

No. 

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
Intelligence Division

Distribution:

☐ CENTRAL ☐ DETS ☐ TRAFFIC
☐ EAST ☐ JUVS ☐ SID
☐ NORTH ☐ COMMAND SUPPORT

O/S AGENCY _____

DIST CAR _____

OTHER _____

W. Schwartz

Date: 09-07-82

To: Lt. Cullivan *mtz*

From: Officer Falk

Subject: American Indian Movement

Sir:

On the evening of August 30, 1982, the Loudhawk et al, National Offense/Defense Committee met at the Urban Indian Center, 1634 SW Alder. This committee has a defense house set up at 5632 NW Willbridge, Portland, Oregon, phone number 222-2409. This group is operating as a front for the American Indian Movement. The Defense Committee is supporting the members of AIM who were arrested on November 14, 1975 in Eastern Oregon on various explosives and weapons charges. The people involved were Kenenth Loudhawk, Russell Redner, Kamook Banks, and Dennis Banks.

There is much speculation that the cases will go to court in the latter part of October or the first part of November of this year. On checking with various people, we find that the case has not been assigned at this time. Because of delays in paperwork, we can expect this case to go to court sometime in February of 1983 at the earliest.

On August 30, 1982, there were approximately 25 to 30 people in attendance at the National Offense/Defense Committee meeting. Kenneth Stern, a National Lawyer's Guild attorney was at this meeting. Stern is working with the local AIM support group. Also in attendance was Jacqueline Joy Haught. Haught just returned from a meeting in Berkeley, California with members of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee which is the above ground support group for the Weather Underground. Haught is the head of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in the Portland area, a support group for the May 19 Communist Organization which pulled the Brinks holdup on the East Coast. She is also involved in supporting the Black United Front in the Portland area.

There are several automobiles showing up lately at various AIM addresses with registrations in South Dakota. Upon checking these people, we have been unable to find any background.

Another address involved with the AIM is 2505 NE 15th. This address has a "God's Eye" in the window and an assembly of articles posted in one of the windows which would indicate the residence of a medicine man.

We have received information that an Indian medicine man in the Portland area has been instructing Indians in the "Ghost Dance". Recently, this



medicine man was in Winnamucca, Nevada, and is reported to have recruited teenagers to take part in this activity. It should be noted that the "Ghost Dance" was outlawed many years ago. It is a dance usually performed prior to violence. Much of AIM's activity is directed through the use of medicine men to add religion, thereby creating a religious war.

AIM representatives have been increasing their activities and their contacts with various other groups. They have been attending various anti-nuclear functions and demonstrations, as well as anti-Israeli gatherings.

WF/jbl

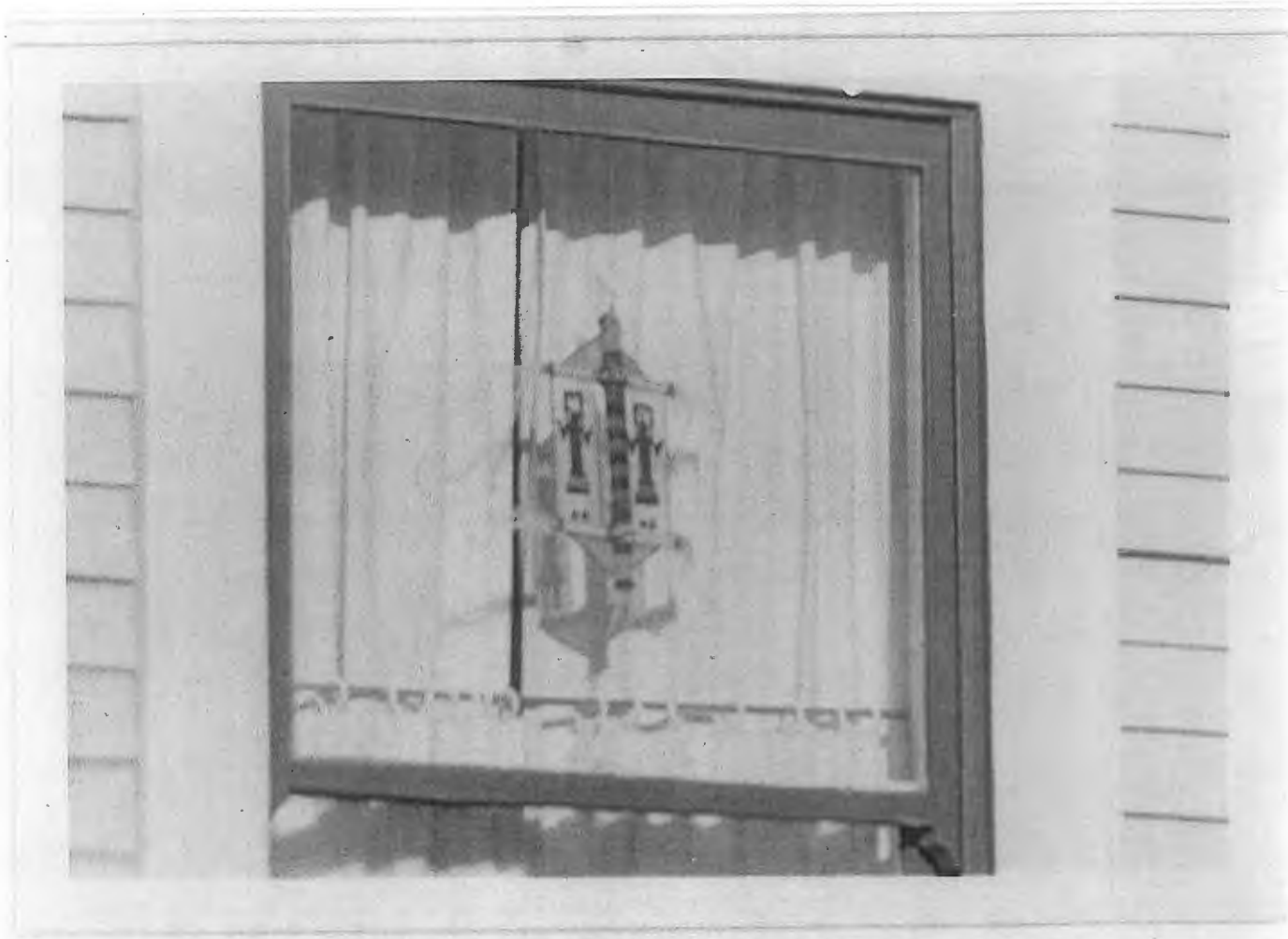


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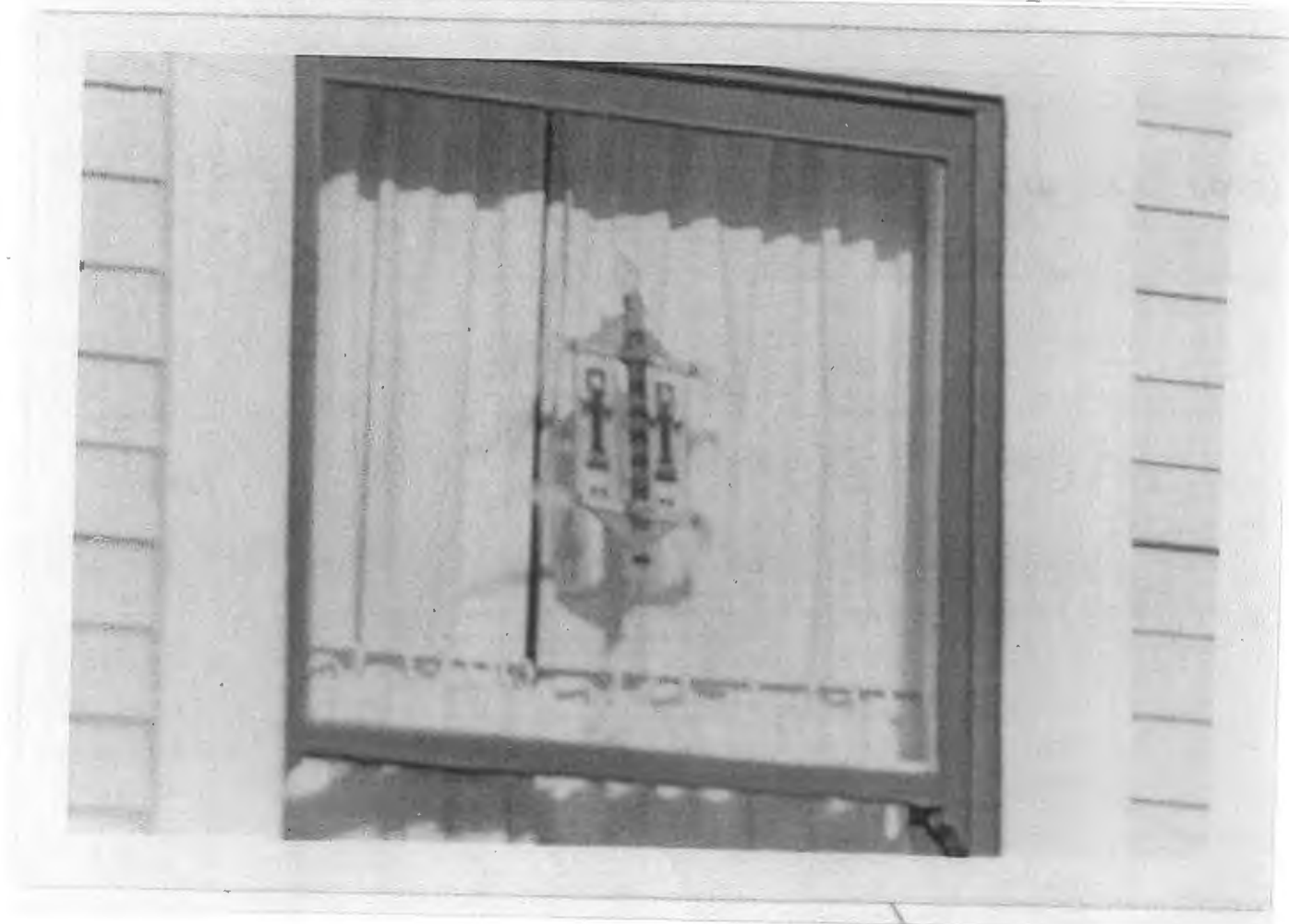
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See photo files

Jacqueline Joy Haught



Hopi
window
art





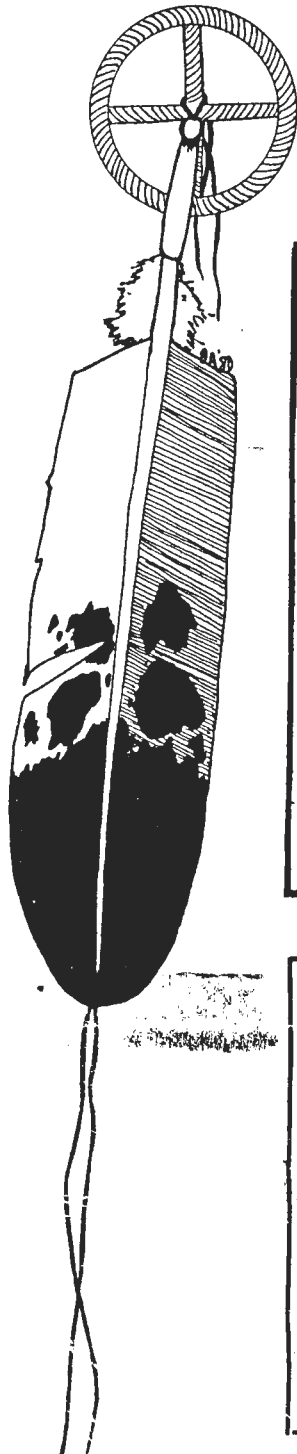
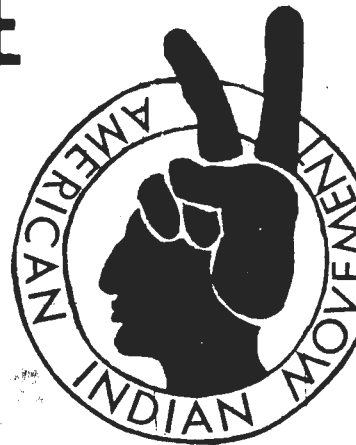
"God's Eye" window. art

See photo
files

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more

NATIONAL INDIAN LEADERSHIP ON TRIAL 4TH TIME MONDAY MAY 12, 1980 9:30 A.M.

U.S. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE
(corner of Broadway & Main)
PORTLAND, OREGON



NATIONAL A.I.M. TRIAL

LOUDHAWK et al NATIONAL OFFENSE/DEFENSE COMMITTEE

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS WILL BEGIN MAY 12, 1980 AT THE U.S. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE FOR THE NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT FIGURES, KEN LOUDHAWK, RUSS REDNER, DENNIS BANKS, AND DARLENE NICHOLS.

THIS WILL BE THE FOURTH TIME THE GOVERNMENT, USING PUPPET SID LEZAK, WILL BE ATTEMPTING TO TRY THIS CASE.

THERE HAS BEEN INCREASED EFFORT TO DISPOSE OF A.I.M. LEADERSHIP BECAUSE OF THE THREAT THEY POSE AS LEADERS FOR ALL PEOPLES IN COMBATING THE MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS ATTEMPTS TO RAPE THE LAND BY STRIP MINING FOR URANIUM ORE AND OTHER MINERALS, CONTINUED RACISM, SEXISM, ELITISM, AND OTHER GREEDY OPPRESSIVE ACTS.

THE A.I.M. MOVEMENT IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE VANGUARD ORGANIZATIONS LEFT SINCE THE CIVIL RIGHTS ERA. THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT CONTINUES TO PROVIDE STRONG VISABLE LEADERSHIP AS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT KNOWS AND VERIFIES BY THIS TRIAL.

A.I.M. HAS WON THIS CASE 3 TIMES OVER. NOW WE FACE THE SACRED 4th TIME. THE CYCLE IS COMPLETE. THE SPIRITUAL POWERS ARE DRAWN WITHIN THIS LATEST ATTEMPT.

ONCE AGAIN YOUR VISABLE SUPPORT IS NEEDED IN THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE TO DEFEAT PREJUDICIAL PROSECUTION.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS: ATTEND AS MANY AS YOU CAN, YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED!

- MAY 6, 1980 - A.I.M. MEETING, URBAN INDIAN CENTER, 1634 S.W. ALDER, BEGINNING AT 7:30 P.M.
- MAY 9, 1980 - U.I.S.H.E. POW-WOW, SALMON BAKE, PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY, 11th AND S.W. HARRISON, 11:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.
- MAY 12, 1980 - 1st HEARING RALLY, FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, S.W. BROADWAY AND MAIN, BEGINNING AT 9:00 A.M. EVENING BENEFIT, URBAN INDIAN CENTER, address above, BEGINNING AT 7:00 P.M.
- MAY 13, 1980 - 2nd HEARING RALLY, FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, address above, BEGINNING AT 9:00 A.M.
- MAY 14, 1980 - 3rd HEARING RALLY, FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, address above, BEGINNING AT 9:00 A.M.

ALL DONATIONS AND/OR LETTERS OF SUPPORT
SEND TO: LOUDHAWK et al NATIONAL OFFENSE/
DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 5632 N.W. WILLBRIDGE AVE.,
PORTLAND, OR 97210

FOR INFORMATION:
286-1518, 235-4643
or 281-9427

No. _____

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
Intelligence Division

Date: 05-07-80

To: Lt. Dimick

From: Officer Falk

WF

Subject: American Indian Movement

Distribution:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	

O/S AGENCY _____

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OTHER _____

DK Brunswick

D/C the inner

Sir:

Leaflets are being distributed calling for a demonstration by members and supporters of the American Indian Movement on May 12, 1980 at 9:30 a.m. on the corner of SW Broadway/Main. This location is on the corner of the U.S. Federal Courthouse at which there is a hearing to be held on the 6th floor, courtroom 1, regarding Ken Loudhawk, Russ Redner, Dennis Banks, and Darlene Nichols (See accompanying flier).

This is the first hearing of possibly three hearings between May 12, May 13, and May 14, all beginning at 9:00 a.m. according to the flier.

This could be an unruly crowd, but we do not expect a very large one. I would estimate no more than 20 people.

WF/jlb

CONFIDENTIAL

D/C Smith
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

77-00056
BAB- Info prs
10. RK

DATE/TIME OCCURRENCE		LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE		CITY		DATE/TIME THIS REPORT	
SUBJECT American Indian Movement				RESIDENCE ADDRESS		CITY	
ALIASES				BUSINESS ADDRESS		CITY	
SEX	DESCENT	HAIR	EYES	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
VEHICLE YEAR - MAKE		BODY TYPE	COLOR	YEAR	STATE	LICENSE NO.	F.B.I. NO.
VEHICLE REGISTRATION				ADDRESS		CITY	RELATION TO SUBJ.
NAME OF SPOUSE				SUBJECT'S OCCUPATION		EMPLOYED BY	SOC. SEC. NO.

RESUME:
Information on recent expulsion of local persons from the AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT.

DETAILS OF REPORT:

Expelled:

PAGE, Glenna
PETERSON, Lillian

Sir: In a conversation with a confidential source this evening we were informed that recently KEN CONNER of the URBAN INDIAN COUNCIL in Portland, who is reported to be an AIM sympathizer, made the announcement that, as of 4-25-76 GLENNA PAGE and LILLIAN PETERSON were no longer represented in any form or fashion in the American Indian Movement.

In stating this it was brought out that this was a result of background checks by the National Executive Director, Dennis Banks. It is further stated that their conduct is contrary to the American Indian Movement's objectives and that formal points regarding termination from the American Indian Movement will be forthcoming regarding the above mentioned subjects.

Both of the above mentioned females have been extremely vocal in their support of AIM in recent press releases and demonstrations. It was felt by our informant that possibly one, or both of these individuals, might try to cause some embarrassment for AIM over their expulsion. Both of these females were described as troublemakers and it was felt that of the two GLENNA PAGE would probably be the one who would be the most vindictive.

The reason these subjects have been expelled from the AIM movement is unknown. Their reaction to having been terminated is also unknown at this time, however, it should be pointed out that possibly there is some internal conflict in the AIM movement, or perhaps a distrust of local subjects who are unknown to the national leaders.

LAF:h
4-28-76
10:32 A.M.

EVALUATION OF SOURCE:

A ☒ RELIABLE

B ☐ USUALLY RELIABLE

C ☐ FAIRLY RELIABLE

D ☐ NOT USUALLY RELIABLE

E ☐ UNRELIABLE

F ☐ RELIABILITY UNKNOWN

EVALUATION OF INFO:

1 ☐ CONFIRMED

2 ☒ PROBABLY TRUE

3 ☐ POSSIBLY TRUE

4 ☐ DOUBTFULLY TRUE

5 ☐ IMPROBABLE

6 ☐ TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED

SOURCE

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTIFIED BY NAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE	TIME	NOTIFIED BY
NAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE	TIME	NOTIFIED BY

REPORTING OFFICER(S) W. Falk #693 BPST NO. DIVISION FILE NO. PA
L.A. Ferreira #708 Intelligence Division - Nights 1

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Please read and initial

Lt. _____

Sgt. _____

BOLE _____

BRAATEN _____

DICK _____

FALK _____

FERREIRA _____

GERICKE _____

JOLIN _____

TOSI _____

CWB
R8B
RD
WT
SA
RBG
AD
AM

ANNEX 10
10/10/10

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION BY KEITH BAKER
FOR WARM SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT

June, 1979

I was transferred to the patrol division, from the jail staff. While on patrol I acquired more informants from my actions as a jailer, and as my actions as a partolman. Through informants and my own observations, I learned a great deal concerning stolen guns and narcotics on the reservation.

Oct., 1979

After preparing to turn over the information that I had gathered on stolen guns to a investigator, I was intercepted by Jeff Sanders Chief of Police. J Sanders stated for me not to turn over the information and to follow it through on my own. I was to turn my information to Sanders or Sgt Ray Calica, and to no one else, but I could contact their secretary, Jackie Gustafson, in order to get through to the Sgt or Chief. At the start of this investigation, I was to work 50% of my time in uniform on patrol, and 50% on the investigation not in uniform.

My investigation took me into Madras, Or. with a connection by the name of DENNIS COOPER, gun buyer. I had been working on the MOODY'S for stolen guns on the reservation; but now with this new development, I was also working in Madras. I talked with the Chief about it, he stated that the two situations would tie together. I asked permission to work with other departments off of the reservation, Sanders gave me full permission to work with any department that I needed to. I began working with Jefferson County Investigator BOB PETERSON. I also worked with Burlington Northern Rail Road, who supplied me with a cover in which I could observe and photograph the MOODY RANCH with. PETERSON did not know the full extent of the investigation on the reservation, but I kept him fully informed on my activities in Jefferson County. I began working with Portland Police Department, Intelligence (WINFIELD FALK, ROBERT TAYLOR). In Madras, DENNIS COOPER was delivering the stolen guns that he acquired from high school students on the high school campus, to a party staying at the Mason House on 5th street. Through continual observation, photographs, informants in Madras & Warm Springs; I found that the tie at the Mason House was GYPSUM LEE ALIAS, from Portland. FALK ran down that ALIAS was a gun runner out of the Milwaukie area.

On the reservation, the gun situation was basically through the MOODY'S. The MOODY'S were heavily tied with the AIM situation. FALK & TAYLOR assisted me in the AIM ties and background. They also exchanged information on active AIM movements in the Portland area. Through an informant that was a Federal Prisoner, TONY CERRITO - AKA RANDY MILLER, I gained information on AL PINKEL, a w/m that was the person that transported the guns or anything else that AIM needed moved. Because I was using a federal prisoner, I had to notify the federal authorities. I came in contact with DALE BRAU, US Customs. My main concern with BRAU, was over the talk of \$500000.00 being raised for the use of buying US Military weapons.

The money was raised buy the AIM organization. As was reported to me, the money would sent to a goverment buyer of Mexico. Who would in turn buy military arms from the United States Government for his country. Then the weapons would be shipped to Mexico, legally. After arrival in Mexico, the weapons would then be transported by AIM members back into the United States, where they would be distributted to the different caches in AIM strongholds. BRAU & I discussed the situations that were occurring with the stolen, military and civilian.

Stolen military weapons (45 auto pistols, M-16, M-60, & M-14; later having no bolts), turned up at the MOODY RANCH along with approximately 15 AK-47 automatic rifles. It seems that approximately in 1975 or 1976, in western Wn. on the coast, there were several National Guard Armories that were broken into and the above listed weapons were stolen, numbering almost 400 total. After the intial theft, due to the law enforcement agencies activity, the weapons were dispersed. Sometime later the weapons were regathered and shipped to the Yakima, Wn. area. At this point, the weapons were in the control of AIM. then the weapons were shipped to Warm Springs Indian Reservation, to the MOODY RANCH. The weapons arrived on the ranch on or about the month of May or June of 1979.

With all of the evidence that had turned up on the weapons, all of the agencies concerned, agreed that it was the time to notify the FBI. BRAU set the second meeting up, in which I would produce 2 of my informants. We met at the US Customs building. STEVE HANCOCK, was the representative for the FBI. I was informed that I would have to produce one of the military weapons legally or that I would have to produce my informant, that had seen the weapons and could identify them, in court. I explained that this couldn't be done. I could produce one of the weapons, but it would have to be stolen from the ranch. I was told that this wouldn't do. I refused to burn my informants. The meeting was a lost cause.

Nov., 1979

With all that had happened with the FBI, I began to terminate my investigation. I had been in touch with the following departments: Burlington Northern Rail Road, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Portland Police Department- Intelligence, Clark County Sheriff's Office- Intelligence, Clackamas County Sheriff's Office- Estacada Sgt, US Customs, FBI, Woodland PD, Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office; the last 2, plus 2 more in Ca., are personal contacts of my own and I did not notify those departments; also the Oregon State Patrol- Madras office had some knowledge of what was going on.

On or about the 8th of Nov., Sanders informed me that I was not to communicate with any other agency. Besides the stolen weapons, I had also turned up information on drug activity. During the first week of Nov., AL PINKAL made a delivery to 2 locations: Idaho, and Minn. He had delivered 2 truck

loads , one each to each location, of stolen weapons (saturday night specials).

The week of the 13th, on Monday and Tuesday, I met with some of the AIM subjects that I had been watching. At the second meeting I was drugged and abducted. This incident is not as it seems, the reason for the abduction was not due to the weapons, but due to a drug related situation. This information is in a seperate report.

After I returned from the hospital in Tacoma, I was suspended. With the hospital and the suspension, I gahed several more important informants, strong AIM members. I was openly approached to be recruited into AIM on 4 different occasions. I have been able to tie alot of the information that I had, together since my return from Tacoma.

There is still the danger of the information that I have, being stolen. That's why most of the information and informants name are not compiled and turned over to different agencies. I have found traces of attempted break and entry to my place of residence. I know who the party is, but so far, due this person's occupation, I have not been able to prevent the attempts.

If anything should happen, two subjects have knowledge of this situation: W. FALK, Portland Police; and ED HARRIS, attorney at law, Madras.

Keith A. Baker
Patrol #729
Warm Springs PD
Warm Springs, Or.

MOVEMENT

PORTLAND

(-) AIM - PEOPLE/MONEY/DRUGS/GUNS/OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

ARM SPRINGS

(-) AIM - PEOPLE/MONEY/DRUGS/GUNS/OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

ADRAS

(-) PEOPLE/GUNS

WARM SPRINGS
INDIAN RESY.

MOODY RANCH
(WILDERNESS PROGRAM)

OTHERS

PORTLAND

M
NPO)

HERS

MADRAS

MASON HOUSE

OTHERS

CANADA

WASHINGTON

IDAHO

MONTANA

COLORADO

UTAH

MINNESOTA

NEVADA

NEW MEXICO

ARIZONA

CALIFORNIA

DAKOTA S

OREGON

KLAMATH FALLS

SALEM

EUGENE

BURNS

MOVEMENTS

SECTION 1. PORTLAND, OR.

AIM PEOPLE: The movement between the different locations, is due to the city being a aim stronghold. With the upcoming trials of PELTIER & BANKS, most of the aim lawyers are in this city. A lot of people travelling back and forth from; Canada, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Minnesota, California, the Dakotas, and all four of the Oregon listings. Mostly for aim situations, many different reasons. The spiritual aspect will be covered in the last paragraph of this section. Most of the movements of people are covered the following paragraphs, but the main reason other than those mentioned, is due to this being a stronghold. There are legal functions controlled by aim, such as NARA, ANPO, alcohol and drug centers, urban education centers, urban renewal centers, urban leagues, housing centers, and so on. Most of these different "centers" are federal funded situations.

MONEY: Most of the money comes into the city, coming from; Washington, Minnesota, California, Eugene, and most of all (on a personal basis) Klamath Falls. The money going out of the city, goes mainly to the following; Montana, Colorado, Utah, Dakotas, and to Salem. The money is used for all phases of the aim structure.

DRUGS: This city is a good incoming point for drugs, then redistributed to other locations. Incoming drugs come from many locations for many different groups or organizations. The drugs that come into the city from the locations listed are basically minor, except for Canada and California. If New Mexico and Arizona are aim suppliers for narcotics, it seems to be shipped through another location and direct to this city. Aim narcotics going out of the city, a tremendous amount shipped to Warm Springs and then redistributed to other locations. I don't have much knowledge on direct routes coming from the city to other locations. On the out going drugs from this city to Warm Springs and then to other locations, will be covered in Section 2. Quantities of drugs going from Warm Springs to the city, don't seem to be of any consequence.

GUNS: By the use of informants, gun movement between this city and Warm Springs, seems to be very minor. But the subjects that are involved in the movements of weapons, move back and forth quite heavily. There seems to be a large amount of guns being moved from this city and Madras. From the Madras end of the operation, the subject that seems to be controlling the movements is: GYPSUM LEE ALIAS, and his associates. The weapons are normal guns kept in residences, then stolen, guns shipped both ways between this city and Madras.

OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY: Aim activity in this area is very heavy between this city and Warm Springs. Most of the activity being, ID, checks, credit cards, and autos. The main domination by aim is in the hiding and transporting of wanted subjects.

SPIRITUAL: This one very important factor that cannot be overlooked, between this city and Warm Springs. PAPASON seems to control ANPO, and he seems to have a controlling factor over MARTIN HIGH BEAR, who is the strongest medicine man on the west coast. The spiritual ties go to all of the locations listed, including Nevada. Strong ties: Canada, the Sundance;

Montana, the pipe carriers at Red Lake; Minnesota, aim head quarters at Minneapolis (where CROWDOG works at). There is spiritual power struggle between these 2 medicine men.

SECTION 2. WARM SPRINGS, OR.

AIM PEOPLE: This reservation has been desired by the aim organization for the last 3 years, since the resv. turned aim down the last time aim tried to over take the resv. The resv. offers money, location, and strong political ties in the indian nations and federal government. At this time, nearly half of the resv. are aim members or pro aim subjects. On the resv., there are all of the different levels in the aim structure. At one time in 1979, aim was preparing to make another WOUNDED KNEE episode all over again. Due to the incident in 1979, where aim acquired 2 important positions were filled by strong aim members, aim didnot have to resort to violence. These two positions; one controls the tribal court system, and the second controls the police department. These 2 positions were filled about the same time, early summer in 1979. The police department has been manipulated by aim members, especially a sleeper member out of San Francisco, Ca. Most of the department are either aim members or controlled by aim members. Most of the tribal consul are pro aim sympathizers. Aim has succeeded in acquiring supervisors jobs throughout the resv. Aim now has the controlling portion of Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Subjects of all types and reasons are moved to and from the resv.

MONEY: This resv. is capable of raising a tremendous amount of money at any given point and time. Aim raises money for political needs, recruiting funds, narcotics, other criminal activity. They raised \$150,000.00 for narcotic buys twice in year of 1979. The bank in Salem was used for the transaction, small amounts at a time. \$500,000.00 was consolidated at this resv. for the buying of weapons indirectly from the United States. This resv. produces a large portion of the money used in the support for demonstrations, lawyers, publicity, other outside support for political prisoners, such as PELTIER.

NARCOTICS: The narcotic situation on the resv., is divided into several categories. First, being aim, the major reciever being the MOODY'S. They seem to have the option on most of large quantities that hit Portland first. CHARLES MOODY is heavily involved in the transporting of drugs and guns to and from the east locations, Dakotas and Minnesota areas. C. MOODY was picked up by the Feds in Wyoming in October of 1979. In a different drug deal, a subject named ROBERT RABBIE, who is a speed and pot dealer. This subject buys his supply in Portland from "syndicate" suppliers, and then on the resv. resells the goods for a 30% increase in price.

RABBIE makes his own runs to Portland and back. There are three or four more major dealers on the resv.; SMITH family, P. JOHNSON, BOB (BERRY) SPEAKTHUNDER, N. GREENE, ANITA DAVIS. These are the most prominate dealers on the resv.

GUNS: In my opinion, this is the most interesting aspect on the resv. There are a great number of stolen guns on the resv. Most of the guns are stolen from houses on the resv., and a majority of the people don't report them being stolen. With the money situation, people are always able to buy things that they want, so they just keep replacing the guns stolen from them, and the new guns are stolen. A repeating cycle that just keeps going. Most of the thefts are buy kids, even the victims own children. The kids know that they can recieve money from certian subjects for stolen guns. One of these subjects being DENNIS COOPER, which will be covered in Section 3. The stealing of guns on the resv. is so well developed, that guns are even being stolen from police officers. There are many subjects that are recieving points for the MOODY'S. This is one of the largest operations for stolen guns on the resv. This one in particular, is an aim operation. The MOODY RANCH is in a excellent geographical location for weapons. First, it is nearly impossible to approach the ranch without being spotted; they are backed by the Dechutes River; and surrounded by high bluffs. With the back roads, there are several routes of entry and exit. They don't border any major highway, but have good road access to all locations. Being close to the resort, large amounts of traffic are not really noticed. The police department is afraid to go on the ranch, most people that aren't on good terms with the MOODY'S are fearful of them, and they are in an closed area so that tourists don't seem to bother them. There are communist weapons (AK-47), US military weapons, explosives, stolen guns, and for awhile- the stolen armory weapons from Washington. AL PINKAL makes most of the major transports for the MOODY'S. He owns several cars, and either owns or has access to a semi truck and trailer. With the ranch being in the situation that it is in, aim is able to transport, store, repair, practice, and distribute weapons from to and from this location. For a short while (June to December 1979), there was another location to assist with the aim party and with guns; the wilderness program. An aim member from Portland, DON MOCCASIN, was placed in charge of the program. MOCCASIN has an arrest record in Portland on numerous small charges, and alot of them are concerning alcohol. Several times guns and people were hid there. On the day of a large gun shippment going into the program, the 5 juveniles that were asigned there by the court, ran away all at once for the first time. The kids were picked up by an aim member and then transported to a different location on the resv. The time element for reporting the runaway, was delayed by several hours. P. HENRY was involved in the transportation of the kids. The program's food intake went up right after the kids disappeared and while they were gone. When MOCCASIN left, the program was short in several areas including money. They use@ the same process of the kids running away when the guns were removed. The kids that sent to this program, are the hard core kids of the resv. They are the ones that are beyond parental control, been in trouble and jail too much. This

program is sort of a last resort for them. I could gone for twenty pages on this subject.

OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY: To start with in this area, the same paragraph in section 1. Most all of the items in that paragraph, when in need of a place to hide or dump or even sell some item, the resv. is one of the first places that the indians go to. The resv. has their own share of their criminal activities. The police dept. is in the position to handle this, on a normal scale. They don't seem to be aware of aim activities that go to the MOODY RANCH, or other hidden points.

SECTION3. MADRAS, OR.

