negatives of the above photographs.

[redacted] identified the unknown minister mentioned in re memo as [redacted] Neb., and stated that [redacted] has numerous photographs and transparent slides of the damage sustained by buildings in the Wounded Knee area following the Occupation.

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[redacted] was interviewed on 2/12/74 and allowed SA [redacted] to view slides re photographs taken by him following the Occupation of Wounded Knee. Copy of FD-302 re interview of [redacted] is attached to this memo.

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted] indicated in above contact that he would

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70-6882-964

2-MP

[redacted]



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[redacted]



willingly make the photographs available to this writer if the photographs would be handled as evidence. Referenced memo indicated that photographs were to be copied and not seized as evidence and in the absence of specific instructions from AUSA HURD to seize the photographs as evidence, no further action in this regard will be taken. It should be noted that the RAPID CITY RA does not have the equipment or facilities to reproduce the photographs and the only logical way of reproducing the photographs would be to take the photographs to a camera shop, have them reproduced, and return them to [redacted] prior to his departure on 2/17/74. [redacted] was not in accord with this idea as the photographs would not be in his possession and would not be evidentiary property of the FBI during the time it took to reproduce the photographs. As previously mentioned, [redacted] did not have the negatives of these photographs.

In viewing the transparent slides in the possession of [redacted] it was noted that he has a large number of photographs which reflect the large amount of damage sustained by buildings in the Wounded Knee area following the Occupation. It is the opinion of the writer that these slides would be of great value in the presentation of the Government's case re captioned matter. [redacted] indicated that he has received no subpoena to date. FD-302 re interview of [redacted] does not describe each photograph as this would not be feasible due to the quantity of photographs and slides in his possession.

All above information was telephonically furnished to SA [redacted] on 2/13/74.

Consideration should be given to contacting AUSA HURD for determining if he desires to request that a subpoena be issued and served on [redacted]

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832-Sub P)

2/13/74

SA [redacted]

b6  
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WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

On 2/13/74 SA [redacted] telephonically advised that the [redacted] Nebraska, advised him that he had not been subpoenaed for the Wounded Knee trials in St. Paul, but that he has possession of many photographs taken after the departure of the insurgents at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] advised topics of his photographs are:

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Unspent Molotov cocktail;

Charred and burned .22 rifle;

[redacted] truck (both before and after the occupation), as well as the [redacted] home;

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Bunkers occupied by Wounded Knee insurgents and the church (probably the Tipi Church) as well as the catholic church.

[redacted] said that he would be willing to testify in this matter if AUSA HURD deemed it necessary and that he would be willing to bring to the courtroom both his snapshots and slides of these photographs.

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SA [redacted] stated that [redacted] had many, many photographs of the Wounded Knee area, both before and after the siege, but that [redacted] was not present during the siege at Wounded Knee and obviously would be unable to testify as to any occurrences there at that respective time.

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SA [redacted] was advised of the contents of this memo on 2/13/74, by SA [redacted]

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4 - Minneapolis (70-6832-Sub P)

(1) - 70-6882

(1) - 70-6864

[redacted] wkb

(2)

wkb

[redacted]

70-1182-965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832-Sub P)

2/14/74

SA [redacted]

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b7C

**WOUNDED KNEE LEADERSHIP TRIALS  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

Re memos of SA [redacted] 2/12 & 13/74  
pertaining to photographs and lists of damages from [redacted]  
[redacted]

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On 2/13/74, SA [redacted] advised that AUSA  
R. D. HURD wanted to see the photographs that the [redacted]  
[redacted] Nebraska, had  
in his possession prior to making any decision to subpoena  
[redacted]

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AUSA HURD also stated, upon learning that the  
original list of the damages to the [redacted] home is in  
the possession of the Department of Social Services at  
Pine Ridge, South Dakota, that he desired to have the  
original and know the identity of the person to whom a  
subpoena should be directed concerning this list.

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It should be noted that a lead has been set forth  
by SA [redacted] at Aberdeen, South Dakota, to obtain  
this list at the BIA Social Services Division in Aberdeen.  
SA [redacted] was able to obtain a copy of these lists  
and indicated that the original is maintained in Pine Ridge.

b6  
b7C

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS

AT PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Will obtain original lists describing damages  
to the [redacted] home and the identity of the person to  
whom a subpoena should be issued.

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b7C

2. Will obtain from [redacted]  
photographs taken by him of the wounded knee area. 70-6832-966

(4) - Minneapolis

[redacted] wkb

(2)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 14 1974	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Voting begins in Pine Ridge election

PINE RIDGE — Voting in the Oglala Sioux tribal election began Thursday morning with arch-foes Richard Wilson 39, and Russell Means 34, both claiming they would win the vote for tribal president.

American Indian Movement leader Means, whose time has been occupied since early January by federal court proceedings in St. Paul, said, "The trial has hurt. I just haven't been able to be here to campaign."

He arrived on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Wednesday

for a series of district political rallies and said that, although Wilson's campaign has been highly organized, he still considered his support strong. Means said his supporters had been campaigning for him through the reservation's 20 districts.

Incumbent Wilson had virtually ended campaigning Wednesday with his only appearance being at what he said was "our first full-scale pow-wow" at Pine Ridge that night. He said he had spent several thousand dollars on his re-election campaign and that "We've been on the campaign trail for about a month. It's a big reservation to cover."

Earlier Wilson had said that if he wins the election AIM members would "have 10 days to get off this reservation or else, and I won't elaborate on the or else."

Ethel Merriyel, an Oglala tribal lawyer, announced at a press conference in Rapid City Wednesday afternoon that she would adopt Dennis Banks, American Indian Movement spokesman, as her son in tribal ceremonies on the Pine Ridge Reservation Wednesday night.

Mrs. Merriyel, who is one of the attorneys for Banks and Russell Means in their current trial in federal court in St. Paul, said she "loves Dennis as a son and loves the things he stands for."

Banks will now be allowed on the Pine Ridge Reservation and be allowed to vote in Thursday's tribal election, according to Mark Lane, another attorney for Banks and Means.

Myron Rock, clerk of the tribal election board, said Thursday morning that, "Even if Banks was adopted to become a member of the tribe, he wouldn't qualify to vote as he hasn't been a resident of the reservation for a year."

Banks had been banned from Pine Ridge since he is not an Oglala Sioux by the Pine Ridge Tribal Council prior to the takeover of Wounded Knee last March. Banks is a Chippewa from Minnesota.

Banks still faces a six-month jail sentence for breaking the tribal ruling when he took part in the take-over of the reservation village of Wounded Knee, according to a spokesman for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Defense Committee in Sioux Falls.

At the news conference Banks said the recent court dismissals of AIM members in their trial in Sioux Falls proves the government was wrong in trying to prosecute AIM members for their actions.

Indictments were dismissed Monday against four persons in trial in so-called "non-leader-



Means

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

Page 1

Rapid City Journal

Rapid City, South Dakota

Date: Feb. 7, 1974  
Edition: FINAL  
Author:  
Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN  
Title:

Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office:  
 Being Investigated

70-6882-967

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

1-157-1460



b6  
b7c

ship cases" stemming from the takeover of Wounded Knee.

Government prosecutors said they decided not to proceed with the cases because a link was missing in the chain of evidence which led to indictments for burglary and larceny in connection with the looting of the Wounded Knee Trading Post.

