The Occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973

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**Introduction**

“Wounded Knee did not end the oppression, but it strengthened our will to resist it.”

Mark Tilsen, co-founder of Native American Natural Foods on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, made this declaration in describing the Occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973, underscoring the importance of this seminal event in contemporary Native American history. The American Indian Movement (AIM) was created in 1968 with the goal of fighting police brutality in Minneapolis, Minnesota. AIM continued into the turbulent 1970s, in a time when Richard Nixon was president, the Vietnam War was just ending, and many oppressed groups began their fight for equality. On February 27, 1973, AIM, members of the Oglala Lakota Nation, and supporters, seized the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in hopes of forcing the United States Government to honor the treaties they had broken, demanding equality for Native Americans. The Occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973 was not only the longest civil disorder in the history of the United States Marshals Service, but it also promoted visibility of Native Americans, inspired the creation of new legislation and protections, and served and continues to serve as a model for current protests (“U.S. Marshals Service, History, Incident at Wounded Knee”).

**Tensions Rise**

The deep relationship between the Pine Ridge Oglala Lakota members and the American Indian Movement was first established after the death of Raymond Yellow Thunder in 1972. Yellow Thunder, a member of the Pine Ridge Oglala Lakota, was kidnapped, brutally beaten, and murdered by five white perpetrators in nearby Gordon, Nebraska. Hoping to pull a malicious prank, the perpetrators wanted to force a Native American into the American Legion Club, a local bar. The assailants chose Yellow Thunder because he was a convenient target, and
proceeded to beat him, remove his trousers and force him into the bar. Raymond Yellow Thunder died approximately four days later from a large head wound, sustained during the assault, that caused a subdural hematoma (State v. Hare). Sadly, but not surprisingly, those indicted were only charged with involuntary manslaughter, angering many members of the Pine Ridge Oglala Lakota. AIM members marched to the town and forced the local authorities and the governor to alter the charges from involuntary manslaughter to second-degree manslaughter. This established AIM’s reputation as social justice provocateurs amongst the members of the reservation.

Tensions dramatically increased when Richard “Dick” Wilson, a “mixed-blood” and a fierce opponent of AIM, was elected tribal chairman of Pine Ridge Reservation (Roos). This infuriated many traditional members of the reservation, who believed Wilson had assimilated into mainstream American culture and would not respect their values. Wilson was the founder of the Guardians of the Oglala Nation, or “goon squad,” a private paramilitary organization accused of murdering multiple AIM members (Williams). According to Regina Brave, a Pine Ridge Resident of the Oglala Lakota Tribe, “He had his own army, which intimidated, uh, the full-bloods mostly, the traditional people. His GOONs started beating up the people. And no charges were ever pressed. And if they did, it got thrown out of court. He controlled the whole reservation” (“We Shall Remain”). Wilson was not only accused of using his goon squad to intimidate those who opposed his policies, but also of corruption, embezzlement, and election fraud (Brand 33-34). His presidency was considered to be a “reign of terror,” according to writer Steve Hendricks (“We Shall Remain”). AIM and many members of the Pine Ridge Reservation sought to impeach Wilson four times, each of which he evaded through similar tactics (Enstad).
However, others suggested that Wilson’s supposed corruption had little merit. Ray Giago, an Oglala Lakota and founder of the Native American Journalist Association, writes the goons, “. . . . Were carpenters, plumbers, electricians, teachers, school superintendents, . . . but most of all they were decent human beings given an unfair label by the MSM (mainstream media) simply because it was colorful.”

The Pine Ridge Reservation was split into two camps, supporters of AIM and supporters of Wilson, so controversy was to be expected. The death of Raymond Yellow Thunder and the leadership of Richard Wilson, combined with the rampant poverty on the Pine Ridge Reservation, led AIM members, Pine Ridge Oglala Lakota, and supporters, to siege Wounded Knee.