PEOPLE: The people in this town, concerned in this report are stictly involved with the movement of guns. Through informants, I recieved information that alot of the stolen guns on the resv. were being taken to the high schools in Madras, by students (on the bus). After the kids got to school, the kids would deliver the guns to a subject, DENNIS COOPER, who in turn would pay them for the guns. The only thing that the kids had to do was notify COOPER the day before of the weapons and type and amount. COOPER would buy the guns from certain students, then he would deliver the guns in a brown paper sack to the MASON HOUSE. He would enter the building with the sack and then leave casually with out it. At the time that I found out COOPER'S name, I went to Jefferson Couty S.O. They new of COOPER, but they stated that he was still in prison. JCSO ran a check on COOPER, they found out that COOPER had been sent to prison on 2/78 and was released on 4/78. At which time he returned to Madras. The county assisted on the observation of this subject. COOPER was involved in narcotics at the house on the NWcorner of 1st & C St. COOPER'S contacts were all in vehicles that came back to GYSUM LEE ALIAS. One of the drivers of the green station wagon was a B/F. The two subjects that seemed to stay at the MASON HOUSE, one was a M/M, the other was a W/M. The information was that when enogh guns had been collected, they were then put in a station wagon (either in the spare tire well, or a false bottom), and then transported to one of the following locations: Moody Ranch, Washington, Idaho, or Colorado. There also seemed to be some ties with California that I wasn't able to finish running down.

DAILY INCIDENT REPORT FOR November 1, 1977
date

by Guerd Eric P. Hamburg

Investigative Assistant May Kasahara

West Portland Branch

t	Nature of Incident	Referred By	Action Taken	PWD 129 Yes	Comp N
	<i>Public Warrant</i> Threat to West Branch P.W. D. Security!				
p.r.	I had talked with a reliable informant about a		Informed U.S.P.S.		
	demonstration by members of American Indian				
	Movement (A.I.M.): My informant tells me that				
	they will be carrying 9 mm hand guns and that				
	they will take hostages.				
	This will happen on Wednesday, November 9, 1977.				
	Time not known.				

No. _____

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
TACTICAL SUPPORT DIVISION
Intelligence Report

Date: April 11, 1978

To: Lt. Winters

From: Officer Falk *WF*

Subject: American Indian Movement Demonstration

There is supposed to be a demonstration entitled The Portland Demonstration For Leonard Peltier. This is to take place on April 14, 1978 at 10:30 am. The demonstrators are to meet in Couch Park, NW Burnside/Couch and march through the downtown for a noon rally at the Federal Building on SW 3rd/Main. The local organizing committee is advising that people take a tip from the Iranian Students and wear full-face masks. Although they don't say it, this is to keep the identity of the demonstrators from the police.

This coincides with the first Portland International Conference on Human Rights which is to be presented on April 14-15-16, 1978. It should be noted that Vernon Bellecourt is one of the speakers at this conference. He is the national leader of the American Indian Movement and he will probably be the key person at the Peltier demonstration which is on the 14th of April, 1978.

As the organizers of this American Indian Movement demonstration do not have very many members here in Portland, we expect a very low turnout for the demonstration. The only factor that could change this would be if the organizers put forth a lot of advertising to get local radicals to take part.

WF/ev

Falk

Distribution:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID	
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND	<input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY <i>Capt. Richardson</i>			
DIST CAR <i>Capt. Taylor</i>			
OTHER <i>PC Brubaker</i>			
<i>Capt. Walker</i>			

J. H. HCU

No. _____

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
TACTICAL SUPPORT DIVISION
Intelligence Report

Date: 11-2-77

To: Lt. Winters

From: Officer Dick *DD*

Subject: POSSIBLE A.I.M. DEMONSTRATION

Distribution:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY _____		
DIST CAR _____		
OTHER <u>D/C Brouillette</u>		
<u>Falk</u>		

This date I was contacted by Byron Brown and Eric Hamberg, who work security for Public Welfare Division ph: 283-5858.

Hamberg indicated that they had received information through a reliable informant that members of the A.I.M. movement were going to stage a demonstration on Wednesday 11-9-77 at one of the eleven welfare offices. The A.I.M. members were to be armed and may attempt to take hostages. The motive for the demonstration is unknown, hopefully further detailed information may develop on this possible demonstration.

DD/se

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
TACTICAL SUPPORT DIVISION
Intelligence Report

Distribution:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT		
O/S AGENCY _____			
DIST CAR _____			
OTHER _____			
<u>SECRET SERVICE</u>			
<u>FBI</u>			

H. PCW

Date: 11/4/77

To: Lt. Winters

From: Officer Falk

Subject: Possible Take Over of Welfare and Food Stamp Office by Members of the American Indian Movement

Sir: We received information from a source that on 11/9/77 a welfare and food stamp office will be taken over by members of the American Indian Movement. These members are supposedly armed with 9mm hand guns. At this time the source is unable to come up with the exact location of the incident nor the time of day. We also do not know which welfare and food stamp office is involved.

Because the American Indian Movement is reported to be involved we would suspect that it is the welfare food stamp office located on SW 10/Burnside. It seems as if this particular office handles majority of the indian welfare cases.

Although the source is reported to be involved within the movement and is supposed to be fairly reliable, we have no personal knowledge of his reliability.

The source will keep in touch and attempt to be more specific on details.

WF/jt

Intelligence Criminallistics

no msg
LAFLEUR

0170 12/01/80 1654
AM WAINSD100
17:42 12/01/80 00592
17:42 12/01/80 00517 OR0260200
XT

017 US BORDER PATROL BLAINE WA 12-01-80

D PORTLAND, OR

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM INTERPOL OTTAWA QUOTE
INTERPOL OTTAWA NR. 28 02/0005/CMT

INTERPOL/2/5019/0002-100-332

CONCERNING BANKS FIRST NAMES DENNIS JAMES BORN 12 APR 37
MINNESOTA FBI 118417D MEMBER OF AMERICAN INDIA MOVEMENT.
REFER TO OUR MESSAGE IP/7/5002 OF 30 NOV 80 CONCERNING THE
ABOVE IN WHICH WE ASKED FOR YOUR LATEST INTELLIGENCE. AS
MENTIONED, INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT THIS PERSON MAY
BE IN THE OTTAWA AREA AND INQUIRIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE TO
ATTEMPT TO LOCATE HIM USING A 1971 PHOTOGRAPH WITH NEGATIVE
RESULTS SO FAR. DO YOU HAVE A MORE RECENT PICTURE AVAILABLE? ALSO,
YOU AWARE OF BANKS LATEST WHEREABOUTS. PLEASE ADVISE URGENTLY AND
PROVIDE THIS OFFICE WITH THE NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE
INVESTIGATOR HANDLING THIS MATTER SO HE CAN BE CALLED IN THE
MORNING OF 2 DEC 80. SIGNED: S/SGT PEGGY CHOUINARD, INTERPOL
OTTAWA TELEPHONE (AREA CODE 613) 933-3232. YOUR ASSISTANCE IS
VERY MUCH APPRECIATED." UNQUOTE

US BORDER PATROL BLAINE WA 1632PST

LH

NOT

(in Sacramento)

Dets
SID

Hom	Alarms	Fraud
Rob	Burg	AT
S C	Pawn	DA File
MP/Fug	Fence	Summary
Arson	JFD	by <i>W</i>

0146 11/30/80 1101
AM.WAINSE130
12:00 11/30/80 00662
12:00 11/30/80 00596 OR0260200
TYT (SD0160100,SD0490200,OR0260200)

649 US BORDER PATROL, BLAINE WA 11/30/80

PD CUSTER, SD
PD SIOUX FALLS, SD
PD PORTLAND, OR

FOLLOWING RECD FROM INTERPOL OTTAWA. QUOTE
"IP7/5002 PLSE RELAY TO SOUTH DAKOTA POLICE (SIOUX FALLS AND
CUSTER PD) AND PORTLAND OREGON PD.

AT REQUEST OF RCM POLICE, OTTAWA CANADA PLSE SUPPLY US WITH LATEST
INTELLIGENCE INFO ON B A N K S FIRST NAMES DENNIS JAMES BORN
4-12-37 MINNESOTA - FBI NO - 118417D - MEMBER OF AMERICAN INDIAN
MOVEMENT. INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED THAT SUBJECT MAY BE IN OTTAWA AND
INVOLVED IN SUICIDAL SQUAD. ANY EARLY REPLY WOULD BE GREATLY
APPRECIATED.

THANKS.

SIGNED: INTERPOL OTTAWA." UNQUOTE.

U.S. BORDER PATROL, BLAINE WA 1058PST BG
EOT

Case Number 79-9673		<h1 style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL REPORT</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">City of Portland, Bureau of Police</p>		COMPUTER ENTRY PERSONS <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> BOOKING <input 2"="" type="checkbox/> </td> <td colspan="/> orig Records DISTRIBUTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central <input type="checkbox"/> Dets <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DA <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Ident <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> SID <input type="checkbox"/> Prop Room <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> SFO/SST <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Prev.			
Classification ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED				Date _____ Opr. _____		Attn Ofcr May #1515	
Type Report	D. Case Status						
Supplemental <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Cir. By Arrest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Referred <input type="checkbox"/>						
Clearance <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Suspended <input type="checkbox"/>						
	4. Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/>						
	5. Pending <input type="checkbox"/>						
	6. Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>						
Original Report Date 2/12/79		2. Time 2242	3. This Report Date 2/13/79	4. Time 1357	5. Location of Occurrence 10 NW 3rd		6. Computer Entry #
Victim or Complainant LEE, JOHN NMI			8. Residence Address Transient Bank		9. Res. Phone	10. Sex M	11. Race N
Subject of This Report COMPLAINT SIGNED					12. D.O.B. 2/13/23		
Details:					14. Total Value of Recovered Prop. (Itemize Below)		

CONNECT INFORMATION

Key Case 79-9673
 Assoicate Cases 79-9685 and 79-9688

Suspect Arrested

TWOBULLS, FRANCIS
 Male Indian Dob 10/12/40
 CRN 265597
 Charge 2 counts Assault 2nd Degree
 C79-02-30493CR DA#164394-7902
 Bail \$20,005.00

NO SUMMARY

NARRATIVE



See
 mug
 shots -
 duplicate
 mug in
 AIM 2/5

SIR: This case was reviewed by Deputy District Attorney Stahancyk, who issued the aside information of felony which was signed by writer.

Respectfully,

Reporting Officer(s) DAVID W. NEWBERG	Off. I.D. Number #1734	Prec/Div DET	Relief/Shift M	Assn/Dist HOM
Transcribed Verbatim 2/13/79 1800		Radio Call Times <i>Handwritten signature</i>	Approved By <i>Handwritten signature</i>	ARR: <i>Handwritten signature</i>
		CLR:		

Case Number 79-9685		<h1 style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL REPORT</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">City of Portland, Bureau of Police</p>		COMPUTER ENTRY PERSONS <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> BOOKING <input type="checkbox"/>		Attn Dep. Stahancyk DISTRIBUTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dets <input type="checkbox"/> DA <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Ident <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> SID <input type="checkbox"/> Prop Room <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> SFO/SST <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Prev.			
Classification ASSAULT - AGGR.				Date _____ Opr. _____		Attn Officer May #1515			
Type Report Supplemental <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Clearance <input type="checkbox"/>	D. Case Status 1. Cir. By Arrest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Referred <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Pending <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>			Original Report Date 2/12/79	2. Time 2242	3. This Report Date 2/13/79	4. Time 1407	5. Location of Occurrence 10 NW 3rd	6. Computer Entry #
Victim or Complainant SONSTENG, LEWIS				8. Residence Address 1902 Grove #4 Marysville WA		9. Res. Phone 659-0029	10. Sex M	11. Race W	12. D.O.B. 1/25/25
3. Subject of This Report COMPLAINT SIGNED				14. Total Value of Recovered Prop. (Itemize Below)					

CONNECT INFORMATION

Key Case 79-9673
Associate Cases 79-9685 and 79-9688

Suspect Arrested

TWOBULLS, FRANCIS
Male Indian Dob 10/12/40
Charge 2 counts Assault II
C-79-02-30493CR DA#164394-7902
Bail \$20,005

NO SUMMARY

NARRATIVE

SIR: This case was reviewed by Deputy District Attorney Stahancyk who issued the aside information of felony which was signed by writer.

Respectfully,

Reporting Officer(s) DAVID W. NEWBERG	Off. I.D. Number #1734	Prec/Div SM	Relief/Shift DET	Assn/Dist HOM
Transcribed Verbatim 2/13/79		1805	Radio Call Times <i>Handwritten signature</i>	Approved By <i>Handwritten signature</i>
REC:		ARR:	CLR:	

No. _____

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
Intelligence Division

Date: 10-10-79

To: Lt. Dimick

From: Officer Falk *WF*

Subject: International Day of Solidarity with American Indians

Distribution:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND SUPPORT	
O/S AGENCY _____		
DIST CAR _____		
OTHER <i>10-10-79</i>		

On Friday, October 12, 1979 between the hours of 12 noon to 4 PM, there is to be a rally at Waterfront Park near the Burnside Bridge.

The United Nations designated October 12 as International Day of Solidarity with indigenous peoples of the western hemisphere. There will be rallies in numerous other countries showing support for native peoples and their struggles for sovereignty and self-determination.

This is a potluck picnic with speakers and music. One of the main themes by the speakers will be police brutality.

The sponsors of this activity are the American Indian Movement for Freedom Defense Committee, United Indian Women and the Urban Indian Council. All of the aforementioned groups are acting as support groups for the American Indian Movement.

WF/ev

O. _____

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
Intelligence Division

Distribution:

☐ CENTRAL ☐ DETS ☐ TRAFFIC
☐ EAST ☐ JUVS ☐ SID
☐ NORTH ☐ COMMAND SUPPORT

O/S AGENCY _____

DIST CAR _____

OTHER _____

Brownell, J. Hynes

Date: 10-11-79

To: Lt. Dimick

From: Officer Falk

Subject: American Indian Movement

On Friday, October 12, 1979 at 11 AM, there is to be a press conference held by the supporters of the American Indian Movement at the Urban Indian Council, 2326 NW Westover Road.

The subject of the press conference is new evidence on police brutality against inhabitants of the Skid Row/Burnside area. The main speaker will be Robert Buckskin, a member of AIM from California and a speaker at several AIM and Trojan Decommissioning Alliance rallies within the last month in the Portland area.

This press conference will kick off the potluck picnic and benefit for the AIM support committees, which will be held at Waterfront Park near the Burnside Bridge. This will begin at 12 noon and terminate at approx 4 PM.

WF/ev

AIM Demo PORTLAND, OR
10/12/79 DOWNTOWN

SPONSORED BY COMMUNIST PARTY.

NUMBERED {A-U}

PPD PICTURES

A.1) BELIEVED TO BE GEORGE THOMPSON
(POSSIBLE KENNEDY RELATION BUBUS OR K. J. HALL)
ASSOC. w/ ROBERT BUCKSTIN # 6.2.

B.1) 9. THOMPSON
2)

See photo files

over for FD
←



AIM Demonstration

10/12/1979

International Day of Solidarity with American Indians

80910-03
A2004-005

GEORGE THOMPSON

H 9 1 2 5 0 3

80910-03
A2004-005

H 9 1 2 5 0 3

C



1 2 3 4

C.1) B/m BY NAME OF "KENNY", ASSOC W/IND.
 KNOWN BY WALTER MOSE. LIVES IN LAKOTA
 APT. (YELLOW & WHITE) NEAR MONTGOMERY WARD
 IN NW PORT.

2) G. THOMPSON

3) B/m

4) W/f SEEN w/ G. THOMPSON

See photo files

1 2 3 4 5 6



D

D.1) MEXICAN/m

2) (BASEBALL CAP) MEXICAN/m

3) /m (w/BLACK BRIM HAT) "FUJI" "WHITE HORE"
 ROYAL BAKER KLIANI SHIROHMA ASSOC w/
 "CHICO" # E.I.

4) IND/f / SISTER OF #6 / POSS. FRIEND OF
 "FRITZ" FRANCESCA MILLER, EMPLOYEE OF
 RECOVERY HOUSE WARM SPRINGS.

AIM Demonstration 10/12/1979

over →
 for more IDS

5.) JIMMY STEWART¹ IAD/M SMITH

6.) IAD/M

INVOLVED IN BOATING ACCIDENT (CHREMAN
& 9 SUBJECTS - KILLED?)

E.1) "CHICO" mexlm Assoc w/ "ZUI" # 7.2 & D.3

2) BETTY BUM MARRIED KEVINY WORRE 12/79

3)

See photo file



2

1

ALM Demos/Protest 10-12-1979



1

2

3

7.2) "ZUI" SEE # D.3 ASSOC w/ MEXICANS

1) JIMMY "STEWART" SMITH indlm

9.1) KEVINY CONNERS AIM DRUMMER

2) *JACKSON SUNDOWN RED HORN (RELEASED FROM
ROCKY BUTTE 9.02.10/79) FRIEND OF JOE NEWTON

3)

next

page

over →

8090-03
A2004-005

H 9 1 2 5 0 3

* TELON I CAR THEIR

7.2) "FUJI" SEE #D.3 ASSOC W/MEXICANS

1) JIMMY "STEWART" SMITH IND/M

9.1) KENNY CONNERS AIM DRUMMER

2) *JACKSON SUNDOWN RED HORN (RELEASED FROM
ROCKY BUTTE 9 OR 10/79) FRIEND OF JOE NEWTON

3)

9



1

2

3

See photo files

H



H.1) DORTHY ACKERMAN ANTI NUC

1.1) "KENNY" "PANTYHOSE" KENNEDY IND/M BURNS, OR
GIRLFRIENDS: MYRNA SANDERS / CHERYL LOPEZ

WAS MARRIED: MOKIA JACKSON

2) "SNAKE" THOMAS BADROADS (NOW PORT.) WS/I

3) "SUPERMAN" JOJO HARRISON

4) TONY KIRK (OLIVER KIRK'S BRO)

AIM Demonstration 10/12/1979

over →
for IDs

next
page

* TELON / CAR THEIT

8090-03
A2004-005

Dorothy Ackerman
ANTI-NUC

H 9 1 2 5 0 3

H.1) DORTHY ACKERMAN ANTI-NUC

- 1.1) "KEVINY" "PAUTY HOSE" KENNEDY INDIAN BURNS, OR
GIRLFRIENDS: MYRAUE SANDERS / CHERYL LOPEZ
WAS MARRIED: MOKIA JACKSON
- 2) "SWAKE" THOMAS BARRONADS (NOW ROSE.) WSL/E
- 3) "SUPERMAN" JOJO HARRISON
- 4) TONY KIRK (COVER KIRK BROS)

See photo files

- 1) GIRL FRIEND OF "G. THOMPSON" #C
- 2) VEH SEEMS TO BELONG TO G. THOMPSON OR W/F
GIRL FRIEND.



over →
for IDs



AIM Demonstration 12/12/1979

8040 03
A2004 005
1.

2. THOMAS BADROADS

11 9 1 7 5 0 3

K/L 1) VER OF #3 ARE DHE 845

No photos of
"K" or "L"

M 1) JOE URIS

2) HANK (HENRY BRADFIELD II) BENVINGTON w/ #3

3) SMITHS TAD/7 w/3

4) w/7 # C4



See
photo.
file

over for
ID's
→



AIM Demonstration 12/12/1979

1. ~~Joe Harris~~ —

2. HANK BENNINGTON

H 9 1 7 5 0 3

8090-03
A2004-005

1) JOHN BLANK

2)

2) JOHN BLANK

2) ROBERT BUCKSKIN



See photo five

over for
IDs
→

ALM Demonstration 10-12-1979

8040-03
A2004-05

1- John Blank

H 9 1 7 5 0 3

8040-03

A2004-05

1. John Blank
- 2- Robert Buckskin

H 9 1 7 5 0 3

P 1) w/m w/ SARANO'S out of port, poss. BIKERS.

2) possibly Nancy Sanders?

3) ROBERT BUCKSKIN



See photo file

over for
more
photos



AM DeWane fraction 10-12-1979

R.1) DAVID KING

2) ~~18~~ "G. THOMPSON"

S.1) POSS MEY/M SEEN IN MADRAS 10/11/79

S



1

R



2

I.1)

2)

U.1) No photos of "U"

See photo files

AIM Demonstration
10-12-1979



1

2

no IDs



See photo files -

in IDS

not part of index card images

AIM Demonstration

10-12-1979

No. _____

City of Portland, Oregon
Bureau of Police
Intelligence Division

Date: 12-12-79

To: Lt. Dimick

From: Officer Falk 

Subject: Protest Picket the Federal Courthouse

Distribution

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> DETS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EAST	<input type="checkbox"/> JUVS	<input type="checkbox"/> SID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NORTH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMAND	<input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT

O'S AGENCY _____

DIST CAR _____

OTHER _____

Sir:

There is to be a protest picket at the Federal Courthouse, Sw Broadway and Madison, at noon, December 14, 1979. The purpose of the picket is to gather support for Leonard Peltier and Frank Giese who are facing prison for various terrorist acts.

The sponsors of this activity are the United Front Book Store, 2701 SE Belmont, and the Aim For Freedom Defense Committee, 636 NE Beech St. We don't expect more than 40 people showing for the picketing.

WF/jlb

A. Case Number

76-11700

B. Classification

INFORMATION (AIM)

C. Type Report

Supplemental ☐
 Information ☐
 Clearance ☐

D. Case Status

1. Cir. By Arrest ☐
 2. Referred ☐
 3. Suspended ☐
 4. Unfounded ☐
 5. Pending ☐
 6. Exceptional ☐

CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL REPORT
 Clackamas Co. Sheriff, Oregon City, Ore.

COMPUTER ENTRY

PERSONS ☐
 VEHICLE ☐
 CRIME ☐
 PROPERTY ☐
 BOOKING ☐

DISTRIBUTION

Date _____ Opr. _____

1. Original Report Date

5-13-76

2. Time

7:30am

3. This Report Date

5-13-76

4. Time

7:30am

5. Location of Occurrence

RTE BOX 818

WILSONVILLE



6. Computer Entry

7. Victim or Complainant

MEHARRY, L.L.

8. Residence Address

CCSO

9. Res. Phone

10. Sex

11. Race

12. D.O.B.

13. Subject of This Report

INFORMATION ON "AIM" ACTIVITIES

14. Total Value of Recovered Prop. (Itemize Below)

15. Details:

Writer observed approximately 15-20 vehicles at the above listed residence at about 1:15am this date. Writer also observed what appeared to be an individual laying on a hammock which was set up on the front porch. This subject had an object that writer was unable to identify laying across his chest, possibly a rifle or a guitar or a similar shaped object. Writer also observed a newer yellow sedan type sports foreign car southbound on MERIDIAN RD, which slowed as writer passed and then stopped at the intersection of ADVANCE RD until writer was just about to crest a hill and disappear. The vehicle then turn toward the house in question and passed from sight.

Writer made another pass by the location at 4:35am and noted that all of the vehicles except a Volkswagon, that was blue or green, and a n older Plymouth station also blue or green, had departed. Writer was unable to bet any license numbers due to the location of the cars and light conditions.

Reporting Officer(s)

MEHARRY, L.L.

Off. I.D. Number

4710

Prec/Div

UNIFORM

Relief/Shift

1

Assn/Dist

D-18

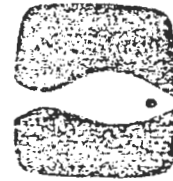
Radio Call Times

Approved By

REC:

ARR:

CLR:



NEWS RELEASE

COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

April 21, 1981

For more information, contact Laura Berg
or Elizabeth Smith 234-2723

8383 N.E. Sandy Blvd.
Suite 320
Portland, Oregon 97220
Telephone (503)
257-0181

Portland--Representatives of Columbia River treaty tribes today asked Congress and citizens of the Pacific Northwest to oppose two bills that would take away certain treaty fishing rights of tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Washington state congressmen Slade Gorton and Don Bonker introduced S. 874 and H.R. 2978, the Steelhead Trout Protection Act, on April 2.

"Congress has a bill that takes our steelhead fishing rights and gives them to the white man for recreation," said Levi George, Yakima member of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC). "For their vacations, we would lose our livelihood and way of life."

The Steelhead Trout Protection Act would abridge the treaty fishing rights of Columbia River tribes and tribes in Washington state by making state steelhead laws apply to Indian tribes. State laws in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho classify steelhead a game fish -- a classification that bars commercial harvest and sale. These state laws do not govern Indian tribes because treaty fishing rights, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in Puyallup Tribe v. Department of Game (1973), include the right to catch steelhead for commercial purposes.

CRITFC, composed of the fish and wildlife committees of the Nez Perce tribe in Idaho, the Umatilla and Warm Springs tribes in Oregon, and the Yakima tribe in Washington, is sending a statement on the proposed act to all members of congress. In it CRITFC challenges bill proponents who claim that steelhead decommercialization is necessary to protect steelhead. "Steelhead are the strongest runs of salmonids on the Columbia River ... maintaining essentially steady numbers over the past 20 years," the statement reads. "Biologically they are a hardy fish that can better

222222

survive the tortuous passage over Columbia and Snake River dams than can chinook and coho salmon. Also, they are not subject to ocean harvest..."

"Steelhead are doing fine; what really need protection are upriver chinook and coho," explained Kathryn Brigham, CRITFC commissioner from the Umatilla tribe.

According to the inter-tribal statement, the bill directs the taking of a treaty-secured property right and gives it over to the private interest of sport fishermen. "To allow this taking would be tantamount to allowing the federal government to condemn your house for the purpose of enlarging your neighbor's lawn...", the statement reads. If this interpretation is correct, it would have serious constitutional implications under the constitution's fifth amendment, which bars the taking of private property for other than a public use.

As for economic justifications, the CRITFC statement refutes the contention of bill supporters that license fees and punchcards purchased by steelheaders pay for a large part of steelhead hatchery propagation. "To our knowledge, not one of some 30 hatcheries and rearing ponds that raise Columbia River steelhead in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is paid for by the sale of fishing licenses or punchcards. These hatcheries and ponds are almost entirely funded by public and private power companies and the federal government to compensate for destruction of fisheries...", states CRITFC.

The bill proposes to use federal money to compensate tribes for loss of treaty rights. "I don't think using federal dollars to take away rights of Indian tribes makes economic sense," Nathan Jim, Warm Springs member of CRITFC, said. "If money is going to be spent it should go for hatcheries, habitat restoration, improvement of passage facilities at dams, and limitations on ocean salmon fishing. That way we could have enough salmon and steelhead for everyone."

Activist sentenced for escaping

LOS ANGELES (AP) — American Indian activist Leonard Peltier has received a maximum seven years in prison for possessing a firearm and escaping from a federal prison last July.

After Tuesday's sentencing, Bruce Ellison, Peltier's attorney, said the concept of justice "became a mockery" under U.S. District Judge Lawrence T. Lydick's handling of the case and said he found himself "unable to ask the court for mercy."

Lydick had refused to accept defense evidence supporting Peltier's argument that he escaped from prison because of an alleged government plot on his life.

The sentence will not lengthen the two life terms Peltier, 34, is already serving for killing two FBI agents on a South Dakota Indian reservation in 1975.

Peltier read a lengthy statement before he was sentenced, declaring, "I decided in prison that even death would be better than to see our people on their knees."

New charges against Indian activist

By BRIAN HUDSON
Guardian Bureau

Los Angeles

New charges were brought against Native American activist Roque Duenas Jan. 4 in the federal court here.

Duenas was acquitted last month on charges of assault and conspiracy in connection with the July 1979 escape of American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Leonard Peltier and Bobby Garcia from the federal prison at Lompoc, Calif.

The jury was unable to reach a verdict, however, on charges against Duenas aiding and assisting in the escape from outside the prison. A new charge has also been added: possession of a firearm in the commission of a felony. A new trial has been set for Feb. 20.

"The charges are clearly retaliatory," Duenas told the Guardian. "The government wants Leonard Peltier and anyone that's connected with him."

Peltier, who along with Garcia was convicted on escape charges, maintains that his flight was prompted by a government conspiracy to assassinate him. Peltier and Garcia are to be sentenced Jan. 22.

Duenas' bail remains at \$250,000, although the defense is trying to have it reduced.

Guardian 1-16-80

Activist's arms trial to resume

AIM

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

4/15/80

The 5-year-old federal prosecution of American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks and three other persons on charges of illegal possession dynamite and firearms began another chapter Monday in Portland.

Sidney Lezak, U.S. attorney for Oregon, decided to proceed with the prosecution because of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals' reinstatement of the dynamite charges in August. Lezak was in Washington, D.C., Monday on business and could not be reached for comment on the decision.

Charged in the case are Banks, 43; his wife, Kamook, 25; Russel Redner, 33; and Kenneth Loud Hawk, 25. All of the defendants are free on their own recognizance, and none appeared in court Monday with their attorneys. The lawyers said the Bankses live in Davis, Calif., Loud Hawk on a reservation in South Dakota and Redner in Wapato, Wash.

At the conclusion of Monday's hearing, U.S. Magistrate George Juba scheduled a May 28 hearing on 16 outstanding defense motions. Defense lawyers indicated additional motions would be filed. No trial date was set.

Juba also scheduled a hearing for May 14 on the question of whether to dismiss two indictment counts charging the defendants with possession of illegal firearms. The firearms counts, like the dynamite counts, were dismissed in May 1976 by U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni.

The case began on Nov. 13, 1975, when Oregon State Police stopped two vehicles occupied by the defendants near O. 10, Ore. A search warrant was obtained, and officers the next day examined the vehicles and allegedly found seven cases of dynamite and several illegal firearms. According to later courtroom testimony, the dynamite was destroyed because there was no safe place to store it.

Belloni subsequently dismissed the dynamite counts, holding that the defendants' attorneys had been deprived of an opportunity to observe the destruction of the alleged dynamite or to analyze samples of the substance the government asserted was unstable and highly explosive.

When the government refused to proceed to trial on the firearms counts until its appeal of the dynamite ruling was resolved, Belloni dismissed the entire indictment with prejudice, meaning that it could not be refiled.

When the appeals court last summer reinstated the dynamite charges, it also sent back the firearms counts for consideration of whether they should be dismissed or reinstated. Assistant U.S. Attorney William Youngman told Juba the government's position is that it can now reindict the defendants on the firearms charges even if the court rules against reinstatement.

Trial of the case is expected to last three to four weeks.

Although the appellate court made its decision more than eight months ago, the mandate was not received in Portland until March 17, after the U.S. Supreme Court had declined to review the decision.

Banks is teaching at an Indian and Chicano college near Davis, California. Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. has refused a South Dakota request to extradite him, saying he has information indicating that Banks' life would be in danger if he was imprisoned there.

Banks fled to California in 1975 after failing to appear for sentencing on charges of riot and assault in Custer, S.D., in 1973.

Memorandum



DATE : January 8, 1980

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In reply
refer to : SG

TO : Stanley E. Efferding
Assistant Administrator for Management Services - S

FROM : Emmet E. Willard
Security Manager

SUBJECT: Hatwai Substation Near Lewiston, ID, Bomb Incident (2nd Report)

At 0815 hours December 17, 1979, I was notified by Bill Bosshart that Operator Kent L. Wenkheimer, at Hatwai Substation, near Lewiston, Idaho, upon reporting for work Sunday morning, December 16, discovered the following message, which had been sprayed on the control house in red paint: "Next the dam -- red power -- resistance to tyranny is obidience to God -- red power -- Chief Joeseeph lives -- let us fish free." (See Figures 1 & 2.) This was reported to Dittmer Control Center shortly after 0800 hours by Operator Wenkheimer, on the 16th. Operator Wenkheimer's December 16th report follows.

"Statement of events pertaining to the discovery of explosive device at Hatwai Substation on December 17, 1979 by Kent L. Wenkheimer.

Background of Operations:

Hatwai Substation, located at the top of Central Grade, Nezperce County, is a transformation station consisting of two 500 kV lines, one 500/230 kV auto-transformer, and two 230 kV lines to Washington Water Power, and associated equipment. The station is supervisory controlled by microwave from Dittmer Control Center, Vancouver, Washington.

The station is manned seven days a week on a part time basis, normally from 8:00 AM to 12:00 Noon. On weekends the operator will normally be absent from approximately 10:00 AM on. The station is inspected once each day as a routine matter by the operator on duty.

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December 16, 1979

When I arrived at the station (Hatwai), I noticed that the side of the control house had various slogans painted on it, all of which were on the part of the control house that forms part of the perimeter of Hatwai Substation. These were:

Let Us Fish Free
Next the Dam!
Resistance to Tyranny is Obidience to God
Red Power
Chief Joeseeph Lives!!

I then entered the control house and notified the following people:

Chief Operator Kerzman (Lewiston)
Dispatcher Duncan Vancouver, Washington
Nez Perce County Sheriff (Lewiston)
FBI (Lewiston)
Operations Super. E. Schoer (Spokane)
Substation Operator Ken Haley at Dworshak
Substation (Orofino)
Haley notified Dworshak Powerhouse (Orofino)

Prior to the arrival of the Sheriff and Chief Operator Kerzman, I walked around both the 500 kV and 230 kV yards, (which are on different levels), looking for any abnormal condition. I could see no sign of forced entry.

Nezperce County Deputy Sheriff Stuk arrived, followed by Chief Operator Kerzman. Both took pictures of the exterior of the building. Hatwai Substation was unattended from approximately 12:30 PM, December 16 until 8:00 AM December 17th.

Chief Operator Lynn A. Kerzman, Lewiston District, files this report of Sunday's activities:

At approximately 0810 on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, 1979, the operator on duty at Hatwai Sub, Kent Wenkheimer, notified me of painted messages on the control house exterior wall. The BPA Dispatcher, Nez Perce County Sheriff, FBI & Earl Schoer, Operation Supt. in Spokane, were notified. It was decided I should come out and take pictures of vandalism and check on the incident. Kent contacted me again at approximately 0830.

