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Wednesday, October 6, 1999

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10-6-99

Ben Nolan
Someone should
read what
we'll find again
TX

CASE OF LEONARD PELTIER : STATEMENT OF FACTS

To : The Honorable Members of the United States Congress
From : The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee

"Amnesty International considers Leonard Peltier to be a political prisoner whose avenues of redress have long been exhausted....Amnesty International recognizes that a retrial is no longer a feasible option and believes that Leonard Peltier should be immediately and unconditionally released."

Amnesty International, April 6, 1999

Copied
Nolan
Podesta

"I have been reading in Leonard Peltier's book, and about an hour ago I spoke with him....He is a remarkable person and the depth of his spirituality shows....I would hope that the campaign to have him freed will succeed. I certainly support it very passionately....Because it is a blot on the judicial system of this country that ought to be corrected as quickly as possible."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, April 18, 1999

" (Regarding FBI use of falsified testimony)....I have nothing on my conscience at all."

U.S. Prosecutor Lynn Crooks

We, the members and supporters of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, wish to express our grave concerns with regard to the denial of justice and due process to Mr. Leonard Peltier, and his ongoing detention at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Mr. Peltier has been incarcerated for twenty three years, despite the clear indications of misconduct, including the falsification of evidence, by various U.S. officials which lead to his conviction, as set forth below. He is now fifty four years of age and his health is beginning to deteriorate. We are therefore asking for your most urgent attention to this situation

The facts of this case have long been the subject of intensive investigation and documentation. We wish to set forth the following summary for your convenience :

1. On February 27, 1973, members of the American Indian Movement , or AIM, together with a number of local and traditional Native Americans began their seventy two day occupation of Wounded Knee. Their goal was to protest injustices against their tribes, violations of the many treaties, and current abuses and repression against their people. The United States government responded with a military style assault against the protesters. In the end, various officials promised hearings on local conditions and treaty violations. These hearings were never convened.

2. Throughout the next three years, long referred to by local Native Americans as the "reign of Terror", the FBI carried out intensive local surveillance, as well as the repeated arrests, harassment and bad faith legal proceedings against AIM leaders and supporters. The FBI also closely collaborated with and supported the local tribal chairperson, Dick Wilson, and his selected vigilantes, the "Guardians of the Oglala nation", or quite literally, the "GOONS." Mr. Wilson was notorious for his corruption and abuse of power.

During this "reign of Terror", some sixty four local Native Americans were murdered. (See attached list). Three hundred were harassed beaten or otherwise abused. Virtually all of the victims were either affiliated with AIM or their allies, the traditional tribe members. The FBI had jurisdiction to investigate major crimes, and in fact the FBI to civilian ratio during this time frame was extraordinarily high. Yet these deaths were never adequately investigated and no prosecutions were brought.

Meanwhile, in the years after Wounded Knee, federal officials made 562 arrests of local residents, all AIM supporters or traditionals. Only 15 of these ever lead to a conviction. Of those, five were against local supporters who had brought food into Wounded Knee during the occupation.

3. After Wounded Knee, both Dennis Banks and Russell Means were brought to trial. The prosecution presented the testimony of a Mr. Moves Camp. This testimony was shown to be pure fabrication, with serious implications of FBI misconduct. The judge dismissed the case, declaring that "the waters of justice have been polluted". (383 F. Supp., pp.397-8). The jurors asked the U.S. Attorney General not to appeal the case. (New York Times 26 Sept. 1974, pg.55).

4. In May of 1975 the FBI began a sizable build up of its agents, mostly SWAT members, on the reservation. In June 1974 SWAT teams from numerous divisions were designated for special assignment at Pine Ridge. Yet the politically related murder rate climbed. A June 1975 FBI memo referred to the potential need for military assault forces to deal with AIM members. Needless to say, tensions were running extremely high on all sides.

5. On June 26, 1975 two FBI agents, Mr. Jack Coler and Mr. Ron Williams, entered the Jumping Bull Ranch, private property. They allegedly sought to arrest a young Native American man they believed they had seen riding in a red pickup truck. A large number of AIM supporters were camping on the property at the time. A shoot out began, trapping a family with small children in the cross fire. The group of men, women and children present were surrounded by over 150 FBI agents, SWAT team members, BIA police and local posse members, and barely escaped through a hail of bullets. Most of the group was under the age of eighteen. When the gun fight ended, a Native American named Joe Stuntz lay dead. His killing was never investigated. FBI agents Coler and Williams were also dead. They had been wounded in the gun fight and then shot point blank through the head by a still unidentified assailant.

6. Clearly the killings of Mr. Stuntz and the two agents under such conditions represents a tragedy for all three the men and their families. However, it is equally clear that an unfair trial and the 23 year imprisonment of an innocent man is also a great tragedy. More critically, such a situation endangers the most basic tenets of our system of justice. Official vengeance can never be allowed to replace the due process of the law.

7. As noted by Judge Heaney of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit, in his 1991 letter to Senator Inouye, "The United States government overreacted at Wounded Knee. Instead of carefully considering the legitimate grievances of the Native Americans, the response was essentially a military one which culminated in the deadly firefight on June 26, 1975....The United States government must share responsibility with the Native Americans for the...firefight...the government's role can properly be considered a mitigating circumstance." Judge Heaney, in this letter, (attached hereto), recommended clemency/commutation of sentence for Mr. Peltier as part of the healing process.

8. Mr. Leonard Peltier was one of several high level AIM leaders present during the shoot out. Murder charges were brought against him, as well as his two friends and colleagues, Dino Butler and Bob Robideau, who had been present throughout the incident. Butler and Robideau stood trial separately from Leonard Peltier, who had fled to Canada, convinced he would never receive a fair trial in the United States. At the trial of Butler and Robideau a key prosecution witness, Mr. Draper, admitted that he had been threatened by the FBI and as a result had changed his testimony upon the agents' instructions, so as to support the government's position. There were other strong indications of misconduct as well. The jury found both men not guilty. They found that there was no evidence to link the defendants to the fatal shots. Moreover, the exchange of gun fire from a distance was deemed to have constituted an act of self defense.

9. Mr. Leonard Peltier was extradited from Canada on the basis of an affidavit signed by a Myrtle Poor Bear, a local Native American woman known to have serious mental problems. She claimed to have been Mr. Peltier's girl friend at the time, and to have been present during the shoot out, and to have witnessed the murders. In fact she did not know Mr. Peltier, nor was she present at the time of the shooting. She later confessed she had given the false statement after being pressured and terrorized by FBI agents, one of whom had also been involved in the falsification of Mr. Moves Camp's testimony earlier. Myrtle Poor Bear sought to testify in this regards at Leonard Peltier's trial. The judge barred her testimony on the grounds of mental incompetence. Nothing was done with regards to the illegal extradition. (Myrtle Poor Bear had also been forced to sign a similar affidavit against yet another local Native American named Dick Marshall. Again she claimed to have been his girl friend, and linked him to a separate murder. This too she recanted.)

10. No known witnesses exist as to the actual shooting of the FBI agents Coler and Williams. Three young men testified to seeing Peltier, Robideau and Butler near the crime scene, after the agents' deaths. More importantly, all three witnesses had been seriously threatened and intimidated by FBI agents. Not surprisingly, their testimonies were often self contradictory.

11. Critical ballistic information was withheld from the defense team, making a fair trial impossible. Portions of this information were later obtained through the Freedom of Information Act litigation. Moreover, other key information was improperly ruled inadmissible. Specifically, at the trial, the FBI ballistic expert, Evan Hodge, testified that he had conducted an extractor mark test, and compared Leonard Peltier's AR-15 rifle with the .223 bullet casing found near the agents' car, and found them to match. Hodge based his testimony on a test performed in February 1976, some six months after receiving the casing and over four months after receiving the gun alleged to have been Mr. Peltier's. However, an FBI ballistic report showed that the Mr. Hodge had tested the cartridges far earlier, in October 1975, and found that none of them matched the weapon alleged to be Mr. Peltier's. At trial, however, defense counsel was not permitted to tell the jury that the test showing that the gun and the casing were incompatible was performed first, and that the test "finding" that the rifle and casing matched, was in fact performed much later as the prosecution put together its case.

More importantly, Mr. Hodge also testified at the trial that a firing pin test is a highly conclusive test in comparison to the extractor test, which is far less conclusive. He stated that due to fire damage to the rifle, the more precise type of test could not be carried out. He also stated that during the October testing, he had not yet examined the critical casing found near the agents' car. Later, documents obtained through the Freedom of Information

Act showed that the October 1975 ballistic testing was in fact based on the more precise firing pin test, and that the results had been negative. However, the Freedom of Information Act files also included FBI documents stressing the urgency for testing the key casing at once, thus contradicting Mr. Hodge's claim that he had simply not gotten around to testing the key casing until six months after it was received. In short, the fatal bullet did not come from Leonard Peltier's weapon. The jury never heard about any of these crucial issues.

12. Equally disturbing are the numerous discrepancies regarding the key vehicle in the case. Agents Williams and Coler had radioed that they were chasing a red pick up truck, which they believed was transporting a suspect. The chase lead to the Jumping Bull Ranch and the fatal shoot out. At trial however, the evidence had changed to described a red and white van, quite a different vehicle, and which not coincidentally was more easily linked to Mr. Peltier.

13. The Court, at Mr. Peltier's murder trial, did not permit the jury to learn of the FBI's pattern and practice of using false affidavits and of intimidating witnesses in related cases. The jury was thus unable to properly evaluate the prosecution witnesses' testimony. In the trials of other AIM leaders, such evidence had been admitted.

14. There was not witness testimony that Leonard Peltier actually shot the two FBI agents. There is no witness testimony that placed Mr. Peltier near the crime scene before the murders occurred. Those witnesses placing Peltier, Robideau and Butler near the crime scene at any time were coerced and intimidated by the FBI. There is no forensic evidence as to the exact type of rifle used to commit the murders. Several different weapons present in the area during the shoot out could have caused the fatal injuries. There was more than one AR-15 in the area at the time of the shoot out. The AR-15 rifle claimed to be Mr. Peltier's was found to be incompatible with the bullet casing near the agents' car. Although other bullets were fired at the crime scene, no other casings or evidence about them were offered by the Prosecutor's office. In short there is no reasonable evidence that Mr. Peltier committed the murders. Instead there is very strong evidence of FBI misconduct.

15. Some 6,000 FBI documents are still being withheld in their entirety from Mr. Leonard Peltier, as are some 5,000 partial documents. There is clearly no current reason to fear national security risks, or the disruption of ongoing investigations. Moreover, based on the critical nature of those documents which have been disclosed, such as the ballistic tests reports, it is reasonable to conclude that the remaining files would contain evidence that would help to establish Mr. Peltier's innocence. This situation violates his rights to access to the courts and to a fair trial.

16. At the Peltier trial the Prosecutor claimed in summation that...."we proved that he went down to the bodies and executed those two young men at point blank range...". At the appellate hearing, the government attorney conceded "We had a murder, we had numerous shooters, we do not know who specifically fired what killing shots...we do not know, quote unquote, who shot the agents."

17. At the murder trial the Prosecutor, referring to the murder weapon, stated that "There is only one AR-15 in the group. There is no testimony concerning any other AR-15 at Tent City or at the crime scene or anywhere else in the area...". Mr. Peltier's lawyers later filed a habeas corpus petition, claiming that the government had mislead the jury by concealing evidence of other AR-15 rifles, and thus other potential murder weapons, at the crime scene. The same prosecuting attorney, before the Eighth Circuit Court in 1992, claimed that "...I think its simply a misstatement of the trial that there was no evidence presented and it was suppressed as to other AR-15s at the scene...".

18. Mr. Peltier has now served more than 23 years in prison. During this time he has suffered a stroke which left him partially blind in one eye. He now has a seriously debilitating jaw condition which leaves him unable to chew properly and causes consistent pain and headaches. The prison medical facilities cannot properly treat this condition, and two prison surgeries have only worsened matters.

19. Mr. Peltier has served time for a significantly longer period of time than normally would be served before a grant of parole in similar cases. Yet the United States Parole Commission has made it clear that parole will not even be considered until the year 2008, some six years after the date Congress has set for abolition of the Parole Board. No adequate reason has been given for such arbitrary and discriminatory treatment. Instead, the Parole Commission stated the denial was based upon Mr. Peltier's participation in the "premeditated and cold blooded execution of these two officers." Yet, as noted, there is no evidence that Mr. Peltier ever fired the fatal shots. This has been admitted by the government attorneys themselves. Yet various FBI agents, together with Prosecutor Crooks, were present to personally oppose Mr. Peltier's parole.

20. The only evidence against Mr. Peltier is the fact that he was present at the Jumping Bull ranch during the fatal shoot out. There were more than thirty others there that day as well. Yet Mr. Peltier is the only one who was ever sentenced and imprisoned. The FBI and other officials clearly singled out Leonard Peltier as a scapegoat, and forced him to pay the collective price for the killings which occurred, despite the lack of evidence against him. Personalized vengeance of this kind in U.S. officials cannot be tolerated.

21. Eight years ago, Federal Judge Heaney of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit, has written to U.S. Senator Inouye, supporting clemency/commutation of sentence for Leonard Peltier. "At some point a healing process begins. We as a nation must treat Native Americans more fairly."

22. Disturbingly, the FBI has also been implicated in similar instances of grave misconduct in parallel cases. By way of example, Mr. Geronimo Pratt has only recently been released from prison after serving some 27 years for a crime he did not commit. It has been established that key evidence against him was falsified by the FBI. Mr. Pratt was a leader in the Black Panther party. It is now a matter of public record that the FBI COINTELPRO program considered such minority organizations to constitute a threat to domestic security, and routinely engaged in improper, unethical, and sometimes unlawful actions against them.

23. Numerous internationally recognized human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, and civil rights leaders have called for the immediate and unconditional release of Leonard Peltier. Some of these statements are attached to this summary for your convenience.

24. Based on all of the above, we seek your immediate intervention in this case. Our concepts of justice and good government require that such tragic errors of the past be set straight. We ask that you act to secure Mr. Leonard Peltier's prompt and unconditional release from prison, either by urging President Clinton to immediately grant clemency to Mr. Peltier, or in the alternative, by fully and properly supervising and advising the work of the U.S. Parole Commission with regards to this case. Past errors by U.S. officials are difficult to redress and much suffering has occurred. Leonard Peltier is no longer young, and his youth cannot be returned to him. Yet he still wishes to serve his people and contribute to his society. We ask that he be allowed to do so with freedom and dignity.

Thank you for your time and attention to this most urgent matter.



THOM WHITE WOLF FASSETT

General Secretary
General Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church Headquarters Office
100 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 488-5623

New York Peace and World Order Office
The Church Center for the United Nations
777 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 682-3633

VICTIMS OF "THE REIGN OF TERROR ": 1973-1976

1. Frank Clearwater
2. Buddy Lamont
3. Clarence Cross
4. Priscilla White Plume
5. Julius Bad Heart Bull
6. Melvin Spider
7. Phillip Black Elk
8. Aloysius Long Soldier
9. Phillip Little Crow
10. Pedro Bissonette
11. Allison Fast Horse
12. Edward Means Jr.
13. Edward Standing Soldier
14. Roxeine Roark
15. Dennis LeCompte
16. Jackson Washington Cutt
17. Robert Reddy
18. Delphine Crow Dog
19. Elaine Wagner
20. Floyd S. Binais
21. Yvette Loraine Lone Hill
22. Leon L. Swift Bird
23. Martin Montileaux
24. Stacy Cotter
25. Edith Eagle Hawk
26. Jeannette Bissonette
27. Richard Eagle
28. Hilda R. Good Buffalo
29. Jancita Eagle Deer
30. Ben Sitting Up
31. Kenneth Little
32. Leah Spotted Elk
33. Joseph Stuntz Killright
34. James Briggs Yellow
35. Andrew Paul Stewart
36. Randy Hunter
37. Howard Blue Bird
38. Jim Little
39. Olivia Binais
40. Janice Black Bear
41. Michelle Tobacco
42. Carl Plenty Arrows, Sr.
43. Frank LaPointe
44. Anna Mae Pictou Aquash.
45. Lydia Cut Grass
46. Byron DeSersa
47. Lena Slow Bear
48. Hobart Horse
49. Cleveland Reddest
50. Betty Jo Dubray
51. Marvin Two Two
52. Julia Pretty Hips
53. Sam Afraid of Bear
54. Kevin Hill
55. Betty Means
56. Sandra Wounded Foot
57. Ten unnamed individuals bringing supplies into Wounded Knee were intercepted by GOONS and vigilante members. None were ever seen or heard of again.

Amnesty International Webpage press statement link
<http://www.amnesty-usa.org/news/1999/usa04161999.htm>

16 April 1999

USA Amnesty International Calls for the Release of Leonard Peltier

MINNEAPOLIS, MN Today Amnesty International called for the immediate and unconditional release of Leonard Peltier, an Anishinabe-Lakota Indian and a leading member of the American Indian Movement (AIM). Peltier is serving two consecutive life sentences in Leavenworth Penitentiary for the murders of two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents who were killed on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota in 1975.

Amnesty International had long expressed concerns about the fairness of Peltier's trial in 1977 and subsequent appeals and evidentiary hearings: the FBI knowingly used perjured testimony to obtain Peltier's extradition from Canada to the USA; Peltier's attorneys were denied the right to call relevant defense witnesses; and prosecutors withheld vital evidence. Amnesty International is concerned that Peltier's political activities and beliefs may have influenced the circumstances of his arrest and subsequent trial.

Leonard Peltier has now spent twenty-three years in prison. Amnesty International considers Peltier to be a political prisoner whose avenues to legal redress have long been exhausted. The US Government has repeatedly denied requests for a special executive review. Amnesty International recognizes that a retrial is no longer a feasible option and believes that Peltier should be immediately and unconditionally released.

Source: Amnesty International, International Secretariat
1 Easton Street, WC1X
8DJ, London, United Kingdom

Contact your nearest Amnesty International office for more information
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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

CHAMBERS OF
GERALD W. HEANEY
UNITED STATES SENIOR CIRCUIT JUDGE
FEDERAL BUILDING
DULUTH, MINNESOTA 55802

Gerald Heaney was one of Peltier appeal judges who later wrote letter expressing his concern of the standing conviction.

April 18, 1991

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Select Committee on Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510-6450

Re: Leonard Peltier

Dear Senator Inouye:

Unfortunately I did not receive your letter of February 1, 1991 until April 13, 1991. When I did receive your letter, I was visiting your state. Thus, this is my first chance to reply.

As you know, I wrote the opinion in United States v. Peltier, 800 F.2d 772 (8th Cir. 1986), and I sat as a member of the court in an earlier appeal, United States v. Peltier, 731 F.2d 550 (8th Cir. 1984). In the case I authored our court concluded:

There is a possibility that the jury would have acquitted Leonard Peltier had the records and data improperly withheld from the defense been available to him in order to better exploit and reinforce the inconsistencies casting strong doubts upon the government's case. Yet, we are bound by the Bagley test requiring that we be convinced, from a review of the entire record, that had the data and records withheld been made available, the jury probably would have reached a different result. We have not been so convinced.

United States v. Peltier, 731 F.2d at 779-80. No new evidence has been called to my attention which would cause me to change the conclusion reached in that case.

There are, however, other aspects of the case that the President may see fit to consider in determining whether he should take action to commute or otherwise mitigate the sentence of Leonard Peltier. My thoughts on these other aspects result from a very careful study of the records of the Peltier trial and the post-trial evidence and from a study of the record in the Robideaux-Butler trial before Judge McManus in Iowa, a trial which resulted in the acquittal of Robideaux and Butler.

April 18, 1991
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Page 2

First, the United States government over-reacted at Wounded Knee. Instead of carefully considering the legitimate grievances of the Native Americans, the response was essentially a military one which culminated in a deadly firefight on June 26, 1975 between the Native Americans and the FBI agents and the United States marshals.

Second, the United States government must share the responsibility with the Native Americans for the June 26 firefight. It was an intense one in which both government agents and Native Americans were killed. While the government's role in escalating the conflict into a firefight cannot serve as a legal justification for the killing of the FBI agents at short range, it can properly be considered as a mitigating circumstance.

Third, the record persuades me that more than one person was involved in the shooting of the FBI agents. Again, this fact is not a legal justification for Peltier's actions, but it is a mitigating circumstance.

Fourth, the FBI used improper tactics in securing Peltier's extradition from Canada and in otherwise investigating and trying the Peltier case. Although our court decided that these actions were not grounds for reversal, they are, in my view, factors that merit consideration in any petition for leniency filed.

Fifth, Leonard Peltier was tried, found guilty, and sentenced. He has now served more than fourteen years in the federal penitentiary. At some point, a healing process must begin. We as a nation must treat Native Americans more fairly. To do so, we must recognize their unique culture and their great contributions to our nation. Favorable action by the President in the Leonard Peltier case would be an important step in this regard. I recognize that this decision lies solely within the President's discretion. I simply state my view based on the record presented to our court. I authorize you to show this letter to the President if you desire to do so.

Again, I am sorry your letter was not delivered to me at an earlier date.

Sincerely,

GERALD W. HEANEY

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
Resolution
Supporting Executive Clemency for
Leonard Peltier

On June 26, 1975, during a fire fight on the Pine Ridge Reservation, between approximately 35 American Indians according to FBI documents, and over 150 combat armed FBI agents, Bureau of Indian Affairs police, US Marshals and local police, two FBI agents and one American Indian were killed.

Several high visibility American Indian Movement leaders, including Peltier, were on site, however, during the fire fight, they vacated the area. After the largest FBI manhunt in history, Leonard Peltier, Dino Butler and Bob Robideau were arrested. Peltier fled to Canada where he was subsequently arrested and illegally returned to the United States by orders of then Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

Both Butler and Robideau were tried in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and acquitted on grounds that they were acting in self-defense. Only Peltier, who was tried in Fargo, North Dakota, was convicted, after a 1976 FBI memo called for the use of "full prosecutive weight of the federal government . . . against Leonard Peltier," and sentenced to two life terms to be served consecutively. He has now served twenty-one years.

In spite of petitions for executive clemency by concerned people in the multi-millions throughout the world, the support of noted religious personalities such as Bishop Tutu and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, celebrities by the dozens, and the statement by US Prosecutor Lynn Crooks, "The facts available did not give us direct evidence as to who did the coup-de-grace . . .", not only does Peltier remain imprisoned; he will not be allowed to petition for parole until the year 2008.

A final appeal has been filed based on a recently discovered error made by his (Peltier's) attorney during the original trial. Along with the motion for appeal, the movement petitioning President Clinton to grant executive clemency continues.

