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Ruth Coker Burks

October 14, 1999

Dear Mr. President,

99 OCT 19 AM 9:30

This packet was given to me today through "The Grapevine". No one knows who will send it to you.

I don't know anyone involved or anything about Mr. Felton or what happened. I read through this and the letters of support are impressive.

Just passing it along.

FYI!

Take care,

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

✓

No

10-19-99

September 24, 1999

Staff
Sec 3/C

Dear President Clinton,

I would like to congratulate you for having the integrity and strength of character in signing the Puerto Rican prisoners' clemency. Contradictory to what your critics have said, I believe that you freed those men and women because of your concern for what is right and just, not for political motives, as some have accused. I got to know a couple of them personally, and we became good friends. I can assure you that they will not disappoint you and to the contrary, their dignified conduct will prove all of your critics wrong. If you were to grant me clemency, I would not disappoint you either. I am an innocent man and I long to be home with my people and family. Enclosed are materials accurately depicting my case. Though the prosecution concedes that they cannot prove who killed the agents, and despite the fact that my co-defendants were tried separately and found innocent on grounds of self defense, I remain here in prison after twenty-three years. I hope you have the time to review this material so you can give my clemency petition the same consideration you have given the Puerto Ricans.

As you probably remember, during your recent visit to Pine Ridge, South Dakota numerous Native Americans asked you if you intended to release me. Thousands of people cannot and will not forget about my case. My people have suffered many injustices, and my continued imprisonment adds salt to their wounds.

In closing, I can assure you with an oath on my sacred canumpa (pipe), that I am not a murderer nor am I responsible for the deaths of the agents.

In the Spirit of Crazy Horse,

Leonard Peltier

Mr President

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

"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 pick up 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 more than thirty 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. 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 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 led 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.

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

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

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

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 extent 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 (COINTELPRO); 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 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."



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 in a cursive style.

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

09/1999 10:50 14047275300

LPDC -
FYI / *Harvey Arden*

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,

4 *Desmond Tutu*

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

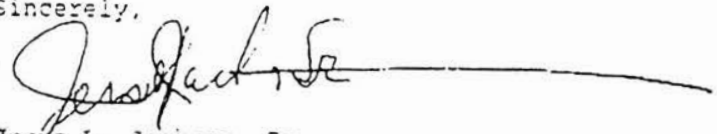
The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

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 Salina Siler Marriott, Secretary

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

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 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
TOBY MOFFETT, M.C.

Howard Wolpe
HOWARD WOLPE, M.C.

Gerry Studds
GERRY STUDDS, M.C.

Richard Ottinger
RICHARD OTTINGER, M.C.

Andrew Maguire
ANDREW MAGUIRE, M.C.

Shirley Chisholm
SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, M.C.

Mickey Island
MICKEY ISLAND, M.C.

Ted Weiss
TED WEISS, M.C.

Wyche Fowler
WYCHE FOWLER, M.C.

Ed Markey
EDWARD MARKEY, M.C.

William Clay
WILLIAM CLAY, M.C.

Benjamin Rosenthal
BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL, M.C.

Leon Panetta
LEON PANETTA, M.C.

Ronald V. Dellums
RONALD DELLUMS, M.C.

Tom Downey
TOM DOWNEY, M.C.

Pete Stark
PETE STARK, M.C.

08-19-96 17:56

CONSTANCE A MORELLA

11-DISTRICT MARYLAND

WASHINGTON OFFICE

106 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6341
FAX: (202) 225-1389

DISTRICT OFFICE

51 MONROE STREET
SUITE 607
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
(301) 424-7801
FAX: (301) 474-8992

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

August 14, 1996

NO. 482 P002

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE
ON TECHNOLOGY
AND RESEARCHCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM
AND OVERSIGHT
SUBCOMMITTEE
ON CIVIL SERVICE
HUMAN RESOURCESCONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN
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
MINNESOTAMINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
(1-800-642-6041)COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRSUnited States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2103

July 22, 1993

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

Post-It* brand label		UNITED STATES SENATE	
To: LISA	From: Scott Adams		
Co:	Co: WELLSTONE		
Dept:	Phone:		
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. Kang, 114 S. Ct. 1434 (1991) 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

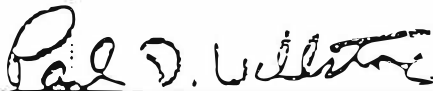
Page 2

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

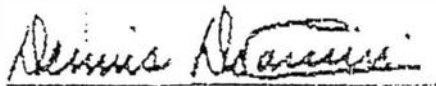
It is time to settle these allegations once and for all. However, to do so we must make certain that all the details of the events at Pine Ridge and the subsequent trials have been completely examined and all claims have been heard. At the same time we must act to restore the confidence of the Native 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.