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I arrived at the District office at about 0920. I talked with Kent via phone and was informed that the sheriff had been at the station and had completed his investigation. Kent also had completed his yard inspection and found nothing abnormal or signs of entry. I then got the camera and left for Hatwai Sub.

On Central Grade Road I met the Sheriff Deputy who was checking the road ditches for discarded paint cans. He introduced himself as Deputy Stuk. He stated he had found nothing. He also stated there was no record of this type thing happening in the Lewiston area and no incidents of fishing rights problems. He stated an incident report would be written up and filed in the Sheriff's Dept. records.

I then continued up to Hatwai Sub. Before entering the building I checked the doors and gates and saw no sign of forced entry. The ground was covered with a thin layer of snow, but this must have fallen after the painting, as there were no tracks from vehicles or humans. The slogans are as reported by Kent and are located on the exterior wall which makes up part of the perimeter of the yard. (See attached photos.) The lettering was done in red paint and painted rather neatly.

I then obtained the pictures attached (omitted). The Dworshak Substation & Powerhouse (a Corps of Engineers Dam) had all ready been notified. I then notified the Corps. Phse. at Little Goose & Lower Granite Dams. In both cases I talked to the Phse. Operator, as I could not reach the Project Supt. I then called Earl Schoer (Spokane BPA Office) and updated him. Since nothing had been found and there was no sign of entry, we decided to leave the yard lights off.

Kent then left the substation and went on call. I remained at the Sub. for about 1/2 hour. During this time I checked the back side of the building and the locks there. Nothing abnormal was

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found. I contacted the Nez Perce Co. Sheriff once again and requested property checks on the substation be made which meant at least one patrol a night. The property check was to begin 12-16-79 and continue to 1-1-80. Also made arrangements to have a deputy accompany operator to station if so requested. Checked station secure, reported to SCADA and left for Lewiston HQ shortly after 1200 noon.

The call that was placed to the FBI went on a recorder with a message to have them contact us at the station prior to noon, at the office, or my home. The FBI called me at the District Office Monday morning, 12-17, shortly after 0800.

On Sunday afternoon Dan Norlund, Corps., returned my call to my residence, and I informed him of messages and actions we had taken.

This concludes events on Sunday, 12-16-79."

Operator Wenkheimer relates the events of Dec. 17th as follows:

"I found the explosive device (Figures 5-8 included) at 9:45 AM on a routine inspection trip. I notified Chief Operator Kerzman and Senior Dispatcher Guttormsen. I then left the station on order of Disp. Guttormsen and stationed myself approximately 1/2 mile from the station at the entry road and waited for arrival of the proper authorities. Subsequent events on file with the FBI.

In reconstructing my inspection of Sunday the 16th, and on the assumption that the device was in place, it is possible due to the configuration of the equipment (See Fig. 3&4) around the transformer bank for my view to have been blocked from the area where the device was subsequently located.

(The following were -)

Statements made to all involved parties December 17, 1979, at Hatwai Substation regarding electrical hazards, location and description of device, and public and private access to Hatwai Substation.

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Those organizations involved were:

FBI
Bomb Squad
Idaho Department of Enforcement
Nez Perce County Sheriff
BPA Dispatcher
Clearwater Power

General information passed to all parties (this at the junction of the road leading into Hatwai Substation, approximately 1/2 mile from station):

1. No one is to come closer to the station than the road junction without specific authorization from the bomb squad or the FBI.
2. If you come into the control house, keep your hands off things.
3. If you enter the yard, stay on the ground.

Specific information which I relayed to the bomb squad and FBI:

1. Location of device, and brief description.
2. Per Disp. Guttormsen: If the bank is de-energized, induced voltages were a possibility due to the collapsing field.
3. A general layout of the yard, the voltages involved, the time required to de-energize the yard, with specific attention paid to the bank and station service racks in the area.
4. Distances involved from various points.
5. Points of access to the station.
6. Possible consequences of detention. (detonation)
7. Possible consequences to the power system of de-energization.

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At this point the Bomb Squad, the FBI agent and the operator entered the control house. The operator was told by Senior Disp. Guttormsen to re-emphasize the fact that induced voltages were a possibility due to the collapsing field if the bank were to be de-energized. Despite the previous discussion, I believe that the bomb squad did not appreciate the consequences of de-energization until the subject was discussed this second time. After making two inspection trips to the yard to view the device, they agreed that the bank should not be de-energized; this opinion was also shared by the FBI Agent, on the ground that the device had not exploded with the bank energized, and we would not want to change its environment. As an operator, my immediate inclination was to come to the control house and de-energize the transformer bank, to minimize any damage due to fault. I suggest all operators be informed otherwise.

When the bomb squad defused the device, the other organizations represented entered the control house and were told:

1. Keep your hands off things.
2. If you must enter the yard, stay on the ground.
3. Stay away from the control console and the computer (which are in basically one area).

The bomb squad wanted to enter the control house to finish dismantling the device, permission was refused, since they admitted that they did not know what was in part of the device.

The operator went with a Nez Perce County Deputy to inspect the yard further; PSC Engineer Hauf was left in the control house to keep people away from the control console.

The entire device was eventually reassembled in the control house in a part that was removed from the operating area."

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Chief Operator Lynn Kirzman continues:

"On Monday morning, 12-17-79, at approximately 0800, I contacted Kent at Hatwai Sub. and he reported no signs of further activity. The FBI then called and Mr. Joe Venkus, FBI Agent and myself discussed events of Sunday, 12-16-79. He took down the slogans and stated that since the Sheriff's Dept. investigation and our inspections had found nothing he would make up a report, but would not visit the Sub.

Operators in the District and Corps. Phse's. were updated on the situation.

At 0945 Kent called me stating he had found a bomb under BO, BK #1 at Hatwai. He stated he had seen a timing device and a couple of plastic containers. I told him to notify the Dispatcher and I would notify the FBI and Sheriff. I contacted Mr. Joe Venkus and informed him of the probably explosive device. He stated he would locate a bomb disposal unit.* I then tried to contact Kent at Hatwai but got no answer. I contacted Disp. Guttormsen and was informed they had Kent "on the air" and blocking access to the Sub. I then contacted the Nez Perce Co. Sheriff's Dept., at approximately 0955, and talked to Sgt. Whiting. Informed him of the situation and requested their assistance in securing the Substation from public access. Sgt. Whiting responded himself and met Kent at the entry road at approximately 1025.

At 1015 Mr. Venkus, FBI, called back stating they were getting a bomb disposal squad out of Moscow, Idaho. It would be at least an hour or so before they would arrive. Passed this information to Kent and requested he inform the sheriff who was enroute.

- * The nearest Army EOD Team, the 62nd Ordnance Detachment, located at Ft. Douglas, Utah -- was notified. They indicated that they would not be able to respond to the scene for at least 11 hours. The Idaho Department of Law Enforcement EOD Team was then requested from Moscow and Lt. David Williams (Moscow PD) and Officer Ron Hanish (Idaho DLE) responded to the site.

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After talking with Mr. Venkus, answered call from Bernie Sebby, Operations and Maintenance Supervisor at Spokane, and updated him. He said he would inform Mr. Emmet Willard, BPA's Chief of Security.

Then notified all BPA on-duty operators of situation and requested they conduct a thorough yard inspection. All completed an inspection and reported that everything was normal. Also notified Corps. Phses. of what we had found.

At 1025 talked with Disp. Guttormsen and updated him on our progress; who we had notified and estimated arrival time of bomb disposal unit. Updated him again at 1050.

We also contacted Washington Water Power and they were aware of the situation.

Contacted Clearwater Power Co., and informed them of the situation, and also requested a switchman of theirs to stand-by as they supply Hatwai Sub. with an alternate Station Service Supply. He reported to Kent at the entry road to the Sub.

At 1157 the bomb disposal unit arrived and entered the station. They inspected the bomb and did the defusing job which was completed at 1255. *"

At 1305 I was informed of the defusing by Kent and was given a general description of the bomb. I was also informed that a second device, attached to the same timer, had been located. The bomb was taken by the FBI for investigation.

The findings were given to all operators in the Districts and the Corps. Phses. Information was also given to Mr. Wilkerson, Spokane Area Manager, and Mr. Sebby.

- * The bomb team completed removing the device from the substation yard at 1255 hours, December 17, 1979. LT Williams described the device to me as follows: A 3/4" X 6" pipe bomb containing black powder with a heat ignition element connected to a 6-volt lantern battery and a 60-minute kitchen timer all taped together with 4 hand torch propane tanks, each approximately 4" X 12" in size. He indicated that the timer had run to

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"0" and that an apparent malfunction in the circuit was the only thing that prevented it from detonating. He stated that the device was being turned over to Agent Venkus for follow-on FBI laboratory examination and analysis. Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, Butte, Montana Office, Jay Bailey confirmed that they would be contacting US Attorney H. Karl Shurtliff at Boise regarding the statute applicable to this incident.

In discussions that followed it was decided to leave the yard lights on at the manned stations in the District, and to have the on-call operators on duty until 1630.

The County Sheriff Depts. were contacted and increased property check patrols set-up for Hatwai and Dwor. Sub. The Corps at Lower Granite Dam will assist in watching Lower Granite Sub.

Conversations with Law Officers:

Initial contact was with Mr. Joe Venkus, FBI. He asked for description of what was found. Upon being told he indicated that he would locate a bomb disposal unit and call back with an arrival time.

Next contact was with the Nez Perce County Sheriff's Dept. They also wanted location and description of the device, which was given. Also asked for length of time elapsed since the device was discovered. Requested they assist in limiting access to the area, which they did by meeting Kent at the access road to the Substation. They also passed on information as to the availability of bomb disposal units in the area.

I then received the return call from Mr. Venkus, in which he informed me that the bomb disposal unit from Moscow, Id. would respond. It was decided to have them meet Kent and/or the Sheriff's Deputy at the access road to the station.

In late afternoon I again contacted the FBI to check on having the building's exterior wall repainted and was asked to wait a few days to insure all their pictures turned out OK. At this time Mr. Venkus informed me that the bomb would be sent to the FBI's lab in Washington, D.C."

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This completes the message and related bomb discovery, removal and subsequent activities report.

On December 28, 1979, Operator John C. Hoglund, Hatwai Substation reported the following:

"I received a phone call on the Bell (commercial) phone. A normal male voice with a quiet background asked me how Hatwai was hooked up to nuclear generating plants. I hesitated to answer and said we were not directly hooked to one. The person wanted the correct way to say Hatwai. He then asked what a substation did and when I hesitated he said he was from the Los Angeles Police Dept. However, he gave me no name. I told him what a substation did and he said thanks and a Happy New Year. Dec. 31, 1979, a tracer was placed in service on the Bell Phone for seven days."

He further reports that on:

"Jan. 3, 1980 at 0515 I was called by the Chief and informed that the sheriff patrol had found a hole cut into the fence and to go to the station. At arriving at the station at approx. 0600 am I was informed by the Deputy that a suspicious object the size of a basketball was near the hole. The yard lights were off and it was decided to wait until daylight to investigate. At daylight the Sheriff, FBI, etc., and the Chief, and myself entered the station. The suspicious object was a piece of concrete drain pipe. The hole was approx. 260' from the control house. The hole was 23" X 20" wide with the bottom wire still attached. After safety instruction on hazzards in the yard, the yard was thoroughly inspected by the FBI, other law personnel, the Chief and myself. The fence was walked and no other hole found. Nothing found in the yard either."

Chief Operator Kerzman, reported:

"At 0515, I was called by the Nez Perce Co. Sheriff, and was informed that while making a security check at Hatwai Sub. the deputies had found a hole cut in the perimeter fence. The deputies were securing the area at the turn onto

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the access road to the Sub. No entry prior to daylight had been decided on by the Sheriff.

Hoglund, the on-call operator was called out with instructions to take the Lewiston-Pool car, and report to the deputies at the entry road. At 0520 I notified Disp. F. Brown of the situation. He agreed with the idea of no entry until daylight. Next the FBI was contacted. The office in Butte, Mt. was notified and they contracted Mr. Venkus, the local agent. At 0535 I contacted Earl Schoer, Spokane Area Operation Supt. Then called the Sheriff's office again informing them I was enroute to the office.

After arriving at the office, I talked with Earl Schoer again. I notified Ken Haley, Dwor. operator and Gordon Alexander, Lower Granite Operator of the situation and informed them to double check their perimeter and yards. Checked with Disp. Brown to insure WWP had been informed, which they had. The Disp. decided to notify C of E at Dwor. LoGr. and LGo. I informed the Disp. I was going up to the entrance road with the camera, contacted Bill Hauf, PSC, and had him notify local supervisors when they came to work.

0700 arrived on top of Central Grade. Three Sheriff's Deputies were there, Mr. Venkus, FBI, and Hoglund. About 0710 we went into the station and inspected the inside yard. The deputy and I walked the entire fence on the outside. Neither of us found anything suspicious. It was determined the lights had been left off from the previous day, as the switches were off and the control room locked.

The Disp. and Spokane were informed. Mr. Venkus talked to Mr. Willard and it was decided that the yard should be rechecked. Mr. Hoglund, Mr. Venkus, Mr. Stuker, and myself then inspected the yard. The men-holes, tunnels, cabinets, steel, etc. were all checked again and nothing was found. This was reported to the Disp. and the Spokane Area Office.

Bentz Fence Co. was contacted to repair the fence, as our maintenance crew did not have the

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materials needed. The fence repair was completed at approximately 1200.

Notified Clearwater Power of the incident so they could take whatever action they desired.

Preventive actions being taken are:

1. Lights will remain turned on.
2. Relay houses are going to be locked. 500 Kv house locked now, and 230 Kv house to have hasp added.
3. Access manhole covers to tunnels under relay houses are going to be chained down.
4. Handles to 400 Kv PCB cabinet doors are now in control room.
5. In-yard security devices are being considered.

NOTE: The Deputies who found the hole in the perimeter fence reported to the Sheriff's office at 0446.

FBI Agent Venkus and Nez Perce Sheriff personnel sealed off the area.
(It should be noted that the substation site is located in a remote area and no other property or personnel were near enough to become potentially involved.)

Due to the potential dam implications of the message, I notified LTC Gary Roberts, Chief of Security and Law Enforcement for the North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, at 0825 hours, December 17, of the threat message found at Hatwai. He notified his people at Dworshak and Lower Granite Dams, immediately up and down stream respectively from Hatwai, alerting them to the threat message. They were again warned after the bomb was found.

I also notified Tom Isaacs, Assistant Director, Safeguards and Security, DOE, and the Emergency Operations Center of the threat message.

Jack O'Neal notified George Bell in our Washington, D.C., Office and Ray Foleen, Deputy Administrator.

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The attached checklist has been distributed to all substations as of the date indicated.

Attachments

EEWillard:jm

cc:

O. Halvorson - AP
R. Jones - AP
R. Gens - E
E. Gehrig - EI
J. O'Neal - O
H. Durocher - P
R. Nyland - P
S. Efferding - S
R. Windus - SG
D. Jackson - SI
A. Stanford - SI
Official File - SG

Add G. Weisz; M. Dowd (w/trans); D. Ogden; G. Bell

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Substation Operator Checklist and Instructions December 19, 1979

When a suspicious foreign object is discovered in or near a BPA facility, follow these procedures:

1. Evacuate site of all personnel (by 1/2 mile).
2. Notify Dittmer dispatcher.
3. Notify local sheriff and FBI.
4. Notify supervisor.
5. Discontinue use of all fixed and mobile radio transmission (microwave and telephone are okay) in the immediate vicinity (1/2 mile).
6. Meet sheriff and brief on nature and location of object.
7. Brief and consult with bomb squad on nature of high voltage environment.
8. Provide to bomb squad location of device and yard key.
9. If contacted by the news media:
 - a) State known facts only.
 - b) Do not engage in speculations.
 - c) Do not express personal opinion.
 - d) If further information is required, refer to Portland headquarters Public Information Office, (503) 234-3361, Extention 5131.
10. Periodically keep Dittmer advised of status.

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Fig 1



Fig 2





Fig 5



Fig 6



• TOUR 121479
Peltier refuses questions

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — American Indian activist Leonard Peltier Thursday clashed with a federal judge, with Peltier saying he will not answer any more questions during his trial on prison escape charges.

"If I cannot present a defense, there is no reason for me to be up here. I refuse to answer any more questions," Peltier said.

The outburst, another in a series of exchanges in the courtroom of U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence T. Lydick, came after defense attorney Bruce Ellison called Peltier to the witness stand.

Ellison asked Peltier if he escaped from the federal prison in Lumpoc and Peltier said:

"Yes, I did so because I was in fear for my life . . . there was a conspiracy to assassinate me."

Prosecutors immediately objected and the judge ordered the testimony stricken from the record. Lydick had earlier barred a defense strategy aimed at showing Peltier was forced to escape from federal prison to save his life.

Peltier, 34, is charged with escaping from the Lumpoc prison on July 20. He is serving two consecutive life sentences in the 1975 shooting deaths of two FBI agents at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Judge rejects two Peltier defense moves

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Two new defense tactics in the trial of American Indian activist Leonard Peltier, who says he fled prison to escape an FBI assassination plot, have been rejected by a federal judge.

U.S. District Judge Lawrence T. Lydick on Tuesday rejected defense arguments based on "justification" and a second tactic claiming entrapment.

Lew Gurwitz, a member of Peltier's defense team, blasted the judge's action as "prior restraint on an effort to provide the truth."

"I have never witnessed a case where there was such an effort on the part of the prosecution to keep part of the evidence from the jury," Gurwitz said.

Peltier, 34, claims he was justified in escaping from the Lumpoc prison where he was serving life on his conviction of killing two FBI agents in South Dakota because he assertedly learned of a government plot to kill him.

Originally, Lydick said he would permit this defense at Peltier's trial for escaping from federal prison, but last week reversed himself and said he would not permit it.

The defense committee said it will appeal.

In ruling against the duress defense, Lydick said it did not have the required factor of immediacy. He noted that Peltier did not stage the escape until eight months after he learned of the asserted plot on his life.

THE OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1980



Associated Press Laserphoto
VISITOR — John Thomas, American Indian from South Dakota, saw one hostage Sunday at U.S. Embassy in Tehran and received letters for the families of some other captives.

TOUR
121279

Leonard Peltier jury still out

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Jurors resumed deliberations Friday in the prison escape trial of American Indian activist Leonard Peltier and two other men.

The seven-man, five-woman panel was given final instructions by U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence T. Lydick and began deliberations Wednesday afternoon. A short time later, the jury asked to be read almost 200 pages of testimony by an FBI agent who was a prosecution witness in the case.

Peltier, 34, and Bobby Garcia, 32, are charged with escaping from the federal prison in Lompoc with the help of co-defendant Roque Orlando Duenas, 40, who allegedly supplied weapons and maps for the escapees.

end in trial of Peltier

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — The prison escape case against American Indian activist Leonard Peltier and two others has ended with defense attorneys charging that they were not permitted to present their case.

Peltier, 34, and Bobby Garcia, 32, were charged with escaping from the federal prison in Lompoc, Calif., with the help of co-defendant Roque Orlando Duenas, 40, who allegedly supplied weapons and maps for the escapees.

The seven-man, five-woman jury was expected to begin deliberations Wednesday.

If convicted on all six counts of the indictment, Peltier and Garcia could have 15 years added to their life terms. Duenas could get a maximum penalty of 20 years.

During closing arguments Tuesday, defense attorney Bruce Ellison tried once again to introduce "the government's conspiracy to kill Leonard Peltier" theory.

"The government would have you believe this is an open and shut case," Ellison told the jury. "But the government has prevented us from telling why it took place. Leonard Peltier had to be free from prison in order to save himself.

"But I have been ordered not to talk about that. We tried to ask him (Peltier) why he did. They wouldn't let him answer. You should ask yourself, 'Is this something you might do in the same circumstances if you were in the same shoes as these men?'"

The argument has been rebuffed throughout the trial. U.S. District Judge

Oregon Indians reviving old spiritual code

By PHIL ADAMSAK
Journal Staff Writer

The American Indian Movement wants Oregon to know more about its spiritual side, according to two of the group's new leaders.

They are Robert Buckskin and Gail Chehak, both Klamaths, who have opened a new Indian shelter-house in Northeast Portland and have started to form links with advocates of social change.

On their front door is a hand-lettered sign forbidding alcohol, drugs and weapons — a central theme of the AIM spiritual code, according to Buckskin.

"We are stepping forward to educate non-Indians about our true identity," said Buckskin.

"We are a spiritual force, going back to the ways of our ancestors," he said.

"We see ourselves as separate from the United States, and part of the Indian nation."

"If we don't separate ourselves, they will legislate our lands from under our feet and our spirit from our hearts."

Buckskin said he would like to see Portland's large population of Indians return to the old religion and go back to their land, leaving the white man to wrestle with the unnatural, destructive life of the cities.

"There are a lot of Indian people in the cities who understand the white man's technology and a lot on the reservations who don't. The city Indians should move back and become leaders."

So far, they're moving toward greater visibility in three ways, according to Ms. Chehak:

- They have opened AIM House at 636 N. Beech St. as an emergency refuge for Indians in trouble and as headquarters for their activities.

- They have formed the AIM for Freedom Defense Committee, which includes non-Indian members representing other social-activist groups.

- They're asking the citizenry to support AIM in protesting reopened prosecution of criminal charges against four AIM members, a case that was thrown out of a Portland federal court in 1976.

A third Portland coordinator is George Thompson, a Chippewa-Sioux, who was sent from the AIM chapter in Oakland, Calif., to help organize. He was not at the interview.

Buckskin said tribal medicine men are the leaders of the modern back-to-the-earth movement, which tries to cross tribal and national lines and unite all Indians.

AIM supports an attempt to get United Nations recognition of Indians as one of the world's sovereign people.

How is the ancient Indian life different?

"I was young when I moved from the Klamath Reservation to Portland and I did things the Indian way," Buckskin said.

"I used to tell the truth and to give my

things away to people who needed them and my city friends told me I was a sucker.

"I had to learn to B.S. in the city.

"Being truthful, being honest in everything you do, that's the way I've learned to be in the last two years, since I've become an Indian again."

Buckskin said he went to live in San Francisco after receiving his share of the tribal dissolution payment in 1959.

He got into steel construction; became foreman boss on building projects, and then in a fabricating mill.

But then came the "Longest Walk," from Alcatraz to Washington, D.C., in 1977. He and his brother volunteered to run the security program.

"That was real good," he says.

"No weapons; we had to ask the police and the FBI not to bring their guns into our camp and they almost always ignored that. And no liquor and no drugs."

Since then, he's become a volunteer for AIM, believing that the only hope for man is in returning to the land.

What would he like to accomplish?

"There's a direction that Indian people can give to this country, just by saying 'No, you shouldn't desecrate the land.'

"We are making alliances, through our Indian spiritual leaders, the medicine men, from all Indian nations.

"There are many prophecies that this modern life is not going to last much long."

(Continued on page 2) ★



SEEK VISIBILITY — AIM House, a new Indian survival shelter in Northeast Portland, is headquarters for a new wave of Indian spiritualism, say coordinators Gail Chehak (left) and Robert Buckskin (right),

shown with supporter Margaret Laureiro. They want urban Indians to return to the land. Upside-down flag signifies national distress.

BOB BACH/Oregon Journal

★ Indians revive spiritual code

(Continued from page 1)

er. And we are seeing it coming true — the energy failures, for example.

"People are not going to be able to survive in the cities."

AIM has opened "survival houses" similar to the new Portland shelter in Los Angeles, the San Francisco area and around Minneapolis, he said.

"A federation of survival schools, teaching the ABCs, but also the old ways" is how Buckskin described them.

"What we want is for the white men in the cities to understand what our Indian life is about and for the U.S. to stop intervening in our Indian lands.

"We will leave friends in the cities who understand us and will represent us here."

O. 111679

Tribal officer found cuffed in Tacoma

TACOMA — A Warm Springs, Ore., Indian Reservation tribal police officer, who said he was kidnapped Wednesday and drugged by two assailants, was found handcuffed and unconscious in a downtown parking lot here Thursday morning, Tacoma police reported.

Keith Baker, about 28 years old and from Madras, Ore., was being treated for bruises and cuts at St. Joseph Hospital in Tacoma after being found by a passer-by in a bank parking lot across from Pierce County's county-city building early Thursday morning.

Hospital officials would not allow telephone calls to be transferred to Baker.

Lt. Virgil Hockman of the Tacoma police said Baker regained consciousness while being assisted by the officers who found him in the parking lot.

Baker told Tacoma police that he may have been drugged by the assailants. Hockman said Baker had a needle mark on one arm.

Hockman said there were suspects in the case but declined to name them.

In Portland, FBI spokesman Bill Williams said agents in Oregon and Washington were trying to determine whether a federal crime had been committed.

Warm Springs Police Chief Jeff Sanders was reported en route to Tacoma Thursday afternoon to talk to Baker. Hockman said Baker did not know the men who allegedly abducted him and was not certain whether the abduction occurred near the reservation.

Sgt. Ray Calica, acting tribal police chief, said he did not know whether Baker was on duty at the time because tribal police work varying hours.

3-7-79

Guardian

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Indian rights

native americans

Repression:

Fire kills activist's family

A fire swept through the Nevada home of American Indian Movement (AIM) activist John Trudell Feb. 12, killing two adults and three children. The apparent arson attack occurred hours after Trudell spoke at a rally on behalf of prisoner Leonard Peltier in Washington, D.C.

Killed in the fire were his wife Tina Manning Trudell, their three children, Eli, 1, Sunshine, 3, and Ricarda, 6, and Tina's mother, Leah Manning. Tina's father, Arthur Manning, was severely injured.

The attack follows a pattern of threats, repression and murders against AIM members. Manning said that just before the fire a blast blew all the windows of the house inward. The house, located on the Duck Valley Shoshone Paiute reservation in northern Nevada, had no gas heat, no electricity and no fuel stored in it.

Trudell, chairman of AIM, is also

coordinator of the Peltier Defense Committee. He traveled the country mobilizing support on behalf of Peltier, Dino Butler and Bob Robideau, all charged in the 1975 killing of the FBI agents. In his defense work Trudell described the repressive role played by the FBI on reservations and in urban Indian ghettos. Friends of Trudell told the Guardian that some months ago, after an argument with a judge, the authorities threatened to "get" Trudell or his family.

Tina Trudell grew up in the isolated Duck Valley reservation. For years she was active in a campaign to prevent the country from converting Wildhorse Dam, built to supply the reservation with irrigation water, into a tourist resort.

John Trudell eventually moved to Minneapolis to work for the release of Leonard Peltier, the remaining defendant in the Pine Ridge case. Tina Trudell and her children eventually joined him there. They were both crucial to the formation of the Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission, which investigated and publicized FBI illegalities in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

During the months she lived in the Twin Cities, Tina Trudell impressed those who worked with her by her strength and commitment. A year ago, she returned to Duck Valley to give birth to her third child.

KAREN NORTHCOTT

To the Editor: The gross inadequacy of your coverage of Indian affairs is revealed in the article, "Indian lawyer sees backlash" (April 22).

It is a misconception that Department of Interior attorneys represent Indian interests. The government has always supported the economic desires of multinational fishing and energy corporations against the needs of Indians, sportsmen and small commercial fishermen.

The state and federal governments, with a combination of mismanagement and a desire to appease big business, are forcing Indians to go slow in demanding control of their own lives and resources. Any alleged backlash is not the reason for this policy.

Close scrutiny will show that, on Interior's timetable, the corporations will have depleted America's limited supplies of fish, timber, minerals and clean water before Indians (or anyone else) have a chance to exercise their rights.

**JACK L. SCHWARTZ,
EDWARD J. JONES,
National Lawyers Guild,
Committee on Native American
Struggles,
335 S.E. Morrison St.**

Marchers demand Peltier's freedom

By **BILL SMITH**
Guardian Bureau

Washington, D.C.

On the coldest day here this winter, 200 people gathered on Capitol Hill and marched for the freedom of American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Leonard Peltier.

The demonstrators joined in a 5-week, 24-hour vigil on Peltier's behalf outside the courthouse. Leonard Peltier Defense Committee head Steve Robideau insisted the watch will not end until the frame-up victim gets a fair hearing.

Peltier, 34, is currently jailed on two murder charges in the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Control Unit in the Marion, Ill., Penitentiary, also known as the behavior modification unit.

Peltier is being held on trumped-up charges stemming from a June 26, 1975, incident in which FBI agents staged an attack on a Native American home on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. According to the

Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, "Hundreds of federal agents surrounded the entire area and shot thousands of rounds of ammunition into homes occupied by innocent women and children."

Two FBI agents were killed in the attack; their deaths were pinned on Peltier, who had long been active in defense of Native American rights. A third man, an Indian, was also killed but no investigation into his death has been undertaken. False evidence presented in the case resulted in Peltier's conviction. While out on appeal, Peltier moved to Canada, where he fought a long case against extradition. The Canadian government, however, insisted on returning him to the U.S.

To date, the Supreme Court has given no indication that it will act on Peltier's behalf. Supporters are urged to send letters to members of Congress and to U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell to demand his release. For more information: Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1, Port Angeles, Washington, 98362, tel. 206-622-5144.

Guns revive Red Lake tribal violence

RED LAKE, Minn. (AP) — Violence erupted again Saturday in the festering tribal feud on northern Minnesota's Red Lake Indian Reservation as snipers shot up a wooden building housing the Bureau of Indian Affairs police headquarters.

There were no reported injuries and no arrests during a three-hour exchange of shots between police and gunmen during the pre-dawn hours, and again during a brief exchange about 11 a.m. CDT.

In the pre-dawn incident, acting BIA Superintendent James Stevens said police returned the gunfire, but were "very selective" in choosing their targets.

"A lot of the firing was .22-caliber, but there was some pretty heavy-caliber stuff," Stevens said of the sniper fire. "Some of (the bullets) went through two and three walls."

The second incident occurred as two BIA officers left the building to investigate the area. The officers had walked about 100 yards down a hill in front of the building when the new firing started.

Stevens said the two men retreated to the police station under covering fire from officers inside.

In recent months the reservation has been the scene of a clash between tribal factions. Dissident tribal members have accused tribal chairman Roger Jourdain of corruption and misuse of federal funds allocated to tribal members.

The dispute erupted into open warfare May 19 when six dissident tribal members seized the BIA Law Enforcement Center at gunpoint.

Three subsequent days of violence left

the law enforcement center, six other buildings and 45 vehicles in ruins. They were burned during the violence.

Two Indian youths also died of gunshot wounds, but the death of one of the youths was later ruled accidental, and an FBI investigation produced no evidence directly linking the death of the other boy to the trouble on the reservation.

Stevens said somebody opened fire on the frame building serving as the temporary police headquarters about 2:30 a.m. Saturday. He said BIA police shot out street lights near the police headquarters to obscure the building.

The shootings erupted just hours after the bond of dissident Indian leader Harry Hanson was revoked and he was jailed in St. Paul.

THE OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1979

A5



LEONARD PELTIER

Asylum requested for Indian

LOMPOC, Calif. (AP) — The American Indian Movement on Sunday urged foreign embassies to offer asylum to AIM activist Leonard Peltier, who escaped in a hail of bullets Friday from a federal prison where he was serving a life term for killing two FBI agents. Federal agents and prison authorities declined to discuss the scope of the search for the 34-year-old fugitive, but said he was believed armed and extremely dangerous.

Meanwhile, the AIM Central Council in Minneapolis issued a statement calling on foreign embassies and other Indians to help Peltier.

"We urge all native people and others who would support us to offer full assistance to Leonard Peltier and urge all foreign embassies who might be contacted to offer full political asylum," the statement said.

Peltier and two other Indians scaled a double fence around the federal correctional institution late Friday, but one was shot to death and a second captured.

Peltier, of Belcourt, N.D., was convicted in 1977 for the 1975 slayings of two FBI agents shot while on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to serve warrants.

In Sioux Falls, S.D., AIM leader Russell Means warned that the escape might be a "set-up" to kill Peltier.

Means said he hoped Peltier would not try to contact him or any other AIM leaders.

"That would be the worst thing he could do," Means said. "You know I'm watched, and so is everyone in the movement that has any visibility."

Former PSU student loses crucial appeal

by TOM GAUNTT

A former PSU student has lost his appeal of a 1977 conviction on seven counts of bank robbery.

Pete Young Buffalo, known as Pete Zauner while at PSU from 1975-77, is now serving a 42-year sentence in the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary.

Several PSU administrators and faculty members remember Buffalo as an outstanding student.

"He was a very bright young man. I enjoyed talking to him," Jim Heath, dean of undergraduate studies, said.

"He was very valuable to the School of Social Work," Norman Wyers, Buffalo's advisor in the School of Social Work said.

Jack West, a friend of Buffalo's who obtained a Masters' Degree in Social Work from PSU last spring said he thought Buffalo incapable of committing the crimes of which he was convicted.

"Pete was a fine, caring human being," West said.

"Pete was one of the best students I've ever had, I can't imagine him doing anything like that."

"Pete was one of the best students I've ever had in terms of empathy and self-control," said Andries Deinum, professor of film. "I just can't conceive that he was arrested. I can't imagine him doing anything like that."

Buffalo, an Indian activist, was indicted in June 1977 on charges of robbing six Portland area banks, one of them twice.

Witnesses at the banks agreed that the robber was stocky, wore a ski mask and gloves, had brown eyes, a dark complexion and was between 20 and 35 years of age.

After the first robbery an agent from the Federal Bureau of Investigation ran in the direction taken by the robber and encountered Buffalo, who gave the agent his correct name and address and said he had seen someone answering the general description.