- WHEREAS Leonard Peltier was a target of the federal Counter Intelligence Program (COIN TELPRO); and
- WHEREAS Peltier was tried and convicted, under questionable circumstances, of the murders of two FBI agents; and
- WHEREAS a US trial prosecutor has stated, after Peltier's conviction, that the identity of the person(s) who actually killed the two FBI agents is still unknown; and
- WHEREAS Peltier has served twenty-one years in Marion and Leavenworth federal penitentiaries, and
- WHEREAS he is suffering from a degenerative jaw disease that was mal-treated by prison medical staff, and

WHEREAS he was removed from a federal medical facility before his recuperation period was completed; and

WHEREAS inadequate medical care of the degenerative jaw disease has resulted in a severe health crisis created a by an approximately one half inch gap between his upper and lower molars; and

WHEREAS this degenerative jaw disease has created a severe eating disorder which is the basis of an inability to ingest and digest food properly and is causing nutritional imbalance; and

WHEREAS Leonard Peltier is in need of specialized non-prison medical care for the treatment of a condition that is still treatable;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Ministries Unit of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA calls on President William J. Clinton to grant Executive Clemency to Leonard Peltier; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Leonard Peltier be granted Executive Clemency as a moral right to correct a legal wrong.

Policy Base: Policy Statement on Racial Justice:

Racism in society

"The responsibility of the church is to call attention to the injustices of society and to empower the victims of injustice in their struggle against the systems and individuals that oppress them."

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ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL

June 23, 1995

Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to urge you to grant executive clemency to Leonard Peltier. Mr. Peltier has already served 18 years in federal prison for the 1975 murder of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

In light of the facts surrounding Mr. Peltier's conviction and continued incarceration, justice and internationally recognized human rights standards dictate that Mr. Peltier be given his freedom. These facts, with which you are familiar, include: the accretion of information that has cast increasingly serious doubt on Mr. Peltier's guilt; evidence of government misconduct in the investigation and prosecution of Mr. Peltier; the tense and highly politicized atmosphere surrounding the tragic events on the Pine Ridge Reservation in June 1975; the length of time Mr. Peltier has already served; and the apparent failure of the judicial system to achieve a just resolution of the case.

To exercise effective and credible leadership in the international community's struggle to prevent human rights violations, the United States must correct injustices at home. For this reason, too, we believe it is important that you ensure justice for Mr. Peltier by granting him his freedom.

We recognize that at this time of grave national concern about anti-government violence by extremist groups, clemency for someone convicted of murdering FBI agents may be perceived as politically difficult. However, we believe that justice -- and confidence that justice is possible -- is ultimately the best defense against extremist violence.

We urge you to act for justice and reconciliation by granting clemency to Mr. Peltier. Thank you for your consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jim Silk', written over a horizontal line.

Jim Silk
Director
Robert F. Kennedy Memorial
Center for Human Rights

'09/1999 10:50 14047275300

LPDC -
FYI / *Stavros*

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Candler School of Theology

Atlanta, Georgia 30322
(404) 727-2915 (FAX)

March 5, 1999

Andrew Miller
Editor
St. Martin's Press
175 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10010-7848
Fax: 212-529-0694

Dear Mr. Miller:

Here is the comment that you requested for Leonard Peltier's *Prison Writings*. Thank you for asking me to make a contribution. I hope that all goes well with the future publication.

["A deeply moving and very disturbing story of a gross miscarriage of justice and an eloquent cri de coeur of Native Americans for redress and to be regarded as human beings with inalienable rights guaranteed under the United States Constitution as any other citizens.

We pray that it does not fall on deaf ears. America owes it to herself."

Desmond M. Tutu
Archbishop Emeritus of Cape Town, South Africa
Nobel Peace Laureate]

God bless you all.

Yours sincerely,



Desmond M. Tutu
Archbishop Emeritus
Robert W. Woodruff Visiting Professor of Theology



THE DALAI LAMA

MESSAGE

I wish to support the petition for clemency for Leonard Peltier. Mr. Peltier's health is said to be worsening. I am deeply concerned and appeal to the concerned authorities in the United States to positively consider the petition on humanitarian grounds.

June 15, 1995

NATIONAL
RAINBOW
COALITION

December 18, 1996

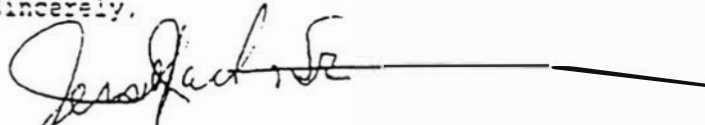
The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to add my name to the long list of people supporting the immediate release of Leonard Peltier.

I urge you to PLEASE GRANT EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY TO LEONARD PELTIER, who has already served over twenty years of unjust imprisonment.

Sincerely,



Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.
President, Rainbow/PUSH Coalition

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, President and Founder
Angela Jordan Davis, Chair, Board of Directors

Francisco L. Borges, Treasurer
The Honorable Salima Siler Marriott, Secretary

PO Box 27385 • Washington, DC 20005 • (202) 726-1180 • fax (202) 728-1192

RECEIVED 11/29/93

November 22, 1993

The Honorable John Porter
1026 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Cong. Porter:

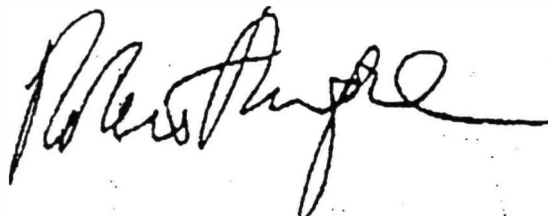
I understand from the Leonard Peltier Freedom Campaign that you were ultimately unable to attend the November 16th screening of "INCIDENT AT OGLALA" though you did RSVP. With the NAFTA debate raging, I can only imagine the demands on you that evening.

However, I did want to send you a copy of the film so you would have an opportunity to view it when time permits. I have been involved in the Leonard Peltier case for over a decade. The whole reason for "INCIDENT AT OGLALA" was to provide a balanced view of the facts in his case and to let the viewer make a decision as to whether or not Mr. Peltier received a fair trial. After examining the facts, my personal belief is that he did not.

At base level, it was my hope that the film would succeed, in some small way, in introducing the case back into the public debate. With all legal channels exhausted, Mr. Peltier will file for executive commutation in the next few weeks. Many of your colleagues in the Congress have supported Mr. Peltier's appeals efforts over the years. I hope that once you have examined the facts yourself, that you will join with other Members in signing the "Dear Colleague" letter to President Clinton, which will be circulated soon.

Thank you so much for taking the time to look into this case. Your efforts are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,





Lambeth Palace London SE1 7JU

30th May 1986

Dear Judge Ross,

My American and Canadian colleagues have brought to my attention the case of Mr. Leonard Peltier. I write to let you know that I share their concern that there seem to be a number of disturbing aspects about this case.

I am therefore glad to join with my brother bishops in writing to ask you to give sympathetic consideration to a new trial for Mr. Peltier.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Cantuar:
Archbishop of Canterbury

The Hon. Donald Ross,
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eighth Circuit,
1114 Market Street,
St. Louis,
Missouri 63101.
United States of America

CONGRESSMAN JOHN CONYERS, JR.

RANKING MEMBER, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

DEAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN CONYERS, Jr.
ON LEONARD PELTIER
JUNE 27, 1995

Leonard Peltier remains imprisoned today after 19 years, despite revelations since his conviction that cry out for commutation of his sentence. It is time for the Department of Justice to own up to its embarrassing record and release Peltier. Peltier's continued imprisonment is more than an injustice to one man. It is an injustice to Native American and a scar on American history, reminding us of the attempts to silence the rising voices. Native American peoples protesting their plight.

I am especially appalled that Peltier is in jail even after the FBI admitted to fabricating evidence in order to compel his extradition from Canada for trial.

It seems that fabricated testimony is only the tip of the iceberg. Thousands of FBI documents that would expose the rest remain classified under the euphemism "national security." Whatever embarrassments lie beneath these documents, it is not worth a human life. And it is not worth the diminished faith in our justice system.

The federal government has a responsibility to acknowledge wrongful acts. In demanding the release of Peltier, we should revisit the brutality of colonialism and begin to correct its course. The road to freedom begins when you refuse to have your opinions marginalized.

It is never too late to let the voice of truth drown out a legacy of injustice. And it is never too late to let healing begin. I am pleased join many others across the country today supporting the petition for Leonard Peltier's clemency. Thank you.

####

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PAGE 01

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 17, 1980

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to you concerning an extremely important human rights case, that of Leonard Peltier. This matter takes on a particular urgency in light of the continuing threats to Mr. Peltier's life.

Leonard Peltier is an American Indian presently serving two consecutive life terms in a federal prison in connection with the tragic events of June 26, 1975 on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. On that day, three people were killed by gunfire: one American Indian, Joe Stuntz, and two FBI agents, Ronald Williams and Jack Coler. The death of Joe Stuntz has not prompted any criminal charges. However, four American Indians were charged with murdering the two FBI agents: Jimmy Eagle, Dino Butler, Bob Robideau and Leonard Peltier. A jury acquitted Dino Butler and Bob Robideau in Iowa, and the charges were dropped against Jimmy Eagle. Leonard Peltier, however, was extradited from Canada and tried separately.

Peltier was indicted in the United States and arrested in Canada on February 7, 1976. The United States authorities instituted extradition proceedings and the indictment was presented to the Canadian authorities along with an alleged eyewitness account of the murders by Myrtle Poor Bear, an Indian woman. Two affidavits, said to have been written and signed by her, were tendered by the United States to the Canadian government. An extradition order was entered. One year after Peltier's conviction, however, a United States Attorney before the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit admitted that the affidavits were false. Myrtle Poor Bear has also testified that the FBI wrote the eyewitness account.

The President
December 17, 1980
Page 2

Important evidence for the prosecution came from a number of American Indians who placed Peltier near the FBI agents at the time of their death. However, they also testified that they had been threatened, intimidated, or physically abused by FBI agents during the investigation. Government witness Norman Brown testified that FBI threats had led him to testify falsely before the grand jury. None of this information concerning the government's conduct, however, was permitted to be considered by the jury in its determination of the strength of the government's case.

These are but a few of the many examples of the unusual and highly questionable circumstances surrounding this case. As Members of Congress, we cannot permit Leonard Peltier to spend the rest of his life in prison without raising the issue of the government's conduct in this case. We hope that this will receive the prompt attention of the Justice Department.

However, realizing that proper investigation might take many months and that the potential judicial remedies have already been exhausted, we urge you to give prompt and favorable consideration to Mr. Peltier's Petition for Commutation of Sentence filed December 4, 1980 in the office of acting Pardon Attorney, David Stevenson. We feel that the imminent threat to Mr. Peltier's life which might result from continued incarceration gives a particular urgency to this appeal. We are aware of the existence of an affidavit from Mr. Robert Hugh Wilson, an inmate now serving at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, alleging the existence of a plot to murder Mr. Peltier, in which prison officials themselves were implicated. Additional threats on Peltier's life have been made as recently as this past November.

Mr. Peltier is a husband, a father, and by all accounts, a respected leader of his community. He has now served three years for a crime he strongly denies committing. As an act of

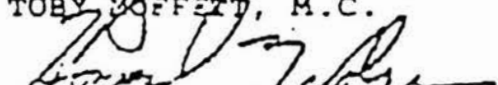
The President
December 17, 1980
Page 3

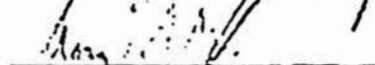
compassion and as an affirmation of our country's respect for human rights, we ask that you grant clemency for Leonard Peltier

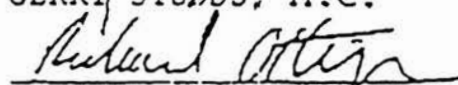
Thank you for your consideration of our request.

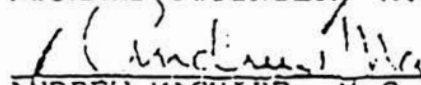
Sincerely,

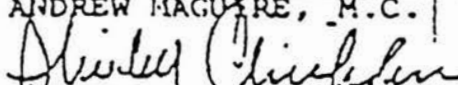

TOBY MOFFETT, M.C.

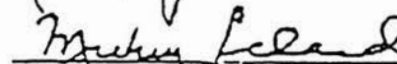

HOWARD WOLPE, M.C.

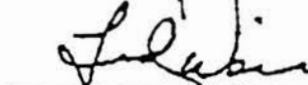

GERRY STUDTS, M.C.

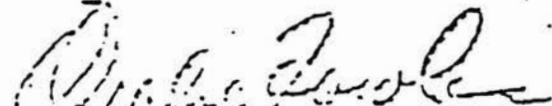

RICHARD OTTINGER, M.C.

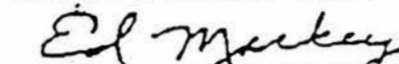

ANDREW MAGUIRE, M.C.

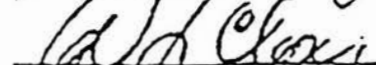

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, M.C.

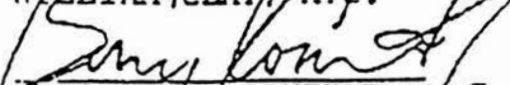

MICKEY LEONARD, M.C.

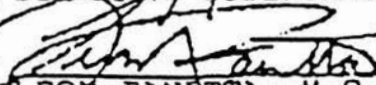

TED WEISS, M.C.


WYCHE FOWLER, M.C.


EDWARD MARKEY, M.C.

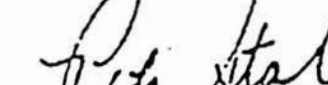

WILLIAM CLAY, M.C.


BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL, M.C.


LEON PANETTA, M.C.


RONALD DELLUMS, M.C.


TOM DOWNEY, M.C.


PETE STARK, M.C.

08-18-96 17:55

CONSTANCE A MORELLA
District Representative

WASHINGTON OFFICE

108 Cannon House Office Building
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4341
Fax: (202) 225-1389

DISTRICT OFFICE

51 MONROE STREET
SUITE 807
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
(301) 426-2601
Fax: (301) 426-8992Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

August 14, 1996

NO. 482 P002

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE
ON TECHNOLOGY
AND SPACECOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM
AND OVERSIGHT
SUBCOMMITTEE
ON CIVIL SERVICE
HUMAN RESOURCESCONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN'S
ISSUES
CO-CHAIRPresident Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing to ask that you to grant an act of clemency to Mr. Leonard Peltier. Mr. Peltier is an American Indian presently serving two consecutive life terms as a result of a confrontation twenty one years ago which, tragically, brought a loss of three lives on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. A summary of the events is enclosed

I have hesitated over the years to take an active part in this cause, although I have long been aware of the situation. I do not wish to argue whether justice was served when Mr. Peltier was found guilty. However, I am troubled by the human rights implications. As the enclosed letter, dated December 17th, 1980, typifies, the struggle to win freedom for Mr. Peltier has been a long and honorable one. Many of the signatories of this letter, and similar letters over the years, are still my colleagues or serve elsewhere in government. Although some legal actions have been taken, and, in fact, a parole hearing examiner as recently as last December has made a positive recommendation to the Parole Board, it seems tragic that the end results during these twenty one years have never resulted in Mr. Peltier being released.

Now, however, I think it is time to consider a simple act of compassion, and to put aside all possible prejudices that may or may not have caused an injustice. Although Mr. Peltier is not from Montgomery County, my constituents have shown concern for him over the years, as typified by the two enclosed letters. I hope that you will agree with me that this case is unique and compelling.

I sincerely appreciate any consideration you can give towards freeing Leonard Peltier and allowing him to lead a normal, fruitful, and fulfilling life. He has paid an extremely high price, in a situation with so much doubt, and I think it is time to grant him clemency.

Sincerely,

Constance A. Morella
Member of Congress
CAM:mbr
Encl. (4)

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTAREDA TEL FAX NUMBERS
(505-642-6041)

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2103

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

July 22, 1993

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Post-it Handwritten: NATIONAL DEFENSE / 07/22/93	
To: LISA	From: Janet Reno
Co:	Co: WELLSTONE
Dept:	Phone: 1-505-642-6041
Fax:	Fax:

Dear Attorney General Reno:

We are writing to express our concern regarding recent developments in the case of Leonard Peltier. As you know, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to grant Mr. Peltier's request for an evidentiary hearing with regard to claims of government misconduct. Because of the nature and seriousness of these claims, we strongly urge you to acquiesce in the request when Mr. Peltier further appeals this case.

One of the claims Mr. Peltier makes before the Court of Appeals is that of government misconduct both before and after the murders for which Mr. Peltier has been convicted. He alleges that the government encouraged hostility and violence between different groups of Native Americans on the Pine Ridge Reservation. He also contends that the FBI created an atmosphere of intimidation at the trial through surveillance of the defense team, and that there were attempts by the government to influence the judge and to fabricate evidence.

The Court of Appeals decision to deny Mr. Peltier's request is based upon a standard established in the Supreme Court's decision in McCleskey v. Kamm, 495 U.S. 828 (1990) governing successive petitions for habeas corpus. This standard requires the petitioner to show a good reason for failing to raise the claim in the initial habeas corpus petition or evidence that there would be a fundamental miscarriage of justice if the court failed to hear the claim. The Court of Appeals found that Mr. Peltier had not met this standard.

This standard may indeed be applicable to some or all of Mr. Peltier's claims. However, we believe that his claims of government misconduct are so serious that the court should provide a hearing to examine these claims further.

Indeed, a thorough examination of the allegations of misconduct would go a long way toward repairing the confidence of Native Americans in our judicial system. As long as the misconduct issues in this case are left unresolved, it will be difficult for

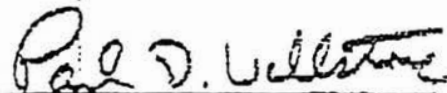
July 22, 1993
Page 2

Native Americans to trust that the U.S. judicial system will
accord them with the same justice it accords to other citizens.

It is time to settle these allegations once and for all.
However, to do so we must make certain that all the details of
the events at Pine Ridge and the subsequent trials have been
completely examined and all claims have been heard. At the same
time we must act to restore the confidence of the Native American
people in our justice system. An evidentiary hearing on Mr.
Peltier's serious claims of government misconduct would be the
first step toward these ends.

Thank you for your consideration in this case. We look forward
to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Paul David Wellstone



Dennis Deconcini



Daniel E. Inoué



Ben Nighthorse Campbell

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II
5TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES

By SUBCOMMITTEE
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITY,
RANKING MEMBER
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY POLICY

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

By SUBCOMMITTEE
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
COMPENSATION, PENSION, INSURANCE
AND MEDICAL, AND MORE



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-2108

Statement by Congressman Joe Kennedy

June 27, 1995

This week marks the 20th anniversary since the tragic events which led to the death of two FBI agents, and left a Native American Indian leader, Leonard Peltier, imprisoned for life under questionable conditions.

Following the tragic events at Wounded Knee, tensions persisted and often broke into violence. Over the next two years, 40 Native Americans were killed in conflicts with law enforcement officials. Then on June 26, 1975, Leonard Peltier was accused of killing two FBI agents during a shoot-out on the Pine Ridge Reservation near Oglala, South Dakota.

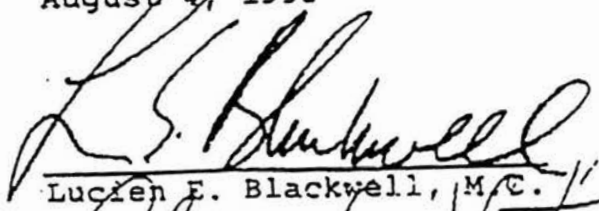
Throughout the arrest and trial Mr. Peltier maintained his innocence, and argued that he did not receive a fair trial. He has now served 19 years in prison, far beyond the ten years needed to be eligible for parole.

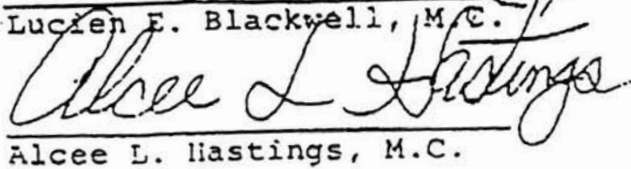
The evidence in support of Leonard Peltier is substantial.

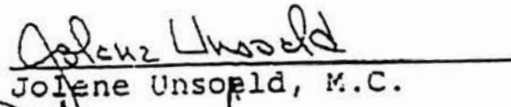
- The U.S. and the Canadian governments both admit that affidavits used to arrest and extradite Peltier are false.
- Peltier's bullet shell casings did not match those used to kill the FBI agents.
- During the trial, there was judicial misconduct and impropriety such as coercion of witnesses, perjury, evidence, fabrication.
- Additional evidence shows while the agents were shot at point-blank range, Peltier hundreds of yards away at the time.
- The U.S. government has conceded it does not know who shot the agents.

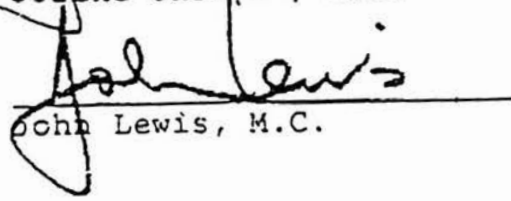
I do not stand alone. In addition to those here today, support for justice for Leonard Peltier comes from abroad via the European Parliament and 60 members of the Canadian parliament. In the United States, support comes from over fifty members of Congress including John Conyers, Edolphus Towns, Lawrence Mayor Kevin Sullivan, and the Boston City Council.

This government has the moral duty to correct this injustice. Seeing that justice is upheld Leonard Peltier would amount to a major act of reconciliation for past injustices done to Native American peoples. I urge that he be considered for a pardon or that his sentence be commuted. At the minimum, the numerous problems found with the evidence are grounds for a new trial.

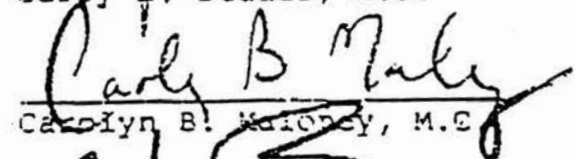

Lucien E. Blackwell, M.C.

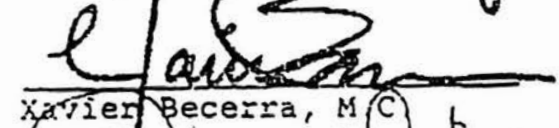

Alcee L. Hastings, M.C.

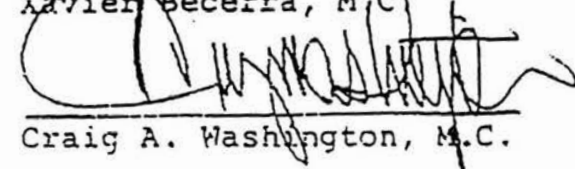

Jolene Unsoeld, M.C.


John Lewis, M.C.


Gerry B. Studds, M.C.


