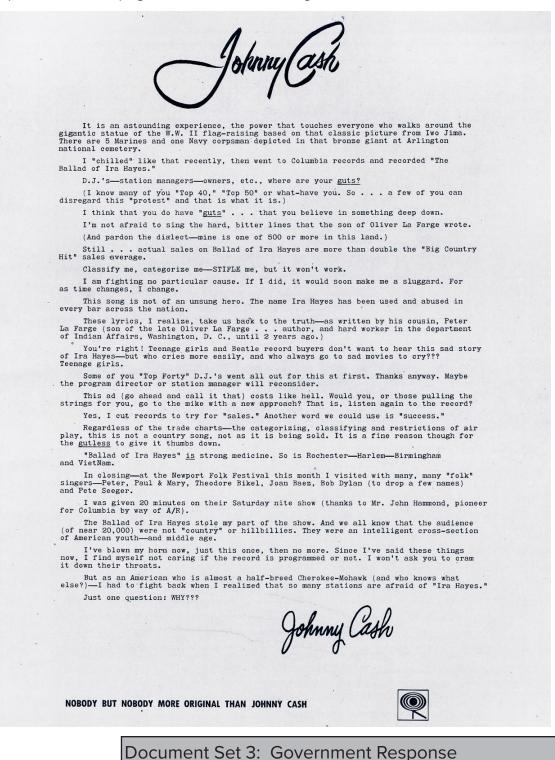




Document Johnny Cash's Letter to Radio Stations

Upon learning his song "Ballad of Ira Hayes" was not being played by radio stations, Johnny Cash paid for and published a full-page letter in Billboard Magazine.







Transcription of COINTELPRO Document

COINTELPRO was a classified operation targeting a variety of protest groups in the 1960s and 1970s. The goal was to sureveille, infiltrate, and disrupt groups deemed "subversive" to the Federal Government. In 1975, a Senate investigation led to the declassification of the COINTELPRO program.

The government's right to continue full investigation of AIM and certain affiliated organizations may create relevant danger to a few citizen's privacy and free expression, but this danger must be weighed against society's right to protect itself against current domestic threats.

The Supreme Court has observed that "unless the government safeguards its own capacity to function and to preserve the security of its people, society itself could become so disorderly that all rights and liberties would be endangered." United States v. United States District Court, 407 U. S. 297, 312 (1972).

Scope of Investigation

Investigative Techniques

The key to the successful investigation of AIM is substantial, live, quality informant coverage of its leaders and activities. In the past, this technique proved to be highly effective. As a result of certain disclosures regarding informants, AIM leaders have dispersed, have become extremely security conscious and literally suspect everyone. This paranoia works both for and against the movement and recent events support this observation.

When necessary, coverage is supplemented by certain techniques which would be sanctioned in preliminary and limited investigations.

Physical surveillance is another useful technique and should be utilized when deemed appropriate.

No mail covers or electronic surveillance have been used to investigate AIM and none is anticipated at // this time.

Document Set 3: Government Response





The Murder of Raymond Yellow Thunder

Jury in Nebraska Convicts 2 Brothers In Death of Indian

ALLIANCE, Neb., May 26 (AP)—A District Court jury convicted two Gordon, Neb., brothers of manslaughter and false imprisonment tonight in the death of Raymond Yellow Thunder.

Mr. Yellow Thunder's death had set off massive demonstrations by Indians who contended that the authorities had ignored the case. Judge Robert R. Moran continued bonds on Leslie and Melvin Hare and ordered a presentence investigation.

About 100 Indians had gathered before the verdict was delivered, drumming tom-toms and chanting. After the verdict was read, the defendants quickly left the courtroom.

The jury of five men and seven women heard two and one-half days of testimony in the case. In final testimony today, Melvin Hare took the stand and admitted that Mr. Yellow Thunder, 51 years old, had been hauled about in the trunk of a car on Feb. 12. He also admitted that Mr. Yellow Thunder was stripped of his trousers and shoved onto the dance floor of an American Legion Hall.

But Hare said he and the other defendants had not meant to harm the Oglala Sioux.

He said they had been drinking and had taken Mr. Yellow Thunder to the Legion Hall in hopes of getting more competent aid for him.

After Mr. Yellow Thunder's death, Indians argued that he had been tortured and mutilated and hundreds of Indians descended on the town of Gordon, which is not far from the Pine Ridge, S. D., Indian reservation.

Robert Bayliss of Gordon, the owner of the car in which Mr. Yellow Thunder had been held captive, has also been charged with manslaughter and false imprisonment.

Ehe New York Times

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