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Six months later, after six more robberies, a search warrant for Buffalo's apartment was issued. Agents found articles of clothing similar to those used in the robberies. A gun resembling the robber's was found as well as a pillowcase similar to the one used by the robber.

The apartment searched was actually a crash-pad for Portland area Indians, according to Deinum, who was also a close friend of Buffalo.

"If you were an Indian and you got in trouble you could always go stay at Pete's place," Deinum said.

Buffalo's residence was in Forest Grove, according to Deinum.

The warrant to search Buffalo's apartment was issued after the United States Magistrate had reviewed an affidavit made by FBI Special Agent Michael Sanders. The affidavit has since been found to contain several inaccuracies; these inaccuracies are one of the subjects of Buffalo's appeal.

Descriptions of the robber

ranged from 5'6" to 6'1" in height and from 175 to 250 pounds. Most witnesses either identified the robber as being white or said that the ski-mask made it impossible to determine race.

Yet agent Sanders' arrangement of this data in the affidavit creates a much narrower description of the robber—and one which resembles Buffalo more than witnesses' descriptions.

About one of the bank robberies Sanders' affidavit says: "Witnesses . . . described the robber as a white or Indian male . . . 5'8" to 5'10" . . ." The 302's—handwritten notes taken at the time witnesses made their descriptions—show that no witness described the robber as Indian and that no one gave a height lower than 5'10".

Continued on page 5

Facts distorted in affidavit

Continued from page 1

The 302's from the first robbery was destroyed, although a court ruling months before had prohibited such action.

The affidavit said that Buffalo owned a Honda motorcycle and had rented a white and maroon AMC Pacer, both of which were said to have been used by the robber as get-away vehicles.

Sanders, however, failed to report that Buffalo's motorcycle had been completely destroyed in an accident a year before the first robbery and that the car Buffalo rented had a maroon top and a white body, not white over maroon.

Trial judge James M. Burns of the United States Ninth Circuit Court ruled that the misstatements were not intentional and that even discounting the inaccuracies there was enough other evidence to justify granting of the search warrant.

Susan Mandiberg, Buffalo's attorney, appealed the conviction on the grounds of the misstatements, the destruction of

the 302's and the use of bank surveillance photographs in such a way that the jury's rights were usurped.

The three judges of the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals found that while the affidavit contained several inaccuracies, the process of synthesizing a large amount of information "necessarily involved omission and an element of distortion," according to the decision.

Mandiberg has petitioned for a rehearing *en banc*—which means that the appeal will be sent to the judges who have turned it down to see if they will rehear it. If they decide not to rehear it, the petition goes before the entire ninth circuit. Only if enough of the judges agree for a rehearing will it take place.

Should the *en banc* appeal fail, Mandiberg plans to petition the United States Supreme Court. About one out of ten of the petitions made to the Supreme Court are accepted for argument.

Editorial

Buffalo wronged

Native Americans

IM:

Means begins prison term

American Indian Movement leader Ted Means turned himself over to South Dakota authorities April 25 to begin serving a 30-month sentence in the South Dakota State prison.

Means was convicted in 1975 on charges of rioting to obstruct justice, charges stemming from a 1974 police riot in a Sioux Falls courtroom.

The crime "rioting to obstruct" has since been removed from the state legal code. Ted Means and a handful of other American Indian Movement members are the only people ever to be charged with that crime.

The arrests came during the trial of five activists on trial for the "Custer incident" (a confrontation between police and Indian people pressing for a stiffer charge for the white killer of Wesley Bad Heart Bull).

Indian spectators had refused to stand as the judge entered the courtroom and the South Dakota Tactical Team entered the courtroom, lead-filled batons swinging. A full scale battle ensued, both inside and outside the courtroom. Six Indian people were arrested inside the courtroom on charges of assault and rioting to obstruct justice.

K.N.

Guardian 3-16-79
Vanguard 2-9-79

The conviction of former PSU student Pete Young Buffalo, and the recent denial of his appeal, makes one wonder how efficiently and impartially our criminal justice system works.

The fact that a well-respected PSU professor feels that Buffalo was incapable of committing the crimes of which he was convicted is not important.

Most prisoners have someone who believes them innocent.

The fact that Buffalo was an Indian activist who had spent ten years in prison on a murder conviction is not pertinent.

It is not significant that the case against Buffalo was largely circumstantial. Many have been convicted on much less evidence.

What is important are those constitutional and ethical issues almost completely ignored by the appeals court.

The appeals court concludes that while the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted an affidavit containing falsehoods, Special Agent "... Sanders' misstatements do not reach the level of recklessness necessary to establish a constitutional violation."

The court found that the process of synthesizing a large amount of material necessarily involves "... omission and an element of distortion."

The decision implies that those accused of complex crimes somehow have less of a right to constitutional protections than someone accused of a simpler crime.

On the issue of the destruction of 302's—handwritten notes made at the time of witnesses' depositions—the appeals court upheld the trial judge, saying the "... destruction was done in good faith and that there was no prejudice to the defendant."

The notes destroyed were those from the first robbery. The only witness who saw the robber without his ski mask was present at the first robbery, and identified Buffalo as the robber. The notes could have been useful to the defense.

Overall the language of the decision shows more concern for portraying FBI agents as hard-working persons who inevitably will make mistakes than interest in the rights of the defendant.

Pete Young Buffalo is 29 years old. If none of his appeals is successful he will be 40 before he is eligible for release.

T.G.

Vanguard 10-2-79

Indians claim trial stifles struggle for natural resources

by TERRY FRANK

The recent reversal of charges dropped nearly four years ago against American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Kenneth Loudhawk and Russell Redner was the topic of a benefit held Sept. 21 at PSU for the AIM For Freedom Defense Committee.

The constitutional rights of Redner and Loudhawk are being threatened because they are being brought back on charges that were dismissed several years

Banks and Leonard Peltier had been in the motor home.

Evidence of the explosives, which the police claimed to have destroyed, were not produced at that time, and the charges were dismissed by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Belloni on May 12, 1976.

"The government has no physical evidence that supports Banks' presence in the vehicles with Loudhawk, Redner and Kamook," said David Alexis, a Native American associated with the United Indian Students of

James said the benefit attempted to pinpoint some of the reasons the charges were being rehashed. James, who said, "every Indian person is a political person," views the issue as a government attempt to divert Indian struggles for control of their natural resources. "By reopening the case, the government is trying to create a bad image of the Native American's struggle," she said.

Loudhawk and Redner named U.S. Attorney Sidney Lezak as a motivating force behind the reopening of the case. Lezak, said last Monday, "We're just pursuing the case because the Belloni ruling was reversed. The story given by the defendant is not really what occurred."

"We're not dealing with the harmless children," he said. "We're dealing with individuals who were carrying a large quantity of firearms and explosives which might have resulted in loss of human life."

According to Lezak, explosive wrappers were retained by the police and movies were taken of the explosives being destroyed.

"Our office has a long history of cooperative effort with the tribal Indians," he said.

"We have no reason to believe there won't be a fair trial on these charges," Stevie



AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT activists Russel Redner and Kenneth Loudhawk were at PSU Sept. 21 to build support for their cause. They are to be tried on weapons and explosives charges following a reversal of a federal district court decision that threw out previous charges against them.

ago," said Marilyn James, spokesperson for the PSU Indian Support Program (ISP), which sponsored the benefit.

Loudhawk and Redner spoke at the benefit, which drew 150, according to James.

Loudhawk and Redner were arrested along with Kamook Banks, wife of AIM activist Dennis Banks, in Eastern Oregon, Nov. 14, 1975, and charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

State and local police, who riddled the defendant's motor home with small-arms fire, later claiming they were fired upon, said federal fugitives Dennis

Higher Education at PSU. "This is part of an overall strategy to prevent our struggle for control over our land and natural resources," he said.

Loudhawk said the charges are false, and that the recent reversal "is just a part of a continuing government campaign against Native Americans."

"Right now there is tremendous pressure on Indian activists because Indian people are sitting on two powerful energy reserves, especially coal and uranium," he said.

"The dynamite charge was a fabrication; the dynamite never existed," Alexis said.

Remington, executive director of the Portland American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) said.

"I'm convinced he has sufficient evidence to merit bringing up the trial."

Calif. Peltier trial begins

Guardian Bureau

Los Angeles

"The evidence will show ladies and gentlemen, that there was a conspiracy on the part of the federal government to kill Leonard Peltier."

With that statement, defense attorney Bruce Ellison opened his arguments Nov. 14 in the federal trial here of Native American activist Leonard Peltier and two other defendants.

Peltier and Bobby Garcia are charged with escaping from Lompoc (California) Federal Prison July 20 with the help of Roque Duenas, accused of providing weapons. A third inmate, Dallas Thundershield, was shot and killed during the escape.

The trial before U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence T. Lydick is expected to last a few weeks. The defense team has argued the defense of "justification and necessity" and has been able, despite government objections, to include certain key affidavits in the defense.

Those affidavits are written by Robert Standing Deer, inmate at Marion federal prison in Illinois, where Peltier had been imprisoned before being sent to Lompoc. Standing Deer stated in the affidavits that he was approached by Captain Carey, Chief Corrections Supervisor at Marion, and another unnamed blond-haired man and solicited to murder Peltier in exchange for medical treatment and other favors. He told Peltier of the solicitation when Peltier was still in Marion.

On Nov. 16, the defense moved for a mistrial after the chains used to manacle the defendants were inadvertently left in a corner of the courtroom, visible to the jurors. Judge Lydick then questioned each of the jurors as to whether they had seen anything unusual in the courtroom. Even though one of the jurors answered yes, Lydick denied the motion.

The government has presented several correctional officials from Lompoc as witnesses. Under direct examination, they have described their observations and actions on the night of the escape. During cross-examination, the defense has brought out several inconsistencies regarding the officials' conversations with FBI agents after the escape and before the trial.

Some 50 people have been permitted into the courtroom for the trial. They must, however, walk through a metal detector. In front of the courthouse, Native American supporters conduct a daily vigil. Buffie St-Marie and Floyd Westerman are here, performing around the city as part of an intense educational and fund-raising effort.

Peltier is serving a life sentence on frame-up murder charges stemming from a 1975 FBI raid on the Pine Ridge, S.D. Indian reservation, in which two FBI agents and one Native American were killed. Peltier's codefendants were acquitted of murder, and no one has ever been charged in the death of the Native American.

Contributions and letters of support can be sent to: Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, P.O. Box 3936, Los Angeles, Calif. 90057. J.P.

Ted Means:

Released from prison

AIM

American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Ted Means was released two weeks ago from the South Dakota State Prison by order of a federal district judge.

The original trial judge made an error "of constitutional magnitude," according to Judge Fred Nichol who reviewed Means' state conviction for rioting to obstruct justice.

Means was jailed on charges stemming from a 1974 police action in a Sioux Falls courtroom where a group of Indians were going on trial for the "Custer incident." During that incident, a confrontation developed between police and Indian people pressing for a stiffer charge against the white killer of Wesley Bad Heart Bull. Indian spectators refused to stand when Judge Joseph Bottum entered the courtroom in 1974, citing his racism and prejudicial rulings. The Sioux Falls Tactical Squad was ordered to clear the courtroom, and a full-scale battle erupted both inside and outside the building.

Six Indians, including Means, were arrested on the rioting to obstruct justice charge.

In his order releasing Means, Judge Nichol noted "there was evidence to show that the Sioux Falls Tactical Squad unexpectedly ran into the courtroom with riot batons, metal knuckles, sidearms and Mace . . . and that the Tactical Squad members were the first to use any violence in the courtroom."

Means argued in his petition for release that the trial judge had refused to instruct the jury on the plea of self-defense and defense of others, thus denying his rights to due process and trial by jury and violating the requirement that he be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ruling that the trial judge had failed to instruct the jury properly, the federal judge ordered Means released and his conviction set aside.

KAREN NORTHCOFF

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AIM 1:

Leaders seek asylum

American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders John Trudell and Dino Butler have petitioned the Canadian government for political asylum or refugee status citing "fear for our political and personal rights and safety."

The two arrived in British Columbia Aug. 30 accompanied by additional members of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, the Black Hills Alliance, and the Women of All Red Nations (WARN).

In announcing their request for asylum John Trudell stated, "Anyone with any kind of awareness knows how the U.S. is attacking native people. The government seems to have singled out Leonard Peltier Defense Committee people for repression and harassment."

"The persecution of Peltier," Trudell continued, "and the number of supporters that are being jailed or have been killed has shown us that now is the proper time for making these requests for political asylum. It is our feeling that the government will go to any length to prevent Leonard from receiving a fair trial on any charges."

Attorneys for the AIM activists feel that Trudell and Butler have ample justification for fearing their political and personal safety.

Trudell is the coordinator of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee and former chairman of AIM. His wife, their three children and his mother-in-law were killed when a fire swept through their Nevada reservation home Feb. 12. Many Duck Valley residents feel that the fire was deliberately set. The deaths came just hours after Trudell led a march against FBI misconduct in Washington, D.C.

Butler was charged along with Bob Robideau and Leonard Peltier with the deaths of two agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation on June 26, 1975. Butler and Robideau were acquitted; Peltier was convicted in a separate trial.

AIM 2:

Upcoming trials

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has paved the way for an Oregon trial for American Indian Movement (AIM) members Dennis Banks, Kamook Banks, Kenneth Loud Hawk and Russ Redner on charges dating back to 1975.

Kamook Banks, Loud Hawk and Redner were arrested along with Anna Mae Aquash near the Oregon/Idaho border in what police termed a "shoot-out" involving the four plus fugitive AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Leonard Peltier.

Combined Idaho and Oregon state police stopped a stationwagon and a camper on an isolated country road Nov. 15, 1975. The state law enforcement officials allege that Dennis Banks and Peltier "fled in a hail of bullets" as the others were arrested.

Peltier was a fugitive wanted on charges stemming from an FBI attack on a camp on the Pine Ridge Reservation the previous summer in which one Indian man and two FBI agents were killed. Banks, also a fugitive, had failed to appear for sentencing on a conviction arising out of a 1974 demonstration in Custer, S.D. Both were subsequently arrested.

Dennis and Kamook Banks, Loud Hawk and Redner were charged with five counts of weapons and explosives violations and were scheduled for trial in 1976. However, three of the charges involved possession of "dynamite" and the evidence was exploded by Oregon investigators, thereby destroying the evidence against the four. In a convoluted ruling the Oregon state judge suppressed pictures of the dynamite and testimony regarding its destruction and dismissed those charges. This left only two counts of firearms violations standing.

Despite strenuous objections by the state, the judge ordered the state to proceed with the weapons charges. The state refused to go ahead and the judge dismissed the case.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judge's suppression of the pictures and the testimony regarding the explosives thus paving the way for the AIM activists to stand trial on all five counts.

Peltier was charged in a separate indictment and thus will not stand trial with the others. Anna Mae Aquash was slain on the Pine Ridge Reservation in February 1976.

KAREN NORTHCOTT

NY Indians under police siege

By NANCY HOCH and JIM JORDAN

New York state police and at least one SWAT team have taken positions on the Akwesasne (St. Regis) reservation. They're trying to follow through on Aug. 13 indictments against alleged participants in a May 29 takeover of the 6000-person reservation's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Community Building.

Native American activists have likened the situation to Wounded Knee. At Guardian presstime, negotiations for a peaceful solution to the conflict continued but police maintained their occupation of the reservation. The police have not yet attacked the encampment where Native Americans have banded together to prevent arrest.

Police launched their maneuver early Aug. 28. Checkpoints have been set up at all points leading into or out of the reservation. All people leaving or entering are searched and questioned. For security reasons, Native Americans are not divulging the size of their contingent in the encampment.

The Iroquois Confederacy has issued a

nationwide call for emergency support on behalf of the Akwesasne people, who are Mohawk Indians. The confederacy has asked both Indian and non-Indian supporters to come to the reservation as observers or to aid by sending supplies. Observers from Germany, Holland, England and South Africa are already on hand.

To date, at least three Akwesasne residents have been arrested and state police reportedly hold the indictments for 12-19 others. The Native Americans banded together for protection once the Aug. 13 indictments were issued.

VIOLATING SOVEREIGNTY

The Akwesasne people argue that New York state police violated their sovereignty and the U.S.-Six Nations 1794 Treaty when they arrested Mohawk Chief Loran Thompson and Joseph Swamp May 22.

The incident began earlier that day when Thompson asked several members of the federal Young Adult Conservation Corps to cease felling trees on his land. The two men were arrested after Thompson confiscated chain saws and

other equipment left by the crew. The charge is grand larceny. They were released after arraignment.

The Council of the Mohawk Nation, incensed that Akwesasne police had allowed state cops to enter the reservation to make the arrests, demanded the resignations of the five cops. When the resignations of the local police were not forthcoming, members of the Mohawk nation took over the offices for eight hours and stripped them of their guns.

The Council of the Mohawk Nation then notified President Jimmy Carter that the arrests of Thompson and Swamp had violated the terms of the 1794 treaty. And the Six Nations Grand Council instructed the two men not to appear at two July hearings.

"One of our chiefs and one of our citizens should not appear in New York courts," spokesperson Saka Pembleton told the Guardian. "That would be to call all of our sovereignty nothing but a laughing matter."

Representatives of the Mohawk council met with presidential negotiators July 30, but despite the federal talks, the

indictments were handed down.

Word spread Aug. 14 that state troopers and SWAT teams were preparing a raid to seize Thompson, Swamp and to arrest the other people named in the indictments. The Mohawk council telegraphed N.Y. Gov. Hugh Carey asking for a peaceful ending to the conflict. But it added:

"We will defend our chiefs and our territory against the armed forces of New York state." The Indians gathered into an encampment in an effort to avoid being picked off and arrested one by one.

Pembleton, from inside the encampment, explained that 15 police cars and some 30 cops have been sighted. Police surveilled the reservation from the tower of a Chevrolet plant just off the reservation. But this has not deterred the indicted individuals, the other Native Americans and their supporters.

Ray Harding, assistant to Gov. Carey, told the Guardian that the state police "will continue to act prudently" and added that "they have full jurisdiction on St. Regis." Meanwhile, the siege continues.

— — —
For more information: 315-469-4359 or 315-469-1865.

Red Lake Indian activist gets 26 years

By NANCY HOCH

Tensions remain high at the Red Lake Indian reservation in northern Minnesota following the 26-year jail sentence given a Native American activist last month for his part in the armed takeover of a reservation police station this spring.

Police and FBI officials continue to hound the reservation, and the target of the May 19 takeover—federally backed tribal leader Roger Jourdain—is still stonewalling on demands to clean up his corrupt administration.

Harry Hanson was sentenced July 23 following his conviction on assault and conspiracy. His only action consisted of locking up four Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials in their own jail and no bodily harm occurred.

Hanson and four other Red Lake Indians were convicted by an all-white jury following a 1-week trial. Also sentenced were Edward Dean Cook to 16 years in jail, Roland Gene Roy, William Allen Stately and Thomas Peter Barret each to 10 years in jail.

In responding to Hanson's sentence defense attorney Scott Tilsen told the Guardian, "Twenty-six years for what he did—I've never heard of such a thing."

Observers say the harsh and swift sentences were an attempt to stem any renewed outbursts similar to the three days of rebellion against Jourdain in May.

But Stephanie Hanson, Harry's wife and a

leader in the anticorruption fight against Jourdain, says the trial and sentences have only increased the anger of the Red Lake people and "firmed their sense that there is no justice."

The night of the sentencing, SWAT and BIA police teams gathered on the 4000-person reservation as the police station was shot up and the homes of a tribal policeman and a council member and several cars were burned.

On Aug. 19, meanwhile, the newly formed Red Lake Constitution Committee decided to press forward with a petition calling for the new election of all council members, amendments to the tribal constitution and the removal of the Jourdain-appointed tribal court judges. The BIA had recently invalidated a similar petition.

At the same time, a grand jury has been called to further investigate the May 19 uprising and additional indictments are expected. According to one Red Lake woman, BIA police are everywhere and "a lot of FBI men are questioning people."

The armed takeover this spring came the day after Jourdain dismissed Stephanie Hanson from her elected post as tribal treasurer. Stephanie Hanson had uncovered evidence of fraud including a \$200,000 contract and some \$170,000 in bonus payments made by Jourdain to friends and relatives over the past two years.

In the three days of rebellion which fol-

lowed Jourdain's illegal firing of Hanson the tribal chairman's house and the BIA police station were burned to the ground.

During the three days, sheriffs from eight surrounding counties ringed the area, and at least two SWAT teams and some 30-40 BIA police converged on the reservation. In gun fire exchanges, two Indian youths died. Now one has been charged with their murder.

Stephanie Hanson told the Guardian that "many people" joined in the protesting. "People had been pushed too far and denied their rights," she continued.

In sentencing the Native Americans, trial judge Federal District Court Judge Edward J. Devitt charged that Hanson "led a revolution of blatant lawlessness occasioning massive civil disorder.... In the American system, even the most onerous of government may not be changed by resort to violence. New leadership in governing one's fellow man must be affected by lawful, not revolutionary action."

On the reservation, the situation remains tense and extra BIA police remain in force. American Indian Movement activist Francis DownWind told the Guardian, "The police and the BIA are running the government today."

While the BIA has reinstated Hanson as a tribal treasurer, the council itself refuses to recognize her. The Red Lake Constitution Committee, meanwhile, plans to continue its campaign against Jourdain and his backers.

Indians: Abolish the BIA ^{Guardian} 8-15-79

Members of the American Indian Movement (AIM), the International Indian Treaty Council and representatives from Native American reservations across the country gathered in Ashland, Wis., July 31 to launch a nationwide campaign to abolish the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

"The BIA and the federal government," Bill Means of AIM told the Guardian, "are supposed to protect the rights of the Indian people. So far the BIA has caused a situation where we still remain at the bottom of the ladder."

With 24,000 employees, BIA has one bureaucrat to every eight Native Americans. 80% of the bureau's nearly \$800 million budget goes toward administrative costs.

But it's not just that the BIA is a top-heavy bureaucratic organization. Native American leaders say one of BIA's most basic functions is to portion out the valuable natural resources underlying Indian land to corporate interests.

At the Wisconsin meeting director of AIM Clyde Bellecourt tied President Jimmy Carter's

energy self-sufficiency plan with the BIA, saying together they spell out more rip-offs for Native Americans:

"Last Sunday night," Bellecourt told 100 demonstrators gathered outside a heavily guarded BIA office, "Jimmy Carter declared war on Indian people in his energy speech to the nation. Carter said he planned to clear away all roadblocks to get at our natural resources. Carter didn't spell it out, but we can spell it out."

Some 80% of the remaining natural resources left today are on Indian land according to Bellecourt. "When Carter says he is going to clear away roadblocks and declare war... he's saying clear away Indians, and he's going to use the BIA to do it," the AIM director said.

In addition to the demonstration in Ashland, there were numerous demonstrations July 31—proclaimed by Native American leaders "Abolish the BIA day"—across the country including Minneapolis, Seattle, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., at the UN in New York City and on the Navajo Wind Rock Reservation.

Russell Means free on parole

American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Russell Means was released on parole from South Dakota Penitentiary July 31 after serving one year of a 4-year sentence.

The release left friends and movement members "surprised and happy" according to Russell's brother, Bill Means, who said he himself had no idea that it was coming.

"He's on parole," the brother told the Guardian, "but heavy restrictions make it almost like a work release."

Means received a riot conviction after a disturbance in front of the Minnehaha County Courthouse in South Dakota in 1974. Means will be on parole for the next two years. He is presently living with his family on the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation.

NANCY HOCH

Dynamite charges upheld

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on Wednesday reinstated 1975 Oregon charges of possession of dynamite against American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks and four others. It also reversed dismissal of two weapons charges and ordered that the cases be reconsidered. Additionally, the court denied the Indians' motion to suppress some of the evidence.

On Nov. 13, 1975, Oregon State Police stopped two vehicles occupied by six persons, including Banks and Leonard Peltier. The next day, warrants were obtained and the vehicles searched. Firearms and what was suspected to be dynamite were found but the state police destroyed the material because of safety considerations.

Banks, his wife Ka-Mook, Peltier, Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk and Russ James Redner were indicted. All were charged with three counts relating to possession of a destructive device.

Indian leader gains parole

SIoux FALLS, S.D. (AP) — Indian activist leader Russell Means won parole Friday from the South Dakota Penitentiary, exactly one year after he began serving a four-year sentence for a riot conviction.

Means, 39, was convicted of charges stemming from a 1974 clash between police and American Indian Movement supporters at a Sioux Falls courthouse.

The Indian leader first requested parole in March, but the parole board continued action on the request until this month.

"The parole board was politically forced to allow me parole because under any circumstances I would have been paroled last spring," Means said. "However, to forestall the charges of being a political prisoner, which I am in South Dakota, after one year they had to parole me because of my excellent record."

Loud Hawk and Banks also were charged with transporting weapons. Because police destroyed the dynamite, U.S. District Judge Robert C. Belloni dismissed the dynamite counts in Portland on grounds of unlawful destruction of evidence.

When the government refused to proceed with the firearms counts until it could appeal the dynamite ruling, the judge dismissed the indictment with prejudice, meaning it could not be refilled.

A three-member appeals panel upheld the trial court on a split vote but a request for reconsideration by the full court reopened the case and led to Wednesday's ruling.

Sidney Lezak, U.S. attorney for Oregon, said Wednesday he was gratified that the appeals court had upheld the position taken by his office in the case.

He declined to comment on whether he would attempt to proceed with the nearly four-year-old case, noting that he had not yet read the court's opinion and that the defendants may decide to ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review the 9th Circuit Court's ruling.

California posse nabs killer

SANTA MARIA, Calif. (UPI) — An Indian activist, who escaped Friday from a federal prison where he was serving a life sentence for murdering two FBI agents, was chased from a watermelon patch by a rifle-firing farmer Wednesday and later recaptured.

Leonard Peltier got a rifle of his own

and faced the farmer in a brief muzzle-to-muzzle confrontation, but was found six hours later by a posse, hiding up a tree.

Peltier, 34, who was involved in the American Indian Movement on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, and two other Indians broke out of the maximum-security unit of the federal prison

at Lompoc, Calif., Friday, scaling two fences and fighting a gunbattle with the guards.

Peltier did not resist when he was taken into custody by two sheriff's deputies and an FBI agent who spotted him in the tree about 30 miles north of the prison.

The FBI said agents were continuing

Peltier hiding up a tree

their search for at least one accomplice who must have helped Peltier by providing a car and weapons.

Peltier's recapture began when Jerry Parker, 60, reported he drove his pickup truck to his watermelon patch Wednesday and found a man stealing melons. Parker told sheriff's deputies he grabbed a rifle

and ordered the thief to surrender, but the man fled.

Parker, firing over the fugitive's head, chased him into a grove of trees. He was confronted by Peltier, holding a rifle Peltier apparently had hidden in the grove.

Seizing Parker's rifle and shoes, Peltier

fled in Parker's truck, which he abandoned a short distance away because of a clutch problem.

Santa Barbara County sheriff's deputies organized a 25-man posse to search the rolling hills and ranchland between Santa Maria and Orcutt, leading to the discovery of Peltier.

Wounded Knee case Portlander backs Indian

By ROLLA J. CRICK
Journal Staff Writer

A supporter is claiming that Leonard Peltier of the American Indian Movement is innocent of the charge he is in prison for the murder of two FBI agents.

He is Jack Schwartz, 27, a lawyer who recently moved to Portland from Los Angeles and is active in the successor to the old Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee.

Schwartz says the coalition of Wounded Knee defense attorneys, now an Indian subcommittee of the National Lawyers Guild, has never accepted the Peltier verdict. "One appeal was lost, but we are examining the record for other appealable grounds," Schwartz said.

He disclosed the defense program following Peltier's capture and return to prison last week, climaxing a manhunt that extended to Portland where the convict's mother and other relatives live.

The 34-year-old Peltier and two other Indians escaped in a hail of bullets from a federal prison at Lumpoc, Calif., July 20, reportedly exchanging shots with guards. One of his companions was killed in the escape and the

other was captured almost immediately.

Peltier remained free until last Thursday when sheriff's deputies and an FBI agent captured him without resistance after he reportedly had engaged in an armed muzzle-to-muzzle confrontation with a farmer who spotted him in a melon field.

INDIAN MOVEMENT leaders earlier had charged that the prison break was set up as an excuse to kill Peltier, but the FBI denied the charge.

Schwartz' claim of Peltier's innocence, which is contrary to the findings of a murder trial jury, brings back to public attention events surrounding the 1973 Indian takeover at Wounded Knee and shootouts at Pine Ridge, S.D., where the agents died, and near the Oregon-Idaho border in 1975.

Peltier, also known as Leonard Little Shell and John Yellow Robe, became a fugitive wearing the FBI's "extremely dangerous" label after the Pine Ridge and Oregon incidents.

The Oregon gunplay occurred as state police at Ontario stopped a car filled with AIM people and a motorhome linked to actor Marlon Brando, from which a man thought to be Peltier jumped and exchanged shots as he fled. AIM leader Dennis Banks was believed to have fled with Peltier, leaving behind his wife, KaMook, Annie Mae Aquash, Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk and Russell James Redner.

Mrs. Aquash was murdered later in South Dakota. Peltier was convicted for the FBI murders there and last summer a federal judge in Portland dismissed a series of charges against Banks, KaMook, Loud Hawk and Redner based on the "prejudicial" way dynamite reportedly seized from their car at Ontario was destroyed by police.

Schwartz, 27, contends Peltier's murder conviction is because "he is a victim of anti-Indian attitudes still prevalent in the Plains states."

THE FBI SAYS testimony in the trial identified Peltier as a member of a group of Indians who went into a field after a gunbattle with FBI and other officers and shot one agent as he talked to them and shot the other agent who already was seriously wounded.

Schwartz' interest in the Peltier case is because he helped obtain acquittals for two men charged with Peltier in the slayings of agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams. They are Bob Robideau and Dino Butler, whose trials were moved to Iowa. Another defendant, Jimmy Eagle, was released from prison after 15 months when, Schwartz says, the U.S. admitted there was no evidence against him.

Schwartz is disenchanted with the American legal system, although he is a part of it and earns his living by it, because of what he claims he experienced since being associated with AIM. He charges he has been threatened at gun point by FBI agents and his associates shot at, stabbed and beaten by vigilantes "on the payroll of the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

"I'VE BEEN ACCUSED of attempting to break people out of jail, get witnesses out of the country, threatening government witnesses and threatening to kill their families, but I have never been officially charged with any of these things," Schwartz says. "One Dakota newspaper even said I ran guns to AIM people to be used to kill FBI agents."

"I was a part of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Committee. We lived in our offices, literally under our desks. It was insane. Our cars and houses would get shot up. People would break our windows — put nails in our tires."

"On Oct. 6, 1975, while working on the FBI murder case, eight agents hit my office in Rapid City and others went to offices in Sioux Falls and Pine Ridge. They shot the office in Pine Ridge and went inside the one at Sioux Falls and rifled files. We refused to let them in my office and they pulled guns. It was scary."

FBI spokesmen in Portland said they could not comment directly on Schwartz' charges without specific facts, but added that any allegation of wrongdoing by agents is considered a serious matter to be investigated by the Office of Professional Responsibility. That agency reports directly to the director of the FBI.

Concerning Peltier, Schwartz contends he is no more guilty of murder than Robideau and Butler who won acquittals.

"OUR DEFENSE of them was on two main points," he elaborated. "No one could prove which of the many guns and bullets (used in the shootout) killed the agents or who fired them and even if Robideau and Butler did kill, they should be acquitted on grounds of self defense."

Schwartz claims the FBI agents fired the first shots as they moved toward the home of Harry Jumping Bull and Indians fired back thinking they were being attacked by so-called BIA "goon squad."

At the time, the FBI said their agents had been ambushed while trying to serve an arrest warrant. Later, the FBI issued a statement that the agents did not have warrants with them.

Schwartz carries a variety of articles published in both the underground press and publications like The Nation and the Washington Star which questioned what really happened that day at the Pine Ridge Oglala reservation. Included are stories alleging FBI coercion of witnesses and forcing witnesses to perjure themselves; failure of the authorities to do anything about the Indian who died when the agents did, and a bungled investigation of the murder of Mrs. Aquash.



Jack Schwartz



Associated Press Laserphoto

WAIT'S OVER — Stephanie Hanson (right) and daughter Cheryl leave court Monday after her hus-

band, Harry, and four others were sent to jail for violence at Minnesota Indian reservation.

Indian sentenced to 26 years

By GERRY NELSON

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — The Indian leader of an armed takeover on the Red Lake Reservation in May was sentenced Monday to 26 years in prison for what a judge called "a revolution of blatant lawlessness."

Meanwhile, police were beefing up their forces on the northern Minnesota reservation following a weekend of violence that saw four buildings torched and snipers shooting repeatedly at Bureau of Indian Affairs officers.

Harry S. Hanson Jr., 40, remained silent as U.S. District Judge Edward J. DeVitt chastised him for disrupting the lives of 3,000 people and causing property damage estimated at \$4 million.

Four other Indians were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 16 years. They could have received maximum sentences of 46 years.

All five defendants were convicted July 13 on four counts of assaulting federal officers and one count of conspiracy. Hanson has said he will appeal.

Acting BIA Superintendent James Stevens said the sentencing could spark more trouble in the reservation village of Red Lake. But he said extra police officers and an eight-member special weapons team "can handle more problems if there are any."

Stevens said six people were arrested Sunday night and charged with misdemeanors.

Hanson, who wore olive drab cutoffs, remained quiet as DeVitt imposed the sentence, and said, "Mr. Hanson, you led a revolution of blatant lawlessness."

DeVitt imposed sentences of 16 years on Edward Dean Cook, 21; and 10 years each on Roland Gene Roy, 23, William Allen Stately, 19, and Thomas Peter Barrett, 20.