Commenting on the trial in St. Paul, which was recessed so Means could participate in the election, Banks said the federal courts were continuing their racist stand by striking from the jury the only potential jurors he regarded as peers.

Banks predicted Means will win Thursday's election with a 67 per cent majority. A total of 4,665 persons are reported eligible to vote. A record 2,840 votes were tallied in the Jan. 22 primary when Means had a total of 677 as compared with Wilson's 518 and 1,573 for 11 other candidates for the presidency.

Residents of Wounded Knee say the campaign had polarized the faction supporting Means, centered in Porcupine, and those supporting Wilson at Pine Ridge.

Election officials were predicting a record voter turnout for Thursday's contest. In the last general election in 1971, 2,221 of the 4,450 eligible voters went to the polls, according to

Myron Rock, tribal election official.

"There's a lot of interest in this election, more than ever before," said Thomas Conroy, a Bureau of Indian Affairs official who is responsible for establishing the residency eligibility of voters.

Sunny skies were expected for Thursday's election, with temperatures in the 20s and 30s. There are 22 precincts on the reservation with voting by paper ballot. The polls open at 9 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. MDT.



Wilson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 11, 1974

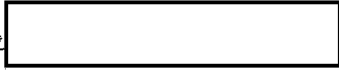
Date of transcription



South Dakota Division of Motor Vehicles, Pierre, South Dakota, provided a certified copy of South Dakota Vehicle Title 358471, for a 1970 Dodge, Vehicle Identification Number DMLLOD169144, registered to CLIVE A. GILDERSLEEVE, Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

b6  
b7C

Interviewed on 2/1/74 at Pierre, South Dakota File # MP 79-6852

by SA  /rb

SEARCHED <u>4</u>	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
Date dictated <u>2/7/74</u>	
FBI — MINNAPOLIS	

b6  
b7C

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76-6682-968



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/13/74-1-

On February 5, 1974, Special Agent (SA) [redacted] made one copy of a magnetic tape. This tape contained recordings of various unknown individuals while marching from Roschud to Tounded Kree, South Dakota, on side one. Side two contained the interviews of the walk, but also contained selections from the Aberdeen Central High School Acappella Choir - 1972.

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Interviewed on 2/5/74 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # ~~157 70-6022~~ Sub D

by SA [redacted] dlb Date dictated 2/8/74

b6  
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70-672-969

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1\*

Date of transcription February 15, 1974

On February 5, 1974, [redacted] and MARK LANE, attorneys representing the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Offense Committee, photographed three overlay maps of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, area. The three overlay maps photographed by Mr. [redacted] and Mr. LANE were prepared by the FBI Laboratory.

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FOIA/PA

DO NOT DESTROY SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

PRIOR TO 11/84Interviewed on 2/5/74 at St. Paul, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-Sub Pby SA [redacted] jrp Date dictated 2/11/74b6  
b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

70-1-972-970

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/29/74

[redacted] was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and was told he was being interviewed concerning his knowledge and/or participation in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, takeover during 1973. [redacted] was advised of his constitutional rights and also furnished an "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" form which he read and voluntarily signed waiving his rights.

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[redacted] displayed a card which identified him as an elder of the Body of Christ Church and advised he had no reason to lie to interviewing Agent.

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[redacted] related that at about 5:00 PM on February 27, 1973, he went to a powwow at Calico, South Dakota. He saw RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, and PEDRO BISSONETTE at the powwow and there were about 100 other people, most of whom were outsiders. [redacted] observed no guns at Calico.

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About 8:00 PM, RUSSELL MEANS told everyone there was going to be a dance at Porcupine, South Dakota. Many of the people proceeded to their cars and the cars started leaving the vicinity of Calico. There were approximately four cars that left ahead of [redacted] and he followed. Riding in [redacted] car was a woman from Porcupine, South Dakota, and her daughter, and another old man. [redacted] could not identify any of these people by name.

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[redacted] followed the cars leading the procession into Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He parked about 100 yards from the Trading Post and remained in his car as did the other occupants. Many of the occupants of the other cars got out and started gathering around the Trading Post and some of the people started shooting out the "blue lights". [redacted] related the blue lights were the overhead lights around the Trading Post.

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After about five minutes some of the cars started to leave and [redacted] did not want to get involved in what was going on around the Trading Post so followed the cars out of the area. [redacted] did not know if the trading post had been broken into and entered before he left the area.

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Interviewed on 1/17/74 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 70-6882-971  
MP 70-7906

by SA [redacted] pms Date dictated 1/23/74

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MP 70-7906

A caravan of five cars went to Porcupine, South Dakota and remained for about an hour. They could not locate a dance and eventually returned to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. The riders of [redacted] car remained in Porcupine. Upon their return they went to the Sacred Heart Catholic Church where [redacted]

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[redacted] told him that they were going to have a battle out there (meaning the Trading Post). [redacted] then left the church and returned to his home. [redacted] did not recall seeing any police cars around Wounded Knee and advised that while traveling toward Pine Ridge, South Dakota, he met several yellow buses which he understood were carrying marshals. [redacted] thought it was about midnight when he left for his home.

[redacted] could not identify any specific individuals in the activities around the Trading Post. He said a bunch of American Indian Movement (AIM) members led the procession out of Calico to Wounded Knee, but he did not know any specific individuals in these cars and did not know the location of the AIM leaders.

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About a week later on a Sunday, [redacted] was confronted by four Indian males whom he later identified to be from Oklahoma. They asked [redacted] if he would take them into Wounded Knee. At about midnight they walked through the hills into Wounded Knee. Only one of the four Indian males was armed and he had a rifle.

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While in Wounded Knee on this occasion [redacted] said [redacted] observed all of the "AIM people from Pine Ridge". He could only identify two by name and they were [redacted] and OSCAR RUNNING BEAR. He said he did not observe any of the AIM leaders on this visit.

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On the afternoon after the entry the marshals parked their tanks east of Wounded Knee and started firing machine guns over the village. The gun fire scared [redacted] off and he started walking cross country out of Wounded Knee. He ran into a car of marshals or FBI Agents who took his name, searched him, and let him go. [redacted] advised that he did not return to Wounded Knee after this occasion.

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MP 70-7906

[redacted] viewed an album containing numerous photographs. He identified the following individuals by picture only and said he did not know them by name but had seen them either in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, or at Calico, South Dakota: b6 b7c

[redacted]  
CARTER CAMP  
LORILEI HOPE DE CORA  
[redacted]

[redacted] identified the following individuals and advised he knows them by name:

OSCAR RUNNING BEAR  
DENNIS BANKS  
PEDRO BISSONETTE  
LEONARD CROW DOG  
RUSSELL MEANS

[redacted] identified the following individuals by picture only and stated he saw them only at Calico, South Dakota:

STANLEY HOLBER;  
TED MEANS;  
[redacted]

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name  
Alias  
Date of Birth  
Place of Birth  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes  
Tattoos

[redacted] b6 b7c  
[redacted] South Dakota  
5'4" (Appears to be about 6'0")  
170  
Black  
(shoulder length)  
Brown

[redacted]

MP 70-7906

Education  
Military Classification  
Social Security  
Account Number  
Arrest Record

Marital Status

Residence



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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 7, 1974

Mrs. [redacted] advised of the following information:

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Mrs. [redacted] [redacted] Parkview Plaza Apartments, 4106 Jackson Boulevard, Rapid City, South Dakota, [redacted]

Mrs. [redacted] advised she recalls [redacted] Parkview Plaza Apartments, 4106 Jackson, to a [redacted] [redacted] On July 5, 1973, Mrs. [redacted] stated, at a later date mail was received for an [redacted] and at that time she found out that [redacted]

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[redacted] She said, on July 5, 1973, [redacted] gave her \$250 in cash for the [redacted] for the period of July 4 to August 1, 1973. She advised the terms of the lease required a \$300 per month rental fee due on the first of each month. [redacted] signed a lease on July 5, 1973, which was a one-year lease to expire on July 31, 1974. This lease contained a requirement that a written 30-day notice was to be given for cancellation of the lease prior to the annual lease renewal date.

