

attempt, when I sent a small detachment down to a bar making into the Columbia immediately below the mouth of the Walla-Walla and opposite to where the Indians were, with directions to fire upon them and prevent the removal of their packs of provisions. The width of the river at this place is about two hundred and fifty yards and a brisk fire was at once opened upon the indians, which was returned by them from behind the rocks on the opposite shore. No boats could be procured to cross the river in order to secure the provisions, or attack the body of Indians, and while engaged in this firing, a report came from camp that a body of Indians numbering about fifty made their appearance on the hill north of Walla-Walla, who, after surveying our encampment, started off in a northeasterly direction. I at once determined to follow in pursuit of them on the following day. Early on the morning of the 5th I despatched 2d Maj. Chinn⁷ with one hundred and fifty men to escort the baggage and pack trains to the mouth of the Touchet [River]⁸, there to await my return with the remainder of the force under my command. On the same morning I marched with about two hundred men to a point on the Touchet river about twelve miles from its mouth, with a view of attacking the Walla-Walla Indians⁹, who were supposed to be encamped there. When I was near to and making towards the village, Peu-peu mox-mox¹⁰, the chief of that tribe, with six other Indians, made their appearance under a flag of truce. He stated he did not wish to fight, that his people did not wish to fight, and that on the following day he would come and have a talk and make a treaty of peace. On consultation with Hon[orable]. Nathan Olney¹¹, Indian agent, we conclude that this was simply a ruse to gain time

7). Major Mark A. Chinn- He was a lawyer, born in Kentucky, who came to Oregon in 1853. A member of the Territorial Legislature in 1855, he became a prime figure in the organization of the Oregon Whig party in 1854. Appointed Junior Major of the 1st Regiment, O.M.V. on October 30, 1855, he served with distinction until the volunteers were disbanded in the spring of 1856. On June 17, 1856, he died in San Francisco only days after returning from the Hawaii Islands, where he had gone in an attempt to recover from tuberculosis (Bischoff 1976:142; Victor 1894:522).

8). Touchet River- A tributary river that empties into the Walla-Walla River at Touchet, Washington. It is a convergence of streams that flows north to join South Fork, near Dayton, then west through Waitsburg before emptying into the Walla-Walla River (Hitchman 1985:307; Meany 1923:314).

9). Walla-Walla Indians- The name comes from the Nez Perce and Cayuse word which means running water. Closely related to the Nez Perce, they lived on the lower Walla-Walla River and along the east bank of the Columbia River from the Snake River to the Umatilla River (Hodge 1971:900; Meany 1923:332).



Fig. 2- A Walla-Walla Indian (Hodge 1971:900).

10). Peu-peu mox-mox (or Pio-pio mox-mox)- (1789?-1855)
His named meant yellow bird, however the Hudson's Bay Co. called him yellow serpent. He was born about the time of the adoption of the U.S. constitution and became known as one of the great chiefs of the Walla-Walla Indian tribe. During his life time he became a converted protestant and allowed his son to be named Elijah. At the time of the Cayuse Indian War (1847-1850) he refused to join other hostile tribes and even supplied Oregon volunteers with beef. Following the Cayuse War there was a move to place the indians in the Oregon Territory on reservations. In June of 1855, Peu-peu mox-mox reluctantly agreed to terms with Governor Issac Stevens of Washington, at the Walla-Walla treaty councils. The treaty would have placed the Walla-Walla tribes on a reservation with Cayuse and Yakima tribes. Yet by late summer he began to regret agreeing to the treaty (which some scholars imply was forced upon the chief) and joined in with the Yakima tribes in their war against the whites. Under his direction the Walla-Walla Indians captured and destroyed an abandoned Fort Walla-Walla, in November 1855. He was murdered while a Prisoner of the 1st Regiment, O.M.V. by Indian agent Nathan Olney.* (Santee 1933:164-76)

*- see appendix



Fig. 3- Peu-peu mox-mox (Bischoff 1971:69).

11). Nathan Olney- (1829-1866) He was born in Rhode Island and made the overland trip to Oregon in 1845 at the age of sixteen. Taking up a land claim in Wasco County, he opened a store in the Dalles in 1847. In 1848 he captianed a volunteer force fighting the Cayuse Indians. After following the gold rush to California in 1848, he returned to Oregon in 1850 where he operated a ferry on the Deschutes River until 1852 and raised cattle until 1864. During the years between 1853-1864 he held a variety of public post including justice of the peace, deputy sheriff, indian agent, guide and interpreter. However, it is as an Indian fighter that he is best known, He died on September 15, 1866, due to complications from an old arrow wound to his head. Of special note, his brother was Cyrus Olney an associate justice of the Oregon Territorial Supreme Court (Bischoff 1976: 164; Corning 1989:179; Teiser 1963:317-18).

because of

COURT: The language, "There were a fantastic amount of guards," may go out and the jury should hear them.

MR. WEINGLASS: After the---

THE WITNESS: We came before the judge. It was a room similar to this, similar, kind of wall-to-wall bourgeois, rugs and neon lights. Federal courts are all the same, I think.