"Your oath as an Indian person is not now to be respected," DeVitt told Hanson.

Hanson then thanked DeVitt for letting him speak his piece during the trial.

"I did my job well, and I feel your honor did his job well," he said.

Hanson's attorney, Scott Tilsen of St. Paul, asked DeVitt to consider what he called the "injustices and corruption" on the reservation.

But DeVitt responded, "In the American system, even the most onerous government may not be changed by violence."

The three days of violence that began May 19 was sparked by the takeover of the BIA Law Enforcement Center by the five defendants and a sixth man, Donald Desjarlait.

Guardian 12-6-78

indians

Young Navajo activists: Arrested by tribal police

Seven young Navajo activists were arrested by tribal police and the FBI Nov. 13 after they took over the Navajo Executive Office Building. They were protesting the election tactics of Navajo Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald.

The seven, members of the Dine Bii (People's Coalition), held the building for six hours. After their arrest they were charged with kidnapping and assault with a deadly weapon.

The event which touched off the takeover was the decision of the tribal Supreme Judicial Council to prevent a young Shiprock activist, Donald Benally, from running for one of the 87 Tribal Council seats. Underlying the conflict is a long-standing political dispute between younger, more radical Navajos and conservative older people.

The Dine Bii charges that MacDonald has retained control by putting his own close associates in power in 104 tribal chapters. MacDonald has also been charged with collaborating with the federal government to sell coal, oil and uranium rip-off leases to multinational corporations.

MacDonald won an unprecedented third term as chairman of the largest Indian tribe in the U.S. In the same election, 18 young Navajos were elected to the Tribal Council for the first time. The tribe also voted to reduce the voting age in tribal elections from 30 to 25, a further victory for the more

radical younger age group.

On Nov. 28, 50 Indians who were protesting the arrest of the seven were beaten and arrested when they resisted an attempt by the Tribal Police to break up the demonstration.

The Coalition for Navajo Liberation protested the arrests and the charges lodged against the seven activists.

"The tactics used in the arrest of the seven," the coalition said, "borders on questionable misuse of power of a conspiratorial nature between the federal government and the leadership of the Navajo Nation to suppress the fundamental rights of the people to protest."

indians

Indians:

Arrested for peyote use

"The authorities won't leave us alone. They continually violate our rights, even on our reservations. Now they are harassing and arresting us for possessing peyote, which the members of the Native American Church have used as a sacrament for over 300 years," Yvonne Wanrow recently told the Guardian.

Wanrow, a Colville Indian activist once convicted and awaiting retrial for killing a rapist, reported that on Aug. 30 the Ferry Country, Wash., authorities arrested Kenny Little Brave and Roger Eagle Elk, Sioux Indians from Rosebud, S.D., and Robin Gunshaw, a Colville Indian. The three were arrested on charges of possession of loaded

Customs officer arrests AIM chief

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — American Indian leader Dennis Banks was arrested by a U.S. Customs officer at San Francisco Airport, then released by local law enforcement officials, the San Mateo County sheriff's office said Saturday.

Sgt. Steve Burton said that Banks was arrested Friday night on a 1975 warrant for his arrest in South Dakota for failing to appear in court.

He was released three hours later after the San Mateo district attorney's office decided that "the warrant was good, but Banks couldn't be held in California," Burton said.

The Indian leader fled to California in 1975 after failing to appear for sentencing on his conviction for riot and assault in Custer, S.D., in 1973.

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. has refused a South Dakota request to extradite Banks, saying he has information indicating Banks' life would be in danger if imprisoned in South Dakota.

Banks, a 45-year-old Chippewa, now teaches at an Indian college 25 miles from Sacramento.

rifles and peyote.

Little Brave, Eagle Elk and Gunshaw are members of the 500,000-member Native American Church and were on their way to a church ceremony in which peyote, a drug made from dried cactus, is used. Indians are exempt from federal laws prohibiting the use of peyote.

Wanrow presided at a press conference held by the Native American Church Sept. 11. "If the county authorities succeed in getting away with this harassment," Wanrow said, "this kind of anti-Indian repression will spread like wildfire."

The county authorities, who didn't anticipate such a response to the arrests, released the three men on their own recognizance just before the press conference. They had spent 13 days in jail.

For further information, Gilbert Steward, Native American Church, P.O. Box 99 Inchelium, Wash. 99138. A.W.

Guardian 10-18-78

International backing for Peltier

An international movement is being organized to free Leonard Peltier, American Indian Movement (AIM) activist now in prison on murder charges stemming from a 1975 FBI attack on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

Last Dec. 18, thousands of demonstrators gathered in front of U.S. embassies and consulates in London, Gotesborg, Stockholm, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Bonn, Cairnes in Australia, Vancouver and Toronto.

Simultaneously, demonstrations were held in the U.S., in Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, New Mexico, Milwaukee, New York City and Boston.

Feb. 11 has been designated "A Day of International Solidarity with Native American Prisoner Leonard Peltier," and there will be a demonstration and Indian ceremonies in front of the Supreme Court building in Washington.

On Jan. 10, Native Americans and their supporters began an around-the-clock vigil in front of the Supreme Court. The vigil is designed to continue until the Supreme Court acts on a motion for a hearing for Peltier. His supporters charge that the 33-year-old Chippewa-Sioux, now serving two consecutive life sentences for the shooting of two FBI agents involved in the raid, was framed. Two of Peltier's codefendants, charged separately, were acquitted, and charges against a third were dropped. Those who want to join or support the vigil are asked to bring warm clothes, sleeping bags and food.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONVENTION

Peltier's conviction is being challenged, and a number of groups are calling for a new trial. In Canada, the recent convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor voted to support Peltier. On Nov. 29 the federation, acting on behalf of 250,000 members, sent telegrams to the U.S. Supreme Court and to Attorney General Griffin Bell, demanding that Peltier get a new trial. In a similar telegram the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union of Vancouver "unequivocally" supported Peltier's application for a new trial.

The Peltier Defense Committee is calling upon all national and international organizations to file friend-of-the-court briefs in support of the motion for a Supreme Court hearing.

To support Peltier: write the Supreme Court Justices and the Clerk, Supreme Court, No. 1 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20543. Mention that you support the writ, "Leonard Peltier vs. U.S."

To send desperately needed funds: Peltier Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1, Port Angeles, Wash. 98362, tel. 206-457-1078.

To write letters of support to Peltier himself: Leonard Peltier, #89637-132, P.O. Box 100, Marion, Ill. 62959. A.W.

Q. Where is Russell Means of the American Indian Movement?

— S.V., Washita, Okla.

A. Russell Means of the revolutionary American Indian Movement was sentenced to four years in the South Dakota State Penitentiary for rioting at Wounded Knee in 1973. He is currently on a "work-release" program, serving in the Sioux Falls office of outgoing radical Senator James Abourezk (D.-South Dakota). The often-convicted Mr. Means is supposed to return to prison each night, and has not yet complained that working for

The Review Of The NEWS, December 6, 1978

Senator Abourezk should be defined as cruel and unusual punishment.

Guardian 1-17-79

Indians

Women:

Activists form new organization

Native American activists have banded together to form a new women's organization, the Women of All Red Nations (WARN).

The group will hold its founding conference Sept. 18-22 in Rapid City, S.D. In an interview with the Guardian last week, activists Madona Gilbert and Lorelei Means discussed the aims of WARN, in particular its international scope.

Both women are veterans of the 1973 struggles at Wounded Knee; both are active in the defense of American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Russell Means, who is Gilbert's brother and Lorelei Means' brother-in-law.

"We wish to form an international organization of red women that includes the indigenous Indian women of South America, Central America and Canada as well as the U.S.," explained Gilbert. "Indian women face the problems of forced sterilization; our children are being taken from our families and tribes; our culture is being destroyed; our treaties, which are the basis for our very survival, are being declared invalid by the U.S.; our young are being attacked through the racist education system imposed upon

us; our resources are being ripped off."

"Our fight today is to survive as a people," Gilbert continued.

"We know that the balance of power in the world is no longer held by the U.S. The third world and socialist countries are increasing their influence in the world community. . . . The more we get our message through to the people of the world, the more difficult it will be for the U.S. to ignore its treaty obligations with us."

WARN is also anxious to get its message to white and third world people in the U.S. in order to form alliances with other groups struggling for similar rights.

WARN organizers hope to have 500-1000 people at their upcoming conference. There will be delegates from Indian tribes as well as observers from non-Indian organizations. WARN has invited foreign observers, and representatives from women's organizations in Vietnam and North Korea have accepted invitations. WARN is now negotiating with Washington to get the Vietnamese and Korean observers admitted to the country.

The conference will open at 9 am Sept. 18 at the Mother Butler Center, 201 Wright St., Rapid City, S.D. The Central Committee of the American Indian Movement and the leadership of the International Treaty office will hold joint sessions with WARN during the five days.

To send contributions: WARN, 870 Market St., Suite 438, San Francisco, Calif. 94102. For information: WARN, c/o Lakota Treaty Council office, Porcupine, S.D. 57772; tel. 605-867-5429. **ABE WEISBURD**

Action to support Means

A mass demonstration to free Native American activist Russell Means will be held Sept. 16 in front of the Sioux Falls, S.D., prison where he is jailed.

Means, imprisoned July 27 for four years on charges growing out of a police attack, also ended a 35-day hunger strike in early September. Hospitalized for 10 days, he broke the fast after authorities threatened to force feed him.

Among those who will speak at the noontime rally are William Kuntzler, Harry Belafonte, Marlon Brando and American Indian Movement (AIM) activists.

The charges against the AIM leader stem from a courtroom incident in which helmeted riot police physically removed Means and other Indians after they refused to stand up when the judge entered.

The Sioux activist has been a special target of the FBI and local police since he took a leading role in the confrontation at Wounded Knee in 1973. He also helped organize the historic 1977 UN Geneva Conference on the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas.

Ted Means, one of Russell's brothers, said: "Russ is a very committed person, and that's why all these charges are brought against him. They want to keep Russ locked up to prevent him from giving leadership to our people."

A number of national and international organizations have mobilized behind a campaign to free Means. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for example, unanimously voted at its recent convention to demand his freedom.



Russell Means

To send contributions or for more information: Committee to Free Russell Means, c/o Kenneth Tilsen, 400 Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

AIM leader stabbed in suspicious prison incident

Activists demand Means' Freedom

By ABE WEISBURD

Guardian Staff Correspondent

Sioux Falls, S.D.

The sound of Indian fighting songs and drum spirituals drifted into the state prison here for two days as Native American activists and their supporters demonstrated for Russell Means.

The main demand of the Sept. 16-17 action, the immediate release of Means, was all the more significant as supporters learned of a Sept. 16 attempt on Means' life.

The attempt, a prison stabbing, prompted a rare prison meeting at which a number of activists for Native American rights were present, including entertainers Marlon Brando and Harry Belafonte and representatives of the American Indian Movement (AIM), which sponsored the demonstrations.

"Every avenue should be used to get me released from this hellhole of a prison before some other incident takes place," Means told the Guardian in a prison interview.

Means was stabbed over the heart with a homemade prison knife by a white inmate, Andrew Shilling, less than two hours before the Sept. 16 action. The Indian leader escaped serious injury.

The Sioux activist was imprisoned July 27 for four years on charges growing out of a police attack. Means has been a special target of the FBI and local police since he took a leading role in the confrontations at Wounded Knee in 1973. He also helped organize the historic 1977 UN Geneva Conference on the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas.

The contested assault occurred in a 1974 incident in which helmeted riot police physically removed a number of Indians from a Sioux Falls, S.D., courtroom where an Indian was being tried on frame-up charges. Although Means was not present, he was convicted on riot charges after the group refused to stand up when the judge entered the courtroom.

"Only the unity of all of the victims of the ruling class, fighting together, can breach the walls by doing away with the system that builds them to hold down those whom it fears," Kenneth Tilsen of the Committee to Free Russell Means told the 600 demonstrators. Tilsen, an attorney, emphasized the need to rely on people's struggles instead of



Guardian photo by Arbolito

American Indian Movement leader Russell Means.

the courts to secure the freedom of political prisoners. Tilsen also charged that some prison guards encouraged the stabbing of Means and are now pressuring witnesses not to talk. (Means later gave the Guardian the names of 14 inmates he said were being constrained.)

Bill Means, Russell's brother, chaired the rally. He called for the defeat of the vicious anti-Indian candidate for governor of South Dakota, William Janklow, and ended the demonstrations by saying, "Those inside these prison walls who have racism in their hearts have pushed us against the wall. And when people are against the wall they stand up or fall down and cease to exist. You know that AIM does not lie down and die."

Other rally speakers included William Kunstler of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Brando, Belafonte, AIM leaders Clyde Bellecourt, Floyd Westerman, John Trudell, Russell Means' brother Ted and many others.

At the prison meeting, Belafonte told some 200 inmates: "The U.S. not only oppresses people in here. Everywhere I travel in the world where I see oppression I see the hand of the U.S. This country supports all the dic-

tators who suppress and murder its poor and those who try to do anything about the rotten conditions they are forced to live under."

Brando, who called South Dakota "the Mississippi of the West," asked: "What are Russell's crimes? He has dedicated his life to the struggle for the elementary rights for his people. He fights for his people's rights to self-determination and nationhood. Is this a crime?"

Means also addressed the inmates, telling of the struggle for the human rights of Indians in the U.S. and all the Americas. He noted that Indians everywhere are in the struggle for freedom, pointing out that many of the people in the leadership of the Sandinista movement of Nicaragua are Indians.

Commenting on the stabbing, Means told the Guardian, "This fifth attempt on my life was definitely meant to create a racist riot in the prison in order to break up the planned demonstrations as well as to kill me."

Sioux Falls Penitentiary Warden Herman Solem has so far refused to release Means despite the demands of the weekend protesters and many other supporters. The Committee to Free Russell Means urges that others continue to send cables and letters to Solem

at the Sioux Falls Penitentiary, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102.

For more information: Committee to Free Russell Means, c/o Kenneth Tilsen, 400 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Judge rules prejudice in AIM case

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

The manner in which police destroyed dynamite allegedly seized from the vehicles of four fugitive members of the American Indian Movement in Oregon in 1975 was prejudicial to the rights of those defendants, a federal judge concluded Wednesday in Portland.

The finding was made by District Judge Robert C. Belloni, who in May held additional hearings at the direction of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on a firearms and explosives case which he had dismissed in the spring of 1976.

Seven cases of dynamite and several illegal firearms allegedly were found in a search of a station wagon and motor home stopped by a state police trooper near Ontario Nov. 14, 1975.

A federal indictment subsequently was returned in Portland accusing AIM leader Dennis Banks, 40, of firearms and explosives violations. Also named were Banks' wife, KaMook, 21, Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk, 22, and Russ James Redner, 29. All presently are outside Oregon.

Although Belloni dismissed the charges against the four defendants, the U.S. attorney's office in Portland is seeking to have the appeals court reinstate the case.

The appeals court last March remanded the case to Belloni, asking him to make limited findings, which the appeals court would then consider.

The two questions on which Belloni made findings Wednesday were whether any agent of the federal government participated in the destruction of the dynamite evidence, and what prejudice, if any, was suffered by the defendants as a result of the destruction of the evidence.

Belloni, based on the May hearing and briefs later submitted by government and defense lawyers, concluded that the defendants "were prejudiced to the extent that their inability to observe the destruction of the dynamite or to analyze samples of it deprived them of the opportunity to contest the government's conclusion that the substance destroyed was indeed explosive." He said the degree of prejudice was substantial.

Belloni noted that John O'Rourke, then special FBI agent in charge for Oregon, was in Ontario before the dynamite was destroyed and knew that Beverly Axelrod, counsel for the defendants, also was there.

O'Rourke, Belloni said, made no ef-

fort to inform Ms. Axelrod of the impending destruction of dynamite, of which he was aware, and Ms. Axelrod did not ask to witness the destruction. No representative of the defendants witnessed the destruction.

Regarding the question of participation by federal officers in destruction of the dynamite, Belloni found that none participated in the destruction nor the decision to destroy the evidence, although federal officers were present during the search operation and one agent photographed the destruction.

"Federal agents," the judge said, "made no request that any of the dynamite be preserved for their purposes. Had such a request been made, state police would have complied." Police

witnesses said the dynamite was destroyed for safety reasons.

Belloni dismissed the firearms and explosives case in 1976 after U.S. Attorney Sidney Lezak reported the government was not ready to go to trial as scheduled.

The dismissal followed an earlier ruling by Belloni granting a defense motion to suppress the use of the dynamite evidence on the ground that it had been improperly destroyed by the government.

The government then appealed both the suppression and dismissal rulings. The appeals court, in the spring of 1977, affirmed both of Belloni's rulings, but after receiving a petition for rehearing from Lezak's office asked Belloni to make additional limited findings.

Judge finds for Banks in dynamite appeal

8-24-78 OREGONIAN

By United Press International

A federal judge ruled in Portland Wednesday that destruction of seven cases of dynamite by police prejudiced the rights of American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks and three others in a 1975 firearms case.

U.S. District Judge Robert C. Belloni made the finding for the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, which had sent the issue back to District Court in Portland to determine two issues.

Belloni's findings were confined to those issues — whether federal officers were involved in destruction of the dynamite and whether destruction of the dynamite, cited as evidence in charges against the four, had prejudiced their rights in the case.

The dynamite was seized near Ontario

Nov. 14, 1975, by State Police officers who stopped a station wagon and motor home in a search for fugitive AIM members.

Arrested and charged with violations of federal firearms laws were Banks' wife, KaMook, 21; Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk, 22, and Russ James Redner, 29. Banks, 40, was arrested later and indicted with the others.

The dynamite was destroyed by State Police a few days after it was seized.

Belloni in early 1976 dismissed the charges against all defendants on grounds the government could not present the dynamite as evidence. The government appealed and the 9th Circuit Court returned the issue to Belloni to determine the two issues before it decides whether the charges may be reinstated.

Moscow-Line Indians

■ *Washington, July 23* — A small but vastly publicized "march on Washington" led by veteran Leftist agitators ends with Vernon Bellecourt of the American Indian Movement mouthing standard Communist propaganda. Claiming to be clamped "in the jaws of the colonial beast," Bellecourt says: "The whole world should know the Indian populations of North and South America have an unquestioned right to armed struggle."

March leaders had met during the week with Vice President Walter Mondale to discuss "genocide" against Indians, another Communist theme.

The Review Of The NEWS, August 2, 1978

indians

American Indian Movement: Campaign to free Means

The American Indian Movement (AIM) and its supporters are preparing a campaign to free activist Russell Means from prison.

The cofounder of AIM was jailed in Sioux Falls, S.D., on July 27 to serve a 4-year sentence on charges of rioting and damage to a public building. The frame-up grew out of a 1974 police attack on Indians in a Sioux Falls courthouse.

South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow, who attempted to frame Means on several other occasions, held Means on the riot charges after the AIM leader and 15 other Indians fought back when they were attacked in the courtroom by 25 policemen for remaining seated when Judge Joseph Bottum entered.

"There is only one way to stop the Indian problem here," said the South Dakota attorney general, who is a law-and-order enthusiast, "and that's to put a gun to the AIM leader's head and put a bullet in it."

Means has been arrested some 30 times since he took part in the occupation of Alcatraz Island, Calif., in 1964. He has been shot at numerous times and wounded on three separate occasions by police or vigilantes.

In 1974, as he was released on bond, the court enjoined him from working for AIM pending his appeal. He then became a codirector of the International Indian Treaty Council.

At a UN conference in Geneva on American Indians last fall, Means said: "The U.S. is going to steal our national resources and develop energy at the cost of our lives. I am saying they have a plan for our extinction, our extermination. We can lie down and give up, or we can take a stand against our extermination."

Means is now awaiting appeal from his conviction in a U.S. appellate court.

To help in the struggle for Native American self-determination, express support for Means by writing: Gov. Harvey Wollman, c/o Sid Strange, 226 N. Phillips Ave., Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102; or Judge Fred Nichols at the same address.

For further information and to send funds for Means's defense: N.Y.N.A.S.C., Suite 10F, 777 UN Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10017; tel: 212-986-6000

'Longest Walk':

Warns of armed struggle

Vernon Bellecourt, one of the coordinators of the Longest Walk, which entered Washington, D.C., July 15, told the press that Native Americans would engage in armed struggle to save their homelands and their culture.

"We are faced with spiritual, cultural, political and physical genocide," the American Indian Movement activist said. "The red civilization of North and South America is in its death throes. The whole world should know that the Indian population of the Americas has an unquestionable right to armed struggle in the interests of their survival."

Bellecourt said that one of the major successes of the 6-month, cross-country walk from California to the capital was the attention the campaign has focused on the denial of human rights to Indians while President Carter continues to advance his "human rights" demands abroad.

Bill Wahpenah of California AIM, who coordinated the walk, said at a July 22 press conference: "We know that the bills in Congress have little chance of passing, but we wanted to show up the anti-Indian backlash in the country and to forestall the introduction of similar bills from year to year."

The Indians drew up a manifesto demanding restoration of their stolen lands; war reparations for reconstruction of their reservations; the return of stolen sacred articles placed in white-owned museums, and the honoring of Indian-U.S. treaties.

Copies of the manifesto were delivered to the White House and presented to Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) and Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) for insertion in the Congressional Record.

ABE WEISBURD

THE LEFT

March Of The Radical Indians

■ The importance of the much bally-hoed Longest Walk by radical American Indians who arrived in our nation's capital on July 14th has been underscored by Bill Wahpepah in remarks recently published in the *Communist Call*. Wahpepah, one of the national coordinators of the walk, commented following a benefit in Chicago last April which was sponsored by the Marxist National Fight Back Organization. He explained that the Longest Walk "began as a people's movement and spiritual movement The majority are Indians, but a great number are non-Indians of all races. The Longest Walk is very significant in the history of the Indians. (Forced marches were used by the imperialists to drive the Indians off their land.) This is a walk against this racist genocidal legislation." The legislation that Wahpepah calls "genocidal" would remove special privileges for Indians and put them on an equal footing with other citizens.

Comrade Wahpepah was quoted as saying that Indians must look at the struggle of the people of the Third World in order to "measure" their own struggle here in the United States, and that they must understand that it is the "same oppressor" here as it is there. "We just happen to live in the so-called 'belly of the monster,' a mas-

sive thing that exploits people all over the world." In his opinion, "the capitalist system is a living hell Our resistance efforts must prepare us and our children for when this capitalist state dies."

Longest Walk reaches Washington



UPI

Native Americans and supporters, including actor Marlon Brando (far left) in Washington, D.C., rally July 15 at end of 'Longest Walk.'

Guardian 7-26-78

Indians ask U.S. for human rights

Plenty Wampum, Plenty Hokum

■ *Washington, July 15* — Fifty phony tepees sprout on the Capitol Mall as costumed Indians and their supporters parade into Washington to the beat of tom-toms. Rather thin Indian ranks are filled out by non-Indian supporters, from local blacks to "a contingent of Japanese Buddhists."

The Indians are protesting against proposed legislation which would settle many of the legal anomalies of Indian status by eliminating certain special privileges for Indians, moving them toward the status of other citizens. This comes in the wake of acrimonious disputes over the salmon catch in the

WASHINGTON (AP) — Declaring themselves political prisoners, protesting American Indians presented to the government Thursday a manifesto calling for "justice and peace from the European refugees and their descendants." "We do not recognize your self-

appointed control over our lives and freedom," the Indians declared in the manifesto. "We are not United States citizens."

"We call upon all people of the world to confront President Carter on the question of United States honor of

human rights for indigenous people of this land."

In a Senate Office Building ceremony, coordinators of "The Longest Walk" protest march gave copies of the manifesto to Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Calif., and White House aide Rick Hernandez.

In the manifesto, the Indians called for:

— The United States to live up to its treaty obligations to tribes.

— An end to the sterilization of Indian women.

— Return of Indian artifacts and skeletons from museums and private collections.

— "Payment of war reparations due to us for the reconstruction of our nations."

— Missionaries to stop attempting to convert Indians to Christianity.

"Our children are political prisoners of American compulsory education laws. Our women are political prisoners through health practices that force sterilization upon them.

"Entire communities are political prisoners when our right to protect our communities from violent and destructive forces is ignored," the manifesto said.

The Indians said the greatest threat to their existence today comes from multinational corporations that seek coal, oil, gas and uranium on reservation lands.

"The land speculators of the last century have been replaced by the oil refineries and ore processors of this century," they said.

They said this nation is conducting "assimilation processes" designed to destroy the Indian way of life.

"We are here to say that these practices are going to stop," the manifesto said.

FBI vs. AIM

"He is unaware that his stories are not being publicized in full or that the intelligence information and his tapes are being furnished [to] the FBI."

So reads a recently-released FBI document detailing the FBI's use of an unwitting Seattle radio reporter in an attempt to gather intelligence on Native Americans occupying the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota in 1973. According to the document, the management at radio station KIXI cooperated with the FBI in passing along reports filed by one of their reporters.

The documents were obtained by Roberto Maestas of the Seattle Coalition on Government Spying under the Freedom of Information Act. The coalition and the Washington, D.C. based Center for National Security Studies are demanding a full investigation of FBI manipulation of the news media.

"This . . . represents not only a bastardization of the so-called free press in this country," charged Jack L. Schwartz, attorney for Indian activists Richard Mohawk and Paul Skyhorse, "but another piece of evidence in the indisputable case against the FBI's program to destroy the Indian movement and intimidate, neutralize and spy on the Movement's many supporters."

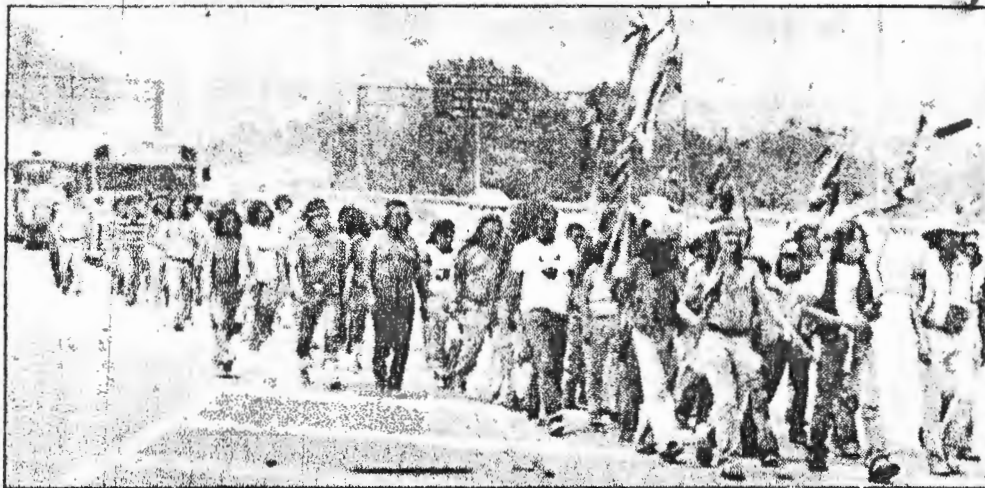
—LNS

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Northwest, claims to 40 percent of the State of Maine by lawyers for two small tribes, and the radical-fueled movement to declare the Indian Reservations to be independent nations within the United States.

Longest Walk: N. Va. going on D.C.



Native Americans in Wheeling, W. Va., on their way to Washington, D.C., in cross-country 'Longest Walk.'

Native Americans and their supporters are now on the final leg of their "Longest Walk."

A historic trek across the U.S. designed to protest legislation that would abrogate all U.S. treaties with Indian nations, the walk is due to arrive in Washington July 15. Beginning in Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 11, with more than 300 people, the "Longest Walk" has rallied support throughout its cross-country trek.

The Longest Walk contingent arrived in Wheeling, W. Va., June 12, just after leaving Ohio. Despite attempts by Ohio state officials to prevent them from visiting and welcoming the Native Americans at their campsite in Delaware State Park, local Ohio residents attended a POW-WOW given by the walkers. At the event, local citizens and the walkers joined in singing and dancing around a ceremonial drum.

"The Longest Walk is a walk to end the longest war—the war against the Indians, who are fighting for their sovereignty—just to exist," said Henry Domingus, camp coordinator at the POW-WOW.

Explaining that the legislation will do more than abrogate Indian treaties, a Longest Walk statement said the legislation will "take away our culture, life-styles, customs, which our forefathers gave us. It will close down all Indian hospitals, schools, housing projects. Hunting and fishing will end. Water rights will be stolen. Our reservations will no longer exist. It is an end to the sovereign relationship between Indian nations and the federal government."

The walkers also received the support of many progressive organizations while in Ohio and collected over \$75 worth of medical and child care supplies.

While the Longest Walk winds its way to Washington, D.C., a support march and rally will be held in New York City June 23. Sponsored by the New York City American Indian Community House, supported by the Native American Solidarity Committee, the rally will start at 4:30 pm, at the Isaiah Wall, 42 St. and First Ave., across from the UN. The march will proceed down Fifth Ave. to Washington Square Park for a brief rally. In addition, a benefit meeting will be held at the NYU School of Education Theater, 50 W. 4th St., at 7:30 pm.

The Longest Walk is in need of material and political support. For more information or to send donations: National Coordinating Office, The Longest Walk, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: 202-544-3060. The Longest Walk particularly needs auto mechanic aid.

The march will pass through various eastern cities before it reaches Washington. It is scheduled to arrive in Pittsburgh June 16-21; Harrisburg, Pa., June 28-July 3, and Baltimore July 7-10. The marchers have called on all people concerned about the protection of Native American rights to support their cause for the preservation of Indian treaties.

Guardian 6-21-78

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JUSTICE FOR ALL FIND THE LONGEST WALK

"Native American tribes and nations have never been so unified as they are today with the present push in Congress to take away their rights," said Bill Wahpepah, a Kikapoo, one of the four leaders in charge of the Longest Walk, being made by people from many tribes all over the country.

When they started from Alcatraz on May 6 there were 350 people from 28 tribes. As they cross the continent some have had to drop out but others have taken their places and the walkers have increased. Their destination is Washington, DC, where they will try to show Congress how the rights guaranteed them in treaties will be wiped out if certain bills are passed.

"Treaties are not made by governments and subject peoples; they are made between nations. They cannot be wiped out by a vote by one side as many of these bills propose. Treaties can only be changed when both sides are in agreement, even though they were flouted when the whites pushed westward. 'As long as the grass turns green and the rivers shall flow,' was the time element of these agreements," he added.

The worst bill, according to Wahpepah, is Senate Bill 1437, a rehash of SB 1 which was killed in the last session of Congress and would hamstring democracy in this country. Those that would hurt only Indians are HR 9054, 9175 and 9906 and 9950.

"This last one would wipe out the fishing rights of the tribes," he says. "We have always fished for food, not for sport. Their claims that this bill is only for 'conservation' is a laugh; it is to keep us from fishing off the reservations, and to keep the salmon and steelhead for the whites.

"The attack on the sovereignty of Indian nations in SB 1437 is part of the attack on the rights of all Americans," Wahpepah pointed out. "We are crossing the country afoot to call attention of all people to this fascist proposal. We have very little money to finance our trek and hope that you will alert your friends in the East to offer food and lodging and maybe money to replace wornout shoes."

Funds can be sent to The Longest Walk, c-o DQ University, P.O. Box 409, Davis, CA 95616.— *People's World*

LONGEST WALK NEEDS FUNDS

The Longest Walk, Indians and supporters walking from California to Washington DC to protest eleven anti-Indian bills now in Congress, began in March and is scheduled to reach the capital around July 15, where a week-long encampment is planned. The Longest Walk is in need of funds to continue the walk and set up the camp in Washington; checks or money orders can be made out to the Longest Walk and sent to the national office at P.O. Box 409, Davis, CA 95616.

Following is a summary of the eleven anti-Indian bills.

- HR-9054 would terminate the sovereign relationship between Indian tribes and the US government; in other words, it would allow the government to break all treaties ever signed with Native Americans.
 - HR-9050, called the Omnibus Indian Jurisdiction Act, would remove all tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians—such as those who commit crimes on reservations—and limit the power of tribal jurisdiction over tribe members.
 - HR-9051 would end all aboriginal rights to the use of water for Indian people.
 - HR-9736, called the Steelhead Trout Protection Act, would outlaw the commercial fishing of steelhead trout—which is the means of survival for some Indians.
 - HR-9175 would force Indians in the state of Washington to purchase hunting and fishing licenses.
 - HR-4169 would extinguish all Indian claims to land in Maine, which now amount to nearly 40 percent of the state.
 - HR-9906 would do the same for New York's Indian land claims, substituting a monetary payment for all Indian land.
- A joint resolution by Representative Meeds will keep Indians from hunting or fishing off-reservation in Oregon and Washington, while another joint resolution sponsored by Dingle of Minnesota will keep Indians from hunting or fishing off-reservation in other states except for certain times set by the state.
- SB-1437, the Criminal Code Reform Bill—also known as Son of SB-1—would abolish the distinction between the federal government and Indian tribes and increase federal criminal jurisdiction on reservations.

—*Santa Barbara News & Review*

6-29-78
scribble

The people everywhere have been all for us'

Longest Walk--half way there

By GREG REEVES
Special to the Guardian

Lawrence, Kansas

*Even now you have to cheat us
Even though you think us tame
In our losing we found proudness
In your winning you found shame*

—Peter LaFarge

The mid-afternoon sun shines through an early spring haze on highway U.S. 24 near here as two young American Indians jog down the road leading a caravan of cars and vans.

An old farmer in a flatbed truck spots the column. He reaches out his arm, grins and passes with a long, friendly wave.

A bearded truck driver at the wheel of a gravel dumpster approaches and grabs for his CB microphone when he sees the caravan, decked with placards and signs.

"Where you all headed?" he asks.