Carolyn B. Maloney, M.C.


Xavier Becerra, M.C.


Craig A. Washington, M.C.

Mr. Peltier, -----
General, to order a thorough, independent --
allegations of misconduct on the part of the federal government,
and the Justice Department's role in the pursuit of this case.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

August 4, 1993

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Madam Attorney General:

We are writing you regarding the case of Leonard Peltier. As you may know, Mr. Peltier was convicted of the 1975 murders of FBI Agents Ron Williams and Jack Coler, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. He is currently in his 16th year of incarceration, serving two consecutive life sentences at the United States Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Throughout his trial and subsequent incarceration, Mr. Peltier has maintained his innocence and has argued that he did not receive a fair trial. There is significant evidence to suggest that the original trial was tainted. In fact, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals previously has stated that the FBI's conduct in the case had been "a clear abuse of the investigative process."

In addition, the federal government has conceded that it does not know and cannot prove who actually fired the fatal shots. Indeed, the government now concedes that Mr. Peltier was merely an "aider and abettor", along with approximately 40 other persons who engaged in a firefight with the deceased agents -- two of whom were acquitted on grounds of self-defense and the rest of whom were never charged with any crimes.

Despite these developments, Mr. Peltier has been unsuccessful in his numerous efforts to obtain a new trial. His most recent appeal was denied by a three judge panel of the Eighth Circuit on July 7, 1993. We understand his attorneys intend to appeal this decision.

We acknowledge that emotions run high with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on this case, involving as it does the tragic deaths of two FBI agents. However, it seems to us, given the many questions that have arisen about the due process accorded Mr. Peltier, that it would be appropriate for you, as Attorney General, to order a thorough, independent review of the case, the allegations of misconduct on the part of the federal government, and the Justice Department's role in the pursuit of this case.

Such a fresh examination of this case would help to determine whether or not justice is being served by the continued opposition of the Justice Department to Mr. Feltier's efforts to obtain a new trial.

Thank you for your consideration of this case. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Don Edwards

Don Edwards, M.C.

Ronald V. Dellums

Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.

William L. Clay

William Clay, M.C.

Robert T. Matsui

Robert T. Matsui, M.C.

Bill Richardson

Bill Richardson, M.C.

Edolphus Towns

Edolphus Towns, M.C.

Matthew Martinez

Matthew Martinez, M.C.

Norman Y. Mineta

Norman Y. Mineta, M.C.

John Conyers, Jr.

John Conyers, Jr., M.C.

Pat Williams

Pat Williams, M.C.

Neil Abercrombie

Neil Abercrombie, M.C.

Eni F. W. Faleomavaega

Eni F. W. Faleomavaega, M.C.

Dan Hamburg

Dan Hamburg, M.C.

Nancy Pelosi

Nancy Pelosi, M.C.

Fortney Pete Stark

Fortney Pete Stark, M.C.

Jose E. Serrano

Jose E. Serrano, M.C.

Elizabeth Furse

Elizabeth Furse, M.C.

Eleanor H. Norton

Eleanor Holmes Norton, M.C.

BARNEY FRANK
4TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

2404 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2104
(202) 225-3931

29 CRAFTS STREET
NEWTON, MA 02152
(617) 332-3920

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

555 PLEASANT
ROOM 30
NEW BEDFORD, MA
(508) 998-6

222 MILLIKEN
THIRD FLOOR
FALL RIVER, MA
(508) 674-3

89 MAIN ST
BRIDGWATER, MA
(508) 697-5

July 9, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

For some years now I have been asked to join in various requests regarding a new trial for Leonard Peltier. I have not done so, because I have not had the ability to make the serious review of the trial record that such a proposal requires in my judgment.

But I have read enough and heard enough about the matter to believe that it is appropriate for you to exercise executive clemency on behalf of Mr. Peltier at this time. First, he has already been incarcerated for a long time -- longer than many others who have committed serious crimes. Thus releasing him now as a matter of clemency would not mean that we were showing any disrespect for the principle that people convicted of crimes must serve long sentences. For those who believe as I know you do, and as I do as well, that it is important that we deter violence, the sentence Mr. Peltier has already served seems to me in this particular situation obviously to have served that purpose if any sentence could. Beyond that, we are clearly here dealing with a situation in which the crime committed was not one motivated by personal hatred, the desire for vengeance, financial gain or other motives that ordinarily drive crime. Rather this grew out of a broader political context. Political causes are not a justification for violent crime, and thus it does seem to me relevant that Mr. Peltier has already served a long sentence. But when exercising clemency, it does seem to me relevant to take into account motivations, the likelihood of any such situation ever recurring, etc., and on these grounds, the nature of the dispute that led to these killings seems to me relevant.

Obviously American history regarding Native Americans has not been a good one. This may not be relevant in a specific trial, but it does seem to me the sort of consideration that it is appropriate for the Chief Executive to take into account in dealing with clemency. Based therefore on all of these factors, it does seem to me that America would be best served at this point for a variety of reasons if you were to exercise clemency and allow Mr. Peltier to leave prison.


BARNEY FRANK

BF/mg

**THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF
AMERICAN INDIANS**

RESOLUTION # VAN-99-044

Title: Leonard Peltier

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, all rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest and largest national organization established in 1944 and comprised of representatives of and advocates for national, regional, and local Tribal concerns; and

WHEREAS, the health, safety, welfare, education, economic and employment opportunity, and preservation of cultural and natural resources are primary goals and objectives of NCAI; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a member of the Anishinabe and Lakota Nations, was wrongfully targeted, prosecuted and convicted of the first degree murder of two FBI agents in a trial in which evidence was fabricated, witnesses were coerced, the judge erred in his rulings, exculpatory evidence was withheld in violation of Peltier's constitutional and human rights; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier was illegally extradited from Canada with the use of fabricated affidavits which both the Canadian and U.S. governments conceded were fraudulent; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has endured twenty-three years in Federal Prison despite the fact that the government concedes that they cannot prove who killed the FBI agents or what involvement Leonard Peltier may have had in their deaths; and

WHEREAS, worldwide, numerous and responsible law, political, and religious groups, including Amnesty International, 55 members of the U.S. Congress and 60 members of the Canadian Parliament, have filed "Friends of the Court" briefs calling for a re-evaluation of the Peltier case; and

WHEREAS, Peltier's health continues to deteriorate due to a painful, degenerative jaw disease which has resulted in two surgeries performed that have further complicated his medical condition; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has continued to advocate for the sovereignty and human rights of First Nations peoples from prison and in doing so has won several human rights awards; and

WHEREAS, the Assembly of First Nations of Canada and the National Congress of American Indians, for the first time in history, will be holding a joint meeting from July 19, 1999 to July 23, 1999 in Vancouver, British Columbia; and

WHEREAS, in 1996 the National Congress of American Indians passed a resolution in support of freedom for Leonard Peltier.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby support that Leonard Peltier be transferred to Mayo Clinic for medical treatment; Leonard Peltier be granted immediate executive clemency; the U.S. Judiciary Committee hold an investigation into the wrongful incarceration of Peltier and the government misconduct during the reign of terror, and to conduct an appropriate hearing regarding Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at the 1999 Mid-Year Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Vancouver Trade and Convention Center, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on July 20-23, 1999 with a quorum present.

W. Ron Allen, President

ATTEST:

Lela Kaskalla, Recording Secretary

Adopted by the General Assembly during the 1999 Mid-Year Session held at the Vancouver Trade and Convention Center in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on July 20-23, 1999.

error

International Indian Treaty Council

Resolution On Leonard Peltier



RESOLUTION ON LEONARD PELTIER

POLITICAL PRISONERS COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL—11TH TREATY CONFERENCE, BIG MOUNTAIN, DINEH NATION

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE 6, 1986

UNDERSTANDING that Leonard Peltier, an Indigenous leader of the Anishnabe and Lakota nations, was unjustly accused and illegally convicted of "aiding and abetting" the ← error deaths of two United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents from an incident that occurred on 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty Land (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation), Oglala, South Dakota, on June 6, 1975; and

UNDERSTANDING that Leonard Peltier's two co-defendants went to trial (prior to Leonard), with the same indictment used against Leonard, in 1976, and were acquitted on the grounds of self-defense, a natural right; and evidence was presented of FBI aggression in the June 26th incident that also left an Indian man, Joe Stuntz, dead; and

UNDERSTANDING that the United States and Canadian governments, knowingly used false information to extradite Leonard from Canada to the United States, thus violating international law, the Constitution applying to treaties and the 1868 Fr. Laramie Treaty with the Sioux; and

WHEREAS, according to the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868 it specifically states that "If an Indian amongst us commits a crime we will turn him over to the United States to be prosecuted...", the traditional council of Chiefs and Headsmen have never turned Leonard Peltier, Dino Butler, Bob Robideau et. al, over to the United States government for prosecution; and

UNDERSTANDING that Leonard Peltier was subsequently convicted of "aiding and abetting" murder although no one has ever been convicted of committing, as the principal, the actual murder. Peltier was denied by Judge Paul Benson the right to present a defense— a denial of due process of law, and convicted by an all-white jury—denial of peers; and

error

UNDERSTANDING that new information obtained through the United States Freedom of Information Act shows that important evidence for the defense was suppressed and other damaging information deliberately manufactured by United States government prosecutors; and

UNDERSTANDING that these illegal acts were committed against Leonard Peltier as part of a United States government "intelligence" program to "neutralize" leadership of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the struggle for indigenous sovereignty and self-determination; and

UNDERSTANDING that since his incarceration, which began in Canada in 1976 until this time, there have been numerous violations of Peltier's religious freedom rights, and he has suffered cruel and inhumane punishment while incarcerated; and

UNDERSTANDING that there is documentation of deliberate attempts on Leonard Peltier's life while in prison, attempting to take away his fundamental right to life; and

UNDERSTANDING that 12 human beings have been murdered who were directly connected to Leonard Peltier's struggle, Joe Stuntz, Anna Mae Aquash, Tina Manning Trudell, Ricarta Star Trudell, Sunshine Karma Trudell, Eli Changing Son Trudell, Josiah Hawk Trudell, Leah Manning, Dallas Thundersheild, Bobby Garcia, Roque Duenas and Kevin Henry; and

(over)

UNDERSTANDING that all previously mentioned acts constitute gross violations of natural, human, civil and constitutional rights; and

FURTHERMORE UNDERSTANDING that many indigenous nations, U.S. religious leaders, international peace prize recipients, members of Canadian Parliament, have called for a new trial for Leonard Peltier (see list below); now,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: 1) Leonard Peltier should be returned to the people, a Free Man; and 2) An international investigation be conducted into Canadian and United States misconduct in the struggle of Leonard Peltier; and 3) Letters be sent to Judges Ross, Heaney, Gibson, 8th Circuit Court of appeals, 1114 Market Street, St. Louis, MO 63101, urging them to order a new and fair trial for Leonard Peltier; and 4) All Participants of the International Indian Treaty Council inform their home communities, tribal councils, organizations, etc., of the struggle and pass resolutions in support of a new trial for Leonard Peltier; and

5) THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES recognize the attack against Leonard Peltier to be, as in history, an attempt to destroy Indigenous People and their national rights given to them by the creator.

Support for Leonard Peltier's most recent motions for a new trial, which is now pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit; includes fifty five members of the U.S. Congress, fifty one members of the Canadian Parliament, and Amnesty International.

Seventy four individuals and organizations in the international inter-religious community including Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, The Archbishop of Canterbury, and Reverend Jesse Jackson, are also calling for a new trial.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HOW YOU CAN HELP, CONTACT:



**INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF THE
LEONARD PELTIER DEFENSE COMMITTEE**
PO Box 6455 • Kansas City, Kansas 66106 • 816-531-5774



INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL
INFORMATION OFFICE
1259 FOLSOM STREET SAN FRANCISCO CA 94103
TELEPHONE: (415) 863-7733



CF-15-90

Class "C" Resolution
No BIA Action Required.

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Urging the Congressmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah to
Initiate a New Investigation and the United States Government
to Grant a New Trial for Leonard Peltier.

WHEREAS:

1. The Navajo Tribal Council is the governing body of the Navajo Nation; and

2. Leonard Peltier is an American Indian who is serving two consecutive life sentences in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary for his conviction of the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents that occurred in 1975 upon the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; and

3. The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the convictions despite agreeing that FBI misconduct in the case had been "a clear abuse of the investigative process", citing coercion of witnesses, the knowing use of perjury, the fabrication of evidence, and the suppression of evidence which would have proved Leonard Peltier's innocence; and

4. Three men were initially accused; two were acquitted; the Government dropped all charges against the third. The Government has subsequently changed its theory on who killed the agents and today admits they have no idea who did kill them; and

5. Fifty-five (55) members of the United States Congress, the National Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys, the California Attorneys for Criminal Justice and Seventy-eight (78) World Religious leaders, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Jesse Jackson have urged a new trial for Leonard Peltier. Further, Amnesty International has called for a Commission of Inquiry into the role of the FBI in political trials, citing the Peltier case as an example; and

6. On October 5, 1987, the United States Supreme Court denied Leonard Peltier's appeal.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Navajo Tribal Council hereby urges the Congressmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah to initiate a new investigation and the United States Government to grant a new trial for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 45 in favor and 0 opposed, this 1st day of February 1990.



Interim Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council



Oglala Sioux Tribe

Box H
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770
(605) 867-5821
Fax: (605) 867-1373
E-Mail: lakotanation@gwtc.net



Office of the President
JOHN YELLOW BIRD STEE

Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Chairman
Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Campbell:

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, through OST Resolution No 96-97, unanimously reaffirmed their support for Executive Clemency for Leonard Peltier.

At this time, the Oglala Sioux Tribe is requesting your Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the Senate Judicial Committee to conduct oversight hearings on law and order activities of the FBI on the Pine Ridge Reservation from 1972-1976.

Evidence has been researched and presented to the Tribal Council that proves FBI and other Justice Department officials conspired to violate the civil and human rights of Oglala Sioux tribal members. Federal court documents will show the FBI created a climate of fear, terror, violence and covered up murder by using an unlicensed coroner in the autopsies. There are numerous violations that need to be examined and federal employees responsible for violations of law(s), be brought to justice.

In June, 1975, a Senate Select Committee chaired by Senator Frank Church, was to launch an investigation into "specific allegations of abuse or other controversial matters" within the FBI. The day after the June, 1975 shootout in Oglala, the hearings were canceled. These issues should still be pursued.

In 1975, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights issued a report on FBI abuse and misconduct on South Dakota reservations. Evidence will show a pattern of abuse and conspiracy by the FBI to violate the rights of Oglalas.

The FBI and members of the Justice Department have continued to hide the truth of what happened to South Dakota Indian people in the 1970's. By doing this they

Senator Nighthorse Campbell

October 8, 1997

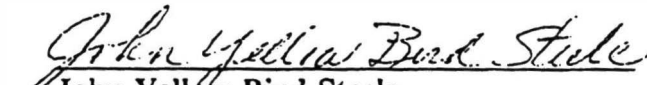
Page Two

have led the government to think it was OK to disregard the lives and rights of non-Indians in Texas and Idaho as well as other parts of the country.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this request.

Sincerely,

OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE


John Yellow Bird Steele
President

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE
(An Unincorporated Tribe)

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE
DEMANDING U.S. GOVERNMENT GRANT U.S. POLITICAL PRISONER LEONARD
FELTIER A NEW TRIAL.

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has long been recognized by the
Oglala Sioux Tribe, other Indian Nations and many foreign
governments as a warrior who has fought to right the many
injustices placed upon his people, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier was tried and unjustly convicted by
the U.S. for the deaths of two FBI Agents which occurred June 26,
1975, and

WHEREAS, as the result of such convictions Leonard Peltier
was sentenced to two consecutive life sentences, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, as are all other political
prisoner, was prosecuted for murder because of who he is and his
strong beliefs about the rights of his people, and

WHEREAS, the prosecution occurred because Leonard Peltier
was a symbol of the American Indian Movement, and

WHEREAS, Federal Appeals Judge Haney has stated that the FBI
was equally responsible for the June 26, 1975 shoot out, and

WHEREAS, the federal courts have also characterized the
murder investigation as an "abuse of the investigative process by
the FBI" and the subsequent conviction as not based upon "fair
evidence", and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier is, after 14 years of imprisonment
by the federal authorities a living example of American
injustice, and

WHEREAS, the Oglala Sioux Tribe has after investigation and
deliberation determined that the immediate release of Leonard
Peltier pending a new trial is the first step the U.S. Government
can take to correct this injustice, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oglala Sioux Tribe does
herby demand a new trial be granted to Leonard Peltier in order
to correct the original injust trial which resulted in the
imprisonment of Leonard Peltier, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Leonard Peltier be released to
the custody of the Oglala Sioux Tribe pending the completion of
the new trial, and

RESOLUTION of the PORCUPINE DISTRICT COUNCIL
of the OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE
(An Unincorporated Tribe)

RESOLUTION OF THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE REQUESTING THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE LEGISLATIVE BODY TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT AND DEMAND THAT THE U.S. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY CONDUCT A FULL AND COMPLETE INVESTIGATION INTO THE LAW AND ORDER ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) ON THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION from 1972 to 1976.

WHEREAS, the United States Congress through an Act of Congress established the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, located in the state of South Dakota - USA in 1889, and has recognized Oglala Sioux Tribal Constitution and By-Laws since 1934 (25 U.S.C., Sec. 461 et. seq.), and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has enacted the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C., Sec. 1153) to govern all Indian reservations throughout the United States and has authorized the U.S. Justice Department/FBI to investigate any and all violations thereof, and

WHEREAS, with respect to the Pine Ridge Indian reservation, the U.S. Government has insidiously manufactured a climate of fear, terror, and violence; the FBI investigative conduct has grossly violated the due process rights of traditional tribal members; the FBI has engaged in outrageous and criminal acts against traditional tribal members; the June 26, 1974 shoot-out in Oglala was created by the FBI to overshadow and divert attention from the main illegal tribal land transfer of 133,000 acres to the U.S. Park Service, and

WHEREAS, a former Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Norman Zigrossi of the FBI in South Dakota confirmed official reports that 60 Oglala Lakota Tribal members were murdered on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation from 1972 to 1976 as uninvestigated and unresolved (video "Warrior" by Suzy Baer 1991), and

WHEREAS, today the Oglala Lakota people are still haunted by the reign of terror and violence that was waged against the citizens of the Oglala Lakota Nation by the very same investigative agency, the FBI, and

WHEREAS, on Friday, April 29, 1994, former OST President Wilbur Between Lodges, along with more than 300 leaders of federally recognized indigenous nations in the United States, met with U.S. President Bill Clinton who had made the following statement: "It is the entire government, not simply the Department of Interior, that has a trust responsibility with tribal governments and it is time the entire government recognized and honored that responsibility," and

WHEREAS, the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, through OST Council Resolution No. 96-97 unanimously reaffirmed their support for Executive Clemency for Leonard Peltier, who has been framed and victimized by the investigative process of the FBI and the judicial system of the U.S., now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oglala Sioux Tribe calls upon the United States Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs to request and demand that the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee immediately begin Congressional oversight hearings and investigations into the law and order activities of the FBI on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota from 1972-1976, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Senate Judicial Committee is requested to hold hearings to investigate and examine the full range of the U.S. Government's conduct toward traditional Oglala Lakota people on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation along with members of the American Indian Movement, and the "ResMurs" trial of Leonard Peltier (US vs. Leonard Peltier), and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee is hereby requested to: (1) resolve the above criminal acts against humanity; (2) review, close and remediate the chapter of gross civil rights violations waged against innocent tribal members; (3) terminate employment and benefits for all federal law and order personnel involved in and responsible for the human rights violations of the Lakota people; and, (4) to heal the wounds for all of the 60/plus family members whose loved ones were murdered between 1972 to 1976 which still remain unsolved today.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N

I, as undersigned Secretary of the Porcupine District Council of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, hereby certify that this Resolution was adopted by the vote of: 14 for; 0 against; and 0 not voting, during a Special Session held on the 1st day of October ~~September~~ 1997.



Ojibway • Oneida • Potawatomi • Stockbridge-Munsee • Winnebago • Menominee

GLITC INC: GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL INC.

P.O. BOX 9 LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WI 54538 PHONE (715) 588-3324 FAX (715) 588-7900

RESOLUTION NO. 9-8-94B

FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. is a tribal consortium whose membership is comprised of twelve federally recognized Indian Tribes, and

WHEREAS, The membership strongly supports justice and human rights for all people;
and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, an Ojibwe-Lakota, was wrongly convicted of the murder of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26th, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, located in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than 18 years in federal prison despite the government's own admission that there is no direct evidence against him and that Mr. Peltier was convicted based on fabricated and coerced evidence and evidence of his innocence was withheld in violation of Mr. Peltier's basic human rights; Now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. Board of Directors, comprised of the Tribal Chairpersons of the organizations twelve federally recognized Indian Tribes, do hereby voice their support for justice for Leonard Peltier in a form which leads to his immediate release from custody and clearing him of the false charges which led to his imprisonment;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this organization's President and/or Executive Director is hereby authorized to execute documents in support of justice for Mr. Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify the forgoing resolution was adopted a meeting of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. Board of Directors, which was duly called, noticed, convened and held on the 8th day of September, 1994.

SIGNED: R. Donald Doxtator



TONKAWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA
TONKAWA TRIBAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 70 — PHONE (405) 628-2561

TONKAWA, OKLAHOMA 74653

RESOLUTION: T-R-61-89

A RESOLUTION PROMULGATING THE SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER.

WHEREAS, the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma is a federally recognized Tribe of American Indians under authority of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936, and

WHEREAS, the Tonkawa Tribal Business Committee is empowered by the Constitution and By-Laws to speak for, and act in behalf of the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, and

WHEREAS, the is has three hundred and three tribally enrolled members, and

WHEREAS, the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and

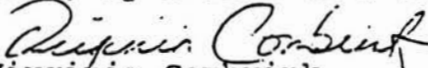
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and Freedom human rights, NOW

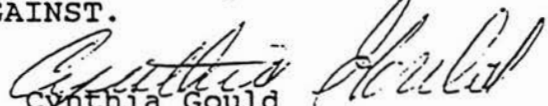
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tonkawa Tribe supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, for/or a full pardon.

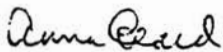
Resolution T-R-61-89 continued

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned officers of the Tonkawa Tribal Business Committee, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution T-R-61-89 was duly adopted on this fifteenth day of November 1989, by a vote of 3 FOR, and 0 AGAINST.


Virginia Combrink
President


Cynthia Gould
Vice President


Anna Beard
Secretary/Treasurer

RESOLUTION
of the
WINNEBAGO TRIBE OF NEBRASKA

Resolution #90-15

WHEREAS, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe organized pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat 984) (25 USC 476) as amended by the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat 378), and

WHEREAS, the Winnebago Tribe supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights.