Mrs. [redacted] told her that she and [redacted] [redacted] from California and needed a three bedroom apartment in order to use the third bedroom as an office. Mrs. [redacted] said she advised [redacted] that according to the lease the apartment could only be used as a household and not as an office. Mrs. [redacted] told her that her fiancée, not named, may be calling upon her but that no one else would be around at that time.

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Mrs. [redacted] said that as she recalls, [redacted] came to her on July 4, 1973, making inquiry about the advertisement in the paper at which time they were shown [redacted] and no commitment was made at that time. However, on July 5, 1973, [redacted]

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Mrs. [redacted] stated the lease also required a \$100 cash deposit, which is in effect a security deposit, be paid but was never paid by [redacted] She stated that as she recalls, sometime during August, 1973, [redacted] made an offer of paying the deposit but stated she was short on money and, therefore, the deposit was not paid. She stated, according to

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Interviewed on 2/4/74 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6869

by SA [redacted] /amj Date dictated 2/7/74

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receipts maintained by the apartment manager, she issued a receipt on July 5, 1973, to [redacted] for receipt of \$250 in cash and on August 6, 1973, issued a receipt for \$300 in cash for the month's rent covering the period of August 1 to September 1, 1973.

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Mrs. [redacted] said she recalls that the furniture used by [redacted] was delivered by Bill's Second Hand Store, Rapid City, South Dakota, who moved the furniture in on July 5, 1973, the same day that [redacted] took residence.

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On September 3, 1973, [redacted] at approximately 9:00 p.m. and asked for the name of a cleaning lady to clean her apartment. Mrs. [redacted] said she would attempt to obtain the name of a lady who regularly cleaned another tenant's apartment and provide the name to [redacted] stated that at approximately 11:00 p.m. on September 3, 1973 [redacted] again contacted her at which time she advised she would be vacating her apartment as of September 5, 1973 and asked for the name of a moving company. Mrs. [redacted] the Mayflower Moving and Storage Company representative, Rapid City, South Dakota, who was a long time family friend.

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Mrs. [redacted] advised on September 5, 1973, early in the morning, around 8:00 or 8:30 a.m., as she recalls, one of the tenants, Mrs. [redacted]

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[redacted] complained to Mrs. [redacted] that a very loud and boisterous party had apparently been held in [redacted] in which many loud and disturbing noises kept Mrs. [redacted] awake most of the night. Mrs. [redacted] stated she then went to talk to [redacted] sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m., September 5, 1973, when she told [redacted] of the complaint she had received about the party the preceding night. She said [redacted] clients were at the apartment that night drinking and had got "carried away" without further explanation. Mrs. [redacted] stated she was invited into the apartment by [redacted] and she observed several people still asleep on the front room floor and several others "milling around" as if they had just awoke.

Mrs. [redacted] Mayflower Moving and Storage, was already at the apartment apparently taking inventory and marking parcels that were to be moved by his company that day. Mrs. [redacted] said that she, [redacted] had coffee at that time. She estimated there were a total of approximately 15 people in the apartment most of whom were Indians, a negro man who had a full beard and mustache who was introduced to her as BILLY and was apparently accompanied by a white woman named SHIRLEY. She said that after she arrived and was drinking coffee with [redacted] the group in the apartment told [redacted] good-bye and left.

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Mrs. [redacted] said while she was still in the apartment, [redacted] finished marking the parcels to be shipped and completed his estimate and then left. After he left, [redacted] an unrecalled amount plus \$20 for the clean-up of the apartment. Mrs. [redacted] stated that no receipt was issued [redacted] own request and therefore she does not recall the amount.

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She said later in the day [redacted] apartment and told her she had given [redacted] the keys to Apartment [redacted] was to supervise the moving of the household goods and upon completion of the move [redacted] was to give the keys to the apartment to Mrs. [redacted]. At this time, [redacted] there would be things left in the apartment that should be disposed of after the movers had completed the move and left.

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Mrs. [redacted] stated, in the late afternoon or evening she met [redacted] at the back door to the apartment building and both went to [redacted] where he supervised the loading of the household effects by two of his men. She said upon first entering the apartment she and Mr. [redacted] saw the back bedroom (or bedroom number three) and the hall bathroom door closed and [redacted] told her that they were closed since there was nothing to be moved in either room. She stated she looked into these rooms and both were in a terrible disarray of papers and other paraphernalia. She said, as she recalls, upon looking in the bathroom, she saw several red stains on the walls of the bathroom which she believes was blood. She said after the movers had completed the move and left she then notified Special Agents of the FBI who were residing in Apartment 306 that [redacted] had been vacated and numerous papers and trash were left behind.

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Mrs. [redacted] advised that all records pertaining to the lease and the payment of the rent are maintained by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] South Dakota.

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Mrs. [redacted] made available a Xeroxed copy of a normal blank lease used by the Parkview Plaza Apartments.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 7, 1974

[redacted] Pennington County Sheriff's Office, advised of the following information:

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[redacted] advised CARTER CAMP was incarcerated in the Pennington County Jail at 8:22 p.m. on August 27, 1973, by United States Marshal [redacted] on the charge of Willful Assault With A Dangerous Weapon. CAMP was released at 7:49 p.m. on September 4, 1973.

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[redacted] advised the following individuals visited CARTER CAMP on the following dates and/or times as indicated:

August 27, 1973, 8:25 p.m. to 8:34 p.m., Attorney MARK LANE.

August 27, 1973, telegram not further described, was delivered for CAMP and given to him.

August 28, 1973, 8:50 a.m., United States Magistrate JAMES WILSON, visited CARTER CAMP with Deputy Sheriff [redacted] present.

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August 28, 1973, 10:34 a.m., CAMP received a call from a Mr. [redacted] Washington, D. C., Sheriff MEL LARSON and Deputy Sheriff [redacted]

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August 28, 1973, 10:35 a.m., CAMP received a call from [redacted] Attorney of Wounded Knee Legal Defense and requested that they hold the line as CAMP talking to Mr. [redacted]

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August 28, 1973, 10:37 a.m., CAMP called to [redacted] complete and received call from Attorney [redacted]

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August 28, 1973, 1:11 p.m., Attorney [redacted] visited CAMP with Deputy Sheriff [redacted] and Chief Deputy [redacted] present.

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On August 28, 1973, 1:16 p.m., CAMP received call from person identifying himself as sister [redacted] with Deputies [redacted] [redacted] present.

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August 28, 1973, 1:42 p.m., CAMP visit with [redacted] completed.

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Interviewed on 2/4/74 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6869

by SA [redacted] amj Date dictated 2/7/74

b6  
b7C

MP 70-6869

August 28, 1973, 1:54 p.m., CAMP received call from Attorney LUKE MC KISSOCK, Los Angeles, California, in presence of Deputy [redacted]

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August 28, 1973, 2:07 p.m., CAMP call completed with Attorney MC KISSOCK.