**The Siege**

The siege began on the night of February 27, 1973, when two-hundred armed Oglala Lakota and AIM members drove into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the site of the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890, and took eleven residents hostage. The activists demanded that Richard Wilson be impeached and the United States Government honor the treaties they had made throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The U.S. Marshals, National Guard, and the FBI worked together to quickly cordoned off the town to keep activists and protesters from entering (Tóth 35). The two sides routinely shot at each other, and Jim Robideau, a former AIM member and a member of the Spirit Lake Lakota Nation wrote, “They were shooting machine gun fire at us, tracers coming at us at nighttime just like a war zone. We had some Vietnam vets with us, and they said, ‘Man, this is just like Vietnam’” (“We Shall Remain”). U.S. government officials attempted a media blackout, closing off all access roads and keeping the town under
constant gunfire. Due to the actions of the U.S. government, acclaimed actor, Marlon Brando refused to accept the Best Actor Academy Award and asked Sacheen Littlefeather, an Apache and President of the Native American Affirmative Committee, to read a speech detailing the mistreatment of Native Americans in the film industry. Looking back on the event, Littlefeather says,

“... when Marlon Brando utilized the Academy Award platform … it broke the media boycott, and all the world’s media came to Wounded Knee. So the FBI was madder than hell at me” (“43 Years Later, Native American Activist Sacheen Littlefeather Reflects on Rejecting Marlon Brando’s Oscar”).

After Brando’s action, the siege quickly gained media attention and support from prominent public figures, including Dick Gregory, Angela Davis, and Jane Fonda. Angela Davis attempted to join the protest but was denied entry by the federal government, which gained more media attention for the siege. This support from celebrities and social activists garnered extensive attention from the media and supporters, broadcasting the issue to a public that was unaware of the issue. This support promoted visibility and provided a platform for the occupants to release their message.

The occupants and the federal government reached a tentative agreement on April 5; however, it quickly collapsed and devolved back into chaos due to unidentified causes (Malcolm). As the siege continued, the government cut off electricity and water to the town and tried to stop occupiers from obtaining food and ammunition. On April 17, two sympathetic pilots, Rocky Madrid and Bill Zimmerman, airdropped nearly a ton of food, medicine, soap, tobacco, and garden seeds in three separate single-engine planes. Another pilot, Larry Levin, was
indicted for having planned the flights, but he was never charged (Snodgrass 18). When asked to comment on his arrest, Zimmerman said, “I have been accused of bringing food to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. According to the newspaper accounts I had read, these were people who were subsisting on one bowl of rice a day for the last three or four weeks” (“FBI Arrests Three Suspects In Wounded Knee Food Drop”).

On April 17, Frank Clearwater, a Cherokee activist, was the first fatality, when he was shot and critically wounded during a firefight. On April 26, the situation reached a turning point when Lawrence “Buddy” Lamont, a member of the Pine Ridge Reservation, was shot and killed by a federal agent (Malcolm). The Oglala Lakota decided to begin negotiating with the federal government in earnest, despite protestations amongst AIM members (Chertoff). On May 8, 1973, the siege ended, after White House representatives promised to investigate the Native Americans grievances, including broken treaties and compensation for land, if the Native Americans promised to release all of their weapons (Malcolm). In the end, Clearwater and Lamont, along with Ray Robinson, an African American activist, died during the Occupation, and U.S. Marshal Lloyd Grimm and an unnamed FBI agent were grievously injured. (“FBI Confirms Black Activist Was Killed during 1973 Occupation of Wounded Knee”).

Aftermath

Various results of the Occupation proved frustrating and time-consuming: it took several months to work through two trials and the legal system, violence between the two Native American factions on the reservation drastically increased, and the fight for passing new legislation that would protect Native Americans began. The United States Government held a nine month trial for AIM leaders, Russell Means and Dennis Banks, until charges were dropped
due to multiple incidences of government misconduct. Judge Nichols, the judge trying the case, discovered that the FBI had altered or suppressed key evidence, committed illegal electronic surveillance, and persuaded local officials in River Falls, Wisconsin, to drop rape charges against the unnamed star witness for the prosecution. Further unacceptable misconduct occurred, when the Special Agent in charge of the Minnesota Division of the FBI perjured himself on the stand (United States v. Banks and Means (Wounded Knee)). The fees incurred by the prolonged legal battle severely weakened the American Indian Movement. The FBI closed its active files pertaining to the American Indian Movement in July 1979. Today, the American Indian Movement has chapters scattered across the United States; however, AIM no longer conducts large scale protests to the extent it did in the 1970s, nor has the same power it once did (Reinhardt).