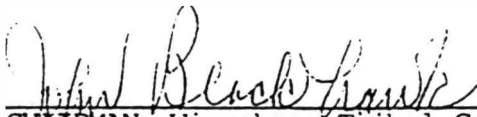
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that John Blackhawk, Chairman and/or his authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

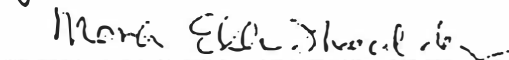
We, the undersigned officers of the Winnebago Tribal Council, certify that on the 20th day of November, 1989, at a duly convened meeting, the Winnebago Tribal Council voted to adopt the above resolution by a vote of 7 for, and 0 against, with 0 abstention.

DATED THIS 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1989.



CHAIRMAN, Winnebago Tribal Council

ATTEST:



SECRETARY, Winnebago Tribal Council



SUPERINTENDENT, Winnebago Agency

LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA GENERAL COUNCIL
MNI LUZAHAN
1851 TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE TERRITORIES
WESTERN HEMISPHEREAN INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES
RESOLUTION #93-9

WHEREAS, THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA, CHEYENNE, ARAPAHO, CROW, HIDATSA, MANDAN, AND ARIKARA NATIONS ARE SIGNATORY TO AND PART OF THE 1851 TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE, WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED UPON BY EACH OF THE NINE RED NATIONS SURROUNDING THE VERY SACRED BLACK HILLS REGION, THROUGH THEIR RESPECTIVE PRINCIPAL CHIEF REPRESENTATION THEREOF, WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1851, AND RATIFIED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1853, AND

WHEREAS, THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKTOA NATION IS CLEARLY DEFINED AS THE HOLDER OF INDIGENOUS TITLE TO LAKOTA/DKAOTA/NAKTOA NATION 1851 TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE TERRITORIES WHICH INCLUDE AND ARE IN NO WAY RESTRICTED OR LIMITED TO ALL LANDS, WATER, AIR, AND RESOURCES WITHIN SAID 1851 TREATY TERRITORIES, AND

WHEREAS, ALL LANDS, WATER, AIR, AND RESOURCES OF OUR GRAND MOTHER EARTH AND GRAND FATHER SKY OF THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA NATION ARE ALL NECESSARY FOR ANY PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLES OF THE LAKOTA NATION, AND

WHEREAS, ON JUNE 26, 1975, AT THE "OGLALA TIOSPAYE" OF THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKTOA NATION, 1851 TREATY TERRITORIES, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THROUGH ITS FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (F.B.I.) INTENTIONALLY, ILLEGALLY, VICIOUSLY AND PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED AND MILITARILY ATTACKED A TOTALLY PEACEFUL ENCAMPMENT OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE RESPECTED, TRADITIONAL "JUMPING BULL FAMILY" AT THEIR FAMILY RESIDENCE, WHICH PRECIPITATED AN "INTENTIONAL SACRIFICING" OF TWO F.B.I. AGENTS, WHO UNFORTUNATELY AND MISTAKENLY FOLLOWED "ALL CLEAR" ORDERS TO ATTACK WITH "GUNS FIRING", ALTHOUGH IT WAS WELL KNOWN (THROUGH MONTHS OF INTENSE F.B.I. GROUND/SATELLITE SURVEILLANCE OF THE JUMPING BULL HOME SITE) THAT THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE ELDERS, MR. AND MRS. JUMPING BULL, WERE PROTECTING THE JUMPING BULLS FROM HARASSMENT FROM NON-TRADITIONAL PRO "INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT (I.R.A.) GOVERNMENT" SUPPORTERS (GOON SQUAD), WHO CONTINUALLY THREATENED TRADITIONAL PEOPLES ON THE "PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION", AND

WHEREAS, THIS ILLEGAL GOVERNMENT ATTACK CREATED AND CAUSED THE MURDER OF A RELATIVE OF THE JUMPING BULL FAMILY, THE MARTYRED

"JOSEPH STUNTZ", BY F.B.I. AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENTS, IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 OF THE 1851 TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE (SEE ATTACHED "EXHIBIT 1", "*TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE WITH SIOUX, ETC., 1851 [11 Stats., p. 749]*") AND ARTICLE VI OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION (SEE ATTACHED "EXHIBIT 2", "*ARTICLE VI, U.S. CONSTITUTION*"), AND

WHEREAS, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONTINUED TO VIOLATE THE AFOREMENTIONED ARTICLES BY "HUNTING DOWN" THOSE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE JUMPING BULLS WHO WERE FORCED TO FLEE FOR THEIR VERY LIVES FROM THEIR PEACEFUL ENCAMPMENT WHILE UNDER STEADY AND CONTINUOUS AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE AS THEIR ENCAMPMENT IMMEDIATELY CAME UNDER SIEGE BY THE INTRUDING AND INVADING U.S. GOVERNMENT ARMED FORCES, WHICH LED TO THE ILLEGAL CAPTURE AND ILLEGAL EXTRADITION, FROM THE NATION REFERRED TO AS "CANADA", OF LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA RELATIVE, ALLY, FRIEND, AND GUEST, "LEONARD PELTIER", AND

WHEREAS, LEONARD PELTIER DID EXERCISE HIS DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO DEFEND THE CHILDREN, ELDERS, AND OTHER RELATIVES CAMPING AND LIVING WITH MR. AND MRS. JUMPING BULL, AND DID EXERCISE HIS RIGHT AND DUTY TO SELF DEFENSE AND DEFENDING HIS RELATIVES, AND BECAUSE OF THIS WAS WRONGFULLY AND ILLEGALLY CHARGED, HUNTED, ARRESTED, HELD CAPTIVE AND FORCED INTO "A COURT AND COURTS LACKING COMPETENT JURISDICTION" (SEE ATTACHED "EXHIBIT 2", "*ARTICLE VI, U.S. CONSTITUTION*"), ALL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES BEING BOUND BY SAID ARTICLE VI WITHOUT AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION OVER INDIVIDUALS, FAMILY(S), GROUPS, BANDS, ALLIES/GUESTS, AND TERRITORIES OF THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA NATION AND OTHER SIGNATORY RED INDIGENOUS NATIONS TO THE 1851 TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE, AND

WHEREAS, THE AFOREMENTIONED FALSELY, WRONGFULLY, AND ILLEGALLY "ASSUMED JURISDICTION FOUND" LEONARD PELTIER "GUILTY" OF "TWO CHARGES OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER", REGARDING THE SACRIFICED LIVES OF THE TWO U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS, AND FOR EIGHTEEN (18) YEARS HAS BEEN HELD CAPTIVE AGAINST HIS WILL AND AGAINST THE WILL OF THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA NATION AS A PRISONER OF AN UNDECLARED AND UNCEASING WAR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE LAKOTA NATION, WITH SAID IMPRISONMENT CAUSING THE GREATEST OF MENTAL ANGUISH UPON AND AGAINST, AND MOST SEVERE INJURY TO THE MENTAL FACULTIES OF LEONARD PELTIER, AND

WHEREAS, THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKTOA NATION HAS ADOPTED INTO LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKTO NATION LAW THE "INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE" (SEE ATTACHED "EXHIBIT 3", "*LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA GENERAL COUNCIL*

RESOLUTION #93-04) TO THWART ACTS OF GENOCIDE, OR OTHERWISE HARM OR INJURY TO THE MENTAL FACULTIES OF 1851 TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE NATIONS OR MEMBERS AND RELATIVES THEREOF, ON THE 21ST DAY OF MARCH, "YEAR OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES", 1993.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THROUGH HIS OFFICE INITIATE THE APPROPRIATE MEASURE(S) TO IMMEDIATELY CHARGE WITH, AND PROSECUTE FOR, THE CRIME OF "GENOCIDE" (SEE ATTACHED "EXHIBIT 4", *"THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION [PROXIMITY ACT] OF 1987, U.S. PUBLIC LAW 100-606"*) THE MURDERER(S) AND THOSE U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS/EMPLOYEES/AGENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF THE DEFENDER OF THE PEOPLE, JOSEPH STUNTZ, AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE DEFENDER OF THE PEOPLE AND PRISONER OF UNDECLARED, UNCEASING WAR, LEONARD PELTIER, BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED FROM CAPTIVITY, BE ISSUED AN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC APOLOGY BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OR THEIR DESIGNEE, FOR THE WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT AND OTHERWISE VIOLATION OF THE NATURAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF LEONARD PELTIER, AND FOR THE VIOLATION BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OF IT OWN LAWS, SPECIFICALLY ARTICLE VI OF THEIR U.S. CONSTITUTION, WHICH CONTINUES TO CAUSE THE GREATEST MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ANGUISH AND TORTURE UPON LEONARD PELTIER, AND

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED THAT THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA NATION, AND FAMILY, FRIENDS, ACQUAINTANCES AND SUPPORTERS OF LEONARD PELTIER BE AFFORDED AN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC APOLOGY BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OR THEIR DESIGNEE, FOR VIOLATING THE HUMAN, NATURAL, AND LEGAL RIGHTS OF LEONARD PELTIER, AND FOR CAUSING GREAT MENTAL ANGUISH UPON THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA NATION AND PEOPLES AND INFRINGING UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONHOOD OF THE LAKOTA/DAKOTA/NAKOTA/DAKOTA NATION SINCE THE JUNE 26, 1975 ILLEGAL ATTACK AND SUBSEQUENT "ARREST, DETAINMENT, EXTRADITION, AND CAPTIVITY OF LAKOTA NATION ALLY, RELATIVE, AND GUEST, LEONARD PELTIER".

RESOLUTION OF THE TOHONO O'ODHAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(Supporting the Request for Executive Clemency for Mr. Leonard Peltier)

RESOLUTION NO. 93-

- WHEREAS, on June 26, 1975 a firefight broke out between Native Americans and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Oglala, South Dakota; and
- WHEREAS, Mr. Leonard Peltier a Lakota/Chippewa Indian has been imprisoned and has served approximately 17 years and four (4) months for the alleged aiding and abetting of the deaths of two F.B.I. agents as a result of the firefight (Leonard Peltier convicted 04-18-77; sentenced 06-02-77); and
- WHEREAS, also on June 26, 1975 a twenty-one year old, Coeur d'Alene Indian, Joseph Stuntz-Killsright of Lapwai, Idaho was also shot and killed, however, no one has ever been charged or indicted, nor has any investigation ever taken place; and
- WHEREAS, upon appeals to the U.S. 8th Circuit of Appeals, Leonard Peltier has obtained and provided information, to the Courts satisfaction, that indicate the likelihood that F.B.I. misconduct had occurred (e.g. perjury, withholding of evidence and fabricating of evidence) to secure the conviction of Mr. Leonard Peltier to two (2) consecutive life terms; and
- WHEREAS, despite the building evidence of probability of misconduct by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.), Mr. Leonard Peltier is repeatedly denied a new trial and remains in prison, exhausting all available possibilities for a new and impartial trial; and

RESOLUTION NO. 93-

(Supporting the Request for Executive Clemency for Mr. Leonard Peltier)

Page 2 of 2

WHEREAS, most recently in November 1992, the U.S. Government's Prosecutors in the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in court that "the Government does not know who killed their agents."

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council:

1. on behalf of the Tohono O'odham Nation supports the request for Mr. Leonard Peltier to be granted Executive Clemency and released from prison immediately.
2. that a Congressional investigation be conducted into the illegalities of the Peltier case.
3. that the killing of Joseph Stuntz-Killsright be investigated and properly resolved.

Name of Tribe
COUNCIL OF THE
SAN PASQUAL MISSION Tribe
SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIAN TRIBE
RESOLUTION NO. 1 SP-189

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the San Pasqual Band of Mission INds a Federally recognized Indian tribe, organized in accordance with a Constitution approved by the Commission of Indian Affairs on 1-20-71, and ratified on 1-20-71; and,

WHEREAS, the San Pasqual Band of Mission In supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

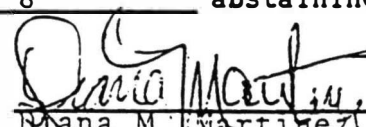
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the San Pasqual Band of Mission supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

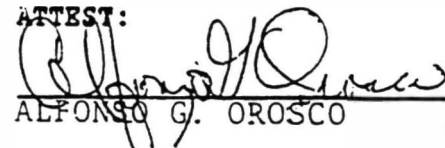
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chief (or Chairperson) Diana M. Martinez and/or her (his) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the San Pasqual Band Mission Indians at a duly called meeting on the 9th day of July 19 89, having 36 members present, constituting quorum by the vote of 36 yea; 0 nay; 8 abstaining.


Diana M. Martinez, Chairwoman, President
San Pasqual Band of Mission Tribal Council

ATTEST:


ALFONSO G. OROSCO, Secretary/Treasurer

Approved this 9th day of July, 1989.

Diana M. Martinez, Chairwoman
Principal Chief
San Pasqual Band of Mission Tribal Council

Keith Monaker
Tribe Chairman

Rodney Mike
Vice-Chairman

Henry Blackeye Sr.
Secretary

Jerry Moyle
Member

Douglas George Sr.
Member

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe

P.O. Box 140068
Duckwater, Nevada 89314

Tribe Phone: (702) 863-0227

Tribe Fax: (702) 863-0301

Health Phone: (702) 863-0222

Health Fax: (702) 863-0142

P.3

Jen
Tribal

Timothy Th
ASTA

Robena Th
Financ

Mary Lou Th
Heali

Lorin

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE

RESOLUTION NO. 96-D-01

WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe is organized under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, as amended, to exercise certain rights of home rule and be responsible for the general welfare of its membership; and

WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe is aware that Leonard Peltier remains incarcerated approaching twenty years for crimes he allegedly committed; and

WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone tribe is aware that the U.S. Government concedes that no direct evidence exists against Mr. Peltier, yet he is still not free; and

WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe believes that Leonard Peltier is a man who only cared for the well being of his people and stood where others faltered, as a selfless, compassionate man who was willing to give the ultimate sacrifice for his people; and

WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe gives its full support to the issue of Mr. Peltier's freedom and requests the United States Parole Commission to act in favor of Mr. Peltier and to grant him his rightfully deserved freedom

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe does hereby officially go on record as respectfully requesting the United States Parole Commission to grant Mr. Leonard Peltier his freedom based on the fact that the U. S. Government concedes that no direct evidence exists against Mr. Peltier, that his defense team has been able to present a multitude of documentation establishing Mr. Peltier's innocence, and that the evidence has demonstrated Mr. Peltier's innocence.

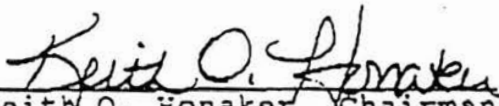
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, respectfully requests a response to this resolution from the U. S. Parole Commission as soon as possible.

Page 2. Resolution NO: 96-D-01

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT. The Chairman of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe or his duly authorized representative is hereby granted the power to carry out the intent of this resolution.

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N

I, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Duckwater Tribal Council do hereby certify that the Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Council is composed of five members of whom 5 constituting a quorum were present at a duly held meeting on the ___th day of January, 1996, and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted and approved by an affirmative vote of 5 FOR 0 AGAINST and 0 ABSTENTION: pursuant to the authority contained under Article VI, Section I of our Constitution and By-Laws approved November 28, 1940.


Keith O. Honaker, Chairman
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe

RESOLUTION NO: 96-D-01



Puyallup Tribe of Indians



PUYALLUP TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 230790

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians has existed since creation as the aboriginal people, who are the owners and guardians of their lands and waters; and

WHEREAS, the Puyallup Tribe is an independent sovereign nation having historically negotiated with several foreign nations including the United States in the Medicine Creek Treaty; and

WHEREAS, the Puyallup Tribal Council is the governing body of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation in accordance with the authority of their sovereign rights as the aboriginal owners and guardians of their lands and waters, as reaffirmed in the Medicine Creek Treaty, and their Constitution and By-Laws as amended and approved by the Tribe and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on the first day of June, 1970; and

WHEREAS, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 01, 1977, and

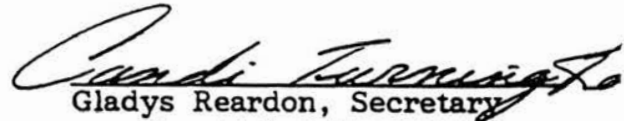
WHEREAS, it has been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or full pardon.

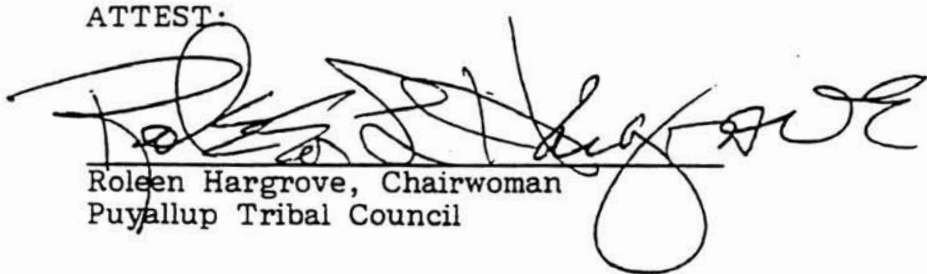
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chairwoman Roleen Hargrove and/or her authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Gladys Reardon, Secretary of the Puyallup Tribal Council of the Puyallup Reservation, do hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the Puyallup Tribal Council held at Tacoma, Washington on the 23 day of July, 1990, a quorum of 3 FOR and 0 AGAINST, its adoption.


Gladys Reardon, Secretary
Puyallup Tribal Council

ATTEST:


Roleen Hargrove, Chairwoman
Puyallup Tribal Council



Rohnerville Rancheria

P. O. Box 108

Eureka, CA 95502

(707) ~~443-6150~~
443-6150

Resolution No: 89-37

Date Approved: November 10, 1989

Resolution of Support of Justice for Leonard Peltier.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the Tillie Hardwick et. al. v. UNITED STATES et. al., Civil No. C07901910 S.W., the Rohnerville Rancheria has been formally reinstated as a federally recognized Indian Tribe and further, the Rohnerville Rancheria has been authorized to exercise full governmental responsibilities under an interim tribal council, and;

WHEREAS, the Rohnerville Rancheria supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations, and;

WHEREAS, Leonard, Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and;

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and;

WHEREAS, it has been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Rohnerville Rancheria Tribal Council hereby supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairperson is hereby authorize to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

As Chairperson of the Rohnerville Rancheria, I do hereby certify that a duly called and convened meeting on November 10, 1989, where a quorum of 3 were present, adopted this resolution by a vote of 3 For and 0 Against with 0 Abstaining, and said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

Nov 10, 1989
Date

Aileen Bowie-Meyer
Aileen Bowie-Meyer, Chairperson

RESOLUTION NO. 351-93

WHEREAS, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe organized in accordance with a Constitution approved by the Commission of Indian Affairs on April 24, 1959, and ratified on February 11, 1959; and

WHEREAS, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe supports justice and human rights for people of all nations; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than 16 years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977; and

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, executive clemency and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Jesse Taken Alive, Chairman and/or his authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairman and Secretary of the Tribal Council be authorized and instructed to sign this resolution for and on behalf of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned Chairman and Secretary of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of 17 members of whom 13 constituting a quorum were present at a meeting thereof and duly called, noticed and convened and held on the 9th day of December, 1993, that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of 6 members, with 0 opposing, and with 7 not voting. The Chairman's vote is not required except in case of a tie.

DATED THIS 9th DAY OF December, 1993.

W. Allen Red Elk
Jesse Taken Alive, Chairman
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

ATTEST:
Elaine McLaughlin
Elaine McLaughlin, Secretary
Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council

(OFFICIAL SEAL)

HOWONQUET INDIAN COUNCIL OF THE SMITH RIVER RANCHERIA

P. O. Box 239
Smith River, CA 95567-0239
(707) 487-9255

RESOLUTION NO. 89-33

Date of Approval: November 14, 1989

Resolution: Support of Justice for Leonard Peltier

WHEREAS, the Smith River Rancheria is a federally recognized tribe as a result of the Tillie Hardwick court decision and Howonquet Indian Council of the Smith River Rancheria has been authorized to conduct all tribal business.

WHEREAS, the Smith River Rancheria supports justice and human rights for all people to all nations, AND

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, AND

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977 AND

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Howonquet Indian Council of the Smith River Rancheria, hereby supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairman, William H. Richards, Sr. and Vice-Chairperson, Marian M. Lopez are authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned elected officials of the Howonquet Indian Council of the Smith River Rancheria, hereby certify that this Resolution No. 89-33 was adopted at a duly called and convened meeting on November 14, 1989 by a vote of 4 "For," 0 "Against," and 0 "Abstaining."

William H. Richards, Sr.
William H. Richards, Sr.
Chairman

Nov 20 89
Date

Marian M. Lopez
Marian M. Lopez
Vice-Chairperson

11/20/89
Date



KAW TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

Drawer 50

Kaw City, Oklahoma 74641

(405) 269-2552

KAW TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA RESOLUTION 89-83

A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the Kaw Tribe of Oklahoma is federally recognized by the Secretary of the Interior by a Governing Resolution adopted and ratified on October 7, 1958, and

WHEREAS, the Kaw Tribal Business Committee is the governing body of the Kaw Tribe of Oklahoma, and

WHEREAS, the Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations, and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, with full authority and approval, a quorum being present, the Kaw Tribal Business Committee support justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon

CERTIFICATION

I, W. A. Mehojah, Chairman of the Kaw Tribal Business Committee, do hereby certify that said resolution was approved and adopted on November 8, 1989, as an official act by quorum vote of the Kaw Tribal Business Committee and that the vote was: 4 for; 0 against; 0 abstentions; and 2 absent.

W. A. Mehojah
W. A. MEHOJAH, CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

[Signature]
SECRETARY/TREASURER

Greenville Rancheria

645 ANTELOPE BLVD., SUITE 12
RED BLUFF, CA 96080
(916) 528-9000 • (916) 528-9001
(916) 528-9002 (FAX)

December 29, 1995

*Leonard Peltier Defense Committee
POB 583
Lawrence, Kansas 66044*

Re: Parole of Leonard Peltier

Defense Committee:

The Greenville Rancheria Tribal Council believes in Mr. Leonard Peltier.

We firmly believe that Leonard Peltier has been constant and truthful in dealing with the tragic occurrence that has placed his life in such difficulty.

Mr. Peltier has served nearly twenty years for crimes that he is innocent. If remorse can be felt without a sense of guilt then we stand remorseful with Mr. Leonard Peltier for the death of all the people in this incident.

We urge the Parole Commission to seek the justice that has escaped this matter and the life of Mr. Peltier for years. Vindicate Mr. Leonard Peltier and grant his parole.