The judge made a couple of references to us in the room, said that our dress was an affront to the Court. It was pointed out by a lawyer that came by that Judge Lynch was Mayor Daley's ex-law partner. As a result of this conversation we went back into court about twenty, thirty minutes later.

MR. WEINGLASS: Did you speak to the Court?

THE WITNESS: I spoke to Judge Lynch. I said that we were withdrawing our suit, that we had as little faith in the judicial system in this country as we had in the political system.

He said, "Be careful, young man. I will find a place for you to sleep."

And I thanked him for that, said I had one, and left.

We withdrew our suit. Then we had a press conference downstairs to explain the reasons for that. We explained to the press that we were leaving in our permit application but withdrawing our Federal permit to sue the city. We said it was a bit futile to end up before a judge, Judge Lynch, who was the ex-law partner of Mayor Daley, that the Federal judges were closely tied in with the Daley and Democratic political machine in Chicago and that we could have little recourse of grievance.

Furthermore, that we suspected that the judge would order us not to go into Lincoln Park at all and that if we did, that we would be in violation of contempt of court, and that it was a setup, and Judge Lynch planned to lynch us in the same way that Stahl was stalling us.

I pointed out that the names in this thing were getting really absurd, similarities. I also read a list of Yippie demands that I had written that morning--sort of Yippie philosophy.

MR. WEINGLASS: Now, will you read for the Court and jury the eighteen demands first, then the postscript

THE WITNESS: I will read it in the order that I wrote it. "Revolution toward a free society, Yippie, by A. Yippie.

"This is a personal statement. There are no spokesmen for the Yippies. We are all our own leaders. We realize this list of demands is inconsistent. They are not really demands. For people to make demands of the Democratic Party is an exercise in wasted wish fulfillment. If we have a demand, it is simply and emphatically that they, along with their fellow inmates in the Republican Party, cease to exist. We demand a society built along the alternative community in Lincoln Park, a society based on humanitarian cooperation and equality, a society which allows and promotes the creativity present in all people and especially our youth.

"Number one. An immediate end to the war in Vietnam and a restructuring of our foreign policy which totally eliminates aspects of military, economic and cultural imperialism; the withdrawal of all foreign based troops and the abolition of military draft.

"Two. An immediate freedom for Huey Newton of the Black Panthers¹⁵ and all other black people; adoption of the community control concept in our ghetto areas; an end to the cultural and economic domination of minority groups.

"Three. The legalization of marijuana and all other psychedelic drugs; the freeing of all prisoners currently imprisoned on narcotics charges.

"Number four. A prison system based on the concept of rehabilitation rather than punishment.

"Five. A judicial system which works towards the abolition of all laws related to crimes without victims; that retention only of laws relating to crimes in which there is an unwilling injured party: i.e. murder, rape, or assault.

"Six. The total disarmament of all the people beginning with the police. This includes not only guns but

15 The Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party was an African American political group and party, notoriously known for their radical and sometimes militant views and tactics. They are considered to be an important wing of the "Black Power Movement." On the political spectrum, the Black Panthers are very liberal and left-wing. They had socialist-leaning and progressive ideas. They are self-proclaimed "revolutionists." Originally, the group's goal was to crush American capitalism and American imperialism. They used the ideas of "repression" and "fascism" to ripen conditions in the US to prepare for a revolution (Kennedy 2). Ben

PANTHER



POWER TO
THE PEOPLE...
THEN AND NOW

"My Name Is" Letter

April 20, 1970

is the Zodiac" speaking
By the way have you cracked
the last cipher I sent you?
My name is —

A E N ⊕ ⊗ K ⊗ M ⊗ J N A M

I am mildly cerous as to how
much money you have on my
head now. I hope you do not
think that I was the one
who wiped out that blue
meannie with a bomb at the
cop station. Even though I talked
about killing school children with
one. It just wouldnt do to
move in on someone elses territory.
But there is more glory in killing
a cop than a cid¹² because a cop
can shoot back. I have killed
ten people to date. It would
have been a lot more except
that my bus bomb was a dud.
I was swamped out by the
rain we had a while back.

11. Zodiac: Linked with astrology which breaks down into a mixture of stars, seasons, and human behavior. Z is a belt of fixed stars circling the Earth. With some of the letters Zodiac Killer wrote it is believed to be true that he was very into astrology. The Zodiac Killer is a serial killer that claimed to kill 37 people in the San Francisco Bay Area. He blames the killings on that fact that he "needs slaves for his after-life." Most of his victims were young couples that he found in areas nicknamed "lovers lane" (Aubin and Rifkin pg. 7; Crowley pg. 117-118).

Lauren

12. CID: The Criminally Investigation Division of the Military Police Branch of the U.S. Army that work as either military or civilian special agents. Military CID's provide the protection to troops in the field and defense "for high-ranking and Department of Defense Officials Civilian CID's". Work primarily on major fraud cases, leaving the general crime, including violent crime, to be investigated by the military CID agents, "and have similar training and career paths as other special agents (Bumgarner 115).

Sam