The Occupation of Wounded Knee promoted visibility of Native American issues and re-energized Native Americans to fight for the rights they were owed. This increased exposure drew more supporters to the Native American cause and helped increase pressure to change various Federal Native American laws completely within a decade. These widespread changes include: the Indian Self-Determination Act and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (Tilsen). Several of these acts and laws are still enforced today. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, authorizes various government agencies to enter into contracts and make grants to federally recognized Native American tribes; the tribe is then able to distribute the money at will (“Public Law 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as Amended of 1994”). The Indian Child Welfare Act seeks to keep
Native American children with Native American families (“Title 25-Indians”). The American Indian Religious Freedom Act guarantees Native Americans the right to express, believe, and practice their traditional religion. This act also allows Native Americans access to religious sites, the use and possession of sacred objects, and the ability to worship through traditional ceremonial rites (“‘We Also Have a Religion’ The American Indian Religious Freedom Act and The Religious Freedom Project of the Native American Rights Fund). The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act allows for gambling to be played on Native American reservations. The money made from Indian gaming helps the tribe be fiscally independent, as well as helps fund healthcare, education, the improvement of tribal infrastructure, and public services (United States Congress).

The Occupation of Wounded Knee has also inspired key protests, including the protest of the Keystone XL pipeline in 2014 and the recent protest at Standing Rock. The protesters at Standing Rock are hoping to stop construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline. The Cheyenne River Sioux members argue that the pipeline will desecrate the waters that many tribal members use for important religious practices, thereby severely burdening their exercise of freedom of free religion, thus violating the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (Hill and Shabner).

Sadly, the impact of the Occupation of Wounded Knee was not all positive. From 1973 to 1976, the homicide rate in the Pine Ridge Reservation was nearly 170 for every 100,000 people. Many of these murders occurred between the two separate factions of Native Americans and went unsolved. In comparison, Detroit, Michigan, one of the nation’s most violent cities, had a rate of approximately 50 murders for every 100,000 people (Williams). The Oglala Lakota’s trust in the government began to weaken, as approximately 28 suspicious deaths went unsolved.
and were quickly ruled as suicides, accidents, or unintentional poisonings, which infuriated the Oglala Lakota (Williams). In 1975, a leading member of AIM, Leonard Peltier, allegedly shot and killed two FBI agents. Leonard Peltier was convicted of the murders, and is currently serving two life sentences in prison. In 2009, Peltier applied for parole and was denied because he had not admitted guilt. The United States Parole Commission is quoted as saying, “the prosecution has conceded the lack of any direct evidence that you personally participated in the executions of two FBI agents” (Leonard Peltier). The Pine Ridge reservation suffered extensive poverty, with 48.4 percent of families under the poverty line in 1979 (Trosper 174). Today, this impoverishment continues, as 97 percent of the members of the Pine Ridge reservation live below the poverty line and 33 percent of homes lack basic water, sewage, and electricity. Additionally, the high school dropout rate remains at 70 percent, which dooms children in the school district to repeat the cycle of poverty (“Pine Ridge Statistics”). The average life expectancy is forty-eight years old for men and fifty-two years old for women, which is only slightly longer than Haiti in the Western Hemisphere (“Pine Ridge Statistics”).

Conclusion

The Occupation of Wounded Knee changed the way Native Americans were viewed across the country. Native Americans had languished in the shadows for hundreds of years, and the media coverage of Wounded Knee changed that. It was no longer possible to ignore the multitude of tragedies and obvious discrimination that Native Americans faced. The members of the Pine Ridge reservation and AIM had taken a stand against the United States Government and accomplished many of their goals. The implementation of new legislation and increased visibility helped to mitigate some of the harsh circumstances facing the Native Americans in the
1970s. The increased publicity helped to reduce ignorance in mainstream society about the conditions that Native Americans faced daily. Unfortunately, rampant poverty and various addictions still haunts the members of the Pine Ridge reservation. A relatively large portion of homes lack running water, sewage extraction, and electricity. The fight for Native American civil rights continues today, a legacy of the Wounded Knee Occupation, as evidenced by modern-day protests like Standing Rock, which hope to increase equality of Native Americans and protection of their lands. The Occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973 was the turning point in history for Native Americans--when they realized they had a voice and this voice demanded to be heard.
Annotated Bibliography

Primary


This article provided me with information of what the media thought of the siege at that point in history, as well as information about the sheer poverty that faced the members of the Pine Ridge reservation. This source gave me extremely valuable background information into how the reservation was viewed during this time period, and why some believed they were living in poverty.