[redacted] August 28, 1973, 2:08 p.m., CAMP visit with Attorney [redacted] complete.

August 28, 1973, 2:49 p.m., CAMP taken to court by Deputy Sheriff [redacted] and Deputy United States Marshal [redacted]

August 28, 1973, 3:22 p.m., CAMP returned from court by Deputy United States Marshal [redacted]

August 30, 1973, 4:40 p.m., CAMP received call from a friend and call approved by Chief Deputy [redacted] with Deputy [redacted] present.

August 30, 1973, 5:07 p.m., Attorney MARK LANE visited CAMP with Deputy Sheriff [redacted] present.

September 1, 1973, 4:16 p.m. to 5:10 p.m., CAMP visited by Attorneys ROUBIDEAUX, LUKE MC KISSOCK, [redacted] upon authority of Sheriff LARSON who was present along with Deputy Sheriffs [redacted] present.

September 2, 1973 12:20 p.m., CAMP visited by Attorneys MARK LANE, RAMON ROUBIDEAUX, JOHN TRUDELL, and GEORGE ROBERTS.

September 2, 1973, 4:24 p.m. to 4:41 p.m., CAMP visited by LUKE MC KISSICK, [redacted] with Deputy [redacted] and Chief Deputy [redacted] present.

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September 4, 1973, 10:40 \_\_\_ visited by Magistrate WILSON with [redacted] present.

September 4, 1973, 11:45 a.m., CAMP visited by MARK LANE with Chief Deputy [redacted] and one other Deputy present.

September 4, 1973, 2:36 p.m., CAMP taken to court with Sheriff LARSON present and taken by [redacted] and GEORGE TENNYSON.

September 4, 1973, 7:49 p.m., CARTER CAMP released to GEORGE TENNEYSON, United States Marshal.

MP 70-6869

[redacted] advised his department maintains no records as to approved individuals with whom prisoners may correspond and no records other than the information shown above is maintained on either outgoing or incoming mail of the prisoners. [redacted] stated that all mail, both incoming and outgoing, is routinely censored by the jailer who stamps each piece of mail with a rubber stamp with censored in large red letters with a line appearing underneath in which the jailer initials. [redacted] provided a sample of stationery and envelopes used by prisoners in the Pennington County Jail for their correspondence.

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MP 70-6832

[redacted] pms

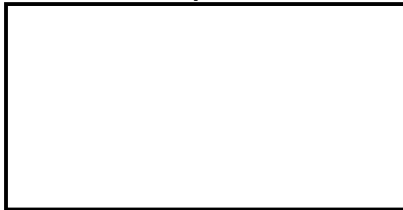
1

b6  
b7C

The following investigation was conducted at Wounded  
Knee, South Dakota, on January 10, 1974, by SA [redacted]

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On January 10, 1974, an attempt to contact the following  
individuals all at the same residence in the Old Housing at  
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, was made:



The first knock on the door was answered by an Indian  
female who would not give her name, but who told SA [redacted] that  
she was baby sitting and that the [redacted] were not at home.

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A second attempt a few hours later met with negative  
results when the occupants of the house would not answer their  
door. It was obvious that someone was at home; however, no one  
would answer the knocks at the door.

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FBI - [redacted]	

b6  
b7C

70-6882-974

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# No state money for persons at trials

PIERRE (AP) — Gov. Richard Kneip said Saturday no state money will be used to aid persons coming to Sioux Falls for trials of Wounded Knee defendants.

Many of the persons charged in connection with the 71-day occupation of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation village will stand trial in Sioux Falls.

Kneip said the state Social Services Department has applied for a \$25,000 federal grant. He said that money will be used only to refer visitors to existing social service agencies in the Sioux Falls area.

"No special state or federal funds administered by the state will be used to supply direct aid to the persons involved" he said. "The state is prepared to assist local officials in the law enforcement area if local officials feel it is necessary."

Meanwhile, Sen. Kenneth Trask, R-Custer, said no state or

federal funds should be given to cities where such trials are being held.

"The state already is finding it necessary to appropriate \$65,000 to the attorney general and to Custer County to aid in prosecution of cases arising from a civil disturbance in Custer last winter," he said.

Those cases arose from a rock-throwing, club-swinging brawl on Custer's main street as Indians protested the charge against a non Indian accused of killing an Indian.

"It seems ridiculous to me to spend funds to prosecute criminal cases and turn around and spend money to house and feed supporters of the defendants," Trask said.

1-70-6832 Sub P  
 1-70-6824  
 ①-70-6882-975  
 1-157-1458  
 1-157-3461  
 1-157-846  
 1-157-1506

70-6882-975

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

13 Rapid City  
 JOURNAL  
 Rapid City, S.D.

Date: 2/9/74  
 Edition: FINAL  
 Author: J  
 Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN  
 Title:

Character:  
 or  
 Classification:  
 Submitting Office: MINNEAPOLIS  
 Being Investigated

FEB 11 1974

b6  
 b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Letter prompts  
Banks, Means  
trial hearing**

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — A controversial letter in the trial of two leaders of the American Indian movement (AIM) was found in a Rapid City, S.D. apartment, a witness testified Monday.

Defense counsel for Dennis Banks and Russell Means are trying to suppress the letter as a possible government exhibit in connection with the charges of 10 felony accounts against Banks and Means for their part in the 71-day occupation last year of Wounded Knee, S.D.

A special hearing was held Monday in St. Paul prior to opening statements and testimony Tuesday, and the defendants were not in court by their own choice.

Margaret Jenner, who was resident manager of the Park View Plaza Apartments in Rapid City at the time, said the letter was discovered in a unit which two women had vacated last Sept. 5. Mrs. Jenner said she contacted an FBI agent, who came and examined the apartment.

The letter reportedly was written Sept. 5 by Carter Camp, recently ousted AIM member, and addressed to fellow AIM members and leadership. Its contents have not been disclosed publicly.

Banks has said the letter is damaging to the defense of himself and Means. But Camp, Stillwater, Okla., has denied writing it.

The defense contends the government received the letter last September and failed to disclose it to the defense in violation of a general court order last Oct. 16.

Assistant U.S. Atty. R.D. Hurd said the prosecution did not actually receive the letter until Jan. 25 and turned over a copy to the defense within four days.

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

3 Rapid City Journal  
Rapid City, S.D.

Date: Feb. 11, 1974  
Edition: FINAL  
Author:  
Editor: JAMES M. KUEHL  
Title:

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Submitting Office: MINNEAPOLIS  
 Being Investigated

1-70-6864  
D-70-6882  
1-70-8448  
1-70-6869  
1-157-846  
1-157-1458  
1-157-1460

70-6882-976

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Means returns to reservation

PINE RIDGE (AP) — American Indian Movement leader Russell Means returned to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Wednesday to campaign for Thursday's tribal election.

Enrolled members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe on the reservation, scene of last year's 71-day American Indian Movement (AIM) occupation of the hamlet of Wounded Knee, will elect a new tribal president.

The two major candidates in the election are incumbent Richard Wilson, and Means.

Means, on trial in federal court in St. Paul, Minn., for his alleged part in the Wounded Knee takeover, beat Wilson in the recent primary election. Unofficial totals showed Means with 667 votes and runnerup Wilson with 511.