"We're the Longest Walk, and we're going to Washington, D.C.," the answer crackles back from an unseen CB amid the mostly older model vehicles.

An Indian fist goes up from a passenger-side car window in salute to the trucker as he passes. The trucker smiles and waves. Ahead, state troopers are routing traffic.

The reaction has been typical for the several hundred Native Americans now past the midway point of a 3,000-mile journey from Alcatraz Island to the nation's capital in the Longest Walk in an effort to defeat anti-Indian legislation pending in Congress.

They have been joined by more than 100 others in the Run for Survival, a 512-mile trek that started April 16 from Fort Snelling, Minn., with about 30 persons.

"The people everywhere have been all for us. They want to know what they can do for us," says Eddie Whitewater, 44, a member of the Winnebago Tribe from Denver. Like many others on the walk, Whitewater is trying to reach the broadest possible spectrum of people throughout the country in an effort to defeat anti-Indian legislation pending in Congress.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION

The prime target of the Native Americans is H.R. 9054, sponsored by Rep. John Cunningham (R.-Wash.) to end all Indian treaties and remove reservations from federal trusteeship. Other measures pending could put reservations at the mercy of large commercial timber and strip-mining companies.

"We're not making any demands right now except to stop these bills," says Robert Loureiro, 37, a Klamath Tribe member from Chiloquin, Ore.

"The Indian people have never taken any land from anybody. We have always given. Now we want to stop giving," Loureiro says.

Loureiro stresses the "spiritual" nature of the walk, and the approach has succeeded in gaining strong support for the walk from many churches along the way. In many locales the walkers have gained food and lodging from local churches.

Still, the leaders of the walk don't hesitate



Longest Walk for Native American rights arrives in Kansas City.

to detail the genocide of the American Indian or the continuing grabs for their remaining property.

The 2200-member Klamath Tribe, for example, sold its reservation about 25 years ago for \$49 million to the government.

Says Loureiro: "If we had our way, we wouldn't do it again. We have lost everything. We have no hunting and fishing rights, no mineral rights and our religion has gone down. We have seen what termination can do to our culture. It's not good. We are walking to help other Indians keep their land."

Organizers of the walk in the National Indian Coalition are eager for the symbolic gestures of support as well as genuine material goods and aid.

"We've had nothing but positive support from the people, and a little bit of paranoia about it from Washington, D.C.," says Frank J. Lee, a member of the Mono Tribe in California and a national spokesman there for the walk.

California Gov. Jerry Brown has issued a proclamation opposing H.R. 9054, Lee said last week, and similar measures are pending in the Utah and Colorado legislatures.

Other support has come from farmers, antinuclear groups and even various businesses, Lee said. The Sacramento-based national office of the walk has fielded news queries from Western Europe, Poland and the Soviet news agency TASS, he said.

At Haskell Indian Junior College here, the largest school of its type in the country, the Native Americans held a successful fund-raising dance before moving on from nearby Lake Perry.

The lake provided a haven and rest from the Midwestern blacktop, where some walkers complained the biggest problem of the trip was occasional harassment from impatient motorists.

Children and teenagers rode a pony donated by someone in Ottawa, Kan. Others played soccer. With many youngsters along on the trip, leaders are calling the walk a kind of living university.

"This is our university. They are learning about their lives through the ceremonies and

songs," says Ernie Peters, a South Dakota Sioux and spiritual adviser for the walk.

"The adults are learning too. They are learning on the march that every child becomes your child. Young persons are learning that every adult becomes their parents."

By the large tepee that marked the front edge of the closely guarded camp, an American flag, one of several on display, hangs upside down.

"A lot of people think we're being disrespectful to the flag. Well, we're not. We're showing the international signal for distress," Loureiro says.

Frequent camp meetings are held among members of the more than 80 tribes represented on the walk. These are barred to non-Indians, although some whites and others are along.

By the time the Indians reached Lawrence April 28, they had completed 1776 miles of their journey. Their ranks have swollen considerably along the route.

Throughout Kansas, Vernon Bellecourt, a founder of the American Indian Movement, has spoken out against the anti-Indian bills pending in Congress, and has called for a massive "spiritual effort" to defeat them. He told an audience at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas, the bills are part of a scheme to take away valuable uranium, oil and coal rights: "These were lands we were pushed into with the point of a rifle to live on and to determine our future. But the government sees the Indians as standing in the way of progress."

"All of the legislation is designed to strip our people by educating everything Indian out of us," Bellecourt said in an interview here. Over 60% of all the energy resources in this country belong to Indians.

"They are trying to steal our coal, oil, natural gas, uranium and lignite on land that belongs to us by treaties made with our grandfathers. They are trying to get back the land for the natural resources, and with it the land that is the basis of our way of life. These are the things our grandfathers left for us. We just want to protect the little we got left. We think city life is death to us."

Guardian
5-31-78

CORRECTION, PLEASE!

ITEM: From remarks by Governor Jerry Brown of California as reported by United Press International on April 19, 1978:

Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Wednesday formally refused to extradite fugitive Indian leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota for sentencing on his conviction resulting from the Custer County courthouse riot In a letter to South Dakota Gov. Richard Kneip, Brown termed Banks a "law-abiding citizen"

CORRECTION: By not honoring the request of the Governor of South Dakota, Jerry Brown is again befriending the criminal and thumbing his nose at efficient law enforcement. Certainly the background of Dennis Banks shows Brown's alleged concern for social justice in this case to be utterly phony.

Dennis Banks is, of course, one of the leaders of the terrorist gang called the American Indian Movement (A.I.M.). Dennis Banks was a paroled burglar when he and his fellow convict Clyde Bellecourt started A.I.M. in 1968. While their behavior certainly didn't improve after that, their criminal records have become the subject of an amazing whitewash.

It is a matter of record that, from the founding of A.I.M. in 1968 through 1973, all charges against these terrorists were reduced or dropped. Clyde Bellecourt was "fined" in 1969, after a charge of "aggravated robbery" was transformed to "assault." Banks was charged with forgery of a government check in 1968, but by then he was a "civil rights leader," so the charge was "dismissed." In 1972, both of those "law abiding citizens" were caught smashing the windows of a restaurant and charged with criminal damage. Although guilty of the crime, they went unpunished as usual. Three weeks later, Banks and his A.I.M. goon squad led the first sacking of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, wreaking \$50,000 worth of damage to the Crazy Horse museum. Again, they walked away scot-free.

Along the way, however, something unusual happened. He went too far. Among the 15 convictions Dennis Banks has accumulated over the years for such crimes as assault, forgery, and burglary is a conviction in 1975 of assault with a dangerous weapon during a melee at the courthouse in Custer, South Dakota. Facing a maximum prison term of 10 years, Banks jumped bail before sentencing and eventually fled to California. It is in connection with that crime that South Dakota sought extradition and was refused by the Zen-chanting

California governor. And U.P.I. reports that Brown "did not elaborate on his claim that Banks faced danger if he went to South Dakota. J. Anthony Kline, the governor's top legal advisor, said, 'I am not at liberty to discuss that.' Banks, a Chippewa who once served 2½ years in prison for burglary, was one of the leaders of AIM's 70-day violent occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973. The Custer incident was one of several disturbances that preceded Wounded Knee. South Dakota requested extradition February 15, 1976, shortly after Banks was arrested in California. Meantime, a hearing is scheduled for May 9 in U.S. District Court in Portland, Ore., in a possession of explosives case against Banks and five others stemming from a shootout with police November 14, 1975, in which Banks allegedly took part." That is the same Dennis Banks, an out-and-out terrorist, being protected by Jerry Brown as a "law-abiding citizen"!

Communist support of such criminal terrorists is well known — whether it be A.I.M., the P.L.O., or any number of such gangs. Communist Party official Angela Davis has long been a promoter of A.I.M. and Dennis Banks. Communist racist Stokely Carmichael is another of Dennis Banks' defenders. Carmichael, as you will remember, spent most of his time during the 1960s stirring up the sort of hatred and violence among American Negroes that Banks seeks to push among Indians. Carmichael now lives in Africa, but he makes repeated speaking sallies into the United States calling for "organized rebellion" against capitalism, usually stopping at A.I.M. headquarters to give a speech in support of his brother terrorists.

Many of the lawyers working to keep the A.I.M. leaders out of jail are, understandably, committed to Communist causes. Attorney Mark Lane is a good illustration. He has been affiliated with a number of Communist organizations, such as the American Labor Party and the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. Still another top A.I.M. attorney is Kenneth Tilsen, who has been identified under oath as a Communist, before a Congressional Committee, by a former Communist he recruited. And there is of course attorney William Kunstler, who has also represented the Communist Black Panther Party and innumerable other Red causes, and who regularly calls for revolution.

Indeed, Dennis Banks and his criminal band are so important to the Communists' international terrorism campaign that in 1973, during A.I.M.'s blood-soaked occupation of Wounded Knee, a Soviet agent named Iona Andronov, correspondent for the Communist journal *New Times* of Moscow, was assigned to write a series of articles glorifying Banks and his goons for circulation around the world. In 1974, Andronov wrote to Dennis Banks: "I hope to see you again and write a new articles [sic] for the Soviet press about your struggle I believe in your success and victory."

Judging by Governor Brown's refusal to give Banks up to serve time for criminal assault, so does Jerry Brown. — W.E.D. ■ ■

Extradition Refused for Dennis Banks
 ■ Sacramento, April 1. — Governor Jerry Brown of California refuses to extradite fugitive Indian militant Dennis Banks to South Dakota for sentencing on riot charges on the grounds that Banks' life might be in



**Brown says
 Banks' life might
 be in danger.**

danger if he were returned to South Dakota. Banks, 45, jumped bail in 1975 after his conviction on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and riot while armed in the 1973 riot at the Custer County Courthouse. In a letter to Governor Richard Kneip of South Dakota, Brown says that he has information indicating "strong hostility there against the American Indian Movement and its leaders" and "the likelihood of danger to Mr. Banks if he were returned to South Dakota." He also says that for the past two years, Banks "has been a law-abiding citizen and the principal source of support for his wife and six children." In

The Review Of The NEWS, May 3, 1978

response, South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow calls Brown's decision "a perversion of justice." He says that "it sets a new standard. You can commit any crime, and as long as you are good afterward, then it will be overlooked."

Jury acquits AIM activists

Skyhorse, Mohawk victorious

By DAN MAYFIELD and
 MIKE SILVERBERG
Guardian Bureau

Los Angeles

The long, grueling and historic trial of Native American activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk came to a victorious conclusion here last week when the jury acquitted the two of murder charges.

"Our victory today shows the power of a united movement. The FBI can't stop AIM," declared jubilant defense attorney Jack Schwartz. Another member of the defense team, Leonard Weinglass, called the May 24 acquittal a "victory for all Native Americans" as a courtroom full of supporters reacted with cheering and tears of joy.

The acquittal of the two, jailed on trumped-up murder charges stemming from the stabbing death of a cab driver near here three and a half years ago, reflects the jury's rejection of an extensive FBI web of deceit and harassment. The jury also rejected the obvious prejudice of presiding judge Floyd Dodson, repeated efforts of judicial authorities to brutalize the defendants.

The frame-up attempt began in October 1974, with the murder of a white cab driver, George Aird, at an American Indian Movement (AIM) camp north of here. Three people were arrested at the scene with blood on their clothing and the murder weapon in their possession.

The three, Marvin Redshirt, Holly Broussard and Marcie Eaglestaff, were later given immunity in exchange for testimony against Skyhorse and Mohawk. Redshirt, however, played an important role in discrediting the prosecution's case last summer when he was so drunk that he was in a "state of coma" while delivering trial testimony, according to medical experts. Redshirt also admitted on the stand that he had "lied about 1000 times" about the case.

But Redshirt and his companions were not the only accomplices to the frame-up attempt. Two paid FBI informants, Douglass Durham and Virginia (Blue Dove) DeLuce, also played an important role in engineering the scheme.

DeLuce, for example, served as Los Angeles AIM secretary and directed the defendants to a nonexistent rally the day of

the killing. It was then that the FBI took pictures of Skyhorse and Mohawk to establish that they were in Los Angeles on the disputed day.

In addition, Durham, once a high-ranking national AIM official, tried to discredit the two in the eyes of the AIM membership, later falsely testifying as an "Indian psychotherapist" that Skyhorse was irrational and dangerous.

The prosecution's case against the two crumbled as supporters became aware of the FBI role and as key witnesses, such as Redshirt, became discredited. Redshirt was not alone in admitting to lying about the case. Broussard also said she lied when she told investigators that Skyhorse and Mohawk had committed the killing.

Early last summer, the defendants filed a \$2 million suit against the prosecution for its efforts to get witnesses to lie.

Throughout the year-long trial - the longest in Los Angeles history - the defense team attempted to expose the FBI frame-up. Repeatedly they pointed out that Skyhorse and Mohawk were arrested for their political beliefs and connection with AIM.

Even after the trial ended, Dodson persisted in his harassment of the defendants. In a debate over posttrial procedures, Skyhorse charged, "Judge, you're just mad because your racist frame up didn't work."

Skyhorse and Mohawk's three and a half years in jail were slated to end May 25, when they were expected to be released on bail. Their release will mean freedom from countless beatings, death threats and other forms of severe harassment to which the two had been subjected. Both defendants, however, still face charges on unrelated charges. Mohawk faces drug charges in nearby Ventura County, Calif., and arson, robbery and assault charges in Syracuse, N.Y. Skyhorse, who turned 33 the day the not guilty verdict was delivered, faces robbery and assault charges in Chicago.



Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk were declared not guilty last week as your long frame-up trial ended in Los Angeles.

Liberation News Service

By TOM BARRY

Special to the Guardian

Montezuma Creek, Utah

Seventeen days after hundreds of Navajos shut down the oil drilling of four major oil companies here, company representatives agreed to 18 of 20 demands.

The Native Americans, under the agreement, halted their occupation April 17.

The occupation began March 30 when the communities of Montezuma Creek and Aneth occupied the Texaco pumpstation and office near here to protest the racist treatment of Navajos by the oil companies, the unfair royalty schedules of the oil leases with the Navajo Tribe and the environmental damage caused by the companies.

The occupation involved most residents of the small Navajo communities in the Aneth oil field. It was led by the Coalition for Navajo Liberation and the American Indian Movement.

One of the major demands was that the Navajo communities take part in renegotiations of leases.

At first the companies refused to negotiate until the occupiers left the company offices and opened up the oilfield, which produces over 5.5 million barrels of oil each year. But officials of the oil companies, the Navajo Tribal Council and the Department of Interior finally agreed to meet with the occupiers. After three days of negotiations the oil companies agreed to 18 of the 20 demands including:

- To reseed and reclaim damaged Navajo

land;

- To compensate all Navajos who have had grazing land damaged or livestock killed because of the oil drilling operations;
- To replace Navajo water wells damaged by the oil drilling;
- To initiate a policy of preferential hiring for Navajos;
- To provide a \$5000 scholarship for area students annually;
- To take measures to stop employees from molesting Indian women.

The oil companies refused to open negotiations on their oil leases. The leases were first negotiated in the 1950s by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and were signed without the written approval of the Navajo Tribe. The 99-year leases give the tribe 12.5% royalties on the value of oil produced.

The leadership of the Coalition for Navajo Liberation, although dissatisfied with the companies' refusal to renegotiate the leases, decided to end the occupation because of the majority sentiment of the occupiers.

Testimony concluded in AIM dynamite case

OREG 5-11-78

By JIM HILL

of The Oregonian staff

Testimony concluded Wednesday in a federal court hearing to determine whether federal government agents took part in the destruction of dynamite allegedly seized from a station wagon being driven in Eastern Oregon by fugitive members of the American Indian Movement in November 1975.

U.S. District Judge Robert C. Belloni directed attorneys for the government and for four AIM members to prepare briefs proposing the findings they believe he should make. The judge said he expects to make a prompt decision after he receives the briefs in about six weeks.

As the hearing concluded Wednesday morning, attorneys for the AIM members called Pendleton FBI agent Daniel Jacobs as a witness and asked him if he had directed a state policeman to search the station wagon after it was in custody of police in Ontario, Ore.

Jacobs said he "suggested" a search because of the danger that radio transmitters near the search scene might set off hidden explosives. He said a state policeman then discovered several cases of dynamite in the station wagon, but that he (Jacobs) had nothing to do with the search or subsequent destruction of the dynamite.

There was testimony at the hearing Tuesday that FBI agents dispatched to Ontario took no part in the destruction of the dynamite. State police witnesses testified that the dynamite was de-

stroyed because there was no safe place to store it and because it was believed to be dangerous to store and dangerous to the public.

Police authorities, during a search of the station wagon and a motor home, allegedly found several illegal firearms as well as the seven cases of dynamite.

A federal indictment subsequently was returned in Portland accusing AIM leader Dennis Banks, 40, of federal firearms and explosives violations. Also indicted were Banks' wife, KaMook, 21; Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk, 22; and Russ James Redner, 29. All presently are outside of Oregon and waived their rights to appear at the Portland hearing.

Although Belloni dismissed the government charges against the four defendants in the spring of 1976, the U.S. attorney's office is seeking to have the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstate the case.

The appeals court recently remanded the case to Belloni, asking him to make limited findings, which the appeals court will then consider.

The two questions before Belloni are whether any agent of the federal government participated in the destruction of the dynamite evidence, and what prejudice, if any, was suffered by the defendants as a result of the destruction of the evidence.

Belloni dismissed the firearms and explosives charges in 1976 after U.S. Attorney Sidney Lezak reported the government was not ready to go to trial as scheduled.

5-10-78

Guardian

Alleged AIM dynamite not destroyed

THE OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1978

4M

D19

on federal orders, witnesses say

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

Seven witnesses testified in federal court Tuesday that federal government agents took no part in destroying dynamite allegedly seized from one of two vehicles being driven in Eastern Oregon by fugitive members of the American Indian Movement in November 1975.

Federal authorities, during a search of the vehicles, allegedly found several illegal firearms and seven cases of dynamite.

A federal indictment subsequently was returned in Portland accusing AIM leader Dennis Banks, 40, of federal firearms and explosives violations. Also indicted were Banks' wife, KaMook, 21; Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk, 22, and Russ James Redner, 29. All presently are outside of Oregon and waived their

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Four Oregon State Police officers testified Tuesday that they had some connection with a search, authorized by

a state court warrant, of a station wagon and a motor home in which the AIM members allegedly were traveling on I-80N near the Idaho border.

Their testimony, essentially, was that federal agents gave no directions during the search of the two vehicles, and that the decision to destroy the dynamite allegedly found in the station wagon was made as a matter of routine policy by the State Police. Testimony indicated that the dynamite was destroyed by fire at a gravel pit near Ontario because it was considered a danger to the public and because there was no safe place to store it. There was evidence that photographs of the dynamite were taken, and that labels from the boxes were kept to provide a "chain of evidence."

Three FBI agents testified that they were in Ontario when the two vehicles were searched, but all said they gave no advice regarding search methods nor the disposition of the dynamite.

As defense attorneys began presentation of their evidence late in the day, they called a State Police criminal investigator, who testified that an FBI agent requested that he open the station wagon and search it for weapons.

U.S. District Judge Robert C. Belloni dismissed the firearms and explosives charges in May 1976 after U.S. Attorney Sidney Lezak reported the government was not ready to go to trial as scheduled.

The dismissal followed an earlier ruling by Belloni granting a defense motion to suppress the use of dynamite evidence on ground that it had been

improperly destroyed by the government.

The government then appealed both the suppression and dismissal rulings. It contended that Belloni lacked jurisdic-

tion to dismiss the case while the government was awaiting a decision on its "good faith" appeal of the suppression of evidence ruling.

Lezak maintained following Belloni's suppression ruling that the government would prefer to risk dismissal of the case than go to trial without a ruling from the appeals court on the suppression question.

The appeals court nearly a year ago affirmed both of Belloni's rulings. The U.S. attorney's office then filed a petition for a rehearing before the entire appeals court in an effort to overturn the dismissal order and have the dynamite evidence reinstated.

The full appeals court, in early March, remanded the case to Belloni and asked him to make certain limited findings.

Leonard Peltier:

Demonstrations planned

Supporters of Leonard Peltier have called for mass demonstrations in St. Louis, when the federal courts hear the Native American activist's appeal next month. A number of local demonstrations are also planned.

Peltier was convicted by an all-white jury last summer of aiding and abetting in the killing of two FBI agents on June 26, 1975 in the Pine Ridge, S.D., reservation. The agents were killed following an invasion by over 200 FBI agents. American Indian Movement activist Joseph Stuntz was also killed, but no one was charged in his death. Two of Peltier's codefendants were acquitted.

Defense lawyers told the Guardian that they feel confident that Peltier will win a new trial if a militant mass campaign is conducted.

To send contributions and for information, Peltier Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1, Port Angeles, Wash. 98362, tel: 206-522-7707; for further information on the demonstrations: Native American Solidarity Committee, Box 3426, St. Paul, Minn. 55165, tel: 612-227-1973.

Guardian 3-15-78

Court refuses Banks ruling

3-21-78
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The California Supreme Court refused Monday to order Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. to extradite American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota.

In a 5-2 decision, the court ruled that no California court may order the governor to extradite a person to another state.

Banks, 40, was convicted in South Dakota on July 25, 1975, of rioting while armed with a dangerous weapon and assault with a dangerous weapon. He was released on bail and failed to appear for sentencing the following month.

South Dakota requested Banks' extradition Feb. 9, 1976, following his arrest in California.

The court acted on Brown's appeal of a state Court of Appeal ruling, issued April 25, 1977, which directed Brown to turn Banks over to South Dakota authorities.

"As a matter of public policy courts may not enforce the governor's duty to comply with extradition demands," said the ruling. "We would not serve the ends of justice if we attempted judicial interference with the exercise of the governor's discretion."

The court, referring to the fact that the extradition request was made more than two years ago, said that although the governor can refuse an extradition demand, he has an obligation to take some action.

"No principle of law applicable to the case justifies a refusal by the governor, within a reasonable time, either to grant or deny the demand properly before him," the court said. "Faced with such a demand the governor may say yes or no. What he may not do is say nothing."

Dissenting Justice Stanley Mosk held that Brown has a duty to grant a proper extradition request and should be ordered to do so by the court in the Banks case.

Banks' conviction stems from a 1973 Custer County Courthouse protest by Indians angered when authorities charged a white man with manslaughter instead of murder in the slaying of an Indian.

Banks, 40, had earlier said he was fighting extradition because he feared for his safety in a South Dakota prison. Banks faces up to 15 years in prison.

EFFORTS TO CONTINUE

South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow vowed to continue his efforts to bring Banks back for sentencing.

Unfortunately, that may come as soon as next year if Gov. Brown is unseated in the upcoming November elections. South Dakota may reinstitute extradition proceedings at any time and would find the governor's office much more amenable to its request should any of Brown's possible Republican opponents win.

Calif. Attorney General Evelle Younger, one of the several rising stars of reaction currently campaigning for the GOP gubernatorial nomination, said that Brown's decision was "irresponsible" and could make California "a sanctuary for convicted criminals."

Brown's decision climaxes a 2-year struggle by the Native American movement to block Banks' extradition. Numerous protest demonstrations were held throughout the state since January 1976, when Banks was arrested by the FBI in El Cerrito, Calif., after five months underground.

The decision not to extradite also points up an interesting facet of the contradiction which is Jerry Brown. While supporting, either tacitly or openly, many measures which attack the standard of living of working people as a whole, the governor has also backed certain progressive cases of "individual rights." Thus, based on a few widely publicized actions, Brown is able to project an image of "liberal humanitarianism." This has proven politically useful to the governor whenever he slashes social services and exhorts the state's people to have "lowered expectations."

Calif. won't extradite Banks

By BARRY ALTERMAN
Guardian Bureau

San Francisco
American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks will be staying in California—at least until the next election for the state's governor.

Calif. Gov. Jerry Brown announced April 19 that he will not extradite Banks to South Dakota to face sentencing on a 1975 riot and assault conviction. The charges stem from a Custer, S.D., courthouse demonstration which ended in what Banks calls a "police riot."

The governor's move, which inspired howls of protest from the top law enforcement officials of both states involved, was characterized by Banks as a "courageous decision" that strikes a "strong blow against the racist attitudes of the attorney general's office in South Dakota."

In denying the extradition, Brown stated that the 45-year-old AIM national director faces "danger" in South Dakota and that the "interests of justice would not be served" by returning Banks to that state.

Support grows for 'Longest March'

The Native American Longest March crossed a 2-mile-high mountain range after passing through Ridgefield, Utah, last week.

The cross-country trek to Washington, D.C., was called to dramatize the militant struggle for Native American sovereignty, and to demand defeat of 11 anti-Indian bills pending in Congress. It began in Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 11.

The 300 marchers took part in a traditional Indian "purification" ceremony on the land of the Ute tribes before leaving Ridgefield for Salinas, Utah. They will camp at the Duchesne Ute Indian Reservation in Salinas while they gather reinforcements. From there the march will proceed through Green River, Utah, and Grand Junction, Colo., to arrive in Pueblo, Colo., near the end of March.

American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Dennis Banks, one of the organizers of the march, told the Guardian that his office in Davis, Calif., has received over 1000 messages of support from every part of the U.S. and abroad.

He also said that many fundraising benefits are being held to provide the food, clothes, blankets and other necessities desperately needed by poor Native Americans on the cross-country walk. Banks said that \$2000 had been raised the previous week at a gathering addressed by Ken Norton, Black heavyweight boxing contender.

Banks said the major theme of the Longest March "is an expression of the resistance of my people to the abrogation of our rights. We will not tolerate and will never stop fighting against those who are attempting to abrogate those rights," he said.

The AIM leader called particular attention to the deceptively named "Native American Equal Opportunity Act" now being considered in Washington. "This bill," he said, "is the most dangerous and vicious piece of legislation introduced in Congress since the beginning of U.S. government dealings with my people." The measure would allow the President to unilaterally abrogate all treaties between the U.S. and Indian nations.

To send contributions and for further information, The Longest March, c/o D-Q University, P.O. Box 409, Davis, Calif. 95616.A.W.

Guardian 3-15-78

Indian protest march targets treaties bill

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — A group of Indians were to begin a 3,000-mile trek to Washington, D.C., Saturday to protest proposed federal legislation they describe as anti-Indian.

Dennis Banks, a national director of the American Indian Movement, told reporters that "The Longest Walk" will last six months.

He said he hopes the walk will end with a meeting with President Carter.

Banks, who is awaiting a state Supreme Court decision on whether he should be extradited to South Dakota to face charges in connection with a riot there, said he would have to drop out of the walk "within a safe, reasonable distance of the California-Nevada border" because of his legal situation.

He said 24 persons have pledged to walk the entire distance but non-Indians may swell the ranks of walkers to 200 or 300 from time to time.

At a news conference, Banks was accompanied by several Indian leaders, including Buffy Sainte-Marie, a singer who is a Cree Indian.

Ms. Sainte-Marie and Banks both focused most of their criticism on a measure (House Resolution 9054) by Rep. John Cunningham, R-Wash. That bill would terminate all treaties with American Indian tribes and remove their reservations from federal trusteeship, subjecting the land to local taxes, according to an analysis of the bill.



Associated Press Laserphoto

LONG TRAIL — Dennis Banks (right) and Buffy Sainte-Marie discuss details of planned 3,000-mile, six-month walk by American Indians starting Saturday from Sacramento to Washington, D.C.

The measure is pending in the House Interior Committee, but no hearing has yet been held on it.

Elmer Sevilla, chairman of the National Indian Coalition, said the fight against the "anti-Indian legislation," which the Indians said included 11 bills, had unified the Indian people.

"The Indians are on the verge of becoming a viable force," Sevilla said.

Banks said some of the bills may not even win committee approval, but that Indians need to make their opposition known.

Coalition plans march against anti-Indian bills

By ALAN K. OTA
of The Oregonian staff

OREGONIAN
1-28-78

A leader of a new Indian coalition said in Portland Friday that a protest march is planned next month against congressional proposals that would threaten treaties and Indian tribal and land rights.

Lehman Brightman, a leader of the National Indian Coalition to Defend Treaty Rights, told a press conference at Portland State University that "it is a state of national emergency for all native Americans."

Brightman, a Sioux, teaches at Contra Costa Community College near San Francisco. He said he and other speakers for the coalition, which has the support of some 72 tribes and several non-Indian organizations, are traveling around the country to publicize four "anti-Indian" bills introduced in Congress in 1977.

On Feb. 11, Brightman said a march called "The Longest Walk" will begin in San Francisco. The terminus is the White House, where walkers intend to meet with President Carter. So far, 35 persons have signed up for the journey.

"At no time in the last 100 years have Indians faced such an organized attack," he said.

Two of the four bills were introduced by Reps. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash., and Jack Cunningham, R-Wash.



LEHMAN BRIGHTMAN

The Cunningham bill would end all 389 Indian treaties. Reservation lands, some 56 million acres, would be divided among the "adult members of the tribe" or held in trust by a "tribal corporation."

Other bills would void traditional Indian water, fishing, hunting and extraterritorial rights.

The legislation, Brightman said, has the backing of energy corporations, which could buy parcels of former reservation land under the legislation.

He estimated that about 70 percent of the nation's remaining energy resources lie on Indian land, including about 85 percent of the uranium deposits.

Dude Hecocta and Tom Keffer of the 150-member Oregon chapter of the coalition said that Oregon tribes have holdings in timber and geothermal energy.

The impetus for the "anti-Indian" legislation in 1977, they said, was President Carter's energy program and a series of court decisions that upheld tribal rights granted in treaties.

"It's a backlash," Brightman said.

The coalition was founded in November in Sacramento, Calif., by several members of the American Indian Movement, including Dennis Banks and Vernon Bellecourt, to address what Brightman termed "an upsurge of racism led by ultraconservative politicians aiming at the destruction of the American Indian."

Brightman said the coalition aims at a multiracial base, in contrast to AIM. "We can't win unless we have the help of non-Indians. We are less than 1 percent of the population (about 800,000)."

Guard assaults Skyhorse

By MIKE SILVERBERG
Guardian Bureau

Los Angeles

The reign of terror against American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk by the Los Angeles sheriff's department continues unabated.

On Dec. 19, defendant Paul Skyhorse was brutally attacked by a guard on his way into the courthouse where he and codefendant Richard Mohawk are standing trial for an October 1974 murder.

Skyhorse was handcuffed, with his wrists chained to his waist during the assault, which took place as he was being taken from an underground parking area into an elevator. A sheriff's deputy held Skyhorse to the floor, beating his head repeatedly against the cement. He pulled out some of the AIM activist's hair and beat him in the ribs with a blackjack.

The sheriff's department issued a press statement claiming that Skyhorse "viciously attacked the sheriff's deputy." The sheriff's statement did not mention that Skyhorse was handcuffed and shackled during the incident.

Skyhorse's attorneys said they plan to file a civil suit against the deputy involved, while the sheriff's department said it would refer the matter to the district attorney's office for possible assault charges against Skyhorse.

Meanwhile, courtroom maneuvering continued in the framed-up case against the two activists. The presiding judge heard arguments for the removal of two jurors whom the prosecution believes to be pro-defense. The judge, at the request of the prosecution and over repeated defense objections, questioned the two jurors individually on Dec. 21. After questioning though, Dodson found there was no basis for removing them.

Evidence destruction issue in Banks appeal

By BERNARD HURWITZ

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The 11 justices of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments Wednesday on the ruling suppressing evidence and dismissing an indictment against American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks and five others.

The government is trying to have federal explosives charges reinstated against Banks.

U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni in Portland suppressed evidence concerning dynamite that was seized and destroyed by authorities in 1975. He then dismissed the indictment against Banks and the others.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles Turner argued Wednesday that the government had no part in destroying the dynamite. But defense attorney Karen Spelke said federal agents destroyed the dynamite, which hampered the defendants' right to offer a pretrial defense.

Belloni held that the government participated in the "deliberate destruction of primary evidence (dynamite) which . . . deprived the defendants of due process." When the government refused to continue its case until an appeal from the suppression order was completed, the judge dismissed all charges.

A three-judge panel of the appeals court upheld Belloni's rulings July 28, and the government's petition for a rehearing led to the hearing before all 11 judges. The panel said it would rule

later.

The case involves the arrest of two of the defendants Nov. 14, 1975, by Oregon state police, who stopped two vans near Ontario, a short distance from the Idaho border. Banks and two other defendants were arrested later.

Turner said the FBI put out an all-points bulletin for two vans believed to be carrying federal fugitives but directed that the vans not be stopped. He said Oregon police halted the vans anyway and arrested the two defendants on state charges.

Federal charges were filed three days later.

"The seizure and decision to destroy the dynamite was a state decision," Turner argued. He acknowledged, however, that at least one FBI agent was present when the dynamite was destroyed.

Miss Spelke argued there was no evidence to show the government did not participate in the destruction and no indication of whether FBI agents made any effort to get samples of the explosives.

"There was intentional and unexplained destruction of the evidence in which the government participated," she said.

Miss Spelke also referred to the earlier appeals court decision which said the government destroyed evidence without notice to the defendants and that without the evidence, proof of the existence of an explosive was lacking.

Skyhorse-Mohawk rights attacked

By MIKE SILVERBERG

Guardian Bureau

Los Angeles

American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk, on trial for murder here, lost the right to act as their own attorneys Nov. 7 because of an altercation at the Los Angeles County Jail in September.

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Floyd C. Dodson's ruling also ended rights at the jail which included law library privileges, access to writing materials and typewriters and use of the telephone.

Skyhorse and Mohawk will appeal the ruling, according to Leonard Weinglass, cocounsel for the two. Dodson made his order effective Nov. 28 to allow time for the appeal.

Dodson made his ruling after a 3-week hearing into a jail incident which involved the beating of Michael Cowens, a Black political activist.