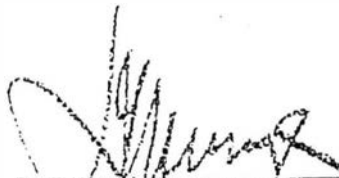
Sincerely,



Paul David Wellstone



Dennis Deconcini



Daniel K. Inouye



Ben Nighthorse Campbell

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II
5TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES

By ~~Representative~~ LEAD
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITY,
RANKING MEMBER
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY POLICY

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

By ~~Representative~~ LEAD
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE
COMPENSATION, PENSION, INSURANCE
AND MEMORIAL AFFAIRS



STATE NAME
WASHINGTON
(202)
SUITE 808, THE
529 ML
CHARLESTON
(817)
SOUTHERN
FARMERS
(817)

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.

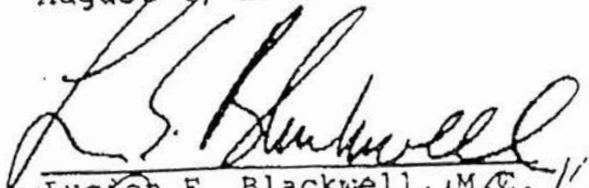
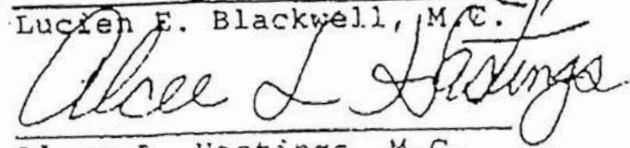
Throughout the arrest and trial Mr. Peltier maintained his innocence, and argued that he did not receive a fair trial. He has now served 19 years in prison, far beyond the ten years needed to be eligible for parole.

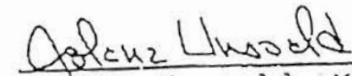
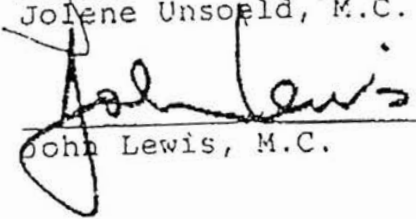
The evidence in support of Leonard Peltier is substantial.

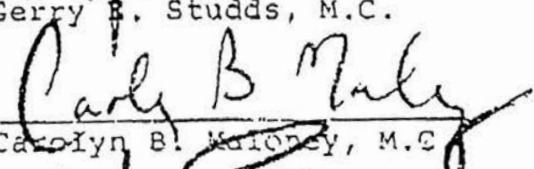
- The U.S. and the Canadian governments both admit that affidavits used to arrest and extradite Peltier are false.
- Peltier's bullet shell casings did not match those used to kill the FBI agents.
- During the trial, there was judicial misconduct and impropriety such as coercion of witnesses, perjury,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

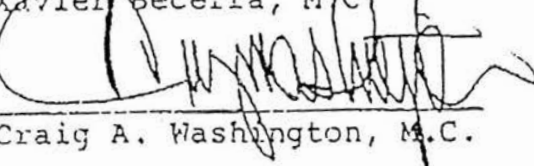
I do not stand alone. In addition to those here today, support for justice for Leonard Peltier comes from abroad via the European Parliament and 60 members of the Canadian parliament. In the United States, support comes from over fifty members of Congress including John Conyers, Edolphus Towns, Lawrence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

This government has the moral duty to correct this injustice. Seeing that justice is upheld for 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, Chief of Staff -
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.

August 4, 1993

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. Peltier'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. Faleomavaega

Eni F. 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) 225-5931

29 CRAFTS STREET
NEWTON, MA 02158
(517) 332-3920

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

558 PLEASANT ST.
ROOM 309
NEW BEDFORD, MA
(508) 996-6411

222 MILLIKEN PL.
THIRD FLOOR
FALL RIVER, MA 02
(508) 674-3555

89 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEWATER, MA 0
(508) 697-5400

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

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-642-6041

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 12, 1999 - (received Aug 24, 1999)

Mr. Kevin Vance
15 Arthur Avenue SE, #1
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Dear Mr. Vance:

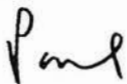
Thank you for contacting me regarding the Leonard Peltier case. I appreciate your sharing your views with me regarding this matter.