Tribal members said Wilson has been campaigning intermittently this week on the reservation, and supporters of Means have been campaigning for him.

Campaign posters for both of the candidates are in evidence throughout the sprawling reservation.

Wilson had no plans to campaign today, according to his brother, James Wilson. The candidate's brother said Wilson might make a brief appearance tonight at a rally in his behalf at Billy Mills Hall in Pine Ridge.

[Handwritten scribble]

1-157-1460

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

Page 2

Rapid City  
JOURNAL

Rapid City,  
South Dakota

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Editor: JAMES M. KUEHN  
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# Banks, Means to make statements

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The letter—contents of which have been kept private—purportedly was written Sept. 5 by Carter Camp, Stillwater, Okla., from jail at Rapid City. However, Camp, who has fallen from AIM graces and was ousted last week, has denied writing the message, addressed "to all AIM members and leadership."

Defense counsel claims U.S. attorneys got the letter illegally and complained that a copy of it wasn't delivered to them until Jan. 29. Kunstler said this violated an Oct. 16 District Court order providing the defense should be given access to certain evidence to be introduced at the trial. Hurd says government lawyers received the letter only four days earlier, Jan. 25.

defendants planned to talk. However, Banks and Means had been excused for the evidentiary hearing and their lawyers said they had no idea how much time the pair wanted.

R.D. Hurd, carrying the ball for four prosecution attorneys, expected to talk about an hour.

Three witnesses were called at Monday's hearing, as the defense sought a ruling to suppress a certain letter which it claims is potentially damaging to its case.

William Kunstler of New York, heading a six-lawyer defense team, tried to show that Margaret Jenner, former resident manager of an apartment at Rapid City had no right to turn over the letter to FBI agents last Sept. 5.

Chippewa Indian, and Means, 34-year-old Oglala Sioux resident of Porcupine are accused in a 10-count indictment with such crimes as burglary, theft, assault of federal officers and firearms violations, as well as conspiracy.

Focal point of their defense, says Means, is the alleged "trail of broken treaties" by the U.S. government. In the case of Wounded Knee, AIM leaders claim they were "liberating" the hamlet of some 400 persons from government domination through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Nichol granted permission for Means and Banks to make opening statements, but said none of the six defense counsel could then make statements.

The judge wanted some indication Monday of how long the

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — Defendants Dennis Banks and Russell Means, leaders in the American Indian Movement (AIM), get their chance to make opening statements Tuesday on what the protest-occupation of Wounded Knee was all about.

Like the marathon 71-day occupation from Feb. 27 to May 8, the trial has exhibited some of the same tedious elasticity.

Starting Jan. 8, it took 19 days to pick a jury of nine women and three men, plus three women and two men alternates.

A day-long hearing Monday on a defense motion to suppress a disputed letter threatened to spill over into Tuesday's scheduled startup. Twice, U.S. District Judge Fred J. Nichol prodded defense counsel to get on with the session.

Banks, 41, St. Paul, a

1-70-6824  
1-70-6822  
1-70-6869  
1-159-842  
1-159-1458  
1-159-1460  
1-159-1506

70-6822-978

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2 Rapid City Journal  
Rapid City, S.D.

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FEB 19 1974



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AIM trial flareup

# Attorneys ordered removed from court

By JOHN LUNDQUIST  
ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — A flareup that saw three defense attorneys jostled out of court by federal marshals on order of an irritated judge sparked the trial of Indians Russell Means and Dennis Banks Tuesday.

Two of them were William Kunstler and Mark Lane, New York, who for several years have defended activist causes around the country.

U.S. District Judge Fred J. Nichol acknowledged later it was due to a misunderstanding and said the matter was clarified in chambers during a recess that brought an end to the courtroom uproar.

Kunstler, Lane and Kenneth Tilsen, St. Paul, joined other defense counsel when court resumed.

Banks, 41, St. Paul, a Chippewa Indian, and Means, 34, an Oglala Sioux from Porcupine, S.D., are accused of helping spearhead the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., last year.

Nichol granted their request to make their own opening statements but said their lawyers could not do so in that event.

The eruption came Tuesday on the 21st day of the trial, which Nichol has said may last four months or more.

Means had made his statement, assailing government policies toward Indians and alleging corruption and harassment of American Indian Movement (AIM) members on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

Soon after Banks launched into his speech to the jury, he ran into a sharp warning from Nichol.

Banks noted the case had been transferred from South Dakota jurisdiction because of what he called the "South Dakota mentality" against Indians.

He added: "And I quote from Judge Nichol that they (South Dakotans) would rather line us up and shoot us dead."

Nichol, with flushing face, broke in: "I did not say that!!" He warned Banks not to stray that way again.

The second blow-up came a few minutes later, when Banks referred to an incident involving an Indian and law enforcement officers at Gordon, Neb.

U.S. Atty. for South Dakota William Clayton, heading the four-man prosecution team, objected to it as irrelevant; Nichol sustained it.

Lane—chief attorney for Banks—asked that an exception to the order be noted. It was similar to a request Kunstler—main attorney for Means—made earlier when the judge had warned Banks. And Nichol said that as two veteran attorneys in federal court procedure, both Kunstler and Lane should know they didn't need to pop up with such exceptions.

When Lane interjected again Nichol warned, "I am going to have you and Mr. Kunstler removed if you continue in this."

In the flurry that followed, Kunstler said the two were only making "ordinary objections." Tilsen rose to protest that "I don't believe the defendants can continue under these circumstances."

Nichol ordered marshals to take the three out, and lawmen grabbed each by the arms for a hasty exit. At the door, Lane turned to one and said, "Don't pu h me, buddy."

And Banks, leaving the podium, called out, "Leave 'em alone!"

Nichol recessed court to restore order and huddle with attorneys for both sides in his chambers

1-70-6864  
 0-70-6882  
 1-157-846  
 1-157-1458  
 1-157-1460  
 1-157-3371

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

22 Rapid City Journal

Rapid City, S.D.

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SERIALIZED	FILED

FBI - MINNAPOLIS

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70-6864-979

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-8448)(P)

DATE: 2/6/74

FROM : SA DONALD G. WILEY

SUBJECT: PINE RIDGE ELECTION  
PINE RIDGE RESERVATION  
OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE  
PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

On 2/5/74 [redacted]

Judicial, Prevention and Enforcement Service, Pine Ridge, South Dakota advised that although he does not expect any confrontation in the forthcoming Tribal Election, 2/7/74, he has a special group of Police Officers on the Pine Ridge Reservation "On the Alert" [redacted] continued he has asked his BIA Headquarters for 4 experienced Law Enforcement men from BIA and who are thoroughly reliable. These men are to arrive on the Reservation on 2/6/74 and remain until after the tribal election.

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According to [redacted] he has noted no unusual build-up of Indians on the Pine Ridge Reservation and so far all has been quiet and peaceful.

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[redacted] advised that there are approximately 4,500 Indian residents of the Reservation who are eligible to vote in the general election. He stated that about 2,700 or 3/4 of those eligible to vote vote in the primary which chose the presidential candidates for the general election.

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[redacted] stated both RUSSELL MEANS, AIM LEADER, backers and RICHARD WILSON, present Tribal President, and his backers are extremely confident each of their candidates will win the election. According to [redacted] WILSON has a brother who has worked out a formula, using the figures of the primary, which shows that between MEANS and WILSON, WILSON will receive 1,533 votes and MEANS will receive 1,242 votes giving the election to WILSON.