“FBI Arrests Three Suspects In Wounded Knee Food Drop.” The Harvard Crimson, 23 Apr. 1973, <www.thecrimson.com/article/1973/4/23/fbi-arrests-three-suspects-in-wounded/>. This source provided valuable information about the air drops that occurred in 1973. The information was new to me and caused me to look harder for more information pertaining to the air drops. I had heard mentions of the air drops, but names and dates had not been expounded on. I felt that the air drops provided a valuable way to flesh out my paper and provide the full story.

This picture highlights the militant aspects of the AIM movement and is a reminder that there was weaponry involved. It can be hard to picture what an event was actually like, so the ability to view what happened helped me to portray that in my paper, and use wording based on evidence and the tone set in the pictures.


This source was priceless due to the wealth of information it supplied. It detailed the peace talks and was very detailed about the actual surrender of the activists. I learned a lot from this source because it was so detailed and accurate. I really admired how organized the information was making it easy to use as a source for my paper.


This government document provided me with knowledge of the Indian Self-Determination and allowed me to discuss it factually in my paper. I did not understand what the Indian Self-Determination act was or the impact that it would have on people until I read this document. I had no idea that there was ever a need for this act.


This video provided me with valuable quotations and primary information. It also allowed me to understand more about Russell Means as a leader. It was interesting to listen to the quotes and think about the horrors that people had faced. I have no idea what
it would have been like to live in such a perilous time, but the analogies made in the
quotes stuck with me. They provided more information about the Occupation than any
article did.


This article allowed me to read about the government denying entry to certain people and
understand the prominent figures of the 1970s that supported Wounded Knee. I had no
idea who Angela Davis was, so this provided me with a reason to look into her as well. It
also provided evidence of who was allowed into Wounded Knee and who was kept out.

“‘Show Your Solidarity with the Indian Nations.’” Native Voices, AIM,
<www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/assets/timeline/000/000/256/256_w_full.jpg>.

This poster is a primary source of what was being asked of the people involved in the
movement. It provides key insight to the intended message of the siege. I did not think
about how spreading knowledge of the American Indian Movement and the siege was not
done on Facebook like modern protests. They had to advertise their cause, which shows
how important television and radio were at this time.

Siege of Wounded Knee. A+E Networks,

This source provided news coverage on what was going on in Wounded Knee and what
the media was saying. It was interesting to hear the tone and thoughts of people not
involved in the movement. The way they spoke about the Occupation and the word
choice used shows what it was like in the moment and not in hindsight.

Nebraska Supreme Court. State v. Hare. 8 June 1973, Justia US Law,
This source provided accurate, detailed information of what happened to Raymond Yellow Thunder, and who murdered him. It also provided me with more information about the brewing conflicts between the Oglala Lakota and Caucasians living near Standing Rock. This document also allowed me to understand the background and most of the details surrounding the Raymond Yellow Thunder case, so I could make my own informed decision.


This document explained the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, which was influenced by the Occupation of Wounded Knee. I wanted to understand the effects of the siege, so needed to know exactly what was changed. This allowed me to discuss the changes that Native Americans would actually see in life.

“Trail of Broken Treaties 20-Point Position Paper - An Indian Manifesto.” Trail of Broken Treaties 20-Point Position Paper - An Indian Manifesto, The American Indian Movement, <www.aimovement.org/ggc/trailofbrokentreaties.html>. This manifesto details what the movement was hoping for and begins to touch on the anger that was commonplace. It also allowed me to see what the American Indian Movement was actually hoping for. I used it in my paper to provide what they wanted and provided valuable insight into what was being negotiated and the significance.
Wicks.

This Treaty allowed me to understand the goals of the AIM party and what was promised to them by the United States Government. I had no idea what they were promised or if it was still realistic in the modern world. This treaty allowed me an example to see what they were hoping for and working to achieve.


<archive.org/stream/voicesfromwounde00akwe/voicesfromwounde00akwe_djvu.txt>.

This source provided quotations and an in-depth perspective on how Native Americans involved in the Occupation viewed the Occupation. I did not realize how strongly many felt about the Occupation one way or the other, so it was helpful to be able to reference how some people involved in the movement felt looking back.

**Secondary**


This website allowed me to understand the roles Marlon Brando and Sacheen Littlefeather played in promoting the movement’s notoriety. I had no idea the huge impact that Brando had on the movement. The partnership between Brando and Littlefeather promoted visibility and media attention.