Sincerely,



*Angela Timmons,
Tribal Chairman*



USC RESOLUTION NO 26-94

WHEREAS, The Upper Sioux Community of Granite Falls, MN, is a federally recognized Indian Community possessing the powers of self-governance and self-determination, and is under laws called The Provisions for Governing the Upper Sioux Community; and

WHEREAS, The Upper Sioux Community has an elected governing body called the Upper Sioux Board of Trustees which is empowered to act on behalf of the Upper Sioux Community; and

WHEREAS, the Upper Sioux Community support justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than 16 years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Upper Sioux Community supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairwoman and/or his (her) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.



CERTIFICATION

This Resolution was passed at the Executive Meeting of the duly elected Board of Trustees with a quorum present by a vote of 4 for, 0 against, and 0 abstentions, on August 30, 1994.

Elitta Gouge
Elitta Gouge, Chairwoman
USC Board of Trustees

Marilyn Baltazar
Marilyn Baltazar, Secretary
USC Board of Trustees



The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe Of Michigan

7070 EAST BROADWAY

MT. PLEASANT, MICHIGAN 48858

(517) 772-5700

RESOLUTION 90-106

WHEREAS: The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe organized under a Constitution and By-Laws ratified by the Tribe on November 4, 1986, pursuant to P.L. 99-346; and

WHEREAS: The Saginaw Chippewa Tribe supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and

WHEREAS: Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and

WHEREAS: Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977; and

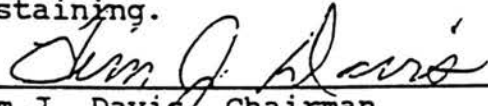
WHEREAS: It has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his constitutional and human rights.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Tribal Council of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

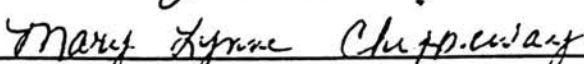
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Chief or Sub-Chief authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Saginaw Tribal Council with quorum being present during a (regular) special meeting on the 19th day of September 1990, by a vote of 8 for, 0 against and 0 abstaining.



Tim J. Davis, Chairman



Mary Lynne Chippeway, Secretary



Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

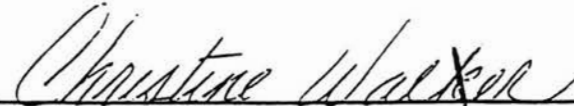
P.O. Box 1976 • CHEMEHUEVI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 92363 • (619) 858-4531

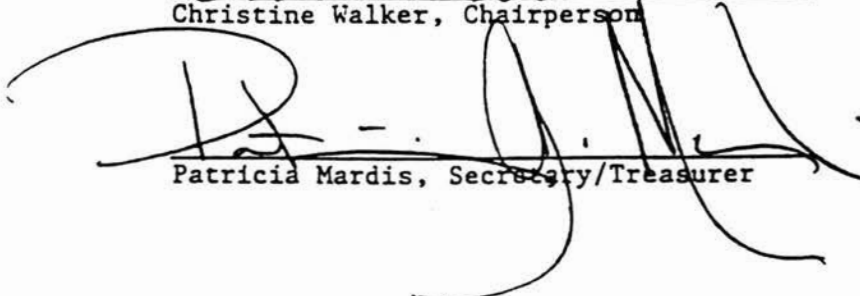
A resolution in support of justice for Leonard Peltier

- WHEREAS, the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe is an American Indian Tribe, organized pursuant to the Federal Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 and is Federally recognized by the United States Government through the Secretary of the Interior, with the Chemehuevi Tribal Council as its governing body; and
- WHEREAS, the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1971 at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977; and
- WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Chemehuevi Tribal Council hereby supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Tribal Chairperson and/or her authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was presented at a Regular Tribal Council Meeting held on November 18, 1989, with a quorum present. Motion was made by Patricia Mardis, seconded by Edward Smith and carried by a vote of 7 yeases, 0 noes and 0 abstentions.


Christine Walker, Chairperson


Patricia Mardis, Secretary/Treasurer

RESOLUTION OF THE
NORTHERN ARAPAHO BUSINESS COUNCIL
WIND RIVER RESERVATION
ETHETE, WYOMING 82520

RESOLUTION NO. 7134

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the Northern Arapaho Business Council is the governing body duly elected to conduct business on behalf of the Northern Arapaho Tribe, and

WHEREAS, the Northern Arapaho Business Council supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than 16 years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and Human Rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Northern Arapaho Tribe supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Chairperson, Harvey T. Spoonhunter, and/or his authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

)

SCHAGHTICOKE TRIBAL NATION OF KENT, CONNECTICUT, INC.
605 Main Street
Monroe, Connecticut 06468
Telephone (203)459-2531 Fax (203)459-2535



October 4, 1995

Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In my capacity as the Chairman of Indian Affairs in the State of Connecticut and the Tribal Administrator of the Schaghticoke Tribe, Kent, Connecticut I am appealing to you on behalf of those Native Americans in Connecticut the following:

a. *We implore you to allow Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, Committee on Indian Affairs the opportunity to personally discuss with you the facts and erroneous irregularities which had occurred in the arrest, trial and conviction of one of our brothers, Leonard Peltier.*

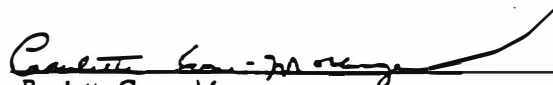
b. *That you, Mr. President, review the facts and evidence submitted, and that which was intentionally omitted, by both the prosecution team and the F.B.I.*

The time has come where the public is aware of many irregularities and cover ups that have and continue to occur in our system. This has got to, and must, come to an end. Equal rights for all must prevail. It is time to regain the faith in our judicial system and the belief that justice will be afforded to all regardless of race, creed, religion or ethnic beliefs.

You, Mr. President, have the availability and opportunity to insure and correct a great injustice. Please, give a little time to a man who should be praised—not incarcerated—for standing by his belief and protection of those people who have continuously oppressed and suppressed in today's standards of a True American.

This is now in your hands and conscious. Allow a fair trial. The healing process will soon follow. May the Creator guide and protect you.

In Sisterhood,


Paulette Crone-Morange
Chairman of Indian Affairs
Tribal Administrator

cc: Tribal Council
C.I.A.C.

Coyote Valley Tribal Council

7751 N. State Street

P.O. Box 39

Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470

707-485-8723 (phone)

707-485-1247 (fax)

September 29, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

This letter is to request **Executive Clemency** for American Patriot, Leonard Peltier.

Two months ago, Senator Dianne Feinstein made headlines by assisting in freeing Harry Wu from incarceration in China. We suffer with those who must undergo hardships throughout the world, yet we ignore the extreme injustice experienced by one of our own here at home.

You have demonstrated an unusual caring for native nations, and we thank you again for the April 1994 first ever invitation to native nations to confer at the White House.

We are a gaming tribe struggling to remain solvent in the midst of unreasonable and destructive influences that would have us shut our doors to return to a place of poverty in one of the most beautiful counties, and richest states in the country. The drastic budget cuts to Indian Programs can only be interpreted as insidiously designed attempts to hurt our economies and our people.

Thank you for your support and for freedom for Leonard Peltier.

Sincerely,



Doris Renick
Tribal Chairwoman

Name of Tribe
COUNCIL OF THE
PRAIRIE ISLAND SIOUX Tribe

RESOLUTION NO. 89-74

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMITTEE is a Federally recognized Indian tribe, organized in accordance with a Constitution approved by the Commission of Indian Affairs on NOV-2-1989, and ratified on nov-2-1989; and,

WHEREAS, the TRIBAL COUNCIL supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the PRAIRIE ISLAND supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chief (or Chairperson) JAMES WHITE and/or her (his) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMUN at a duly called meeting on the thursday day of NOVEMBER 2, 1989, having quorum members present, constituting quorum by the vote of 4 yea; 0 nay; 1 abstaining.

James White
_____, President
Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Handon Wells, Sec
_____, Secretary/Treasurer

APPROVED Handon Wells

Approved this 2 day of Nov 2 1989.

James White
Prairie Island
_____, Principal Chief
Tribal Name

Name of Tribe
COUNCIL OF THE
PRAIRIE ISLAND SIOUX Tribe

RESOLUTION NO. # 89-74

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMITTEE is a Federally recognized Indian tribe, organized in accordance with a Constitution approved by the Commission of Indian Affairs on NOV-2-1989, and ratified on nov-2-1989; and,

WHEREAS, the TRIBAL COUNCIL supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMUNITY supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chief (or Chairperson) JAMES WHITE and/or her (his) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN COMMUNITY at a duly called meeting on the thursday day of NOVEMBER 2, 1989, having quorum members present, constituting quorum by the vote of 4 yea; 0 nay; 1 abstaining.

James White
_____, President
Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Gordon Wells, Sec
_____, Secretary/Treasurer

APPROVED

Gordon Wells

Approved this 2 day of Nov 2 1989.

James White
Prairie Island
_____, Principal Chief
Tribal Name

RESOLUTION NUMBER 4039-08-89 OF THE DULY ELECTED AND CERTIFIED
GOVERNING BODY OF THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

- WHEREAS, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, hereinafter referred to as the Tribe, is an unincorporated Band of Indians acting under a revised Constitution and By-Laws approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 16, 1959, and amendments thereto approved April 26, 1962, and April 03, 1975; and
- WHEREAS, Article IX (a) Section 1 of the Turtle Mountain Constitution and By-laws empowers the Tribal Council with the authority to represent the Band and to negotiate with the Federal, State and Local governments and with private persons; and
- WHEREAS, the Tribe supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977; and
- WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his constitutional and human rights; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Tribal Council of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon; and

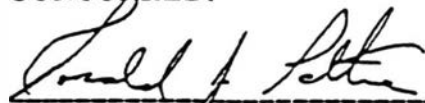
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Tribal Chairperson and/or her designated representative are hereby authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned Tribal Secretary of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, do hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of nine (9) members of whom *six (6)* constituting a quorum were present at a meeting duly called, convened, and held on the *30th day of August, 1989*, that the foregoing resolution was adopted by an affirmative vote of *five (5) in favor*; with the Vice-Chairman not voting.


Jolean Peltier, Tribal Secretary

CONCURRED:



Ronald J. Peltier, Vice-Chairman



LOS COYOTES RESERVATION

POST OFFICE BOX 249 • WARNER SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92086



SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the Los Coyotes Reservation is a Federally recognized Indian tribe, organized in accordance with a Constitution approved by the Commission of Indian Affairs on March 1974, and ratified on April 1974; and,

WHEREAS, the Los Coyotes Reservation supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Los Coyotes Reservation supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chief (or Chairperson) Samuel L. L. L. and/or her (his) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the Los Coyotes Reservation at a duly called meeting on the 29 day of March 19 78, having 18 members present, constituting quorum by the vote of 18 yea; 0 nay; 1 abstaining.

COMMITTEE

Samuel L. L. L.
Chairman
Frank Taylor by Ann
Strand

SPOKESMAN

Samuel L. L. L.
Spokesman



Forest County Potawatomi Community

P.O. Box 346. Crandon. Wisconsin 54520

POTAWATOMI

(Keeper of the Fire)

RESOLUTION #055-90

Whereas: The Forest County Potawatomi Community is a duly recognized tribal government in accordance with all the provisions of the Forest County Potawatomi Constitution and By-Laws adopted on June 5, 1982 pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (PL 73-383), and,

Whereas: the Forest County Potawatomi supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations, and,

Whereas: Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,

Whereas: Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and,

Whereas: it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act the Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights. NOW

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Forest County Potawatomi Executive Council supports Justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon. AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Tribal Chairman, Hartford Shegonee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

I, Louis E. Shepard, the undersigned Secretary of the Forest County Potawatomi Executive Council do hereby certify that the Executive Council consists of six members of whom 6 being present constituted a quorum at a meeting duly called convened and held on the 6th day of August 1990 and that said resolution was duly adopted by an affirmative vote of 5 members for and 0 members against and 0 members abstaining and that said resolution was not rescinded or amended in any way.

Louis E. Shepard
Secretary Executive Council



Oneidas bringing several hundred bags of corn to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge, after the colonists had consistently refused to aid them

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin

Post Office Box 365

Phone: 869-2214

Oneida, WI 54155



UGWA DEMOLISHED
Because of the
Oneida Chief's
friendship to
the nations and
of Pennsylvania.
tion the United
made possible

RESOLUTION # 7-10-90-A

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

- WHEREAS, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin is a federally recognized Indian government and a Treaty Tribe recognized by the laws of the United States, and
- WHEREAS, the Oneida General Tribal Council is the governing body of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, and
- WHEREAS, the Oneida Business Committee has been delegated the authority of Article IV, Section 1 of the Oneida Tribal Constitution by the Oneida General Tribal Council, and
- WHEREAS, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and,
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, and,
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977, and
- WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Business Committee of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Principal Chairman of the Oneida Business Committee, and/or his authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

RECEIVED

NP 77-358

JUL 19 1977

RESOLUTION

NORTHERN IDAHO AGENCY

WHEREAS, the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee has been empowered to act for and in behalf of the Nez Perce Tribe, pursuant to the Revised Constitution and By-Laws, adopted by the General Council of the Nez Perce Tribe, on May 6, 1961 and approved by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs on June 27, 1961; and

WHEREAS, LEONARD PELTIER, A 32 YEAR OLD CHIPPEWA-SIOUX, WAS CONVICTED ON APRIL 18, 1977 OF TWO COUNTS OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER IN FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA FEDERAL COURT FOR THE KILLING OF TWO F.B.I. AGENTS; AND

WHEREAS, HE WAS SENTENCED TO TWO CONSECUTIVE LIFE SENTENCES; AND

WHEREAS, THE TWO F.B.I. AGENTS WERE PARTICIPATING IN AN ARMED OCCUPATION OF THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, INVOLVING HELICOPTERS, M-16s, ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS, ETC., WHICH BEGAN IN 1973 AND CONTINUES TO THIS DAY; AND

WHEREAS, THIS ARMED OCCUPATION HAS RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF MORE THAN 200 INHABITANTS OF PINE RIDGE; AND

WHEREAS, THIS OCCUPATION IS CONSISTENT WITH AND SUPPORTS CORPORATE AND GOVERNMENT INTERESTS IN OBTAINING CONTROL OVER URANIUM, COAL, OIL, NATURAL GAS, AND OTHER RESOURCES ON PINE RIDGE AND OTHER RESERVATIONS; AND

WHEREAS, PREVIOUS MURDER CHARGES STEMMING FROM THE SAME F.B.I. ASSAULT WERE PREVIOUSLY DROPPED AGAINST JIMMY EAGLE; AND DINO BUTLER AND BOB ROBIDEAU WERE ACQUITTED BY A FEDERAL JURY BECAUSE OF F.B.I. MISCONDUCT; AND

WHEREAS, THIS LEFT LEONARD PELTIER THE GOVERNMENT'S SOLE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A CONVICTION IN THE DEATHS OF THE TWO AGENTS; AND

WHEREAS, LEONARD PELTIER WAS UNJUSTLY CONVICTED BY A GOVERNMENT CASE CONSISTING OF FABRICATED EVIDENCE AND COERCED TESTIMONY; AND

WHEREAS, THE DEFENSE WAS PERMITTED AS PART OF ITS CASE TO EXPOSE NEITHER THE FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE NOR THE F.B.I. COERCION, THREATS, AND TORTURE OF GOVERNMENT WITNESSES TO COMPEL THEM TO INCRIMINATE LEONARD PELTIER; AND

WHEREAS, LEONARD PELTIER'S CONVICTION WILL BE APPEALED; AND

WHEREAS, HE ALSO FACES UNJUSTIFIED CHARGES OF BREAKING AND ENTERING IN OREGON AND ASSAULT ON A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL IN WISCONSIN; AND

WHEREAS, THE PROSECUTION OF LEONARD PELTIER IS PART OF A CONCERNED GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO HARASS AND ARREST ACTIVIST LEADERSHIP OF THE INDIAN MOVEMENT; AND

WHEREAS, LEONARD PELTIER'S CASE RAISES THE CRITICAL ISSUES OF SOVEREIGNTY AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIAN PEOPLE AND THEIR RIGHT TO CONTROL THE USE OF THEIR OWN LAND, FREE FROM INTERVENTION WITH FORCE BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO ENDORSE THE LEGAL AND POLITICAL DEFENSE OF LEONARD PELTIER;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT THE NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SEND LETTERS TO PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIFFIN BELL URGING THEY CAUSE TO BE INVESTIGATED THE GOVERNMENT CONDUCT IN THE CASE OF LEONARD PELTIER AND THEY EXERCISE THE POWERS OF THEIR OFFICE TO HAVE ALL CHARGES AGAINST LEONARD DROPPED.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT WE WILL PARTICIPATE IN EDUCATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK DIRECTED AT OBTAINING LEONARD PELTIER'S RELEASE FROM CUSTODY AND THE DROPPING OF ALL CHARGES.

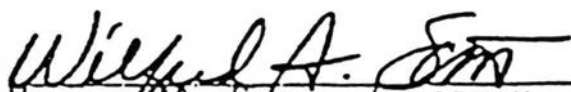
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THE NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE URGE AND ENCOURAGES EVERYONE TO ADOPT THIS OR SIMILAR RESOLUTIONS AND TO JOIN US IN OR STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE FOR INDIAN PEOPLE.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS DULY ADOPTED BY THE NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN REGULAR SESSION JULY 12, 13, 1977 IN THE TRIBAL CONFERENCE ROOM, LAPWAI, IDAHO, A QUORUM OF ITS MEMBERS BEING PRESENT AND VOTING.

ATTEST:

By: 
CONSTANCE J. WATTERS, SECRETAR


WILFRED A. SCOTT, CHAIRMAN

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin

Post Office Box 365

Phone: 869-2214

Oneida, WI 54155



Oneidas bringing several hundred bags of corn to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge, after the colonists had consistently refused to aid them.



UGWA DEMOLUM
Because of the help
Oneida Chief in ce
a friendship betw
six nations and the
of Pennsylvania, a
tion, the United Sta
made possible

RESOLUTION # 11-10-93-C

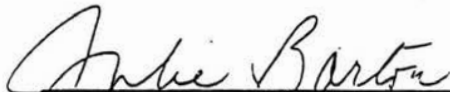
ONEIDA BUSINESS COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF LEONARD PELTIER

- WHEREAS, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin is a federally recognized Indian government and a treaty tribe recognized by the laws of the United States, and
- WHEREAS, the Oneida General Tribal Council is the governing body of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, and
- WHEREAS, the Oneida Business Committee has been delegated the authority of Article IV, Section 1 of the Oneida Tribal Constitution by the Oneida General Tribal Council, and
- WHEREAS, the Oneida Business Committee supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations; and
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and
- WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than seventeen years in federal prison despite the government's admitting that there is no direct evidence against him, and that he was convicted based on fabricated and coerced evidence, and evidence of his innocence was withheld in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Oneida Business Committee of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: executive clemency, a sentence commutation, a new trial, parole, or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that Chairwoman Deborah J. Doxtator and/or her designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Oneida Business Committee, hereby certify that the Oneida Business Committee is composed of 9 members of whom 5 members constitute a quorum. 8 members were present at a meeting duly called, noticed and held on the 10TH day of NOVEMBER, 1993; that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 7 members for; 0 members against, and 0 members not voting; and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.


Julie Barton, Tribal Secretary
Oneida Business Committee

Prairie Island Tribal Council



RESOLUTION #90-34 SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, The Prairie Island Community Council has the authority under the constitution of the Prairie Island Mdwakanton Sioux Community to promulgate ordinances, institute regulations, and consider various legal matters that fall within the authority of a federally recognized Indian reservation: and,

WHEREAS, The Prairie Island Community Council supports justice and human rights for all people of all nations: and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. and,

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more that twelve years in federal prison since sentencing on June 1, 1977. and,

WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights:

NOWHEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Tribal Council of the Prairie Island Mdwakanton Sioux Community support justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that President Dale Childs and his authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

We do hereby certify Resolution # _____ was duly adopted by a vote of 5 for and 0 against and 0 abstentions, at a meeting of the Prairie Island Tribal Council, with a quorum present, held on July 24, 1990, at the Prairie Island Community Center.

Dale R. Childs

Dale Childs, President

Richard Buck

Richard Buck, Vice-President

Johnny Johnson

Johnny Johnson, Secretary

Vine H. Wells

Vine Wells, Treasurer

James White
James White, Assist. Sec/Treas.

RESOLUTION 94-82
LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL

SUPPORT OF JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

WHEREAS, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe organized pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934; and

WHEREAS, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe supports justice and human rights for all people of all nation; and

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, a Chippewa-Lakota, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents on June 26, 1975, at the Jumping Bull Ranch, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and

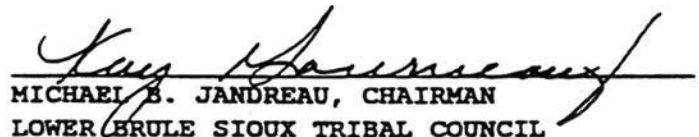
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lower Brule Sioux Tribal Council does hereby support justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is present, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon; and

IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Michael B. Jandreau, Chairman of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe is hereby authorized designee to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Lower Brule Sioux Tribal Council, assembled in Regular Session, with quorum present, on the 5th day of January, 1994, by the affirmative vote of five members for, none opposing, none absent and none not voting.


MICHAEL B. JANDREAU, CHAIRMAN
LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL

ATTEST:


SHIRLEY CRANE, SECRETARY/TREASURER
LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL



Pride Of The Ojibwa
13394 W Trepania Road
Hayward • Wisconsin • 54843
PHONE (715) 634-8934 • FAX (715) 634-4797

March 5, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

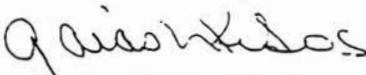
The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Government sends greetings to you and wishes you the best with the many responsibilities that you shoulder on behalf of this great Nation.

Please find attached Lac Courte Oreilles Resolution 99-22 requesting a pardon for Leonard Peltier.