I share your concern over Mr. Peltier's claims of government misconduct surrounding his arrest, conviction, and incarceration for murder. It is indeed a national tragedy that, despite the passage of twenty years, there has been no satisfactory resolution to Mr. Peltier's case. Because of the nature and seriousness of Mr. Peltier's allegations, I continue to support his request for a hearing to review all relevant facts in this case.

Because of the highly politicized climate that gave rise to the events leading up to the incident at Pine Ridge, and Mr. Peltier's subsequent arrest, trial and incarceration, I believe that if the issues in this case are left unresolved, it will be difficult for Native Americans to trust that the U.S. judicial system will accord them the same justice it accords to other citizens. Please be assured that I will continue to follow this matter closely, and that I will do what I can to assist in this matter.

Again, thank you for contacting me. I hope that you will continue to keep me informed regarding this and other matters of importance to you.

Sincerely,



Paul David Wellstone
United States Senator

PDW:sl

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 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 Ft. 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

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 STEELE

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

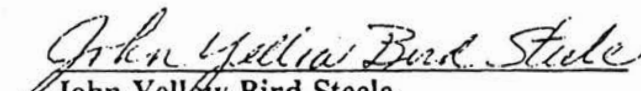
Senator Nighthorse Campbell
October 8, 1997
Page Two

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
hereby demand a new trial be granted to Leonard Peltier in order
to correct the original unjust 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

RESOLUTION No. 97-

Page Two.

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: Richard 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

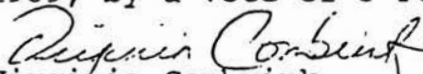
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and Freedom human rights, NOW

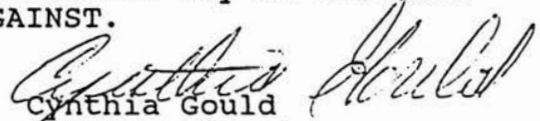
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tonkawa Tribe supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, for/or a full pardon.

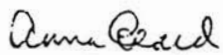
Resolution T-R-61-89 continued

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

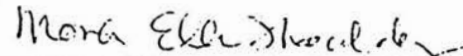
We, the undersigned officers of the Winnebago Tribal Council, certify that on the 20th day of November, 1989, at a duly convened meeting, the Winnebago Tribal Council voted to adopt the above resolution by a vote of 7 for, and 0 against, with 0 abstention.

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 INds 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,

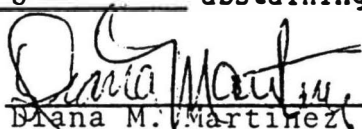
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

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: Inc a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

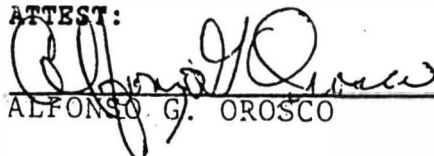
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chief (or Chairperson) Diana M. Martinez and/or her (his) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the San Pasqual Band of 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
San Pasqual Band of Mission, Principal Chief
Tribal Name

Keith Honaker
Tribal 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

Jerry M.
Tribal Member

Timothy Thompson
Admin. Ass.

Roberta Thompson
Finance Dir.

Mary Lou Thompson
Health Dir.

Lorinda S.
Sec'y

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE

RESOLUTION NO. 96-D-01

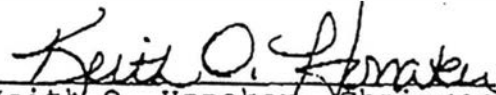
- WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe is organized under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, as amended, to exercise certain rights of home rule and be responsible for the general welfare of its membership; and
- WHEREAS, The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe is aware that Leonard 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, a 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. 230290

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.