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- 72-70-8448 1 - 157-1460
- 1 - 157-3461 1 - 157- (ETHEL MERRIVAL)
- 1 - 157-1570 1 - 157-1560
- 1 - 157-1453 1 - 70-6882
- DGW:dgw 1 - 70-6832 Sub 0
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FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

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[redacted] advised WILSON has secured the Billy Mill Hall, Pine Ridge, South Dakota for the evening of 2/6/74. WILSON plans a big rally, pow wow and feed to wind up his campaign. WILSON has been campaigning on TV and through the news media. [redacted] stated that in talking with WILSON, WILSON informed him he WILSON received a call from ETHEL MERRIVAL, an AIM sympathizer, who told WILSON she is going to attend the rally and plans to get on the podium to speak for AIM, [redacted] stated that he is sure that the WILSON supporters will throw her off the podium which could result in some demonstrations on both sides.

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[redacted] stated that bad weather and roads could hurt WILSON in the election in that many of WILSON's supporters may not be able to get out and vote. These would be people living in the outlying areas away from the small villages and towns where the voting places are located.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] a white female, about 5'1" to 5'2", 25 years of age, blonde hair and who has [redacted] about the WILSON [redacted] Harper's Magazine, recently contacted [redacted] and told [redacted] she was [redacted] VIVA Magazine, and asked a lot of questions concerning the shooting death of PEDRO BISSONETTE and about Indian Civil Rights on the reservation. [redacted] he could not give her all the specifics to the questions she asked and only gave information which has been made available to the general public.

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[redacted] stated that a German film crew from Germany, consisting of 5 males and one female have been making a documentary on RUSSELL MEANS and Wounded Knee, S.D. This group was on the Pine Ridge Reservation 2/3/74. [redacted] stated that in talking with the woman of the group he learned from her that her company paid RUSSELL MEANS in advance \$2,000 for a press conference which MEANS never appeared for. In addition the same company also paid \$500. to LEONARD CROW DOG to perform an Indian Dance and CROW DOG never performed the dance. [redacted] advised he was of the opinion that this film crew was very dissatisfied with MEANS and CROW DOG.

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[redacted] also advised that on 2/4-5/74, he had been contacted by a [redacted] NBC News who was at Pine Ridge, S.D. when Wounded Knee was occupied. [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that he plans to be on the Reservation 2/6-7/74 to cover the Tribal Election. [redacted] also advised that he has received word from his headquarters that other major news media and TV plan to attend and cover the Reservation Tribal Election.

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[redacted] advised that WILSON has contacted ENOS POOR BEAR and [redacted] to ascertain if they plan to support him in the election. Both POOR BEAR and [redacted] advised they were not supporting WILSON.

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[redacted] advised that he has recently talked with people on the Reservation who were against AIM during the takeover of Wounded Knee, however in recent contacts with these same individuals they have indicated they are going to support and vote for MEANS.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Campaigning winding up at Pine Ridge

PINE RIDGE (AP) — It was quiet on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Tuesday night as things began gearing up for Thursday's Oglala Sioux Tribal election.

Enrolled members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe on the reservation scene of last year's 71-day American Indian Movement (AIM) occupation of the hamlet of Wounded Knee, will elect a new tribal president.

The two candidates for tribal president in the election are incumbent Richard Wilson, and AIM leader Russell Means.

Means, on trial in federal court in St. Paul, Minn., for his alleged part in the Wounded Knee takeover, planned to return to the reservation Wednesday to campaign for his election.

He topped Wilson in the recent primary election. Unofficial totals showed Means with 667 votes and runnerup Wilson with 511.

Tribal members said Wilson had been campaigning intermittently this week on the reservation, and supporters of Means have been campaigning for him.

Campaign posters for both of the candidates are in evidence throughout the sprawling reservation.

A rally and pow wow promoting Wilson's candidacy was to be Wednesday night at Lilly Mills Hall in Pine Ridge.

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

Page 17

Rapid City  
JOURNAL

Rapid City  
South Dakota

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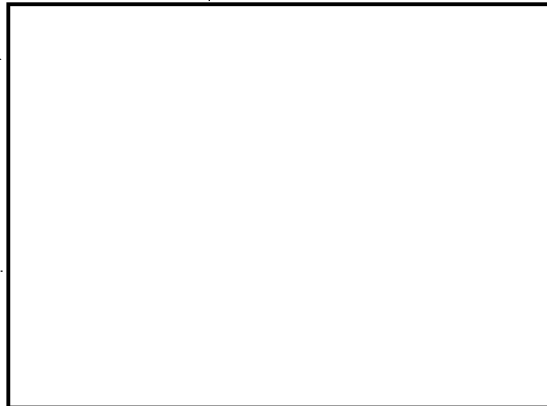
## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription February 6, 1974

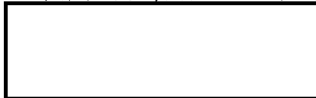
On January 26, 1974, the following television news films relating to the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 27, 1973, and May 8, 1973, were made available to the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Offense Committee (WKLDOC) at the FBI Office, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

<u>NEWS FILM</u>	<u>REELS</u>
CBS	1,2,3
NBC	3,4,5
ABC	1 and 2

On the same date the following representatives of the WKLDOC appeared at the FBI Office, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and viewed the NBC television news films, partial footage of reels one and two of the CBS television news films, and partial footage of reels one and two of the ABC television news films:



**DOUG HALL - Attorney**



**LEN CAVIS**



**KEN ENKEL (photographs)**

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b7C

Interviewed on 1/26/74 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # MP 70-6832-Sub M  
MP 70-6832-Sub P

by SA [redacted] jrp Date dictated 1/31/74

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Part-Indian FBI agent testifies about surveillance of AIM

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — An FBI agent of Indian blood and looks to match has been called by the government to tell of surveillance of the American Indian Movement (AIM) in western South Dakota.

Stanley Keel, who said he is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw, started his testimony Wednesday in the trial of two AIM leaders, Dennis Banks and Russell Means.

The defendants are accused as leaders of what the government charges was the AIM-led occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D. for 71 days. The 10-count indictment includes burglary, theft, firearms violations, assault of a federal officer and conspiracy.

Keel, wearing a brown suit, shoulder-length black hair and bushy moustache when he took the stand, related his garb when he began surveillance at Rapid City last Feb. 21 was a green ski jacket and brown pants.

He said he and another agent cruised in a car to get the feel of the city and drove by an AIM gathering place, the Mother Butler Center. Keel added these details:

At a 7 p.m. meeting he attended at the center, Banks introduced Means as the "next chief of the Oglala Sioux nation."

Means thanked the crowd for support they'd shown for the American Indian Movement and

urged impeachment of Dick Wilson, president of the Pine Ridge Reservation Tribal Council.

The Rev. Richard Bates, introduced as director of the Catholic Center, asserted the church would not stand for racial discrimination, even at the cost of some members.

Court recessed for the day before Keel told of further undercover work.

Defense attorneys earlier challenged the testimony of Ivy Goings, a youthful clerk of tribal court at Pine Ridge who told of record-keeping in her office.

She said she could not recall having spoken with an FBI agent last August, as defense counsel Kenneth Tilsen attempted to show an agent's affidavit indicated she had.

Mrs. Goings, an Oglala Sioux, also could not recall when a certain paper had been inserted in a file she brought to court.