Also attached is a letter I sent to you dated November 2, 1995, while in my official capacity as President of the National Congress of American Indians, requesting the same. I am reiterating this request and ask that you act on this as expeditiously as possible.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,


gaiashkibos, Chairman
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Governing Board

Attachment



Pride Of The Ojibwa
13394 W Trepania Road
Hayward • Wisconsin • 54843
PHONE (715) 634-8934 • FAX (715) 634-4797

RESOLUTION NO. 99-22

**RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY FOR
LEONARD PELTIER**

WHEREAS, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians is a federally recognized Indian Government, organized pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, 25 CFR, U.S.C. 461 et. seq.; and

WHEREAS, the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Governing Board is the governing body of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians pursuant to the Lac Courte Oreilles Constitution, Article III; and

WHEREAS, we, the members of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants rights secured under Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the welfare of the Indian People, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier, Turtle Mountain Chippewa, has served twice the average time, for a comparable offense, of over twenty (20) years in federal prisons; and

WHEREAS, Amnesty International Law confirmed Peltier as a "Prisoner of Conscience" and almost every International Human Rights organization has declared Peltier as a "Prisoner of War".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Nation does hereby beseech President William Jefferson Clinton, as a divine act on human rights and humanitarian grounds, grant an unconditional pardon to Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary/Treasurer of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Governing Board, hereby ~~certify that the~~ Tribal Governing Board is composed of seven (7) members, of whom 7 being present, constituted a quorum at a meeting thereof, duly called, convened, and held on this 5th day of March, 1999; that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted at said meeting by an affirmative vote of 6 members, 0 against, 0 abstaining, and that said Resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.


Donald Carley, Secretary/Treasurer
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Governing Board

**National
Congress of
American
Indians**

Executive Committee

2 November 1995

President
Gaiashkibos
Chippewa
First Vice President
Susan Masten
Yurok
Recording Secretary
S. Diane Kelley
Cherokee

Treasurer
Mary Ann Antone
Tahono O'odham

Area Vice Presidents

Aberdeen Area
Ken Billingsley
Standing Rock Sioux

Albuquerque Area
Charles J. Dorame
Tesuque Pueblo

Anadarko Area
Merle Boyd
Soc & Fox

Billings Area
John Sunchild, Sr.
Chippewa Cree

Juneau Area
Willie Kasayulic
Yup'ik

Minneapolis Area
M. Anderson
Ojibwa

Missoula Area
Rena Duncan
Chickasaw

Northeast Area
Keller George
Oneida

Phoenix Area
Irene C. Cuch
Northern Ute

Portland Area
Bruce Wynne
Spokane

Sacramento Area
Hank Murphy
Sycuan

Southeast Area
A. Bruce Jones
Lumbee

Executive Director
JoAnn K. Chase
Mandan Hidatsa

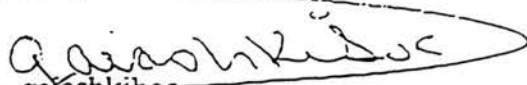
The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

In my capacity as President of the National Congress of American Indians, I want to extend my deep appreciation and thanks for your ongoing commitment and support of Indian Tribes and people. This commitment is perhaps the only hope our tribes have given the current congressional situation. You will be remembered as the President who brought Indian tribes into the White House for the first time in history and reiterated support for Tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the U.S. and Tribal nations. I want to pay special tribute to Ms. Loretta Avent, your Special Assistant, who I have come to know over the past three years. Loretta has done everything in her power to enable Tribes to have real and meaningful participation in the highest echelons of our government. Despite the troubling times facing Indian country, Tribal leaders know that she is a reflection and extension of your office and that fact has not gone unnoticed in Indian country.

My first communication with you, Mr. President, involved my personal request for clemency for Leonard Peltier, who has been incarcerated for over twenty years. As the outgoing President of NCAI, I again call for the release of Leonard Peltier so that he may live out his days in peace. Let the healing of our Nations begin, Mr. President. I wish you much success in your endeavors and can rest assured that through the difficult appropriations, taxation, environmental, cultural, and other tribulations our tribes face in the immediate future, they will have a steadfast friend and advocate living at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Miigwetch!


Gaiashkibos
President

2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Second Floor
Washington, DC 20036
202.466.7767
202.466.7797 fax



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Prisons

JUN 1 - 1999

~~Washington, D.C.~~ 20534

May 28, 1999

The Honorable Paul David Wellstone
Member, House of Representatives
2550 University Avenue, West
Court International Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 56114-1025

Attention: Ryan Schlieff

Dear Congressman Wellstone:

Your letter of May 7, 1999, to Kathleen Hawk Sawyer, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, on behalf of your constituent, Gina Chiala, regarding Leonard Peltier, an inmate currently confined at the United States Penitentiary (USP), Leavenworth, Kansas has been referred to my office for a response. Your constituent expresses concern over the medical care being provided to Mr. Peltier.

A review of Mr. Peltier's medical record reveals he suffers from limited motion of the jaw, which occurred prior to his incarceration, diabetes, a cardiac condition, and hyperlipidemia.

Mr. Peltier has been advised by medical staff that his jaw condition was untreatable and additional surgery would most likely result in more extensive bone growth. Additionally, Mr. Peltier has not suffered any weight loss due to his jaw condition, and is currently in stable condition.

In regards to Ms. Chiala's request that x-rays be performed and sent to Dr. E. E. Keller, D.D.S., M.S.D., Dr. Keller is not a Bureau physician, and he is not under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to provide health care services. It is the policy of the Bureau that inmates are provided the necessary medical care through institution medical staff and local contracts. Therefore, Dr. Keller is not authorized to receive Mr. Peltier's x-rays. Further, in Dr. Keller's letter of April 14, 1997, he stated he would be glad to provide a second opinion on this case. At the present time, there is no clinical indication for a second opinion by Dr. Keller.

Please be assured, USP Leavenworth medical staff are fully aware of Mr. Peltier's medical condition and he will continue to be monitored and treated in a professional manner, consistent with community standards and in accordance with the Bureau of Prisons' policy.

If I can be of further assistance, ~~please~~-do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Phillip S. Wise
Assistant Director
Health Services Division

Copy

April 14, 1997

Warden Page True
Leavenworth Federal Prison
Box 1000
Leavenworth, KS 66048

RE: Leonard Peltier

Dear Warden True:

Enclosed find a copy of a letter received from Dolores Collins and my letter to her regarding my review of the surgical records on you inmate, Mr. Leonard Peltier. It appears that Mr. Peltier at this point in time has a significant jaw disability secondary to previous ankylosis and attempts at surgical correction. As noted in my letter to Ms. Collins, I had communicated with Dr. Tom Collins regarding his treatment and he indicated to me that further surgical management was indicated. As noted in my letter to Ms. Collins, I would be happy to provide a second opinion regarding the advisability of further surgery and even provide this treatment if this is Mr. Peltier's wish and if this is possible in view of Mr. Peltier's incarceration and security concerns. Appropriate head and neck C.T. scans would be indicated at this point in time and could possibly be accomplished prior to our consultation which may allow more advanced planning or even prevent him from coming here needlessly.

If I can be of assistance in clarifying the above, or provide additional information, feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

E. E. Keiler, D.D.S., M.S.D.

EEK:jlw

PELTIER'S HEALTH CONDITION DETERIORATING Prison Officials Deny Current x-rays and Refuse Outside Opinion

Political Prisoner Leonard Peltier, who is suffering from a severe medical condition which causes his jaw to be frozen open 13 millimeters, requested current x-rays from prison authorities on May 25, 1999. The x-rays would help Maxillofacial expert, Dr. Eugene Keller of the Mayo Clinic, to determine what can be done to treat Peltier.

Because prison authorities are not allowing Peltier to be transferred to the Rochester Medical Facility for federal prisoners, a facility where Dr. Keller could examine and if warranted, treat Peltier, Peltier's defense team decided to attempt bringing Keller to Peltier instead. Keller is willing to examine Peltier at Leavenworth Penitentiary where Peltier is currently imprisoned, however, he must have current x-rays before making the trip.

Prison authorities have not x-rayed Peltier's jaw since 1996. Despite this, prison authorities are not allowing Peltier to receive current x-rays. As of now, the LPDC has received two different responses from two different departments of the Bureau of Prisons regarding the request. The first response is from Phillip S. Wise, Assistant Director of the Health Services Division of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in Washington D.C. In this May 28, 1999 response letter to Senator Wellstone, Mr. Wise states that Dr. Keller is not authorized to receive x-rays of Peltier because he is not contracted with the Federal Bureau of Prisons. He goes on to say that, "there is no clinical indication for a second opinion by Dr. Keller."

To the contrary, Warden Booker says in his June 8, 1999 direct response to Peltier, "Please be advised that you are free to provide Dr. Keller with copies of records which are contained in your Bureau of Prison's Medical file." However, he completely neglects to address Peltier's request which was for current x-rays. Amnesty International, France Libertes', Physicians for Human Rights, several members of the European Parliament, and many more human rights groups and concerned individuals have written to Warden Booker in support of Peltier's request for current x-rays of his jaw.

Up until March of this year, prison authorities were willing to transfer Peltier to the Springfield Medical Facility for a third surgery. Because Peltier had already undergone two unsuccessful surgeries that worsened his condition in 1996 at this same facility, he refused to go. Prison authorities are now confident that Peltier's condition cannot be treated at all. Interestingly, prison authorities made this conclusion without the use of current x-rays.

Alarminglly, Phillip S. Wise of the Federal Bureau of Prisons also stated in his response letter that Peltier is suffering from, "diabetes, a cardiac condition, and hyperlipedemia." The prison has not yet begun blending Peltier's food, and because he cannot bite or chew his food, he must eat mostly soft, starchy foods making it difficult for him to control his diet. This may be a contribution to these conditions which prison authorities say he is suffering from. Leonard has had a stroke before and the above are life threatening making his situation even more urgent.

Please include the above mentioned serious health conditions when writing and speaking to governmental officials about Leonard Peltier's plight. Additionally, please continue to write and ask others to write Warden Booker and the BOP in support of Leonard's request for x-rays. Attorney Eric Seitz is taking steps to ensure that Leonard receives the treatment he needs, but urges you to help. He also wants us to note that when speaking about Leonard's medical, it is important we use only accurate information.

Japan's New Ambassador to the U.S. Is Straight-Talking, Fun-Loving Rarity

By NORIHIKO SHIROUZU

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TOKYO—Washington is getting rarest of breeds in Japan's diplomatic corps: a blunt-speaking, fun-loving ambassador.

Shunji Yanai, 62 years old, has to the top echelon of Japanese



Shunji Yanai

being divorced, which is normally a career handicap in Japan. He raised a few more eyebrows when he remarried, to a former geisha.

Mr. Yanai succeeds Kunihiro Saito as Japan's ambassador to the U.S. amid a relative calm in the relationship between the world's two largest economic powers. Still, when he arrives in Washington later this month, he faces a host of smoldering issues, ranging from trade conflicts over Japanese steel exports and the opening of the Japanese market to U.S. farm products, to the touchy issue of how to deal with North Korea. Tokyo, within striking distance of Pyongyang's missiles, favors a slower rapprochement with the Stalinist state than Washington is seeking.

Mr. Yanai, once Japan's consul general in San Francisco and until recently the Foreign Ministry's vice minister, or senior career bureaucrat, brings a more forceful approach to Washington than his predecessors. Tokyo welcomes unsolicited advice and requests from its big ally, he says in an interview, but from time to time Washington's demands get "rather too specific." He cites the recent calls on Japan to ease its monetary policy, and a U.S. demand for a further opening of Japan's agricultural market. Mr. Yanai feels Washington often ignores the World Trade Organization as a forum for resolving trade differences and resorts to unilateral actions. Besides, when it criticizes Japan on farm products, Washington is barking at America's biggest importer, he says. "A store wouldn't punish its best customer just because he doesn't buy certain products, right?" Mr. Yanai asks. The straight-shooting Mr. Yanai is considered partly responsible for Japan's recent, tentative steps toward asserting itself internationally. Last year as vice foreign minister, he spearheaded Japan's response to China's demand that Tokyo

give the visiting Chinese President Jiang Zemin the same sort of strong apology for World War II that Tokyo gave Seoul. Tokyo earlier had given South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung, during his official visit to Tokyo last year, what no other Korean leader had previously been able to nab—an expression of "deep remorse and heartfelt apology" for Japan's brutal 36-year colonization of Korea.

Mr. Yanai helped craft a milder *mea culpa* to China that reflected the sentiment among Japan's leaders at the time that Tokyo had apologized enough already. The move angered China, and was widely seen as a rare instance of Japanese diplomatic backbone. Mr. Yanai says a similar overture to Beijing didn't materialize, because Mr. Jiang, unlike Mr. Kim, didn't display similar wishes for reconciliation and instead kept warning the world of a possible rise in Japanese militarism.

Away from the office, his colleagues and subordinates at the ministry describe Mr. Yanai as a fun-loving man who likes to play hard, barhopping well into the night and sometimes playing tennis or going skiing the next day. He remarried in early 1997 to his current wife, Toshiko, a former geisha in Tokyo whom he had known for years since his divorce.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999

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David Ignatius

The National Mania for Testing

For raw sociological data about America's upwardly mobile strivers, it's hard to beat the Sunday New York Times section called "Sunday Styles." That's where they run those wonderful wedding announcements which specify that the bridegroom's mother, an anesthesiologist, practices under her maiden name.

Last Sunday's edition contained an especially telling article, headlined: "Reading, Writing, Social Climbing." It was about how ambitious New York parents are using their children's private schools not simply to accumulate status tokens for their kids but to make social and business connections for themselves. The article cited a growing tendency among parents to try to lobby their children into the classes that have kids with famous names.

This is the time of year to appreciate anew the tyranny of America's "meritocratic" class system. The madness long ago spread from college admissions to every tier of education. In these October weeks, desperate parents are pushing their toddlers to get into the right nursery school—so they can get into the right private school, then the right college, then the right law, medical or business school.

It would be easy to ridicule these parents and their blind ambition. But the sad truth is, their striving and status anxiety have a rational basis. In the meritocratic order we have created, it really *does* matter which college you go to—and thus, inescapably, which nursery school validates your child in the opening round of this competition. The rewards for success in this game run to the many millions of dollars, parents know, and the penalty for failure is equally heavy.

The specter of the meritocracy has finally found its chronicler, in Nicholas Lemann. Among the

many virtues of his new book, "The Big Test: The Secret History of the American Meritocracy," is that he helps us see how a system that began after World War II as an effort to liberate America from its old class system has become, in his words, "a national obsession"—and a new form of bondage, even for those who succeed.

"Here is what America looks like today," writes Lemann. "A thick line runs through the country, with people who have been to college on one side of it and people who haven't on the other. The line gets brighter all the time. . . . As people plan their lives and their children's lives, higher education is the main focus of their aspirations (and the possibility of getting into the elite end of higher education is the focus of their very dearest aspirations)."

Lemann puts names and faces to this story—the most interesting among them the two men who spawned the meritocratic revolt during the 1940s: James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, and Henry Chauncey, founder of the Educational Testing Service, which administers the SAT and other tests that are the admission tickets to wealth and power in America.

Conant and Chauncey wanted to destroy what Lemann calls the "Episcopacy," a hereditary ruling class in which "all the good places were reserved for members of a certain group—the all-male, Eastern, high-Protestant, privately educated group." In place of this narrow elite, they wanted to create a democratic elite that Conant, quoting Thomas Jefferson, described as "a natural aristocracy . . . [of] virtue and talents." National tests, scientifically devised and administered, would select this natural aristocracy.

The problem, as Lemann says, is that the ensuing obsession with testing measured chiefly

one virtue—the ability to take standardized tests. Lemann states the truth that haunts parents at this time of year, which is that these tests "don't find: wisdom, or originality, or humor, or toughness, or empathy, or common sense, or independence, or determination—let alone moral worth."

Yet the tests remain the coin of our realm, and other social policies—such as affirmative action—are bent around them. These contortions end up infuriating both those who receive special breaks and those who don't; Lemann makes us see that underlying our bitter affirmative action debate is our needless obsession with testing.

Education may be the biggest political issue in the country this year. Parents understand that the technology revolution is making the rewards for educational success even greater—which only increases their desperation to help their children succeed. Politicians are responding by calling for tougher standards, national norms—in other words, even more tests!

The inner message of Lemann's book is that unless we break with the failed vision of testing as a pathway to fairness, these new educational reforms may only make things worse. They'll create new industries to help coach teachers and students to pass the next rounds of "the big test."

As an alternative, Lemann proposes something startlingly simple: A more open system, which encourages people to go to college and reduces the special benefits of elite education.

"The chief aim of school," he writes, "should be not to sort out but to teach as many people as possible as well as possible, equipping them for both work and citizenship." In that version of America, we'll all be strivers together.

Wednesday, October 6, 1999
The Washington Post

10-6-99

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CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY GERALD F. SEIB

Russia's Mess: How to Avoid Wrong Lessons

MOST OF US RETURN from summer vacation with pictures of ourselves on the beach, or perhaps a mountainside. Sen. Richard Lugar came back from his August break with a picture of himself in Severodvinsk, Russia, near the Arctic Circle. Standing by a submarine.

It is a big, Typhoon-class submarine and, with the help of American aid championed by the Indiana Republican, the Russians now are dismantling it. In that sense, Sen. Lugar's picture debunks much of the growing political debate about aid to Russia, in which it will be asserted that the U.S. has squandered huge pots of money trying to aid the Russian transition from Communism.

In fact, any argument that the West has thrown too much money at trying to help Russia has things exactly backward. History is far more likely to say that the U.S. and its Western allies are investing too little money on the momentous chance to transform Russia into a stable democracy. And, as Sen. Lugar's experience shows, much of the money that has been devoted to Russia has been well-spent.

In the aid programs Sen. Lugar has pioneered, which help the Russians safeguard or destroy weapons systems, "clearly a great deal more might have been done," he says. Overall, says Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware, the top Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "the debate 20 years from now will be why didn't we do more rather than why didn't we do less."

That point is important, because there is a great danger of throwing out the baby with the bath water in the burgeoning debate over whether aid to Russia was hijacked by crooks or corrupt Kremlin cronies. Monitoring of aid flows has been lax, and the hints that economic-stabilization funds from the International Monetary Fund ended up in foreign bank accounts clearly suggest that different ways of delivering aid must be found.



Richard Lugar

YET THERE ARE SIGNS that the political impulse now will be to simply cut back on help to Russia, rather than to focus on how to do a better job of delivering it. Right now, Congress is writing a foreign-aid bill that cuts the Clinton administration's request for aid to the entire former Soviet Union to about \$735 million from the original request of just over \$1 billion.

That will continue a Western practice of talking big and acting small on nursing along Russian democracy. A little historical perspective makes that clear. In the aftermath of World War II, when there was an urgent need to rebuild Western Europe and save it from Communism, the U.S. launched the Marshall Plan, perhaps the most far-sighted foreign policy of this century. In a four-year span from 1948 until 1952, the U.S. delivered some \$12.4 billion in aid to Western Europe. In today's dollars, that translates into \$86 billion, which has to rank as one of the best investments since the Louisiana Purchase.

By comparison, over the last seven years, the U.S. has spent just \$7.2 billion in direct aid to Russia, less than a 10th of the resources devoted over a shorter period to the Marshall Plan. Another \$7 billion in government financing and insurance has helped foster business in and with Russia, a relatively modest sum at a time of a mushrooming global economy and financial comfort in the West.

THE REST OF THE industrialized world has been no more farsighted. Figures compiled by the Group of Seven industrialized nations show that the total amount of assistance granted to Russia from the international community, including investments and credits, amounted to about \$48 billion through 1997, the latest figures available. Except for Germany, which laid out \$18.8 billion in aid, much of it designed to buy the Red Army's exit from East Germany, the rest of the Western world has done less than has the U.S.

Yet the return on some of the money that has been invested in Russia hasn't been bad. In particular, the money spent in the so-called Nunn-Lugar program, named after Sen. Lugar and former Georgia Democratic Sen. Sam Nunn, has helped pay for the destruction of, among other things, 365 intercontinental ballistic missiles, 4,838 nuclear warheads and 49 bombers.

Overall, the loss of the Soviet threat has allowed the U.S. to lower its defense budget to a level \$27 billion below its Cold War peak, which represents an annual savings more than quadruple the amount of cumulative direct aid the U.S. has given Russia. Money has been wasted. But the bigger waste will be if the West blows its chance to eliminate the greatest threat it has ever faced.



FOUNDED IN 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

'First the blade, then the ear,
then the full grain in the ear.'EI
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ASSOC
CHIEF EDITMANAGING
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THE MONITOR'S VIEW

ENDING A GENETIC FOOD FIGHT

Issues over new biotech products can be resolved

IT'S time to get real about genetically modified (GM) foods. Consumer resistance to GM products is growing. Biotech promoters seem mystified by rejection of what they see as an advanced form of beneficial plant breeding.

Both sides should wise up.

It's true that some consumer concern is based on irrational fear - GM killer tomatoes aren't lurking in the markets.

It's also true that farm biotech promises a quantum leap in food production for a hungry world. Nevertheless, there are substantial risks, and unless these are faced honestly and resolved satisfactorily, negative public reaction could sidetrack potential benefits.

GM technology is not an extension of traditional plant breeding. Moving genes into plants from the animal or bacterial biological kingdoms is not the same as shuffling genes between plants. More care should be taken to prevent alien genes from migrating to weeds and the crops' wild relatives. Special precautions should be developed to ensure that crops with insecticide genes from a bacterium don't harm innocent insects while pests develop resistance.

Using antibiotic-resistance genes as genetic markers in food crops is a needless risk to human health. There are other ways to tag the alien genes engineered into crop plants. Also, the suspected potential of GM crops to cause food allergy problems for some people should be investigated.

Biotech companies and other GM food promoters have acknowledged the possibility of such risks. But they have not acknowledged that their efforts to deal with them are widely per-

ceived as inadequate - and probably are inadequate. They even resist labeling GM products to inform consumer choices. This reinforces public suspicion.

Also, the policy of some GM seed producers to give their plants terminator genes undercuts their claim to benefiting the hungry. These genes prevent subsistence farmers from saving seed from year to year. If they want to benefit from GM plants, these farmers have to keep on buying seed.

GM food promoters try to counter suspicion, but with inadequate public information. The suspicious public turns a deaf ear. Unfortunately, in ignoring the hype, skeptics also ignore GM crops' substantial benefits. Better pest resistance means less use of chemical pesticides. Increased ability to thrive on brackish water means marginal farmlands become less marginal. Improvement in the amino acid, protein, and vitamin content of foods means better nutrition. Such benefits will be lost if consumer resistance to GM foods stifles their development.

This issue is part of the larger question of what humanity is to do with its growing ability to manipulate Earth's biology at its fundamental level. GM farming raises issues that can't be resolved by propaganda, confrontation, or bans on new products. Full and honest public discussion - both nationally and globally - can clarify those issues and begin to build consensus on how to deal with them.

GM food producers and protesting organizations should take the lead in stimulating the discussions. This demands unaccustomed humility. But they should recognize that the alternative is to mire biotech farming in perpetual acrimony.

Milk

Your Sept. 14 article about the milk-father researched.

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M. Anthony Burns

An Assault on America's Health Care

As the CEO of a \$5 billion transportation company, when I need legal advice, I listen to the experts. Congress should do the same when it considers the Dingell-Norwood "Patients' Bill of Rights," which would allow patients to sue their HMOs but would also make employers liable in state court for the health care benefits they provide.