Although 13 defense witnesses testified that it was the deputies at the jail who started the fight—not Skyhorse or Mohawk—Judge Dodson found that "all allegations of misconduct or wrongdoing on the part of any deputy sheriff were and are false" and that "none of the inmate witnesses were credible."

Weinglass told reporters that the right to represent oneself cannot "be so lightly removed" on the basis of incidents outside

the courtroom.

"To our knowledge," Weinglass said, "it's the first time two defendants representing themselves in the middle of a trial have been silenced in the courtroom as a result of an alleged incident in the jail. I think the [California] Supreme Court will want to take a look at it."

Weinglass added that revocation of the rights will prejudice the jury, which has seen the two defendants speak in the courtroom and question witnesses.

In a related incident, a Los Angeles County Jail inmate testified during the recent hearing that a sheriff's deputy had offered a reward of heroin to kill Skyhorse and Mohawk.

Ronald Escobedo also testified that the officer offered him a "sharpened-down butter knife" and told him: "If you kill Skyhorse and Mohawk you can get anything you want." Escobedo said he could not identify the deputy.

Meanwhile, the prosecution has made little progress in the last month in its case against Skyhorse and Mohawk. The two are charged with the 1974 killing of a taxicab driver in what AIM has termed a blatant frame-up attempt.

Although even police witnesses have admitted there is no physical evidence linking the two to the murder, the trial has dragged on for months. It is expected to continue at least another six weeks.

Scalping America

AIM

In a new kind of war on the United States, the Sioux Indians are agitating for the return of their "homeland" — the states of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and sections of Wyoming and Montana. As soon as the two radical lawyers for the Sioux are admitted to practice before the U.S. Court of Claims, a petition will be filed with the court. It contains the Indians' demand for return of the land, charges that the United States took Indian lands in violation of the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868, and cites an award which the Indian Claims Commission made in 1974, giving \$17.5 million for release of the American Indian claims to South Dakota's Black Hills area.

What the Sioux Indians really want is money, as revolutionary Russell Means has made abundantly clear. He has admitted at a news conference that the Indians "might instead accept \$30 billion plus \$1,000 for their claims to the lands." This paltry sum, said Means, would compensate for the alleged violation of the treaty, environmental damage to the land, and violation of the Sioux's "constitutional rights." — J.C.B. ■ ■

The Review Of The NEWS, November 23, 1977

Jury finds ^{Oregonian 10/20/77}Portlander guilty on 15 counts

A U.S. District Court jury, after more than 13 hours of deliberations, found Peter Brent Zauner guilty Wednesday on 15 counts, seven of bank robbery, seven of using a firearm in the commission of a bank robbery and one of being a felon in possession of a firearm.

The jury began its deliberations Tuesday about 4 p.m. and recessed at midnight. Deliberations were taken up again Wednesday at 9 a.m. and the verdict was returned about 3 p.m.

Judge James Burns said sentencing will be in November.

Zauner, 30, lived at 323 NW 17th Ave., when he was indicted by a federal grand jury in June.

A spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office said the convicted man faces a possible 20-year sentence on each bank robbery conviction and a 10-year term on the firearms conviction.

Zauner, who was paroled in 1975 on a 1966 murder conviction, was indicted in June by a federal grand jury on seven counts of bank robbery, seven for use of firearms in the commission of a bank robbery and two for other firearms violations.

On a motion by the defense, Burns agreed last week to sever one of the firearms counts — possession of a sawed-off shotgun — from the robbery trial. It will be tried later.

The government alleged that Zauner acted alone in robbing the seven Port-

land banks of a combined total of more than \$17,000.

Zauner, who midway through the week-long trial allowed lawyers with the Federal Public Defender office to take over handling of his defense, had maintained the government was "manipulating the evidence to make him appear guilty."

He claimed that the government's motive was "retribution" for Zauner's political activities, including his part in "freeing Russ Redner and Ken Loudhawk, American Indian Movement leaders whose federal criminal charges were recently dismissed" on grounds the government improperly destroyed evidence in the case.

■ RUSSELL MEANS, one of the leaders of the radical American Indian Movement, was the subject of a recent propaganda broadcast in English over Moscow Radio. It said that at a recent press conference organized in Geneva, Switzerland, Means had told of the policy of "genocide" pursued by U.S. authorities against "the indigenous population of America."

According to Means, the United States constantly pursues policy aimed at physically reducing the number of Indians and destruction of their culture, customs, and traditions. The indignation of the public, he stated, is particularly aroused by the current program of forcible sterilization of American Indian women. Means claimed that 42 percent of all such women in America have been sterilized since 1972.

Means further claimed, according to the broadcast, that every fourth newborn American Indian child is prevented from living with his own family and is handed over for upbringing to families of a different nationality.

Such broadcasts are typical of Communist propaganda.

AIM leader Banks argues S. Dakota wants to extradite him 'to kill me'

By BOB EGELKO

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. cannot legally refuse to return fugitive Indian movement leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota, a lawyer for that state told the California Supreme Court Thursday.

But attorneys for Brown insisted a decision on asylum for Banks in California is up to the governor, and said it was justified because of "extremely volatile" information that can't be disclosed.

A Brown aide wouldn't say what the information was. But Banks, outside the courtroom, said there was growing evidence that his life would be in danger if he were returned to South Dakota, where he is wanted for sentencing.

South Dakota is "a very racist

state," Banks told reporters after the extradition hearing. "The sole purpose (of extradition) is to get me back to South Dakota to kill me."

Banks, a 45-year-old Chippewa and a leader of the American Indian Movement, was convicted in July 1975 of rioting while armed and assault with a dangerous weapon in connection with a courthouse disturbance in Custer, S.D.

Facing a sentence of up to 15 years in prison, he fled the state. He was arrested by the FBI in February 1976 near San Francisco and has been free on bail.

South Dakota officials say federal and California laws require extradition. But Brown contends the decision is up to him, not the court. He is appealing a California Appeals Court's order that he extradite Banks to South Dakota immediately.

Charles Battles Jr., a Los Angeles lawyer representing South Dakota, said state and federal law make a properly drawn request for extradition "absolute."

"There's no statutory authority for a governor to give asylum to convicted persons," he said.

"Who should make the determination if prosecution or sentencing should go forward? Is the governor of the responding state in a better position than law enforcement authorities?" Battles asked.

Attorneys for Brown countered that, historically and by action of Congress, authority over extradition belongs to governors.

"A governor is elected to perform certain discretionary acts," said Deputy Attorney General Greg Baugher. He

said the justices would be "second-guessing the governor" if they ordered extradition.

Baugher also said, "I'm told that the governor has some information that's extremely volatile and confidential that he's unwilling to disclose."

He said Brown was asserting that "if he has information a fugitive faces imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, he can decide he's going to sit back and wait for the situation to abate."

He was challenged by several justices, who noted that the U.S. Constitution and California law both say a fugitive "shall" be extradited when the proper documents are filed.

"A governor is not above the federal Constitution," said Justice Frank Richardson.

However, another justice, Wiley Manuel, a recent Brown appointee and the first black on the court, noted that many states have refused "to send blacks back to Georgia chain gangs."

Both sides cited an 1861 case in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that Ohio had the duty to extradite to Kentucky a man accused of helping a slave escape, but also ruled it had no power to force the governor of Ohio to carry out that duty.

State Public Defender Paul Halvonik, representing civil liberties groups and others opposing extradition, said the 1861 court, and Congress, had decided they couldn't impose more than a "moral obligation" on governors to extradite.

"If there's a moral obligation, the governor has not fulfilled it here, has

he?" asked Justice Stanley Mosk.

Chief Justice Rose Bird, a former Brown cabinet member, disqualified herself from the case and was replaced on the court by Appeals Court Justice John Racanelli.

The hearing, lasting more than an hour, was the last legal round in Banks' fight to avoid extradition.

As several dozen supporters stood outside the courthouse carrying a banner, Banks said he would "fight extradition until my death." But he didn't say what he would do if the court ruled against him.

Brown's legal affairs aide, J. Anthony Kline, refused to give details of the governor's investigation.

"We are aware of facts that have not been made public, and I do not intend to discuss them," he told reporters.

Robbery trial set for Zauner

Testimony will begin Wednesday morning in federal court in the trial of a Portland man accused by a federal grand jury with the armed robbery of seven Portland banks.

Peter Brent Zauner, 30, was indicted in June on seven counts of bank robbery, seven counts of using a firearm in the commission of a bank robbery and one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm.

Another charge of being in possession of a sawed-off shotgun has been severed from the trial and will be prosecuted at a later date.

Zauner, who is presenting his own defense with guidance from a public defender, said in his opening statement there is much discrepancy in the reports of bank witnesses as to the physical appearance of the bank robber.

In a pretrial memorandum filed by the defense, Zauner said he "will introduce evidence tending to show that the government is manipulating the evidence to make him appear guilty of the bank robbery."

"The government's motive in doing this is retribution for Zauner's part in the freeing of Russ Redner and Ken Loudhaw, American Indian Movement leaders whose federal criminal charges were recently dismissed for lack of evidence, and for Zauner's other political activities; a further motive is to make it impossible for Zauner to continue to pursue his legal political activities against the government."

Wong said Zauner had been convicted of first-degree murder in November 1966 in Marion County,

R-N 9-7-77
AIM

order issued by the Third District Court. In the meantime, the often-convicted Banks is teaching in Davis, California, at D.Q. University — instructing in federal Indian law and native American religion and philosophy. Banks claims he can't return to South Dakota because the Attorney General there would see that he was killed.

Q. Where is Dennis Banks of the American Indian Movement?

— R.S., Mandan, N.J.

A. Dennis Banks was convicted of charges involving a 1973 courthouse burning in South Dakota. But Banks skipped out before sentencing, and is now in California where Governor Jerry Brown is resisting an extradition

Geneva parley condemns indian genocide

By ABE WEISBURD

The Indians of the Americas have won an important United Nations ally in the fight for their rights.

The first UN International Non-Government (NGO) Conference on Discrimination against Indigenous Populations in the Americas was held in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 20-23. It concluded with a call for world action to combat the colonial and genocidal policies directed against American Indians.

In its recommendations for a program of action, the 4-day conference unanimously called for yearly observance of "October 12 [Columbus Day], the day of the so-called 'discovery' of America, as an International Day of Solidarity with the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas."

Over 250 delegates attended the conference, representing 60 Indian nations and peoples from 15 American countries and over 50 organizations from various countries.

The Indian delegations came from

Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, the U.S. and Venezuela. Some governments prevented delegates from attending.

Testifying before the Sept. 20 plenary session, American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Russell Means said: "We are people who live in the belly of the monster, the monster being the United States of America."

"I come not to turn the other cheek.... The President of the U.S.—to show you what a racist he is—talks about human rights while my people are suffering genocide, not only in the U.S. but in the entire hemisphere—planned genocide by the government."

"Someone once said," Means concluded, "that you can tell the power of a country by the oppression its people will tolerate. No longer are we going to tolerate the monster."

Means faces four years in jail on his return to the U.S. unless his appeal of his 1974 frame-up conviction is won.

At the same session, Northern Cheyenne Marie Sanchez said: "The Indian woman of the Western Hemisphere is the target of genocide that is still going on, that is still the policy of the U.S."

"We are undergoing a modern form called sterilization and that under the guise of the noble profession of medicine."

Noting that the U.S. had for centuries tried to exterminate native peoples and is now attempting to do so by sterilizing the women, Sanchez said they "will fight so that one day the richness of our culture and the greatness of our indigenous people will shine again in all its splendor." It is estimated that about 25% of Native American women have been sterilized.

Jose Mendoza, a delegate from Central America, told the conference: "We have come here not to claim our rights but to demand that these rights be respected.... We will not give up our homes. We will not abandon them. We are going to defend our territories with all possible means, whether that territory is recognized as a nation or not. This territory has been ours, is ours and will continue to be ours."

Many Indian speakers and hundreds of documents gave case-by-case evidence of the racism, genocide, ethnocide and

repression of the Indians in the 15 American countries represented.

In Chile, for example, the Mapuche people are being subjected to torture and brutal repression by the fascist junta. In the U.S., AIM leaders are being killed and jailed in the government's attempt to silence the Indians of the U.S. and deprive them of their land and vast mineral holdings.

After hearing the Indians' reports and examining documents on cultural aggression and forced sterilization, the conference's social-cultural commission concluded that the American Indians must be guaranteed their right to live on the basis of their own culture, values and ideals. The committee called upon all NGO's to give all possible financial and moral support to the American Indians' defense of their culture.

The legal commission noted that the courts and existing legal systems have not granted justice to those American Indians suffering from "outright aggression by the military-police forces, torture, arrest and false imprisonment, failure to prevent violence and persecution by racist, neo-fascist organizations, mineral companies and land agents."

The commission recommended that "the right of all indigenous natives and peoples to return and control their land, suitable to live an economically viable existence in accordance with their own customs and traditions, be respected."

The economic commission found that the Indians suffered from all forms of "genocide, colonialist and neocolonialist conditions... malnutritional starvation and from super-exploitation of their labor."

THE FINAL RESOLUTION

The final resolution of the conference states in part: "The representatives of the indigenous peoples gave evidence to the international community of the ways in which discrimination, genocide and ethnocide operate.... [Those ways] include brutal colonization to open the way for the plunder of their land and resources by commercial interests seeking maximum profits; the massacre of millions of native peoples for centuries and the continuous grabbing of their land, which deprives them of the possibility of developing their own resources



and means of livelihood; the denial of self-determination of indigenous nations and peoples, destroying their traditional value systems and their social and cultural fabric."

The convention recommended that the UN Special Committee on Decolonization hold hearings on all issues affecting the American Indian. It also recommended many concrete suggestions to the delegates, and will present the conference documentation to the UN secretary general.

In an attempt to undercut the positive results of the conference, the U.S. government claimed that it was not permitted to speak at the conference. Niall MacDermot, secretary general of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, denied the U.S. charge and said that the U.S. representatives were called upon to speak on two separate occasions but said they weren't ready to do so.

At the conclusion of the conference, an Indian leader said: "It was historic for two reasons. First, it brought together so many different peoples from so many different places in the hemisphere. And second, despite the difference in nations, languages and customs, we spoke in a single voice. From this conference we go to the UN and world community with documented evidence of genocide, and with a set of proposals."

The International Indian Treaty Organization (IITO), which has NGO status, was the primary organization responsible for the arrangements for the conference.

For further information: IITO, 777 UN Plaza, 8th floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, tel. 212-986-6000.

OCTOBER 19, 1977—GUARDIAN

D24 3M THE OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1977

Attorneys general told tribes want their rights

SEATTLE (AP) — Indians are not trying to take over the nation, they are just attempting to "assert the jurisdiction they've always had," an Indian spokesman told attorneys general from 13 Western states.

People shouldn't be "panicking that the Indians are trying to take over the nation," said Joseph De La Cruz, president of the National Tribal Chairman's Association and a chief of the Quinault Nation on the Washington coast.

De La Cruz, addressing the four-day annual Conference of Western Attorneys General Wednesday, said the control of lands, resources and water on the reservation is guaranteed the Quinaults by treaty.

He said the Quinaults' tribal constitution also asserts tribal authority over all persons on reservation lands, whether Indian or not, and over all Qui-

naults wherever they may be.

The conference is focusing on American Indian problems of jurisdiction where Indian rights overlap or conflict with those of other authorities, such as state and local governments.

De La Cruz said such overlaps are no more of a problem than those posed by "federal enclaves" such as military bases and national parks.

"If I was wrong about this (asserting authority within tribal jurisdiction), Slade Gorton would have had me in jail long ago," De La Cruz said.

State Atty. Gen. Slade Gorton, host of the convention, laughed and nodded affirmation.

However, Malachy Murphy, Washington state deputy attorney general, told of conflicting decisions from court cases concerning jurisdiction.

AIM leader convicted by white jury

By ABE WEISBURD

Native American activist Leonard Peltier was convicted on two counts of first-degree murder by an all-white jury April 18. The American Indian Movement (AIM) leader now faces life imprisonment.

Peltier, 33, was charged with the shooting deaths of FBI agents Jack Coler and Donald Williams during a June 16, 1975 gun battle between agents and residents of the Pine Ridge, S.D., reservation.

All three of Peltier's original codefendants have been exonerated. Two were acquitted, while charges against a third were dropped.

Peltier's 4-week trial in Fargo, N.D., began after he was extradited to the U.S. from Canada where he had sought political asylum. Despite mass protests on both sides of the border, Canadian authorities agreed in December to return him to the U.S.

"I know I haven't received a fair trial because of the judge's complete bias and racism," Peltier said after the jury returned its verdict.

Defense attorneys cited several instances during the trial when presiding Judge Paul Benson openly sided with the government and aided its 2-year effort to convict a Native American of the agents' deaths.

PERJURED TESTIMONY

Several prosecution witnesses admitted on cross-examination they had delivered perjured testimony because of FBI threats against them and their families, defense lawyers said. In addition, the attorneys stressed that no evidence was produced by the government linking the bullets which killed the agents to Peltier's gun.

As an example of Benson's connivance with the prosecution, Peltier's lawyers cite the story of Myrtle Poor Bear, a Native American whose two signed affidavits were used by the FBI to secure Peltier's extradition.

The first of her two sworn statements last year said she was living with Peltier at Pine Ridge and overheard him and other AIM members plot to kill FBI agents.

The second statement alleges she saw Peltier standing with Robert Robideau and Dino Butler—the two codefendants acquitted last year—as they fired rifles point-blank at the slain FBI agents.

Despite the seemingly conclusive nature of her affidavits, Poor Bear was not called as a prosecution witness at either the Robideau-Butler or Peltier trials.

When Poor Bear finally took the stand after a long struggle by Peltier's attorneys to have her testimony heard, the prosecution's reasons for not calling her became apparent.

Benson would not, however, permit the

jury to hear what Poor Bear had to say, allowing her to speak only in an "ex parte" hearing.

FBI COERCION

Poor Bear testified she was coerced by two FBI agents into signing both affidavits. They told her, she recounted, that she would be

charged with murder and her family would suffer if she did not agree to certify the statements. She said on the witness stand that she had not seen the site of the shootings until she was brought there by the agents after she had signed the affidavits.

Poor Bear added that the first time she had seen Leonard Peltier was when she walked into the courtroom that day.

Defense counsel Elliot Taikeff asked her why she seemed so nervous in telling her story. Poor Bear replied: "I'm afraid of the government because they keep talking about

Anna Mae [Aquash]."

Aquash, an AIM activist, was tortured to death last year. The FBI said she froze to death. AIM, however, says Aquash is one of the hundreds of Indians who have been murdered by the government in recent years.

Poor Bear's testimony was not admitted

refused to tell the FBI he had seen Peltier shoot the agents.

Another prosecution witness, 17-year-old Norman Brown, told defense lawyers the FBI had threatened him and forced him to testify that he had seen Peltier shoot the give the bureau's version of the incident. Brown was threatened with perjury when he wanted to reveal in court the FBI's coercion.

POLICE 'LOST' RIFLE

Peltier's gun—an AR-15 rifle—was not at any point in the trial shown to have been the weapon used in the killings.

The prosecution introduced as evidence parts of one AR-15 which matched a spent shell case found at the site of the shootings. This rifle was found in a car carrying AIM members in Wichita, Kan., Sept. 10, 1975. Peltier was not in the car, nor was he in Wichita on that date.

Two months later, a station wagon and a car were stopped by police in Oregon. A police officer testified he saw Peltier running from the scene. Another AR-15 rifle was found in the station wagon, but a photo introduced by the prosecution during Peltier's trial did not show the rifle among the weapons seized by Oregon police. A government attorney said the AR-15 was located the day after the photo was taken.

Peltier's lawyers emphasize that the prosecution, by introducing the Wichita rifle and ignoring the Oregon AR-15, tried to focus the jury's attention on a gun which was in no way objectively identified as the weapon carried by Peltier.

At several points during the trial, Benson permitted testimony by prosecution witness that was designed to portray Peltier as a dangerous figure, although the witnesses' accounts were not related to the charges against the defendant.

Summing up the trial, AIM chairman John Trudell told the Guardian: "Peltier wasn't tried by his peers. The judge played the role of prosecutor and found Peltier guilty before the jury did."

NOT TRIED BY PEERS

Asked why he believed the FBI was out to destroy AIM, Trudell replied, "In the last century stories of cowboys and Indians were a popular theme for those who wanted to take our land. In this generation there is now the FBI and the Indian, because today technology needs the resources that are on our limited land base. So the FBI is now the 7th Cavalry for the corporate interests of America.

"This accounts for the drive of the FBI against AIM because we stand in the way of their objectives."

A sentencing date has not yet been set for Peltier who plans to appeal the verdict.

into the trial by Benson. He said she "wasn't a credible witness," although her affidavits had been used by the government as the basis for Peltier's extradition from Canada.

WITNESSES THREATENED

Defense lawyers also point to Benson's refusal to hear testimony from Jimmy Eagle, the codefendant whose charges were dropped.

Eagle was prepared to swear that he was indicted, even though he was not at the reservation during the shootings, because he



Protest and Support

Native American efforts to maintain control
and the continuance of

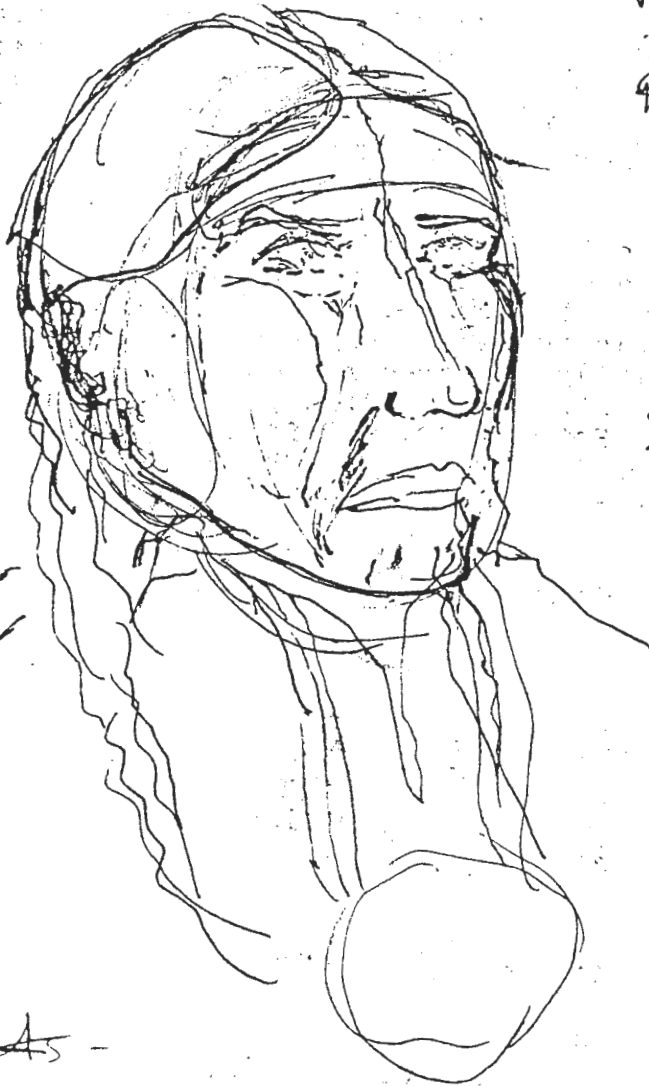
D & University and Native American Studies

- Tues, Jan 25th

Overnight
support
vigil

for
Justice

Federal
Court building
7th +
Sacramento, CA



- WED, Jan 26 - 9:00 AM

Sunrise Ceremony
in Support of DDY

Federal Court Bldg
Sacramento, CA

- ~~ATTN~~ -

- ~~Black Bears~~ -

- Contact for further info:

K. Cole -

I.T.C. -

Sarah H. -

Res.

Church + land.

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How they ever came about

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Guardian 4-10-77

Kangaroo court at anti-AIM trial

Jury selection in the murder trial of American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk began in Los Angeles April 11.

Skyhorse and Mohawk are charged with the murder of cabdriver George Aird in October 1974. They have already been in prison 900 days awaiting trial. Their arrest and indictment was engineered by two FBI informants who had infiltrated AIM—Douglas Durham and Virginia DeLuce (Blue Dove)—and government authorities, according to AIM.

The trial began after the California Supreme Court refused a defense motion that Judge Floyd Dodson be dismissed from the trial. Leonard Weinglass, attorney for the two men, argued that the judge had been rejected by the voters of Santa Barbara County by a 2-1 vote because of his "judicial intemperance and arrogance."

After the election, Dodson technically retired five days before his term expired so that he was eligible to be appointed to hear cases of "judicial overload" in other counties. Weinglass also charged that on several occasions Dodson showed prejudice against his clients.

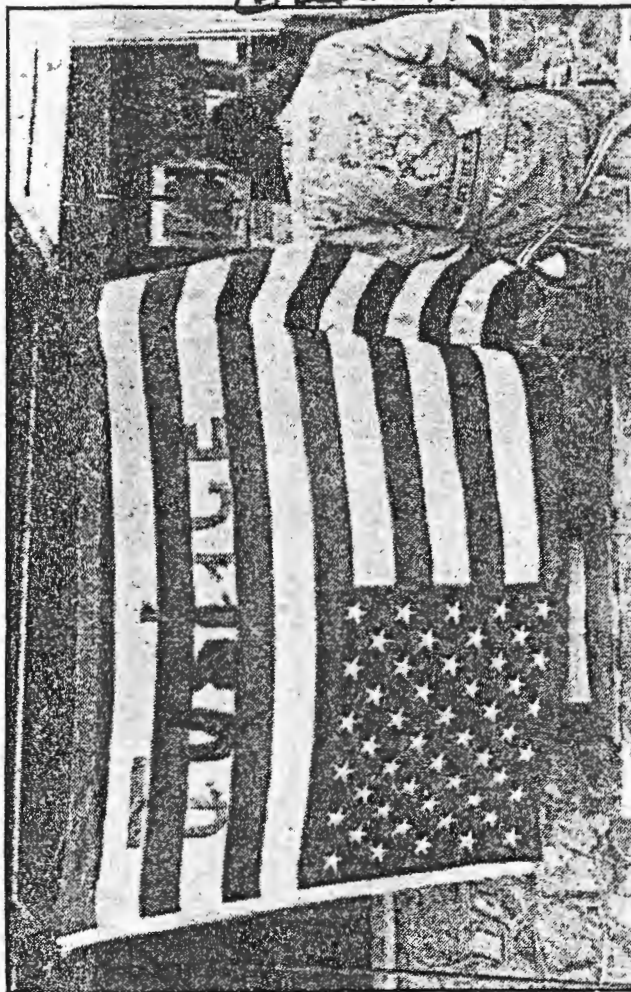
The trial began in a bullet-proof courtroom reserved for "dangerous political cases." The judge ordered Weinglass not to sit at the same table with his clients nor talk with them during court hearings.

The judge has also ordered that no lawyers be present in court during the jury selection process.

In this atmosphere of racist hostility towards the defendants, it is likely that the prosecution will have every advantage. Yet because there is no believable evidence against Skyhorse and Mohawk, the prosecution now alleges that Skyhorse confessed the killing to a fellow-prisoner. According to the local sheriff, the prisoner claimed that Skyhorse forced him to have sex with him, threatening: "We'll butcher you just the way we butchered that cab driver, unless you do."

Supporters are being urged to attend the court proceedings. The new address of the Skyhorse/Mohawk Defense Committee is 1438 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90026.

Menominees take over court



Menominee Indians' takeover of tribal court building in Keshena, Wis., March 20. Some 20 armed Menominees occupied the building after one of their members was charged with assault. Police took no steps to oust them.

Banks' removal sought by S.D.

3-20-77

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — A lawyer representing South Dakota has urged an appellate court to order Gov. Edmund G. Borwn Jr. to extradite American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks but a California attorney says the court has no authority to take such action.

Attorney Charles Battles Tuesday implored the 3rd District Court of Appeals to order Brown to sign a warrant of extradition for Banks, who jumped bail in South Dakota in 1975. He said Brown has a "mandatory" duty to extradite Banks.

But California Deputy Attorney General Gregory Baugher declared the court has no power to order a governor to extradite anyone. "The courts are not empowered to mandate" in such cases, he said.

AIM activist sentenced

FARGO, N.D. (AP) — American Indian Movement member Leonard Peltier has been sentenced to two consecutive life terms for the 1975 murders of two FBI agents on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

Peltier's defense attorney said he will appeal the sentence to the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Peltier could have received a death sentence, but prosecutor Evan Hultman said the death penalty was waived in extraditing Peltier from Canada to stand trial here.

Peltier, 32, will be eligible for parole in 30 years.

April 18, a U.S. District Court jury found Peltier guilty on two counts of first-degree murder in the deaths of FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams.

Peltier, formerly of Grand Forks, N.D., had pleaded innocent to the murder charges.

0 6-3-77

AIM Militant Guilty of Murder

■ Fargo, N.D., April 18 — American Indian Movement militant Leonard Peltier is found guilty today of first-degree murder in the deaths of two FBI agents on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in 1975. Peltier, 32, had pleaded innocent in the June 26, 1975, shooting of FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams, but the jury, after 10 hours of deliberation, returned a guilty verdict. No date has been set for sentencing.

R-N 5-4-77

court test for Banks

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — A state appeals court Monday ordered Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. to extradite American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota on a warrant stemming from a riot-assault conviction.

The 3rd District Court of Appeals issued its ruling a week after hearing attorneys for California and South Dakota argue over South Dakota's bid for Banks' return.

Brown's legal affairs secretary, J. Anthony Kline, said he would urge an appeal of the ruling, which he said was unprecedented, to the state Supreme Court.

Banks fled to California after his conviction on riot and assault with a deadly weapon charges stemming from a 1973 riot at a Custer County, S.D., courthouse.

Brown's office fought South Dakota's request for extradition, arguing it was studying allegations that Banks' life would be in danger if he returned to South Dakota.

Banks' location was not immediately known.

Banks could fight the extradition warrant after an arrest.

2 Oregon Journal, March 21, 1977 (3)

people/world

Banks quits AIM helm

Dennis Banks confirmed Sunday night in Berkeley, Calif., that he has resigned as executive director of the American Indian Movement. He said he could not fulfill his duties since he has to remain in California, which has refused to extradite him to South Dakota on charges in connection with the 1973 troubles at Custer, S.D., which eventually led to the confrontation at Wounded Knee.

He doesn't like the "show business" approach of many local television programs to the news, CBS News anchorman Walter Cronkite told the Spartan-

burg, S.C., County Foundation during the weekend. Cronkite especially objects to the "happy talk" chatter some TV news readers use between the stories.

FBI killer gets life J 6-2-77

FARGO, N.D. (UPI) — Leonard Peltier was sentenced to life imprisonment late Wednesday on each of two counts of first degree murder in the slaying of two FBI agents in South Dakota two years ago.

U.S. District Court Judge Paul Benson, who pronounced the sentence, ordered that the two sentences run consecutively.

Peltier was found guilty by a jury in U.S. District Court April 18 on charges of shooting FBI agents Ronald Williams and Jack Coler. The shooting occurred on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation near Oglala, S.D., in June, 1975.

FBI agent Gary Adams testified in the trial that he saw Williams and Coler the

day of the shooting and an hour later heard a distress call from them over his car radio as they tried to serve a summons.

Adams said he heard Williams say, "It looks like some guys around that house; it looks like they're going to take off." He said Williams then said, "It looks like they're going to shoot at us," and a bit later Williams added that he and Coler had been hit.

Adams said he headed back toward Pine Ridge and heard another call from Williams saying, "Give us some fire cover or we'll be killed." Adams said he and two Bureau of Indian Affairs agents tried to reach the scene of the shootings but were driven back by gunfire four times.

CP

EXTREMIST/TERRORIST GROUPS

AIM - DEMONSTRATIONS AND THREATS ←

Still demonstrating in Vancouver, B.C., members of AIM are bitterly fighting the extradition of Leonard PELTIER to the U.S. Their activities included the burning of the U.S. flag in downtown Vancouver. As a result of the intensity of their activities, they have received extensive coverage in local news media.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Indian Affairs stated that they had received information that AIM had made contact with the BROWN BERETS and the SDS. The arrangement with the BROWN BERETS, a militant Chicano group, is to foster operations jointly whenever it would be beneficial to both groups.

The SDS, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, is reportedly reemerging as a militant force and has been in contact with AIM and the BROWN BERETS. A militant Chicano leader, Rudolfo ("CORKY") GONZALEZ, was reportedly involved in the discussions with AIM. Reports indicate that "CORKY" GONZALEZ has a rocket launcher and ammunition, either in his possession or available to him along with explosives, hand grenades, and ten to fifteen M-16 rifles.

There were unconfirmed reports that it was decided to "kill a cop a day in each state." Various methods of subterfuge were to be used to conduct the program, to include false reports of family disturbances, drunken drivers, and other traffic violations. When police answer the call, they would then be ambushed.

COMMENT: Rudolfo ("CORKY") GONZALES is a militant Chicano leader operating from Denver. He is the president of the radical group called, "CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE"

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The group has a reputation for being extremely militant and has been involved in armed confrontations with Denver Police. This group is associated with the BROWN BERETS @ MEXICAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION.

GONZALEZ has been involved in drug trafficking throughout the Southwest. Recently, he has confined his activities to public speaking on behalf of the CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE and AIM. He was in San Francisco in late April and spoke at a rally on behalf of Dennis BANKS. Denver Police Department files reflect a very close association between CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE and members of the local AIM Chapter.

During a recent search of the house belonging to GONZALEZ's secretary, local police uncovered several weapons and an unusual amount of ammunition, all of which was legally obtained. The search was conducted as a result of information relating to the attempted bombing of a Denver Police Station.