“AIM Occupation of Wounded Knee Begins.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 2010,

This source was helpful in identifying the impact that the Occupation had on the American Indian Movement. It also provided valuable information on Russell Means. I didn’t have a lot of information on Means, so additional information was extremely helpful.


This book provided information about Richard Wilson and the accusations against him, as well as providing verifiable information and leads for further research. It was hard for me to understand the tensions that occurred after the siege, so this helped to explain why. This book also allowed me to receive information about the crime that occurred after the siege.


This article explored the actual occurrence of the Occupation and showed the opinions of both the U.S. Government and the protestors. I used this source to find out more about the food drops and it was useful in learning basic information. I really valued the information and the leads that this source provided.

Donnella, Leah. “The Standing Rock Resistance Is Unprecedented (It's Also Centuries Old).” *NPR*, NPR, 22 Nov. 2016,
This website provided information about how Standing Rock is not a new fight for Native Americans, and is similar to Wounded Knee in 1973. It also highlighted the unprecedented size of the Standing Rock protest. I have heard of the Standing Rock protests, but this was the first time that I have read information in depth about the protest. This provided me with extremely valuable insight into the parallels.


This article confirmed the death of Ray Robinson, who died during the siege. This is important because it demonstrates who was at the siege and what the protesters were thinking. It is also interesting how long it took to acknowledge the death of Ray Robinson. I heard about an African American protester who died, but this allowed me to confirm it.

Giago, Tim. “Whatever Happened to the So-Called Goons?” The Huffington Post, The Huffington Post, online, 16 Sept. 2007,
<www.huffingtonpost.com/tim-giago/whatever-happened-to-the_2_b_64611.html>.

This source provided me with the other side of Wilson's story, and helped me explore what the GOONs were really like. I did not want to provide a one-sided story, so it helped to be able to see how other people felt about the GOONs.
Gregory, Dick, and Dennis Hamilton. 19 Jan. 1974,  
This source provides Dick Gregory, an author and activist, thoughts on the obstacles Native Americans faced and discussed the Occupation. I found it fascinating to listen to his thoughts and opinions and to connect them with current events and imagine what he would think today.

Heppler, Jason A. “Framing Red Power: The American Indian Movement, the Trail of Broken Treaties, and the Politics of Media.” Digital Commons University of Nebraska, University of Nebraska, July 2009, <digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1020&context=historydiss>.  
This dissertation explores media's role on the AIM movement and showing the effects it had on the cultural atmosphere during that time. I found it particularly helpful in discussing the media’s role in the siege and what was the impact of the media. I understand the impact in today’s society, so it was interesting to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between today and 1973.

This article discussed the DAPL and part of the reason it is being protested. It focused on the lawsuit that is being used to halt construction. I also learned a great deal of
information about DAPL and learned about the impact the legislation passed because of the siege.

King, Susan. “A Heartfelt Movie For Jane Fonda.” *Los Angeles Times*, 16 Oct. 1994, <articles.latimes.com/1994-10-16/news/tv-50720_1_jane-fonda>. This verified the information that I obtained regarding Jane Fonda's support of the siege of Wounded Knee in 1973. I wanted to discuss celebrities who were involved in supporting the Occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973. I thought that the impact that they had on the siege would be an interesting point to bring up in the paper and provide subtle connections to today.

“Leonard Peltier.” *Amnesty International USA*, Amnesty International USA, <www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/cases/usa-leonard-peltier>. This source provided valuable information about Leonard Peltier from a relatively unbiased source. It made me rethink my stance on his persecution, and what I thought about the government's role in his persecution. I believe that Amnesty International provided valid reasoning for his release and why he was imprisoned.

“Native American Rights Fund.” 1979. This newsletter detailed the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and explained the rights they were now guaranteed. This demonstrated two important details, it showed the rights that Native Americans were now guaranteed and it allowed me to see the steps being taken to educate people of their rights. This also allowed me to detail these rights in my paper, which strengthened my evidence.


This site provided me with the financial information and statistics present in my paper. I found this site to be particularly helpful because it was easy to verify most of the information. I also used this website to find current information about the state of the Pine Ridge Reservation and research how the people living there are doing economically. I was shocked at the results that I found, and made sure to include them in my paper.