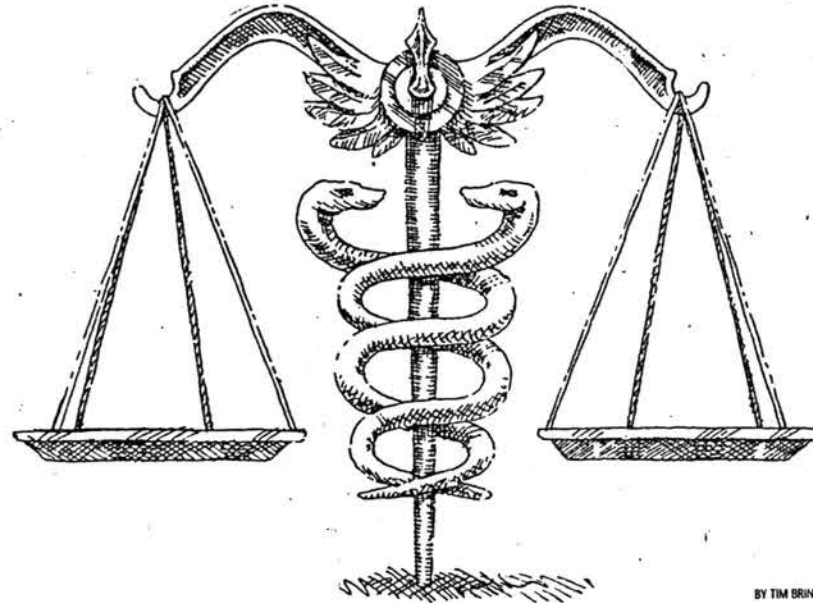
The sponsors claim their legislation includes an exemption to shield employers from liability, but Reps. John Dingell and Charlie Norwood are just dead wrong on that. A new study prepared by independent legal experts shows this so-called employers' "shield" is nothing more than a legal mirage that provides only the illusion of protection. In reality, very few companies could withstand the lawsuit exposure this bill would impose on every business in America.

David Kenty and Frank Sabatino, experts in employee benefits law and co-authors of the publication "ERISA: A Comprehensive Guide," found that under the Dingell-Norwood bill "employers would be subject to state law causes of action replete with jury trials, extra-contractual damages, and punitive damages." This would "dramatically change the way that group health benefits claims are litigated in the United States," conclude the authors. "Anyone who claims the contrary is simply failing to comprehend the thrust of the legislation."

Trial lawyers could initiate lawsuits against employers based on a number of legal arguments, according to Kenty and Sabatino.

- First, plaintiffs could argue that insurance companies or third-party administrators are merely the agents of the employer and therefore—shield language notwithstanding—the employer is also responsible.

- Second, a lawyer could argue that by selecting one health care provider over another, the employer's discretionary decisions played an integral part in a particular employee/patient outcome.



- Third, most employers commonly retain the right to override the decisions of their health care provider or fiduciary to enable them to serve as patient advocates for their employees. The Dingell-Norwood bill would turn that relationship on its ear, forcing most companies to abandon their advocacy role altogether.

Supporters of the lawsuit provisions scoff at the notion that trial attorneys would abuse the health care system or employers who provide insurance. Tell that to the West Virginia convenience store that got hit with a \$3 million judgment when one of its workers injured her back opening a pickle jar.

The likely epidemic of litigation this kind of legislation would generate creates an impossi-

ble choice for employers. They can continue to provide health care coverage and risk financial disaster if they find themselves on the losing end of a health care lawsuit, whether they had anything to do with treatment decisions or not. Or they can stop providing health care altogether.

In fact, according to a recent survey of small business owners, six out of 10 reported they would be forced to end employee coverage rather than face this risk. Today my company, Ryder, provides top quality health care benefits to 22,000 employees covering more than 80,000 people. We monitor employee satisfaction with our health care providers, and we act as a strong advocate for employees in disputes

with these providers.

But if Dingell-Norwood passes, we will be forced to seriously reevaluate whether and how we can continue to offer health benefits to our employees. As with most businesses today, the exposure could simply be too severe for us. It would put our traditional employer-provided system of health care at extreme risk.

Add rising health care costs to this new threat of expensive litigation and it's clear that this legislation is a prescription for disaster. Last year health care costs went up 6 percent and the average employer spent \$4,000 per employee on health care. This year, health care costs are expected to go up an average 9 percent, and potentially much higher for small businesses.

As a result, it will be harder for employers to offer health insurance and, as some costs are passed on, harder for workers to afford it. Research shows that every one percent increase in costs forces 300,000 more people to lose their health care coverage.

A lot of people agree that "right-to-sue" provisions don't make sense for either employers or employees. The U.S. Senate, 25 state legislatures and President Clinton's own hand-picked Health Care Quality Commission all refused to support similar provisions to expand liability.

Congress says it wants to make managed care more accountable, but Dingell-Norwood would only raise health care costs, increase the number of uninsured and punish the nation's employers who voluntarily provide health care to millions of American workers and their families.

This legislation isn't a "Patients' Bill of Rights." It's a devastating assault on America's health care system, and Congress should reject it.

The writer is CEO of the transportation services company Ryder System Inc.

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MONSANTO TO BAR A CLASS OF SEEDS

Company Will Not Sell Those
That Yield Infertile Crops

A

By BARNABY J. FEDER

Seeking to remove itself from an inflamed debate in biotechnology, the Monsanto Company said yesterday that it would make no effort to market seeds that produce crop plants that are themselves infertile.

Although the possibility of any company's selling such seeds is years away, and Monsanto has repeatedly said that it has not developed them, its prominence in biotechnology and its plans to purchase a company that has patented such seeds have made it a lightning rod for the furor over what critics have labeled "Terminator" technology.

Seed sterility could be a very valuable trait for the major biotechnology companies, which, through genetic modification, have created plants with traits like resistance to insect pests or the ability to withstand spraying with weed killers.

If the seeds these engineered crops produced were sterile, and could not be replanted, farmers eager to profit from the valuable traits inserted by genetic engineering would pay for them year after year by buying new seeds, rather than simply saving seeds from their crops for replanting the following spring.

But critics call the technology an example of a drive by agribusinesses to make farmers dependent on them and the chemicals many of them produce. Some also suggested that pollen from the engineered crops could render plants in neighbors'

Continued From Page A1

fields sterile without the farmers realizing it. They hailed yesterday's announcement. "We think it is a very positive sign that Monsanto recognizes there is overwhelming opposition," said Hope Shand, research director for the Rural Advancement Foundation International, a Canadian advocacy group that first drew attention to the technology.

Monsanto's move is unlikely to end work on the technology. Monsanto itself held open the possibility that it would continue research for internal use, and Delta and Pine Land, a cotton company it is trying to purchase, said it would continue its research as long as it is independent.

Other companies may continue related work, because seed sterility is just one part of a much broader area of research that is regarded as crucial to many biotechnology companies: the use of chemicals to turn particular genes on or off at specific times in the life of a plant, animal or human. Many patents covering pieces of the technology mention sterility as a possible application.

Monsanto began backing away from the controversy last spring by announcing that it would not pursue seed sterility unless worldwide discussions with customers, critics, researchers and regulators produced a consensus in favor of it.

Yesterday's announcement closing the door more firmly came in a letter from Robert B. Shapiro, Monsanto's chairman, to Gordon Conway, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, a leading sponsor of agricultural research in developing na-

tions, where opposition to the Terminator technology has been intense.

The technology at the center of the debate is many years from being ready for market and some experts doubt that it could ever be. "Seed sterility involves a complex of genes and presents a nightmare of technical hurdles irrespective of public opinion," said Charles Arntzen, president of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Cornell.

Monsanto and other major biotechnology companies have all maintained that seed sterility has not

Companies already worry about labeling demands in Europe.

been the focus of their research despite the patent claims. Most worry privately that the publicity surrounding Terminator is a public relations disaster in an industry already under attack on other, more serious fronts, like demands to label products containing genetically engineered foods and restrictions in Europe on growing or importing genetically engineered crops and food products.

The Terminator nickname, recalling a robotic killer played by Arnold Schwarzenegger, was first applied to a seed-sterility method developed by the Department of Agriculture and Delta and Pine Land, the Oxford, Miss., company Monsanto has been trying to buy since the spring of 1998. That deal has been held up by anti-

trust reviews.

The Agriculture Department-Delta project, under Dr. Melvin Oliver, a department researcher in Lubbock, Tex., involves a tricky balance of suppressing and releasing key genes. The last step causes the plant to make a protein that sterilizes a seed after the plant is mature and every marketable element in the seed, such as vegetable oil, is fully developed.

Dr. Oliver is several weeks away from harvesting the first seeds believed to have been sterilized with the technology. The laboratory's test crop is tobacco, which is widely used in research because its genes are relatively easy to manipulate. The second target crop, cotton, is much further behind. "This may be the right decision for Monsanto, but I think abandoning the technology is a mistake," Dr. Oliver said yesterday.

In particular, he said, seed sterility could be an important tool for making sure that other genetically engineered traits like herbicide resistance do not escape into wild plants. If such traits could be linked, any weed that picked up the gene for herbicide resistance would also be unable to pass on that valuable trait because its seeds would be sterile.

Despite yesterday's announcement, Monsanto might use seed-sterility technology internally, a spokeswoman, Scarlett L. Foster, said. Many researchers say genetically controlling fertility could help traditional breeders at the seed companies that have been acquired in recent years by Monsanto, DuPont and other major chemical concerns produce new hybrids efficiently.

But Ms. Foster said yesterday's announcement meant that Monsanto

would not only make sure that none of its commercial products were sterile, but would also refuse to license the Agriculture Department-Delta technology if the acquisition of Delta is completed.

Delta, for its part, reaffirmed its plans to keep financing the research as long as it is independent. "There are a lot of people interested in talking about licensing it, including some fairly big seed companies," said Harry B. Collins, the company's vice president for technology transfer.

The Agriculture Department said it would continue discussing licensing of the technology with Delta and others because it has applications far beyond seed sterility.

Monsanto's letter to Professor Conway at the Rockefeller Foundation minimized the significance of seed sterility in biotechnology, a field in which it has become the world sales leader. Mr. Shapiro, the company's chairman, described the Terminator technology as just one of many "gene protection" systems and said that Monsanto had patents for others it might develop in the future.

One example covers a method that would allow farmers to buy seeds that would grow normally without special treatment but exhibit valuable genetically engineered traits only if the farmer paid a premium for Monsanto, or its seed dealer, to apply a chemical or some other treatment that activated the genes.

Mr. Shapiro said that Monsanto is not now investing in such research but that it wants an "open, independent airing of all the issues raised by the use of gene protection systems to protect the investment companies make in agricultural innovation."

10-6-99

Trudy
when are we out?

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Berger
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Podesta

Ben Gilman

Choppers to Colombia

This week Colombian President Andres Pastrana is working the circuit in Washington, talking up his \$3.5 billion plan to strengthen his military forces and bring peace to a Colombia ravaged by rebel attacks.

What happens in Colombia matters in Washington. Colombia provides nearly all of the cocaine and up to 75 percent of the heroin used in the United States. Rebel groups in Colombia earn money—up to \$1 billion per year—from the drug trade.

Pastrana will no doubt hear encouraging words from the administration. Those words, however, are unlikely to be matched by deeds. On Colombia, the administration's record has belied its rhetoric.

In October 1997, drug czar Barry McCaffrey promised Colombian officials while visiting Colombia that he would agree to "a \$50 million emergency U.S. aid package to purchase three new Blackhawk helicopters and refurbish Huey helicopters." These helicopters are crucial in the war against Colombia's narco-guerrillas, whose remote labs and coca and opium fields are now beyond the reach of the aged helicopter fleet of the respected anti-drug police.

Upon McCaffrey's return to the United States, he rescinded his promise. The badly needed choppers were never delivered.

McCaffrey's flip-flop infected other Clinton officials. Eighteen months ago, I asked Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to pay close attention to Colombia's need for helicopters to fight drugs and narco-guerrillas. She testified before our committee that "I think there is some dispute as to whether those helicopters are needed or not. Gen. McCaffrey ... discussed this issue, and he believes they are not necessary."

Today there is no dispute. Even McCaffrey now says of Colombia's narco-guerrillas: "If we could cut off their drug financing, the activities of these groups would fall to one percent of what they are now."

What changed? Over the past few months, it has become obvious that the Colombian peace process is failing. President Pastrana's decision, endorsed by the Clinton administration, to cede a Switzerland-sized portion of the countryside (a "demilitarized zone") to the narco-guerrillas has only emboldened the rebels. Instead of negotiating, FARC (the Spanish acronym for Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) rebels have kidnaped and killed Americans and launched attacks from the DMZ, even to the outskirts of Bogota.

In response, Colombians who can afford to are leaving the country in droves, a possible indication of a future immigration crisis. A failed, balkanized Colombia in our backyard would have deep, long-term implications for U.S. interests in the entire Western Hemisphere.

Albright sent her most capable deputy, Tom Pickering, to Colombia this month. McCaffrey has floated the idea of \$1 billion in aid to Colombia over three years (although the White House has so far failed to endorse this plan). It is clear that the administration is now seeking to limit the political damage from its failed Colombia policy and to ensure that this policy is not an issue in the 2000 presidential campaign.

If the administration is serious about solving the Colombian dilemma, it should take concrete actions now. First, the United States can deliver badly needed helicopters to the Colombian National Police (CNP) for which Congress has pleaded for years. The CNP, which has a sterling human rights record, needs 100 helicopters to eradicate the opium crop and adequately fight coca production. After almost seven years of Clinton policy, the CNP has only 20 choppers that can fly. As a start, McCaffrey should follow through on the promise he rescinded in 1997.

With a little U.S. support, the CNP can eradicate the opium poppy fields within two years, denying narco-guerrillas a revenue stream and destroying the market for heroin in America.

Second, the administration can provide for fast-track processing of Colombian army and police aid from U.S. stockpiles.

Third, the administration should reestablish an unambiguous policy of not legitimizing narco-guerrillas. Any and all contacts with FARC and FLN narco-guerrillas should be ended immediately. These groups have killed Americans and directly threaten our national security interests. It is counterproductive to treat them as legitimate political organizations.

Fourth, the administration can increase training for the Colombian military that has been neglected over the past three years.

Finally, the administration must demand reforms in Colombia: End the class-based, elitist policy that exempts high school graduates from combat units in the Colombian military. Let the Colombian currency float to eliminate the black market in pesos that helps launder billions of dollars from the drug trade. Condition any U.S. military aid to the Colombian military forces on respect for human rights. In 10 years of U.S. anti-drug assistance, not one credible allegation of human rights abuse has emerged against the CNP's anti-drug unit, whose policies should be a model for the Colombian military.

The writer, a Republican representative from New York, is chairman of the House International Relations Committee.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1999

10-6-90

Booze
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the G-2's & to the President
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Booze

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-6-99

Nation's Wealthy, Seeing a Void, Take Steps to Aid Public Schools

By JACQUES STEINBERG

Long dismissed as the runts in the family of philanthropy, public schools and their students are getting fresh attention from high-profile donors plainly concerned about the nation's academic future.

Rather than donating only to their college alma maters, the wealthy givers — including George Lucas, the film maker, Theodore J. Forstmann, the Wall Street financier, and Leonard Riggio, the chairman of Barnes & Noble — are increasingly bestowing their largess on those individuals struggling just to make it through high school.

Their gifts were trumped last week by a \$1 billion scholarship program for disadvantaged minority students announced by William H. Gates 3d, the chairman of the Microsoft Corporation.

And yesterday, Eli Broad, chairman of Sun America, a Los Angeles-based financial services company, said he was setting aside \$100 million for urban school systems, primarily to help train superintendents, principals and staff.

Though the motives vary, the thread through all of these gifts is a conviction that government has been

unwilling, or perhaps unable, to rescue the public education system and its students. Moreover, many of the donors believe that the success of their businesses — the source of their wealth — hinges on a educated work force.

"I think the national community has realized it isn't enough just to give to higher education," said Eugene Lang, who may have sowed the seeds of this movement when he adopted 54 sixth graders at a Harlem school in 1981 and committed to send them to college. "You've got to catch children before they fall into that abyss," Mr. Lang said.

Though gifts to universities show no sign of abating — an annual survey tallied \$18.4 billion in donations to higher education last school year, a national record — fund-raising consultants say that the broader spec-

trum of educational institutions, including elementary and secondary schools, have begun to attract the very rich.

In part, the donations have been driven by the need for a helping hand: Long seen as the responsibility of taxpayers, the problems and demands of the nation's public school students increasingly seem to be too overwhelming for Government to address. At a time when politicians are unwilling to raise school budgets, the wish lists of principals have never been longer: Billions of dollars have been requested to buy computers, reduce class sizes, retain teachers and, perhaps most important, close the gap between rich and poor students.

"It's a large, intractable problem that our government and public institutions can't solve alone," said Nancy Raybin, a management consultant who specializes in nonprofit institutions. "I think we're seeing the philanthropists trying to get the money to organizations and individuals directly, without too much bureaucracy in between."

In committing to provide \$1 billion in college scholarships to the neediest high-school seniors over 20 years — with hopes of subsidizing at least 1,000 students a year — Mr. Gates and his wife, Melinda, chose to do so not through a university or a group of universities but through the United Negro College Fund along with the

Hispanic Scholarship Fund and the American Indian College Fund.

By identifying talented but needy students before they reach college, Mr. Gates is following Mr. Lang, whose idea has been replicated in 64 other cities through the I Have a Dream Foundation, and Walter H. Annenberg, whose contributions to public education have exceeded \$800 million since 1993.

They have been joined by many others.

Mr. Forstmann, the financier, last year committed \$50 million to a \$200 million effort that would permit at least 40,000 inner-city public-school students to attend private schools over the next four years.

Mr. Broad of Sun America, who had previously contributed to Mr. Forstmann's private voucher program, said that almost all of his latest donation, the \$100 million that he committed this week, would go to public schools. He said he had not yet decided how the money would be distributed.

The George Lucas Educational Foundation, founded by the creator of "Star Wars," has spent \$10 million since 1991 to help elementary and secondary school teachers find creative ways to teach students, largely through film and technology.

Mr. Riggio, the chairman of Barnes & Noble, convened a campaign last year to raise \$10 million for Brooklyn Technical High School, the public school from which he graduated.

And expanding a program that

they began a decade ago, Michael Milken, the Wall Street financier who was convicted of six counts of securities fraud, and his brother, Lowell, will award \$25,000 grants to 172 elementary and secondary school teachers next month — bringing to nearly \$40 million the amount that the Milken Family Foundation has given to teachers.

Like Mr. Gates, who said he wanted to demonstrate that "private philanthropy can be part of making sure there is equal opportunity," each do-

Donors tie the future of their businesses to better public schools.

nor has entered the educational arena for particular reasons — reasons that don't include having their names emblazoned on a college library (though in some cases, like Mr. Gates', the scholarships will bear the names of the donors).

In an interview conducted via E-mail, Mr. Lucas said he was trying to help students avoid the "frustrating" experiences that he had as a child growing up in Modesto, Calif.

"I was often bored," he wrote. "I often found myself wondering, 'Why can't school be more interesting?'"

To that end, Mr. Lucas's foundation is providing schools with 30,000

copies of a documentary he produced. The film, "Learn and Live," profiles five innovative school programs, including a fourth-grade class at a California charter school that studies insect anatomy with an electron microscope.

Mr. Forstmann, a senior partner in Forstmann Little & Company, an investment firm, and the chairman of Gulfstream Aerospace, has said he intends to use his program, which would transfer students to private schools from public schools, as a wake-up call to force public schools to improve.

His initiative has been seen as an effort to establish a foothold for the school-voucher movement, which would use taxpayer money for private-school tuition, a proposition that has pleased parents whose students are languishing in inner-city schools but has angered teachers unions.

Mr. Gates has not escaped criticism either. Though praised by the president of the United Negro College Fund for raising the prospect of minting hundreds of minority Ph.D.'s, Mr. Gates has been criticized for excluding white students.

"If you give money to the public schools, you're going to make the private schools unhappy," said Peter Dobkin Hall, a senior research scholar at the Yale Divinity School who studies the history of philanthropy. "If you give money to particular groups within the public schools, other groups will feel left out."

"Philanthropy is, intrinsically, not even-handed," Mr. Hall said.

The New York Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999



General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church
100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 488-6600

Council's
offer-Fx
new reply

10-6-99

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

copied
Counsel
Podesta
Burkhardt org.
(for reply)

10-6-99

Should we send to Burkhardt
for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Coordinate w/ counsel
(no copies made yet)

C.



General Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church

100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 488-5600

September 24, 1999

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. President:

I want to express our profound gratitude to you for extending executive clemency to 11 Puerto Rican political prisoners. We know of your difficult deliberations and the ensuing attacks you have sustained for your courage. You have bravely upheld a Presidential tradition which will not be lost on history as the record is examined for acts of justice and mercy.

The United Methodist Church has supported the campaign for the unconditional release of the Puerto Rican prisoners since 1996, when the highest legislative body of our denomination, The General Conference, called on United Methodists to "advocate for justice and freedom for these prisoners."

We have been appalled by the campaign of misinformation pursued by some members of Congress, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, some law enforcement agencies and the linear-print and electronic media. We are urging Congress to join us in affirming the Constitutional presumption of innocence in this case and to cease their relentless partisan quest to demean the Presidency as witnessed by their recent hearings.

Thank you, Mr. President. We stand with you in these important decisions.

Sincerely,

The Rev. Dr. Thom White Wolf Fassett
General Secretary

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10-6-99

Memphis Blacks Find Poverty's Grip Strong

National Prosperity Fails to Reach All

By PETER T. KILBORN

MEMPHIS — On the face of it, the 1990's have been good to George Jones. A 58-year-old black man in a city with a history of chronic poverty and acute racial tensions, Mr. Jones opened his first McDonald's restaurant here in the 1980's with a loan from a Chicago bank after Memphis banks had turned him down. He now owns six McDonald's restaurants and sits on the board of a Memphis bank.

"But not a single one of those openings has been easy," Mr. Jones said over coffee at his first store, on the corner of a fading shopping center in the largely black south Memphis neighborhood of Southgate. "I can tell as far as black businesses go, they have not done well. A few like

latest census data, and even black entrepreneurs like Mr. Jones say they still must struggle.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a liberal research organization in Washington, has reported that by the end of this year the after-tax income of the richest 1 percent of the population will have climbed 115 percent since 1977 — more than doubling. But it will have risen only 8 percent for middle-income households and declined 9 percent for the poorest one-fifth of the population.