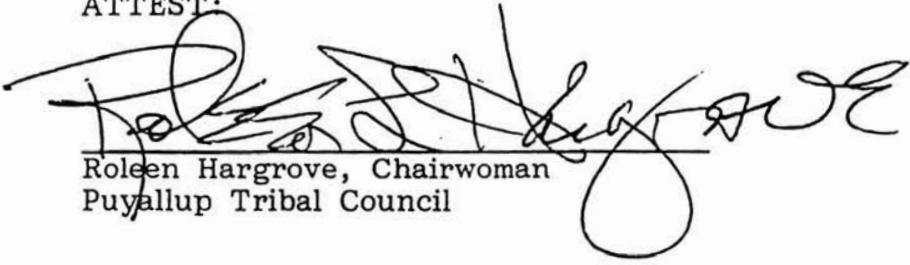
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chairwoman Roleen Hargrove and/or her authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

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) ~~443-3931~~
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 authorized 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 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, 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 *for*

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.
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 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.

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]
SE RETARY/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

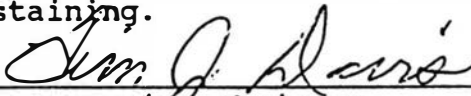
- WHEREAS:** The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe organized under a Constitution and By-Laws ratified by the Tribe on November 4, 1986, pursuant to P.L. 99-346; and
- WHEREAS:** The Saginaw Chippewa Tribe supports justice and human rights for all people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

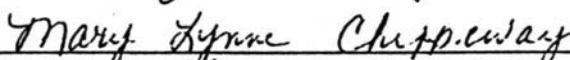
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Chief or Sub-Chief authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

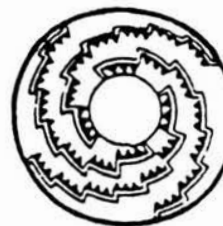
The foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Saginaw Tribal Council with quorum being present during a (regular) special meeting on the 19th day of September 19 90, by a vote of 8 for, 0 against and 0 abstaining.



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, 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

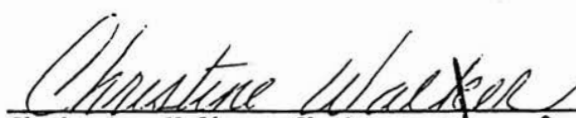
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

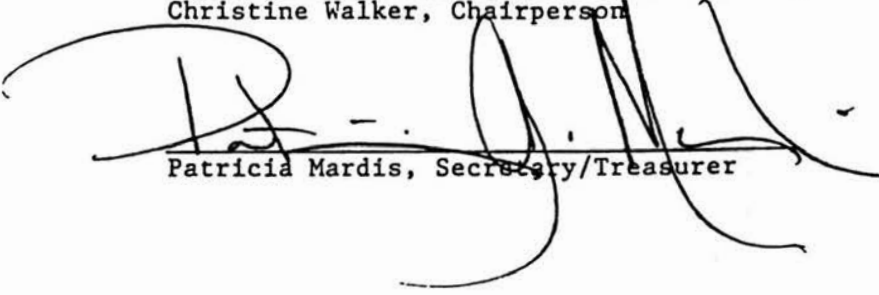
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Chemehuevi Tribal Council hereby supports justice for Leonard Peltier in an appropriate form which may include: a new trial in which all pertinent evidence is presented, parole, executive clemency, and/or a full pardon.

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 yeses, 0 noes and 0 abstentions.


Christine Walker, Chairperson


Patricia Mardis, Secretary/Treasurer

RESOLUTION OF THE
NORTHERN ARAPAHO BUSINESS COUNCIL
WIND RIVER RESERVATION
ETHELE, 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:

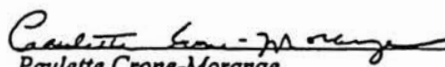
- a. We implore you to allow Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, Committee on Indian Affairs the opportunity to personally discuss with you the facts and erroneous irregularities which had occurred in the arrest, trial and conviction of one of our brothers, Leonard Peltier.*
- b. That you, Mr. President, review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

September 29, 1995

Redwood Valley, Ca. 95470

707-485-8723 (phone)

707-485-1247 (fax)

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.