Under discussion was an order reportedly signed on or about Feb. 9, 1973 by Tribal Judge Theodore Tibbetts at the request of Wilson asking for marshals to assist in law enforcement on the reservation.

Two prosecution exhibits and a defense exhibit relating to the file were not formally admitted into evidence and details were not disclosed.

But Tilsen and Larry

Leventhal, who questioned Mrs. Goings, contended such an order was in violation of the Tribe's constitution and bylaws. They said only the 20-man Tribal Council could seek outside law enforcement.

U.S. Judge Fred Nichol did not rule on admissibility of the exhibits but asked counsel for the two sides to submit briefs.

Called by the government to establish that Means and Banks are enrolled members of Indian tribes were Clarence Nelson from Pine Ridge and Edwin Demary of Bemidji, Minn.

Nelson said Means was registered as an Oglala Sioux and Demary, that Banks is a Chippewa from the Leech Lake Reservation of northern Minnesota.

Defense Counsel William Kunstler probed to try to show Nelson had been ousted from the reservation some 20 years earlier. After some preliminaries, Kunstler asked, "Were accusations made against you some years ago?"

William Clayton, U.S. attorney for South Dakota, burst in with one of his many objections Wednesday. He protested that questioning by defense attorneys went far afield from direct examination and was irrelevant.

Nelson said firmly he had not been asked to leave the reservation.

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

**19 Rapid City Journal**

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1-157-1506

1-157-1458

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FEB 1 1974



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Jury, alternate selection over; AIM trial recessed

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — 36-year-old part-Indian who said nearly a month after jury selection began, a panel of 12 Wapeton Tribe in South Dakota regular members and five alternates has been chosen to hear government charges against two members of the American Indian Movement (AIM). He was the only one of Indian blood, so far as was known, among the 135 questioned in 19 days of hearings before U.S. District Judge Fred J. Nichol. A Mexican-American, Richard Garcia, 32, St. Paul, is on the jury of 12. Meanwhile, the case was recess the rest of the week. Means, a candidate for president of the Tribal Council of the Oglala Sioux Tribe on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, was campaigning in South Dakota Wednesday. Nichol has scheduled an evidentiary hearing Monday into a controversial letter purportedly written by ousted AIM member Carter Camp of Stillwater, Okla., last Sept. while he was in jail at Rapid City, S.D.

After a slate of 11 alternate prospects was lined up Tuesday, government and defense attorneys struck three each through challenge without jury of 12. That left three women and two men, one or more of whom would be moved up to the full jury in event any has to leave for unforeseen emergency. Russell Means, 34, Porcupine, S.D., and Dennis Banks, 31, St. Paul, are accused of 10 felony counts including burglary, theft, assault of federal officers and firearms violations growing out of the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., last year. One of the six juror candidates stricken by challenge Tuesday was Alton L. Larson of St. Paul,

Defense counsel says the letter, addressed to AIM members and leadership, is potentially harmful to the Banks-Means case and wants it suppressed.

U.S. Attorney William Clayton, Sioux Falls, S.D., and aides did not hand the letter over to defense counsel until Jan. 29. Lawyers for Banks and Means complain this violated a U.S. District Court directive of last Oct. 16 requiring the prosecution to disclose potential evidence.

Government counsel says the letter was obtained legally and will fight suppression of it as evidence.

Nichol may also hear arguments Monday on a lengthy defense motion seeking dismissal of all charges on grounds, among other things, that many arrests made at Wounded Knee were for the sole purpose of obtaining informers.

At a hearing in Nichol's chambers Tuesday, defense counsel Mark Lane, William Kunstler and Kenneth Tilsen pleaded for Banks and Means to be given a chance to make opening statements in addition to the attorneys.

Though reluctant and wary that the defendants might get into "rhetoric" about treaty rights that would prompt government objection, Nichol said he's permit Banks and Means to speak.

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

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Rapid City

JOURNAL

Rapid City,

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1-70-6864

# Banks, Means to make statements

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — Defendants Dennis Banks and Russell Means, leaders in the American Indian Movement (AIM), get their chance to make opening statements Tuesday on what the protest-occupation of Wounded Knee was all about.

Like the marathon 71-day occupation from Feb. 27 to May 8, the trial has exhibited some of the same tedious elasticity.

Starting Jan. 8, it took 19 days to pick a jury of nine women and three men, plus three women and two men alternates.

A day-long hearing Monday on a defense motion to suppress a disputed letter threatened to spill over into Tuesday's scheduled startup. Twice, U.S. District Judge Fred J. Nichol prodded defense counsel to get on with the session.

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Chippewa Indian, and Means, 34-year-old Oglala Sioux resident of Porcupine are accused in a 10-count indictment with such crimes as burglary, theft, assault of federal officers and firearms violations, as well as conspiracy.

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The judge wanted some indication Monday of how long the

defendants planned to talk. However, Banks and Means had been excused for the evidentiary hearing and their lawyers said they had no idea how much time the pair wanted.

R.D. Hurd, carrying the ball for four prosecution attorneys, expected to talk about an hour.

Three witnesses were called at Monday's hearing, as the defense sought a ruling to suppress a certain letter which it claims is potentially damaging to its case.

William Kunstler of New York, heading a six-lawyer defense team, tried to show that Margaret Jenner, former resident manager of an apartment at Rapid City had no right to turn over the letter to FBI agents last Sept. 5.

The letter—contents of which have been kept private—purportedly was written Sept. 5 by Carter Camp, Stillwater, Okla., from jail at Rapid City. However, Camp, who has fallen from AIM graces and was ousted last week, has denied writing the message, addressed "to all AIM members and leadership."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Page 2

Rapid City  
Journal

Rapid City,  
South Dakota

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SERIALIZED FILED

FBI - MINNAPOLIS

F B I

Date: 2/15/74

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE NITEL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-1460) (P)

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, EM - AIM. OO: MP.

ON FEBRUARY 14, 1974, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] POLICE DEPARTMENT, PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA, FURNISHED THE UNOFFICIAL FINAL TABULATION FOR VOTES IN THE TRIBAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HELD FOR THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE, PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON FEBRUARY 7, 1974, BETWEEN CANDIDATES RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, MEMBER, AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT NATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND CURRENTLY ON TRIAL, USDC, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ON CHARGES CONNECTED WITH HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE OCCUPATION OF WOUNDED KNEE, PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA, FEBRUARY 27- MAY 8, 1973; AND RICHARD WILSON, INCUMBANT PRESIDENT. MEANS RECEIVED 1514 VOTES, AND WILSON RECEIVED 1714 VOTES.

3 - Minneapolis (157-1460)

(1) - 70-6882

(1) - 70-8448

RHW:wkb

(3)

*wkb*

*70-6882-986*

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

MP 157-1460

PAGE TWO

ON FEBRUARY 13, 1974, GEORGE TENNYSON, U. S. MARSHAL, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, WHICH WAS SIGNED BY FEDERAL JUDGE ANDREW W. BOGUE, RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1974, AND THAT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ORDER HIS OFFICE, ON FEBRUARY 13, 1974, SEIZED ALL THE BALLOTS, RECORDS AND PAPERS PERTAINING TO THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION GENERAL TRIBAL ELECTION HELD ON FEBRUARY 7, 1974. HE STATED THE ORDER STATES SUCH RECORDS ARE TO BE KEPT UNTIL THE COURT HOLDS A FURTHER HEARING ON THE MATTER ON FEBRUARY 20, 1974, AT RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED REGARDING DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO AFOREMENTIONED ELECTION RESULTS.