The issue of income disparity is finding its way into the national political debate. But it is also playing out at the local level, nowhere more so than Memphis, a city of 600,000 people, 55 percent of whom are black and drawn mostly from the destitute rural communities of the Mississippi Delta west and south of the city.

In nonpartisan elections on Oct. 7, with 15 men and women running for mayor, poverty and race are the leitmotifs in the conflicts between the two leading candidates over how the city exploits its prosperity. Challengers to Mayor Willie Herenton question whether he has done enough to help lift up the people at the bottom of the income ladder and open opportunities for those like Mr. Jones, who strive for a chance to build a business.

While defending his focus on rebuilding the city's core, Mr. Herenton, who is black, acknowledges "a major weakness" in cultural and financial institutions in the city, which remain impervious to many black Memphians.

"We have a nagging problem of poverty, especially in the African-American population," Mr. Herenton said. "Memphis has not experienced a major breakthrough for African-Americans in terms of accumulating wealth."

While prosperity has expanded the black middle class, he said, "African-Americans are absent from any influence at the top tier" of leadership. "It's not an easy city to break the barriers of the past, getting capi-

tal, doing joint ventures, developing strategic alliances with successful majority companies," the Mayor said.

Compared with any earlier decade, these have been good times for Memphis. It bills itself as the capital of the mid-South, the home of Elvis Presley, Beale Street and the blues and Federal Express, which has made the city the world's biggest air cargo hub.

The city is within commuting distance of Tunica, Miss., a once-impo- verished Delta town that has become a phenomenon of the decade of prosperity with the start of casino gambling there seven years ago. And cotton, though ailing from falling prices and excess supply, has rebounded from the assault of synthetic fibers. The National Cotton Institute here says 61 percent of Americans' clothes now contain cotton, compared with 40 percent a decade ago.

In general, these industries' good fortune has spilled across this city's

Despite good times, a city lags behind others in the South.

me have been able to slip through the cracks, but very few."

By all accounts, the nation has been enjoying an extraordinarily healthy economy. With nearly nine years of unimpeded growth, with jobs abundant, poverty declining, interest rates down and the Federal budget back in the black, almost everyone has been enriched. Americans are earning more than ever, an average of \$460 a week or nearly \$24,000 a year for all nonsupervisory workers.

But a look at any American community, in this case the old cotton-trading port of Memphis, shows how selective prosperity can be in blessing some people more than others. Blacks have benefited much less than other groups, according to the

The New York Times

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1999

1/2

economy. It has given the newly employed former welfare recipients time to build skills that can help them hold their jobs in harder times, and it discourages discrimination in hiring because employers have to bore deeper than ever into the ranks of the unemployed to find workers.

"These are really the best of times," said John E. Gnuschke, director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Memphis. "Everyone has moved up a notch," he said, "even the poorest." Income per person in Memphis, \$25,905 in 1997, began exceeding the growth of the national average five years ago.

Higher incomes, Mr. Gnuschke said, have helped propel African-Americans out of the city's decrepit public housing projects. "The suburbanization of the black population didn't happen in the past," Mr. Gnuschke added, "and it's happening now. Differences in income levels kept people segregated, and that's changing."

Willie Joe Alexander, an African-American and the president of Local 1733 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, whose 4,000 members are mostly black, said: "I can see members of this union who were walking and are now driving cars. I can see members who were renters who are now buyers, who procrastinated about their kids' education who are now educating them."

Marc Jordan, president of the Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce, who is white, said leading businesses were doing a lot of "partnering, mentoring and getting people to participate in business ventures." He added, "I know of minority companies that are doing real well," like a moving and storage company and a new black bank.

"And if you look at starting wages," Mr. Jordan said, "they're moving up. People in warehouses are making \$10 and \$12 an hour. There are just ample opportunities for people who want to move up."

But such measures of progress are relative. Herman C. Ewing, president of the Memphis Urban League, said that incomes of African-Americans were about 62 percent of those of whites, compared with 60 percent a decade ago, before the start of the boom.

While Memphis's resurgent downtown throbs with the jackhammers of affluence, its aged, debris-infested public housing, occupied mostly by blacks, has not been touched. Businesses that followed African-Americans into outlying suburbs and sylvan subdivisions are heading for the malls in more affluent communities.

Whitehaven, for example, the south Memphis neighborhood that is home to both Mr. Herenton and his top challenger in the mayoral race, Joe Ford, an African-American who is chairman of the City Council, is a community of small ranch houses. It

was 80 percent white two decades ago and is now 80 percent black.

With the shift in the population, Whitehaven has recently lost some major retailers, like Kinney Shoes, a Chrysler-Plymouth dealer, a Target store and a Red Lobster restaurant. And store vacancies have surged.

According to analyses by the economic research bureau at the University of Memphis, the city suffers deeper poverty and has less economic opportunity than most of the cities the business leaders consider their rivals: Atlanta; Dallas; Indianapolis; Nashville, Tenn.; Charlotte, N.C.; Birmingham, Ala., and Louisville, Ky.

When last measured four years ago, Memphis's poverty rate, 18.1 percent, far exceeded those in cities like Atlanta and Nashville, and Mr. Gnuschke sees little reason to think the gap has narrowed measurably since then. In the 1996-97 academic year, Memphis spent about 90 percent of the average of what was being spent on education by its rival cities.

Its unemployment rate, though low at just above 3 percent, still exceeds the rates of its rivals. A reason might be the challenges black businesses face here. Employment in black-owned businesses grew an average of 2.4 percent a year from 1982 to 1992, the latest years for which comparable figures are available. The average for the other cities was 8.4 percent.

Incomes of residents are growing, but progress is relative.

To the extent that crime and economics are linked, prosperity in Memphis has been a mixed blessing. Two years ago, Mr. Gnuschke's studies show, 107.4 of every 100,000 women in Memphis had been raped here, more than double the rate for the other cities. Memphis's homicide rate then, 15.9 per 100,000 people, exceeded the rates of all its rivals except Birmingham.

The grim statistics weigh on the record of Mayor Herenton, a 6-foot, 6-inch former boxer and superintendent of schools. By a mere 142 votes eight years ago, he became the city's first black mayor in a race against a white incumbent that broke sharply along racial lines.

He promptly set about building rapport with the white business establishment while retaining his support among blacks. Running against a conservative white challenger four years ago, he won in a landslide, with 74 percent of the vote.

This time, Mr. Ford, 45, a funeral home director and scion of a political dynasty here, has seized upon the economic stagnation of the city's black neighborhoods, chastising the Mayor for leading a renaissance of the long-ailing downtown with tens of millions of dollars in tax breaks for the city's biggest developers, all white.

"Whitehaven, south Memphis, Raleigh, Frayser," Mr. Ford said of predominantly black communities. "We've got stores moving and houses deteriorating. We just left them out there dangling."

An African-American who does get a foot in goes only so far. "We've become better educated in the last 10 years," said Audrey McGhee, editor of The Tri-State Defender, the city's weekly black newspaper. "The most important thing we find out is that the ceiling isn't glass. It's concrete."

Olivia Dobbins, president and chief executive of the Black Business Association, says her phone rings constantly with blacks wanting to participate in the flourishing economy by starting businesses. "And they're crying, 'We can't get loans,'" she said.

Blacks stand on the sidelines of the city's economic development, added Fred L. Davis, a leading black insurance broker, because they own few of the businesses that can participate. The city-owned power company needs utility poles, pipes, cable and office furniture. "But it's hard to find a black distributor," Mr. Davis said.

Then, when blacks might spread their spending among black businesses, they head instead for the white suburban malls. Mr. Davis has two business cards — "my white card and my colored card." The back of the white card is blank, but on the back of those he hands to blacks, he has printed:

"Did you know that 97½ cents out of every dollar blacks spend leaves the community? Guess why we are poor and powerless."

Mr. Jones, the McDonald's owner, was the budget officer for the housing authority in Chicago and the owner of five apartment buildings there, all paid for, when he came across a Time magazine article about doctors and lawyers who were leaving their practices to open McDonald's restaurants.

"I decided to give it a shot," Mr. Jones said, "and I was accepted into the McDonald's program." Upon completing his training, he said, "I was told I could go anywhere, and Memphis was where I wanted to go."

The company had just built the Southgate store, at the corner of a shopping center, and Mr. Jones agreed to take it on. But he needed a loan to buy the franchise.

"Banks here did not want to give me a loan, even though I had solid financial statements," he said. "Fortunately, I had a cousin who was a bank president in Chicago, so I went there to get it."

WORLD

In Brief

ASIA

Burmese Dissidents Free Hostages

BANGKOK—A group of armed attackers who seized the Burmese embassy in Bangkok and held at least 30 people hostage since Friday freed their hostages on Saturday and left the compound in two minivans to board a helicopter nearby, witnesses said.

"They were driven to a school neighboring the embassy to board the police helicopter which they had demanded Thai authorities provide in exchange for the release of their hostages and for them to escape to the Thailand-Burma border.

Hundreds of police officers surrounded the walled embassy compound, flooded by trucks that were brought in.

Bangkok police commander Lt. Gen. Wannarat Kotcharak said the hostages included three Frenchmen, two Malaysians, one Canadian, one Singaporean, one Japanese and at least five Thais, in addition to Burmese diplomats.

In a statement, the dissidents—calling themselves the Vigorous Burmese Student Warriors—demanded the release of all political prisoners in their military-ruled homeland, a dialogue between the country's pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi and the military, and the convening of an elected parliament.

EUROPE

U.S. Paratrooper Dies in Kosovo Jump

VITINA, Yugoslavia—In the face of Yugoslav army saber rattling, a demonstration of U.S. readiness to reinforce the NATO presence in Kosovo turned tragic yesterday when a flawed jump left a U.S. paratrooper dead.

A U.S. general said the exercise, which involved 130 airborne troops, nonetheless demonstrated the soldiers' commitment to their task.

Russia Plans Money Laundering Law

MOSCOW—Russia's government, stung by a series of financial scandals that have damaged the country's image, plans to draft a new law to combat money laundering, Finance Minister Mikhail Kasyanov said.

"The government will above all work out a new law on the struggle against laundering of illegal incomes," Kasyanov said in a televised appearance after meeting with President Boris Yeltsin.

Kasyanov said the government's proposal was welcomed at a meeting in Washington last week with representatives of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations.

Kazakhstan's Prime Minister Steps Down

ALMATY, Kazakhstan—Kazakhstan's beleaguered prime minister, Nurlan Balgimbayev, 51, resigned after his popularity slumped this year along with the economy.

He left office for personal reasons, his press secretary Viktor Kiyantisa said by telephone from the capital Astana, adding that Balgimbayev would return to his former position as head of the resource-rich state oil industry. Kiyantisa said Foreign Minister Kasymzhomart Tokayev has been named as Balgimbayev's successor, with 10 days to form a new government.

THE AMERICAS

Mexico Puts Quake Death Toll at 18

OAXACA, Mexico—Mexico counted at least 18 dead from a powerful earthquake that rattled nine of the country's 31 states on Thursday.

Officials assessed the damage and residents began to clear away fallen debris. Roofs crumbled, roads buckled and electricity was cut off in the impoverished southeastern state of Oaxaca, the epicenter. Most of the victims were killed by falling masonry.

The earthquake lasted 42 seconds and measured 7.5 on the open-ended Richter scale, which is capable of causing severe, widespread damage in built-up areas, the U.S. Geological Survey said.

Haiti Vows to Try Cedras for Killings

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Raoul Cedras, the military leader whose brutal government prompted the U.S. invasion of Haiti, will be tried for a 1994 massacre, the country's justice minister said.

Justice Minister Camille LeBlanc announced the trial in a radio interview on the eighth anniversary of the coup that Cedras led against democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Hundreds of people gathered in downtown Port-au-Prince Thursday to remember the event.

Cedras will likely be tried in his absence, since he now lives in Panama as part of a U.S. deal aimed at preventing bloodshed during the invasion. LeBlanc did not cite a date for the trial.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Ocalan Loyalists Surrender to Turks

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey—A group of nine Kurdish rebels loyal to their condemned leader Abdullah Ocalan surrendered to Turkish forces near the border with northern Iraq, the German-based Kurdish DEM news agency said.

Ocalan last week called for some of his Kurdish Workers' Party guerrillas to turn themselves in to show that the group was serious about peace after 15 years of separatist conflict. Turkey regards the rebels' new policy with suspicion. The armed forces this week said the surrender of a few guerrillas meant nothing and called on the whole organization to surrender.

Palestinian Authority Frees Journalists

GAZA CITY—Three Palestinian journalists detained for writing articles critical of the Palestinian Authority have been released, an official said.

The journalists were freed Thursday after 24 hours at Palestinian police headquarters in Gaza, said a police spokesman, who insisted on anonymity. They were questioned about the articles published in Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, a London-based Arabic-language newspaper. The official said the articles were false, but would not elaborate. The journalists could not be reached for comment.

Top Iranian Cleric Backs President

TEHRAN—Iran's supreme religious leader threw his political and religious weight behind embattled reformist President Mohammad Khatami and warned hard-liners not to take matters into their own hands.

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei praised the president and judicial authorities for their handling of a scandal over a satirical student play deemed to have insulted a holy Shiite figure that has outraged Iran's religious leadership. And he issued a rare warning to conservatives not to exploit religious sentiment for political advantage in their increasingly open conflict with Khatami.

QUOTE OF THE DAY

"We kill our enemies. We are warriors, too."

—Lucas Martin,
commander of the Blood of Integration militia in Timor—Page A15.

Compiled from news services

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Washington, DC

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To: Mark Penn

Fax Number: 202-289-0916

Telephone Number: 202-842-0500

From: Staff Secretary

Subject:

Date: 10-06-99

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 6

Message: For your information.

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10-6-99

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Yes ☒

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cc: Exec Clerk

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No ☐

c.



Department of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

'99 OCT 6 AM 10:18

September 23, 1999

Staff
Sey

President William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to inform you of my desire to step down as the Director of the Office of Science in the Department of Energy. It has been my deep honor to serve you, the Vice President, and the three Secretaries of Energy in your administration. Secretary O'Leary, Secretary Pena, and Secretary Richardson have each supported the science mission of the Department with enthusiasm and commitment, and it has been a personal pleasure to work with them. It has also been satisfying and productive to work with your Science Advisors and their staffs at the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

The Office of Science carries out one of the major Federal investments in basic research in the United States. It supports the fundamental science capabilities of the Department of Energy's national laboratories as well as many of our finest universities. It is the primary source of the many Nobel Prizes in which the Department takes deserved pride. It is the largest Federal funding source for the physical sciences. The unique User Facilities at our laboratories serve more than 16,000 scientists from across the country and around the world. Because of your recognition of the value of basic research to technological innovation, the Office of Science has been able to improve and expand the capabilities of our Laboratories and facilities so that they can also support the other missions of the Department. In particular, through these efforts, your Administration can claim a record of delivering the highest of high technology on schedule, within budget and with a level of performance that enables American scientists to lead the world in many fields.

In the six years during which I have served you, here are some of the many accomplishments of which you should be proud. The High Energy Physics program developed a new long range plan after the termination of the Superconducting Super Collider. We have met the major goals of that plan: expanded investments in university high energy physics; the on-time, on-budget completion of the Fermilab Main Injector and the B-Factory at Stanford, and the successful negotiation and on-going participation in the precedent-setting collaboration to construct the Large Hadron Collider and its detectors at the CERN Laboratory in Switzerland. In addition, this program also supports the noted Supernovae Search project that was identified as the achievement of the year by Science magazine. Later this year, the Brookhaven National Laboratory will complete



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the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider, a critical user facility for our Nuclear Physics program.

Our facilities are critical centers for collaboration – among scientists, between Federal agencies, and within the Department of Energy. Within the last six years we have completed today's most advanced x-ray sources at Berkeley and Argonne National Laboratories on-time and on-budget. Along with the current upgrades for the facilities at Stanford and Brookhaven (jointly funded by the Office of Science and the National Institutes of Health), all these facilities give the United States world leadership in the developing field of structural biology. Understanding the physical structure of proteins and their interactions will open new doors for the diagnosis and treatment of disease and provide understanding that will enable breakthrough applications in agriculture and pollution prevention and clean-up.

The Environmental Molecular Science Laboratory (EMSL) at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory was completed in FY 1997, again on-time and on-budget. It already supports nearly 800 users and has won a national R&D 100 award for its innovative computational chemistry models. EMSL is now at the heart of the Laboratory's successful applied technology and management contributions to the Department's clean-up programs. Later this year, we will dedicate the major upgrade to the Combustion Research Facility at the Sandia National Laboratory. This facility is not only a unique place for characterizing fundamental chemical and fluid dynamics processes, but for collaborations among national laboratory, university and industrial scientists supported by Department programs in Fossil Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Together with the Directors of the National Laboratories, we have implemented new approaches to manage our laboratories more effectively. The Office of Science laboratories have led in the implementation of Integrated Safety Management within the Department. We have also developed performance expectations and measures for the science programs at the laboratories. Federal budget constraints require the laboratories to work together in new ways. Our new facilities and scientific programs have resulted in groundbreaking collaborations. The B-Factory and the Large Hadron Collider, mentioned earlier, utilize specific competencies of individual laboratories to be applied under the central direction of the home laboratory. This concept is being carried out on a larger scale in the Spallation Neutron Source project at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

These collaborations are not limited to our large facilities. In order to carry out our contribution to the accelerated Human Genome program, we completed the Human Genome Laboratory at the Berkeley Laboratory and created the Joint Genome Institute, a collaboration among the Berkeley, Livermore, and Los Alamos Laboratories operating with a consolidated budget and a single sequencing facility. This sequencing facility is the second largest producer of gene sequence in the United States and third in the world. As the fusion program has moved toward a science-based program, their facilities at our laboratories and universities have become true user facilities, where research requires national and international collaborations. Most recently, the magnetic fusion and inertial

fusion communities have joined to provide a consolidated plan for developing these different approaches for an eventual energy producing technology. Recent awards in our carbon sequestration research program established two multi-laboratory centers that also involve university partners. Our computational research investments in "collaboratory" technology will make it possible for our unique facilities to be available remotely to more users, thus reducing their travel time and costs. We have also made significant investments on behalf of your commitment to build the Next Generation Internet.

These accomplishments have taken place within the framework established by you and the Vice President for Reinventing Government. The people of the Office of Science have restructured their work and carry it out with fewer people and stronger requirements for excellence in management as well as environment, health and safety performance. The peer review process of the Office of Science ensures that the best and most promising research is supported by taxpayer dollars. We have collaborated to apply this process to new programs with our colleagues in other DOE mission areas such as Environmental Management, Nuclear Energy, and Fossil Energy. Our efforts with Environmental Management were honored with a Hammer Award in 1998. We also won the Energy Quality Award in 1997 for incorporating the Baldrige principles into our management systems. We established an information architecture for the Office of Science, which has become the model for the Departmental effort now underway.

As you can tell, I am enormously proud to have been an Assistant Secretary in the Department of Energy and the Director of the Office of Science. The career staff of the Office have my great appreciation, respect and enduring loyalty. Without their commitment, these accomplishments would not have been possible. This has been a big and challenging job. I have learned more about all the institutions that carry out the nation's science, and about the art of leadership in science. For making this experience possible, I thank you profoundly. However, this kind of service is not meant to be permanent and I am now the longest serving Director of Science in the history of the Department. It is time for me to use what I have learned for other places and institutions and, of course, for science. I will work with Secretary Richardson during these next few months to provide a smooth transition in the best interests of the Department and the Office of Science.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Martha Krebs". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Martha" being more prominent and the last name "Krebs" following in a similar style.

Martha Krebs

NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 415

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 296-0250

Fax: (202) 296 2543

www.nblr.org

'99 OCT 1 PM 5:07

Dr. Dorothy I. Height
Vice PresidentThe Honorable Walter E. Fauntroy
PresidentThe Honorable Mervyn M. Dymally
SecretaryJoseph E. Madison
TreasurerEulas Dortch
Assistant Treasurer

October 1, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bill:

The enclosed letter to the Commander of our D.C. National Guard outlines the effort being made by that very broad coalition of Washington area people of goodwill that you are helping us to put together to get assistance to the victims of that very destructive flood in eastern North Carolina.

I'd appreciate it if you made contact with General Freeman today to encourage him to honor our request.

Thank you, again, for your caring and compassionate leadership in so many areas of our lives both domestically and internationally. Your two terms of office as our president have truly enriched the public service and exalted the public life. May God continue to bless and keep you.

Sincerely



Walter E. Fauntroy

10-1-99



SEND TO
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NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH
1739 - 9th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Voice: (202) 387-9100 Fax: (202) 986-0267

WALTER E. FAUNTROY
Pastor
MELVIN W. LEEPER, SR.
Chairman, Deacon Board

October 1, 1999

JAMES H. WILSON, JR.
Assistant Pastor
LAVONIA LINDER
Chair, Trustee Board

Major General Warren L. Freeman
D.C. National Guard
2001 South Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear General Freeman:

At the initiative of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc., a very broad coalition of church leaders, labor, civic, social, business and D.C. government officials, including Mayor Anthony Williams, has come together in an effort to respond to the tremendous outpouring of concern in the Washington Metropolitan area for the victims of Hurricane Floyd in Eastern North Carolina. Plans are now in place to open an area wide drop-off point for specific relief items the victims need on the Mall in front of the National Guard Armory.

I write on behalf of what we are calling the "North Carolina Flood Relief Coalition" to request your assistance in two particulars. First, we request that you provide and assemble for us the largest appropriate tent in your National Guard inventory on the east end of the mall just beyond the center walk together with the generator units such a facility would require. We will need this facility to collect, sort and package the items we expect to be brought there every day for shipping to North Carolina in eighteen wheeler trailers we plan to line up on the north side of the mall. We'd like, if at all possible, to have the tent up and ready for use by Tuesday evening, October 5, 1999, as our plans are to open the operation on Wednesday morning, October 6th at 6:00 a.m.

Second, where your scheduling permits, we would appreciate your assigning any available units under your command to assist (and may be even organize) the corps of citizen volunteers that we are recruiting to handle the receiving, sorting, packaging, and packing of goods on the trailers. I have no idea of what that would entail for your operation, but I sure would like to have an opportunity to talk with you about it.

I will call you the late this afternoon to discuss our requests, if you don't mind.

Sincerely,



Walter E. Fauntroy
Pastor

New Bethel Baptist Church

1739 Ninth Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20001
(Office) 202-387-9100
(Fax) 202-986-0267

Fax

To: The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton From: Walter Fauntroy

Fax: 456-1210

Date: 10/1/99

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Washington, D.C. 20001
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(Fax) 202-986-0267

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ATTN. Mr. CURRIE

99 OCT 4 AM 8:36

To: Rev. Honorable William Jefferson Clinton From: Walter Fauntroy

Fax: 456-1210

Date: 10/1/99

Phone:

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Re:

CC:

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