This source provided ample information on the FBI and AIM involvement with each other, as well as exploring the aftermath of the siege. It also explored some faults in the approach AIM took towards the siege. This source also examined how the AIM movement is doing currently, which was useful.


I used this source to learn more about Richard Wilson, to confirm his views on AIM, and the years he was president. This article also allowed me to better understand Wilson and what he was about.


This source accurately explained Wilson's place on the reservation and the importance that some members of the reservation placed on blood. I used this article to provide
reasoning for one reason Wilson was disliked and to better understand the underlying tensions on the reservation.


This book provided me with statistics about the poverty level on the Pine Ridge reservation. It also compared that statistic to other tribes and provided three ten-year periods to compare. I used this to understand the poverty found in the Pine Ridge reservation and compare it with other tribes, so I could understand what was unusual. The Pine Ridge results were significantly lower, which was saddening.


This book allowed me to understand the military power that the United States Government was prepared to use. Sayer detailed the equipment that the government had on hand and the quantities, which I found fascinating. I did not know that there would be so much equipment and firepower required to combat a siege. They were truly prepared for war.


This podcast allowed me to connect the similarities between the Keystone XL pipeline
protest and the Occupation of Wounded Knee. This proved to be a very educational podcast by providing my with different viewpoints on the protest, which I was unfamiliar with.


This book detailed the airdrops, who was involved, and the supplies that were dropped, which proved extremely helpful for my paper. The airdrops were an important part of my paper because they were a key feature of the siege and allowed it to continue. I found this source to be particularly unique.


Tilsen is a very talented writer, who thoroughly detailed the impact of the siege and provides background information on Wounded Knee of 1890. He provided an unique viewpoint from someone who was directly impacted by the siege. I knew little about the Wounded Knee Massacre of 1890, so this article was particularly helpful in explaining it.

Central Europeans in the Late Cold War, SUNY Press, 2016, pp. 35–36.

This book discusses the media blackouts, the road closings, and the constant gunfire that the activists faced. This book was important in describing the measures that were taken to prevent the message of the siege from spreading. This was new information to me and verified various other facts.

United States, Congress, House, Committee on Indian Affairs. “Indian Gaming: The Next 25 Years.” Indian Gaming: The Next 25 Years, 113ADAD. 113th Congress, 2nd session, <www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-113shrg91664/html/CHRG-113shrg91664.html>. This source showed me the impact that the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act had on Native American society. I particularly enjoyed the modern standpoint on gambling and the debate between increased standard of living and reduced risk of addiction to gambling. There are multiple sides to this issue that are examined in this document.

“United States v. Banks and Means (Wounded Knee).” Center for Constitutional Rights, Center for Constitutional Rights, 9 Oct. 2007, <ccrjustice.org/home/what-we-do/our-cases/united-states-v-banks-and-means-wounded-knee>. This website was particularly helpful because it detailed the United States Government's departure from justice, and explained the truth behind the trial. I could not believe the extreme divergence from justice that occurred during these trials and felt that it spoke of the way the United States Government worked to control what happened. This case provided a less biased source which allowed me to discover what truly happened. I feel this article demonstrates the truth of the movement and reliability.

This source provided valuable information in comparing and contrasting accounts from different points of view on my topic. The United States Marshals Service provided information on the wounded federal agents and what happened there. This source was also useful for basic facts about time and who was there.

Williams, Timothy. “Tribe Seeks Reopening of Inquiries in ’70s Deaths.” *The New York Times*, 15 June 2012, <www.nytimes.com/2012/06/15/us/sioux-group-asks-officials-to-reopen-70s-cases.html>. This article demonstrated the violence that occurred after the siege, particularly the strange deaths that happened and were never solved. This also provided key facts about the murder rate and the suspicious deaths in the 1970s. I used this article to expand on the effects of the siege.

Yardley, William. “With Echoes of Wounded Knee, Tribes Mount Prairie Occupation to Block North Dakota Pipeline.” *The Los Angeles Times*, 27 Aug. 2016, <www.npr.org/2014/11/21/365761999/native-americans-landowners-protest-keystone-xl-pipeline-in-south-dakota>. This article provided excellent comparisons between Wounded Knee and Standing Rock, as well as useful quotations. This article also did an excellent job of providing background information about Standing Rock. I used this article to build upon the comparison between Standing Rock and Wounded Knee.