END.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

On January 29, 1974, MATHEW KING, Kyle, South Dakota, was telephonically contacted by Special Agent [redacted] regarding a threat on the life of RUSSELL MEANS and KING furnished the following information:

On Saturday, January 26, 1974, a meeting was held in Kyle, and RUSSELL MEANS was to attend. By 7:00 p.m. that night MEANS had not arrived and the meeting was ended. Later that night KING called TED MEANS, Rapid City, South Dakota, who told him that there was some trouble at the airport when RUSSELL MEANS arrived but KING did not have any of the details concerning this. [redacted] who is presently in St. Paul, Minnesota, also told KING that there was trouble at the airport, but was not specific.

KING denied having any knowledge of any threats on the life of RUSSELL MEANS and he also denied calling Senator ABOUREZK's Office reporting such a threat. According to KING, he is working with members of the U. S. Government reviewing Indian treaties, and in connection with this position, much information concerning Indians' problems comes to him and a lot of it is rumor. Also, since he is well respected, a lot of information is credited to him, some of which he may never have heard.

KING did admit speaking with somebody in ABOUREZK's Office, but he did not place the call and somehow was, unknown to him, connected with the office.

KING added that [redacted] Colorado, [redacted] had told him that ABOUREZK's Office was to call KING, so she may have some knowledge of this.

In connection with his treaty position, KING claims to be in telephone contact with the following persons:

LEONARD GARMENT, Presidential Advisor;

[redacted]  
Mr. HELLSTERN, one of the Government negotiators during Wounded Knee;

Mr. FRIZZEL, one of the Government negotiators during Wounded Knee;

WAYNE COLBURN, Director, U. S. Marshal Service;

Senator EDWARD KENNEDY;

Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY;

Senator JAMES ABOUREZK.

2/19/74

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-2401)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CIR - BURGLARY  
ET AL

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

Re WFO airtel to Director, dated 1/30/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above.

Enclosed LHM concerns alleged threats to the life of subject as outlined in WFO LHM on 1/30/74.

No additional investigation in this matter being conducted in the Minneapolis Division.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5)  
4 - Minneapolis  
(1-70-6832)  
(1-157-1460)  
DTD/mjs  
(6)

*Waley*  
DTW

70-6882-988

70-6882

Minneapolis, Minnesota

February 19, 1974

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum at Washington, D.C., dated January 30, 1974, concerning alleged threats to the life of Russell Charles Means.

On January 29, 1974, Mathew King, Kyle, South Dakota, was telephonically contacted by Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] regarding a threat on the life of Russell Charles Means and King furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

On Saturday, January 26, 1974, a meeting was held in Kyle, and Russell Means was to attend. By 7:00 PM that night Means had not arrived and the meeting was ended. Later that night King called Ted Means, Rapid City, South Dakota, who told him that there was some trouble at the airport when Russell Means arrived, but King did not have any of the details concerning this. [redacted] who is presently in St. Paul, Minnesota, also told King that there was trouble at the airport, but was not specific.

b6  
b7C

King denied having any knowledge of any threats on the life of Russell Means and he also denied calling Senator Abourezk's Office reporting such a threat. According to King, he is working with members of the United States Government reviewing Indian treaties, and in connection with this position, much information concerning Indians' problems comes to him and a lot of it is rumor. Also, since he is well respected a lot of information is credited to him, some of which he may never have heard.

King did admit speaking with somebody in Abourezk's Office, but he did not place the call and somehow was, unknown to him, connected with the office.

5 - Bureau (176-2401) ( ) JCK/mjs  
4 - Minneapolis (70-6882) (9)  
(1-70-6832)  
(1-157-1460)

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

On January 29, 1974, Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] at 11:35 AM telephonically contacted [redacted] at the Office of the Wounded Knee Offense/Defense Committee, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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b7C

Special Agent [redacted] advised that information had been received that a threat allegedly was made against Means of which she had knowledge and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was interested in securing the facts in this matter if she had any information of value to offer. She advised Special Agent [redacted] to hold the line and put the telephone on "hold" for several minutes. When she returned to the telephone she said the information received was from "people calling in". She did not receive information concerning the threat "directly". Special Agent [redacted] inquired about who the people were and where they were calling from and she would not reply except to say "our people on the outside". She declined any further comment and gave no indication as to additional information she would provide or when. She then terminated the conversation.

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS

FROM: SA [redacted]

Date prepared

2/13/74

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Date received

2/9/74

Received from (name or symbol number)

[redacted]

Received by

SA [redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

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

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:  
Date

Dictated

[redacted]

Transcribed 2/15/74

Authenticated by Informant

Date of Report

2/9/74

Date(s) of activity

Current

Brief description of activity or material

[redacted]

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]

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

Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

- 12 - Minneapolis [redacted]
  - (1 - 70-6864 DENNIS BANKS)
  - (1 - 157-846 " " )
  - (1 - 70-6869 CARTER CAMP)
  - (1 - 157-1506 " " )
  - (1 - 157-1475 ST. PAUL AIM)
  - (1 - 70-6882 RUSSELL MEANS)
  - (1 - 157-1460 " " )
  - (1 - 157-~~2479~~ JOHN TRUDELL)
  - (1 - 157-3579 SIOUX HEADSMEN)
  - (1 - 157-3592 NAT'L AIM DEMOS)
  - (1 - 157-2960 [redacted])

2 - New York (100-

2 - Omaha [redacted]

4 - Oklahoma City

(2 - 157-

(2 - 157-1521

JOHN TRUDELL)

wkb

(20) wkb

Block Stamp

70-6882-989

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

February 9, 1974

The CARTER CAMP letter which was recently turned over to the Defense Counsel in U. S. District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, by the prosecuting U. S. Attorneys. The defense has stated that an FBI Agent by the name of [redacted] gave Defense Attorney [redacted] for CARTER CAMP and that [redacted] had turned the letter over to the FBI. As a result of this and the Anadarko, Oklahoma incident, all of CAMP's followers have been purged from AIM.

b6  
b7c

AIM people in St. Paul, Minnesota, think the FBI is surveilling the St. Paul, Minnesota AIM Headquarters, 533 Aurora Avenue, from two nearby condemned and abandoned houses. Several AIM people want to surround the houses and, with reporters present, expose the FBI and their techniques.

DENNIS BANKS and RUSSELL MEANS are at Albuquerque, New Mexico. They will return to St. Paul, Minnesota, Sunday night, February 10, 1974.

Seventy-five - eighty Sioux Indian traditional people will arrive at St. Paul, Minnesota, from Pine Ridge, South Dakota, on February 10 or 11, 1974. These individuals will be given a welcome dinner at 8:30 p.m., February 11, 1974, by St. Paul Mayor LAWRENCE COHEN.

The National Council of Churches is working with AIM for worldwide demonstrations on February 27, 1974.

The demonstration at the St. Paul, Minnesota, Courthouse planned for February 12, 1974, is planned to last about 20 minutes and is to be a peaceful demonstration.

JOHN TRUDELL is presently in New York City with

[redacted] by AIM for February 27, 1974. The demonstrations are to occur at noon, local times. Demonstrations are expected in France, Turkey, and Mexico City.

b6  
b7c