An associate of GONZALEZ's, John HARO a Vice-President of the CRUSADE FOR JUSTICE, was convicted in Federal Court for the attempted bombing. He is currently awaiting trial in state court on other charges stemming from the same incident.

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Government Loses A.I.M.

by Larry Kleinman

The U.S. Court of Appeals announced July 29 that federal firearms and explosives charges, lodged against American Indian Movement members were correctly dismissed by District Court Judge Robert Belloni. The dismissal was indirectly based on the government's intentional destruction of evidence.

For AIM leaders Ken Loud Hawk, Russ Redner, Leonard Peltier, Dennis Banks and KaMook Banks, the decision re-affirmed the legal victory won more than fourteen months ago in Portland.

"The backdrop of this case is the battle of Wounded Knee and the heritage of violence and death that followed in its wake," begins Judge Shirley Hufstedler's

Appeals Court opinion.

Ed Jones, attorney for Loud Hawk, hailed the ruling as a landmark decision in the area of destruction of evidence by the government. "In recent cases on the subject, the Court of Appeals has only warned the government about intentional destruction. This time, they've finally acted."

One of Redner's attorneys, Lynn Parkinson, termed the decision "brilliant" and suggested that Judge Hufstedler be asked to fill the next Supreme Court vacancy.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles Turner denied that the case has any political overtones and termed it "merely a who-did-it case of terrorists carrying explosives."

Background

The indictment against AIM members arose out of an FBI teletype sent to the Oregon State Patrol on November 13, 1975, describing cars that might pass through the state carrying "federal fugitives." The following evening, the Patrol stopped and arrested KaMook Banks, Loud Hawk, Redner and Anna Mae Aquash (later found executed in South Dakota) near Ontario, Oregon. Two persons, said to be Peltier and Dennis Banks, escaped at the time of the arrests.

On November 15, with the FBI looking on, the Patrol destroyed 350 pounds of explosives and other items it claimed were seized from the vehicle. The defendants were neither notified nor present.

During pre-trial motions, Judge Belloni ruled the destruction to be intentional and excluded government photos and testimony which in any way depicted the so-called explosives. When the government appeared for trial on May 12, 1976 and announced their refusal to proceed until their appeal on the exclusion would be decided, Belloni permanently dismissed the charges and freed the defendants.

The Government Changes Horses

In opposing the exclusion of evidence, the government advanced a seemingly endless number of contradictory positions. They first argued that they could prove the destroyed material to be dynamite, confirm its danger and justify its destruction on the grounds of "public safety." Later, they contended that the Patrol explosives expert had not examined the material, but assumed it to be dynamite and destroyed it as a matter of policy.

On appeal, the government handed all blame for the destruction to the State Patrol. "The Government" quoted the Appeals Court from the government's oral argument "had nothing to do with the disposal process and could do little but try and record as much of the process as circumstances would allow." The Court continued by observing: "The Government's modesty was not revealed to the district court, nor is it supported by the record."

AIM Court Struggles Continue

Despite the decision, at least two of the AIM defendants are faced with other uphill legal struggles. Leonard Peltier is serving two consecutive life sentences in North Dakota even though the appeal of his convictions has yet to be decided. Dennis Banks continues to fight extradition from California to South Dakota, that case is currently before the California Supreme Court.

Even so, the Justice Department, Criminal Division may file further appeals on the Oregon case. In view of a strongly pro-government dissenting opinion and the kind of sympathies expressed by Judge Hufstedler for the majority, the case may be far from closed.



scribe 8(4.10)77

Protest raps FBI's role in AIM case

By BARRY ALTERMAN
Guardian Bureau

San Francisco

Over 300 people demonstrated their support for imprisoned American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk in front of the Federal Building here May 4.

Charged with the 1974 murder of Los Angeles cabdriver George Aird, Skyhorse and Mohawk have been imprisoned in Ventura County, Calif. jail for over two-and-a-half years awaiting trial.

Jury selection for the trial is underway in Los Angeles and is expected to continue another week. The court recessed last week to allow Skyhorse and Mohawk to undergo physical examinations to determine the effects of a Feb. 22 prison guard beating. Following the attack, both men required hospitalization.

"There have been so many death threats against them that they have to sleep in shifts to keep an eye out," defense team spokesperson Lois Red Elk told the Guardian.

All prospective Native American jurors have thus far been disqualified by the prosecution. "You can bet there won't be any Indian people sitting on that jury," said Red Elk. "It's been a totally racist process."

COALITION MEETS WITH FBI

While the May 4 solidarity action was being held, a coalition including members from AIM, the National Lawyers Guild, the Native American Solidarity Committee (NASC) and the National Organization for Women (NOW) met with the FBI.

During the meeting FBI agent Frank Perrone asserted, "There is no FBI involvement in this [Skyhorse and Mohawk] case, whatsoever." He also denied any knowledge of Douglass Durham or Virginia "Blue Dove" DeLuce.

Two admitted FBI informers who had infiltrated AIM, Durham and DeLuce played a crucial role in engineering the Indian militants' arrest.

Durham, former AIM national security director, persuaded AIM leaders to "disavow" Skyhorse and Mohawk immediately after the murder. He later falsely posed as an "Iowa Indian psychotherapist" and testified that Skyhorse was irrational and dangerous.

DeLuce, then treasurer of AIM's Los Angeles chapter, directed Skyhorse and Mohawk to a nonexistent AIM rally Oct. 10, 1974, the day of the murder. Photographs taken there by police were used to place the pair in Los Angeles on that date and to identify them in Phoenix where they were arrested 10 days later.

Even though the activities of Durham and DeLuce imply deep FBI involvement in the case and in the Indian movement, many pertinent FBI files remain secret and cannot be used by the defense.



Skyhorse/Mohawk supporter at
May 4 San Francisco demonstration.

JON C. BELLANGER

6154 OVERDALE AVE.

OAKLAND, CA. 94605

(415) 569-1951

381-8287

EMMA

HANEET

HONEY F

128 - $\frac{1}{8}$ x 8

2 - 128 - 256

Amount
EARNED

1024 - 5% of ~~1024~~ ^{next deal} 40
minus — \$31.
51.20

must 2-4 ↓
turn-overs

5% ON NEXT DEAL —

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Tyler Barlow

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(503) 783-2985

Arnold Hall 428-6077

Jim Hall ~~same~~

Adena Johnson

452-2730

or

453-0963

Marilee Iton

P.O. Box 312

Fernley, NV 89408

get mailing list.

service
Western Workers Association

Calif home marker assn
3500 Stockton Blvd.

Washington Township Historical Society

P.O. Box 3045
Fremont, CA 94539

Democratic Convention
" delegate

Frankie Joseph

922-3681 or 424-8481

Office International Indian Treaty Council

330 Ellis Street Suite 418

SF 94102
(415) 441-7841

Indian Center L.A. 747-9521
Washington Blvd.

Oakland Arm House 834-6034

~~Mark 68~~

Mark ~~68~~ 678-4894

Andy Renip OFFICE 441-1683

Daniel
Carol

Standing Elk

2400 Pole line #54

G.
(415) 922-1454
1676 Grove St.

~~40000~~ 20 min.
tomorrow ~
10pm ~

(707) Bruce Watering Tree
943-3127
P.O. Box 4772
Redway, CA 95560

~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~
Yvonne Henhauf
P.O. Box 265
Nelson, NY 13120

~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~
Irving Powless (Chief)
P.O. Box 152
Nedrow, N.Y. 13120
(716) 469-3738

~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~
The Banks for Freedom Coalition, USA ~~←~~ International
P.O. Box 1282
Davis, CA 95616

Norma Knight
P.O. Box 694
Corvallis, OR

(707)
983-6917

Chemo (Sal) Candelaria
1705 Terilyn Ave. 95122
San Jose, CA

(408) 258-6947

Jon Bellanger
6154 Overdale Ave.
Oakland, CA 94605

Faye Roman
P.O. Box 1968
216 Gilroy (Home Address)
Big Bear City, CA 92314
50 miles up mountain
on hwy #38 out of
San Bernadino

Michelle in Riverside
783-1189

Joan Abella
683-0857

Cherie 653-0615

FLOYD JOHNSON
wnk 929-5411 ext. 390

History on D.Q.: What is D.Q. University

San Jose group 7:30 AM

call K. Cole

pipe BAM?

The Banks endorsement for Freedom coalition

MAKE
FLYERS

Phone Number about
information for D. Q.

LETA

contact churches

LOCAL

?

SHARA

— Radio talk show —

RUN OUR OWN TALK —

NEWS PAPER

SCHOOL PAPER

— AGGIE —
City

MAI? CAMPAIGN —

Write DUKE
Receipt of deliver

PEACE -
MOVEMENT

Kathy Gibbs

— contact for

[DRAFT people]

(spoke at King's
Rally)

BEE & union

* Richard Matt

(student & ?)

Hy Puckett

MARK

LEE/Ola



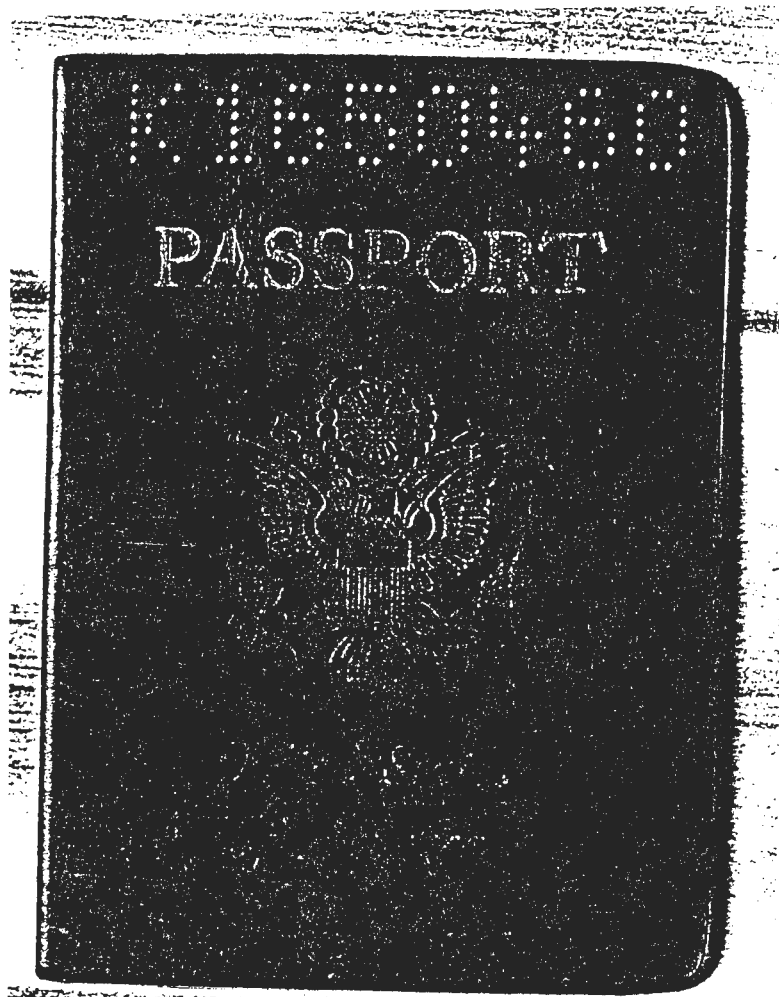
D-2 University

PO BOX 409 • DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95617

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1 AM

Doctor -

~~SAT - LUNCH~~

sube & work

~~Friday Job App Mr Rutledge~~

~~Bernie Decision on Project~~

10:30 - 10 - 11 -
prisonment - mansion la

new lunch Bakery
- Dinner

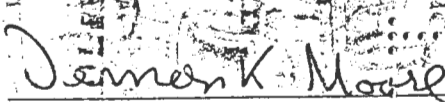
- AB 226 - Conrad

AB 10 Kelly

ICE -

GRACE

WARNING: ALTERATION, ADDITION OR MUTILATION OF ENTRIES IS PROHIBITED.
ANY UNOFFICIAL CHANGE WILL RENDER THIS PASSPORT INVALID.

NAME—NOM VERON KEMPER MOORE	
SEX—SEXE M	BIRTHPLACE—LIEU DE NAISSANCE MICHIGAN, U.S.A.
BIRTH DATE—DATE DE NAISSANCE OCT. 2, 1945	ISSUE DATE—DATE DE DELIVRANCE MAY 1, 1979
WIFE/HUSBAND—EPOUSE/EPOUX X X X	EXPIRES ON—EXPIRE LE APRIL 30, 1984
MINORS—ENFANTS MINEURS X X X	 SIGNATURE OF BEARER—SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE

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UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THE BEARER.



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Linda Moyce 1973 Wesleyan Dr. Tempe Ariz
839-0887

Nora 1797 Terilyn Ave San Jose
923-1507

Pork Chops 1461

Basil Harris 11221 S. Township Rd
Canby Ore (part of AMPO)

Ortiz Joe - Ruth + Barbara
2324 Knogh Albey — N.M.
243-5979

IDA 1777 W. Camelback Phx 248-0184

Jeanette Arguero 203 Quadow St, Santa Fe
982 4578

Pat Tojola 423 Luna N.W. Albuquerque N.M.
243 (0208) then again 2080
02 802 Bigie

Carol Logon Cornwallis 5155 Wellmett Ave

Zinta LaChaux, Bx 352, Myrtle Cr. 863-5749

Deborah Lopez Sacto? 455-2374

Barbara Nash 7240 E. Southgate Dr. Suite #1
Sac Cal (916) 422-6795

Karen + Rich Martin, 3001 Enchanted Hills Tucson
884-9598

Mary
Box 476
Warm Springs 553-1572

Elmira Copeland Bx 233 Family New

Ward Churchill 4765 Ludlow Boulder Colo
303 499-2523 /

Nan Debo 1218 Jackson

Emmett S. Fran Ca - 544-6448

DQU (916) 758-0470

Anna Mae Evans 5952 E. 23rd St.
Tucson Arizona Work # 742-6298
742-7040

Estudillo / 255 / Phoenix Pay Phone
410 N. 5th Ave #608 262-9846

George + ?
8521 N Edison Part One Message Phone
286-9194

Janice Gillett W.S.

Sue Hutchison 613 Oak Ave
Davis Ca 1-753-6935

AIC 7120 E 4th St Suite #1
Scottsdale Arizona 602-945-2635

Ampo 9730 S.E. Mt. Scott Blvd
Portland

Martha Apodaca 1542 W Carson
Phx

Tina Baldomaro 2701 La Juna
Concord Calif. Oakland AIM House

De Ann Brown 895 E 43rd
Eugene Or Sisters # 683-2508

Black Hills Alliance BX 2508 Rapid City SD
(605) 342-5127

Brook shires 1602 E. McHowell Rd, Phx
254 2577

Jon Ballanger 6154 Overdate Ave
Oakland

Vernon Kemper Moore

10-2-45

P.O.B Michigan

Box 1461

Sacramento, Calif

4-19-82 3900 33rd St.

7-16-82 828 So. Pecan

Debrae Jean Walton

Box 161743

Sacramento

4-6-82 - ~~324~~ 524 10th St. #1

Bulldog 44 Spec Center Arm Corp
509704

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EXPIRES ON BIRTHDAY 1 9 8 5 DRIVER LICENSE

N0944179
 Vernon Kemper Moore
 P.O. Box 1461
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SEX: MALE EYES: BROWN HEIGHT: 5-11 WEIGHT: 159 DATE OF BIRTH: 10-2-45

M Brn Brn 5-11 159 10-2-45

PNE LIC EXP 81 MUST WEAR CORRECTIVE LENSES ☐

SEE OVER FOR ANY OTHER CONDITIONS

OTHER ADDRESS 3900 33rd St

CLASS 3 SECTION 12004 VEHICLE CODE

x Vernon K. Moore

4-19-82 SAC rd 24

DO NOT LAMINATE

CALIFORNIA

EXPIRES ON BIRTHDAY 1 9 8 5 DRIVER LICENSE

N0944179
 Vernon Kemper Moore
 PO BX 1461
 Sacramento, Ca. 95807

SEX: MALE EYES: BROWN HEIGHT: 5-11 WEIGHT: 160 DATE OF BIRTH: 10-02 45

M Brn Brn 5-11 160 10-02 45

PNE LIC EXP CA MUST WEAR CORRECTIVE LENSES ☐

SEE OVER FOR ANY OTHER CONDITIONS

OTHER ADDRESS 828 So. Pecan

CLASS 3 W. Sacramento

x Vernon K. Moore

07-16-82 TRK eb 04

DO NOT LAMINATE

Vernon Kemper Moore, Jr.
 Speaker's Office
 445-8077

UNEMPLOYMENT

Gil JOE GLENN

MARGE - MARY

OFFICE JACKIE NEWSPAPER STATE (DISTRICTS)

WILL

PROB. RYMER

ALICE 300 BELFAGE - 1:30

AFTER 100 CALL BONNIE

School

DEAN

PICK SARGENT

TERRY WONG SECT. W & MEARS

WENDY FARM RASTER

JANET NEWSPAPER

H. GILSON

128750N 1341/895 RAS
SUMMER VALLEY RAS

9

FEBRUARY

Mary Jo

lunch Mary Jo
~~Michell - County Kitchen~~ Jan 13

1:00 RSVP

before 9:15

~~Rose - Buy ticket~~
 N.Y. N.Y.

Call for appointment with Dr. Burton

FEBRUARY

10

Grand Birthday
 Call Cheryl at the D.O. (low tapes)

Call TUE 9:00 WED. [PAF] Put up EXA

OFFICE,
10 HAWKES

CALL George Gooding (412) 683-6621

About Andy South Place overcamp

Burnt

7311 3rd Street
434-2849
Midway
Left

up the hill

Mr Dot About hills

584
575 across

14th

6005

1st Day

Marge Homes

wed

11

FEBRUARY

Wk

105-1351 - 776-9814

Hm

12

FEBRUARY

Brent City After Class LAW School

Call Madden wk 437-2732 or 432-2367
6:30-7:00

Mr SAUSAGE (408) 399-8289

Doe Ramsey 442-7200 Law Prof

Pat Williams Rm. 308 or 310 7:00

Call - 1am -

Thur

Robin will be in Sacto

Call Cheryl before 10:00 am

Mary Jo 109 Lunch -

Robert Benson 11:00

Robert & GLENN

Sidney - Water - Sandra - 4 my 4
Linda - between 11⁰⁰ 11⁰⁰ 11⁰⁰

loan papers from school

0 R Robert & GLENN

San Francisco & market
in 1000 ft hotel

speeding tickets

night 9:30 AM
BETH - BETH - ALL
BETH - BETH - ALL

15

FEBRUARY

Sunday Linda's mother (Sasha) 422-2367

~~Sunday~~

FEBRUARY

16

Monday GABLE 12⁰⁰ Noon -

Home ~~422-2367~~ ~~MS Linda~~

May 30 lunch?

contact Brenda Woods

Call Walter at work (202) 944-2386

Have ice box fix dot!

Contact (Lunch)

Thurs snowed

May - order pens ✓

Jessie ~~May~~ Hm 497-0754 Lunch

~~with Mrs. St. John~~ 454-7304

Lunch Cat

Night Susan Carter wk 702 588-3711

P.O. Box 5407 South Lake Tahoe Cal 95729

-Joan's-

1K's TAY in her motion about Richard

call

Macdalyan (714) 649-2603

Teresa & Phil 3:30

Bonnie - ^{Joan's} Plans -

Walter Spoken - 9th Hammer Lane to US House (Miss Shu)

John

Call Buden (202) 543-6089

Call Tota

Call Mrs. Costyshak 445 5291

Ren

625 - EVIDENCE PARK Northwest

Preads

Bul - LYNES CO. INC

6013 Hollywood Blvd.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90028

School BREAK

FEB 22 to MARCH 1

Robin

School Start

Call May. Jo about Pines Thursday
Mamie -

TUE C/ASS tonight
Kathy Crowder 454-66183 Before 1:00
454-6262 After 1:00
Bobbie Woods Hm 481-6851
JANIS HOME
Monday Thil -
pedbike - BEND
Cm see CUMMINS. Pextox SE K1000
NAWUK

Tuesday

Contact Burtton^{11m} (202) 543-6084 (202) 225-
Martha 5/5291
JANIS HOME 408
8:30 109 R.M. Rachel Bluestone
TERRY Wong 445-3472 2-4811
1am 8:30 ⁶⁰⁰ (415) 652-0638

best
not
red
nawuk
Dorville
Ditle
~~Handwritten scribbles~~

Dorville
loves
Jerran

27

FEBRUARY

Robin

FEBRUARY

28

Robin

Mamie & Louie

1200 Phil Rena - Call.

Kathy Crowder - Wally
 454 - 6183 / 100
 off (916) 454-6262 - 2:45 -
 HM 481 6851

Sissy call to get Art's Number (213) Robin
 Buddy 1-782-5561 HM 734-1755
 Brenda (415) 765-1351
 Jarvis (408) 399-8299
 Abella (714) 683-3002
 Hall (714) 730-0291
 Walter (209) 944-2386
 George Miller (415) 547-1789
 Burton (415) 841-4330
 Gary & Bobby - (916) 752-3472 HM 665-1925 > 11 AM
 Arty Harrison -
 Dr. Burton (415) 841-4330
 George (415) 547-1789

~~Dinner~~ DM

JAVIS SAN JSC

Robin Hayward OFFICE NO

415-785-6020 CALL AT NOON

Dr. Arnold changed from 2:30 - 4:00 ^{11:30} 841-1128

Call Benson OFFERS

Tom Moore (916) 455-4586

B.J. Collins MEETING

Pat District SC Youth Law Center LEG BILL

UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENT

Debbie Dillon

Tony Stone DISCUSS WITH GUN

Linda INCOGN

Gene CASH

Call Pat for class assignment

meeting

Buddy JAVIS, Writer, Jessie

Study Group LIBRARY 4:00

4

MARCH

STAYS - SISTER - car problems

Howard Harris

SEND ~~Howard~~ Linda Package

11:00 Dr. Tomlinson

JARVIS (408) 356-7374

Babe

Linda (714) 649-2603

5

MARCH

hursday

PLANNER Mary Jo

After 5:00

Paul & Rena

488-6838

(916) 885-9623 Pender

- Linda Rey

Call Buddy

(916) 922-3984

Jarvis (408) 356-7374

Walter

(209) 944-2361

Jessie

(916)

Charge Doctors appointment time -

SANDS Birthday

Max

TAM -

BIA Internal Health Paul Puz2 (714) 743-1403

- Census -

OAKLAND ~~Pratt~~ - tickets PAT (Law School)

10

MARCH

MAP

- Voter reg status in state - Report

CALL CENTER

Dr Arnold -

TAM night

Dr. Long After 10:00
call

4:30 call After 12:00

11

MARCH

16

MARCH

MARCH

17

Beulah

n Moore Grey Panther (916) 455-9586

CVAE - (EVEN)ing -

5:15 - 6:30

Amy's mother during day - 10 - 12⁰⁰

Call on Monday Gram - Ruth Brown

(714) 873-7050

find -

Daily file - to check on Sp committed Rm. for Wed.

all After 2:30

pt 11

10:00

LAWIS, State, Dave

Bms

Tue: Afternoon

Angus

Dr Newton & Dr Arnold

Noon - 1⁰⁰

Chuck

① Rachel & Mike - 8:30 - 1 hr -
 1. Voter Registering

② JAN - 1:15 CALL JAN AFTER THIS MEETING
 to discuss briefing on
 AM. INTRON COMM.

③ MARY-30 - CALL AFTER 6:00 PM. INTRON COMM.

④ DAVID CUSTEAD - (415) 431-9614 Voter Reg
 C-10

⑤ CALL Dr. Boulton - concerning
 TENT PLAN - for Dr. Alford
 ALSO CHECK GENE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS
 CAR BMW 2002 LIC NO.

NEWCASTLES (049 THN) Burgundy
 9mm -

⑥ CALL JESSIE M.S.W.

Conflict with Pu. Long

⑦ JACOB -

Stanley Smart & daughter

SMART CARL

Frederica, Bonnie, Robert

Prof Williams & Stanley

GREEN PUBLICATION, ROSTER

Job - move -

* ARMY (MURK) MURKIN

ROBERT K. BENSON

— BEPANDA LOW
 — GUN REG - 525 MARKET

834-6034

Tue

Ques: Who can be invited 445-

After 2:00 Avf Belfer 2-2342

445-1638

Hawley Park Blvd 18th

9:00

8th
8405

Bruce Goldstein

975 North 200 928-3222

Point Park Larkin

3:00 Luwana
5:00 448-9911

Lindan Center

Call

Charkie

Elton 90⁰⁰ notes

107 Dennis

2nd 693 Mission 495-7283

108 3rd Mission

Tam 12⁰⁰ lunch

S.F. Indian Center
Robb Baker

Valerie
225 (415) 552-1

Rail Road
Art Janet calling
5:30 1 AM -

Youth Center (Indian)

After noon -

Meeting Dr. Q. Dennis
BU Dennis
- sweets -

- 5 or 6 -

an making list

Charlotte Ku
(415) 495-7283

Call Dennis at home

547-2277

(415)

Maxwell
LINE
2M
4PM
Good

Bishop

(714) 873-7786 - Michael

(714) 873-7050 - Ruth Brown

1:00

Friday - 5 -
check condition

2:00 ~~AAK~~

Art ~~AD~~

Allen ~~AD~~

AOR 22,2542

(945) 32

945
Katie
office

C.A.

STENO

4:00 1541 WILSHIRE 483-1460

Sat 3:07 WILSHIRE & Union

Jimbo

(213)-223-8620

PAT HENDRICKSON
(213) 773-4082

SENIOR meeting

CLARENCE F. NELSON

- GUADON GASS - (714) 552-8714

9:30 - 11:30

L.A.

Send out mailing -

Art Bradford

2:00

Kathy S.A.F. to South
Stewart Business Indulment Program
Service

Holiday Inn

10:30 Steve Meeting
11:00

Pit River meeting
Chuck

CALL
DAVEZ Lunch

Volunteer Jack Kobliet call

INSURANCE (415) 585-0289

FOR BUSINESS ADDRESS CLASS School Tue-Thurs 6:00-8:00

Flimov +
chgevet

13

MAY

SENIOR CITIZEN - CLARENCE
(714) 552-8714

13

MAY

14

MAY

15

MAY

Kim

6:AM

383-3506

428-3248

Call

Drew 391-9906

Corl Mark 927-3614

Sat.

Sharon's Wedding

Motel Bonnet

MAY

16

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07 CAL. Law Review 497

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444-6800

Esther's Father
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845-6296

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" Tat WIT/Hand (415)	841-4032	ROSE24-(415) 465
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Mrs. Laurie Westbrook	contingent with de la Riva	339-2346
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Brenda Low	4200 Concord (702)	825-
Atty Harrison (415)	465-6203	Tom Elk 453-8581
George (415) 547-1789	(415) 331-3419	300-7977 KN
Dr. Burdon	(415) 841-4330	421-4130
Mobile quarter	[442-9878]	626-0678
Benson	(415) 839-5529 (415) 465 3400 215	
Jan Abella	(415) 83-0857 (415) 683-3002	
Wanda Zakri (415)	441-8449 (415)	2734
Rory Jo (415)	381-4480 (415) 4886938	
Rofa	431-9644 (415)	861-6231
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 (916) 421-9489
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 JOHN 077 422-6635 or 36
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 ALIOTTA ALINE TA 21405
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 BARBARA TYSON HM 421-2728 BENSON WAY
 GEORGE
 MARY JANE (916) WK 445-7082 JAN 5-7082
 HM 445-7174 HM 272-0190

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371-7451DeVries (415) 682-6820
Brenda (415) 441-2474

Lenins

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Art Bolam (415) 415-6881 MS. J. Cousins

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Toledo OhioShawel Allen
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702

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Bobby Allen

Mae 445-8848

Trilways 443-2044

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Lucie Schul (415) 397-9466
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Culver City

Cousin Art 930-0737

Buenoside #1
2018Lacey & Pat Blackwell
66 32985

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(202) 883-5063	Carson City 89701			at 94612	
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		89477		LA?	
Michael E. Barnes	WK 800/525-7044		Alice	HM (916) 391-4797	
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Dr. Scott	HM (415) 893-7014		Chuck Miram	325-3276	
chucky Pineda	428-6832		HM 359-3562		
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	(415) 234-5155 (old number)			406 768-3300	
	1128 8 th Ave				
Little Bit & Biley	HM 864-3607		Woody Mike	(213) 934-3719	
	WK 635-6708				
			State Police (S.F.)	557-0220	
			Laura	(916) 448-9911	

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MARITA P/N 1222 Walter St. SE. 20211 547-1351 225-7084					
Billy - UK 323-5256					
916 371-1207					
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AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHICS

MAGAZINE

BRYANT ROBEX

Editor

JAGODZIN

Mary Jane ~~JA~~

210 #8

Selby Ranch Rd

95825

Thurs - Night Vigil (?)

- weather - storm

- wed - 9:00 - 11:00

Pitt River

SF Aim for Freedom

taken?

- Wood - Daryl

- Sarah

- Letha

- Andy Reinap

(inning)

(916 371-5256)

(916 441 1683)

signs?

- speeches

- prayers

suggestions for tomorrow:

how about Jack Forbes?

- Justice

Support Native Am
efforts to develop

- set up meeting wed 1-3 -

Sana W. H. H. H.

917 N 11th St.

between S+T

Regg?

Peaceful Demo

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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

SUSAN C. NULL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT—PERSONNEL
ASSEMBLY RULES COMMITTEE

ROOM 3016, STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

TEL.: (916) 445-2853

750 Pet
Intell.

TO: ALL INTERESTED INDIAN PEOPLE WHO SEE A DEFINITE CAUSE
RELEVANT TO: "EQUALITY FOR NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGH
SELF-DETERMINATION."

RE: FORMATION OF A LOCAL AMERICAN INDIAN AIM MOVEMENT ✓ CHAPTER
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON

PLACE: 1128 S.E. Rhone, Portland, Oregon --Ph. 233-2587

TIME AND DATE: APPROXIMATELY 7:00 P.M. Nov. 9, 1972 (Thur.)

ON MONDAY - OCTOBER 30, 1972 A GROUP OF PEOPLE GOT TOGETHER
AND DISCUSSED VARIOUS PROBLEMS CONFRONTING INDIANS IN THE
PORTLAND AREA. UNFORTUNATELY, THIS WAS AN "IMPROMPTU" MEETING
AND NO NOTICES WERE SENT OUT--NO FORMAT, AGENDA OR LIKE MATERIAL
WAS ON HAND. AS A RESULT OF THIS --THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING
AN A.I.M. ✓ CHAPTER WAS INTRODUCED BY THE UNDERSIGNED. TEMPORARY
OFFICERS WERE NAMED IN ORDER TO GET THE NECESSARY INFORMATION
TO START A CHAPTER. TO-WIT: CHAIRMAN, KENN CONNER ✓ VICE-
CHAIRMAN, PAT MELENDY ✓ SEC., MANNY MCDUGAL ✓ TREASURER, JOHN
THUNDERSHIELD. ✓

ON THE ABOVE NAMED DATE WE HOPE TO ESTABLISH SUPPORT AND
MEMBERSHIP, OFFICERS (BOARD OF TRUSTEES) AND, QUITE POSSIBLY-
STAFF. SHOULD YOU FEEL THAT YOU CAN NOT ATTEND, PASS ON THE
INFORMATION. IN CLOSING, LET US REMEMBER HOW WARM, TRUE AND
LASTING IT IS TO BE RED.

Kenn Conner
KENN CONNER

INDIAN POWER IS BROTHERHOOD!

Umatilla
doc. 9/5/36
(in wa)
Kendall Arthur
Umatilla W.S.
about 23

Security

10

JOURNAL 9/8/71

Indian Poverty Revealed

Oregon's native Americans — the Indians — are "really poor," a consultant for the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee's study of poverty problems said Wednesday.

Bruce Bombere, who was on the staff of Grant-Morgan and Associates, a Portland based firm which contracted with PMSC for the four-part survey, told a press conference at Portland State University that the average annual family income of urban Indians in the Portland area is \$1,674.

THIS COMPARES with \$5,500 for white families in the Northwest, Bombere said.

"The most important finding of our study, so far as PMSC is concerned, is the evidence that urban Indians are among the poorest of the poor," Bombere declared. He said PMSC shares blame with other agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in failing to develop programs to deal with what he termed the "special problems" of the American Indian.

Neither PMSC nor any other state or federal agency maintains adequate data on a racial basis, Bombere said, so one of the difficulties lies in identifying the problems which confront Indians, particularly "separated Indians" — those who no longer are attached to a reservation.

"I SUPPORT the idea that there should be no discrimination on a racial basis, but it is clear that there is a reverse discrimination involved when agencies fail to take into account cultural and other differences which can be identified by race," Bombere noted.

He said studies of Indians on a national basis indicate they have a shorter life span, more severe health problems and a higher incidence of alcoholism than other racial groups.

Bombere pointed out that there are "vast discrepancies" among various sources of population data regarding Indians in the Portland area. The 1970 census, he said, showed a figure of 1,900 Indians in the metropolitan area while the BIA indicates there are about 8,000 living here.

INDIAN LEADERS, on the other hand, say there are between 10,000 and 13,000 Indians — persons with at least one-quarter Indian blood — in the Portland area, Bombere reported.

Bombere acknowledged that his survey, which included 150 interviews with Portland urban Indians, is inconclusive. He said he was limited "by time and budget" from doing a more complete job. ♦

8090 03
AZ004-005

AIM



Edmo, Ed

1972

over for info →

See photo files

Taken 11/72

Ed Edmo

prob believed Ft. Hall, Idaho

5'11"

150 lbs

Blk Hair

BRN eyes