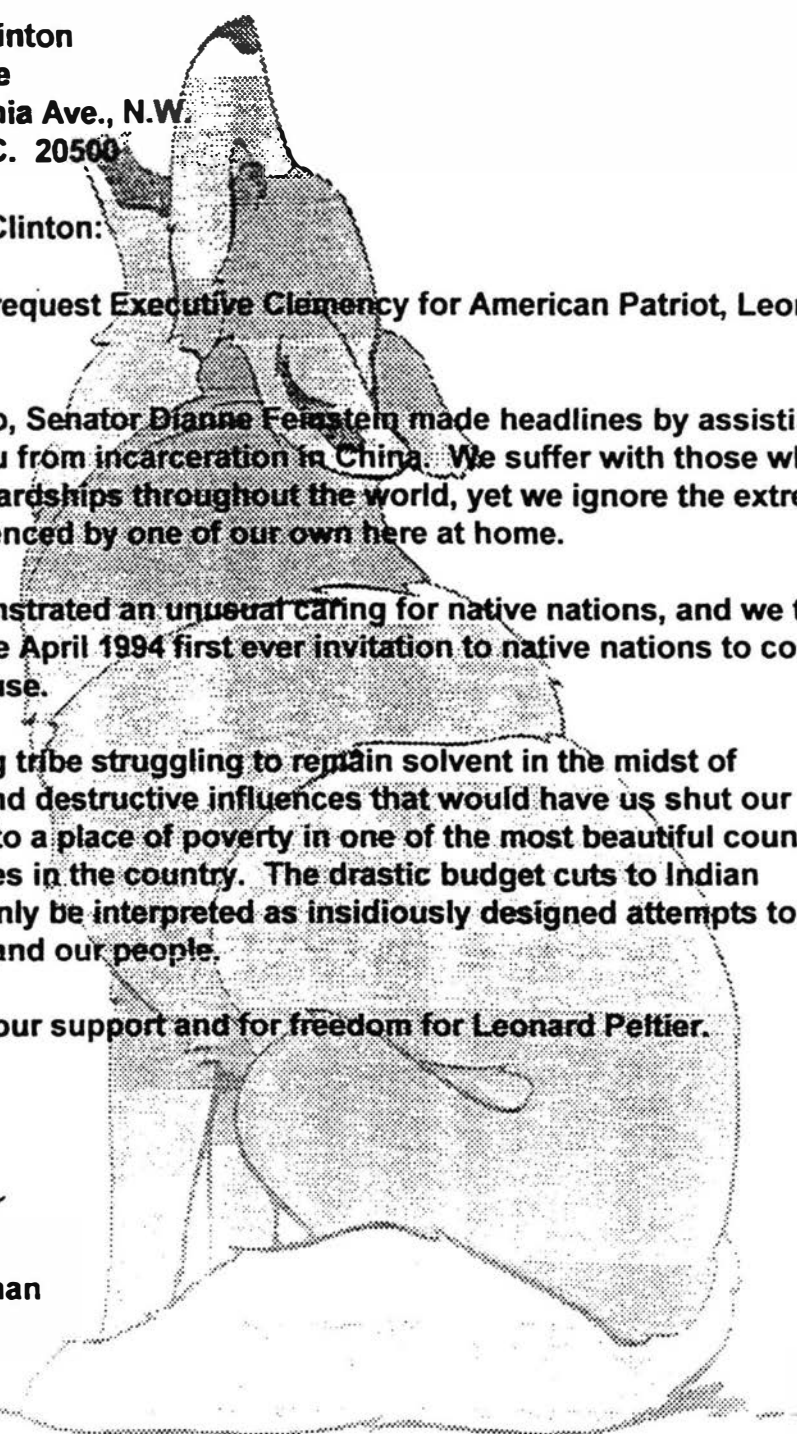
We are a gaming tribe struggling to remain solvent in the midst of unreasonable and destructive influences that would have us shut our doors to return to a place of poverty in one of the most beautiful counties, and richest states in the country. The drastic budget cuts to Indian Programs can only be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

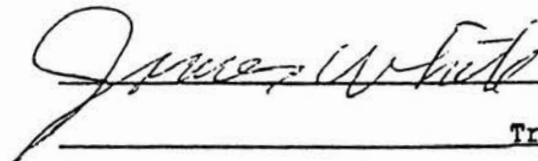
WHEREAS, it has since been revealed through use of the Freedom of Information Act that Leonard Peltier was convicted on the basis of fabricated and suppressed evidence in violation of his Constitutional and human rights;

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.

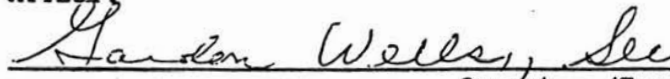
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Principal Chief (or Chairperson) JAMES WHITE and/or her (his) authorized designee be authorized to sign documents in support of justice for Leonard Peltier.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Council of the PRAIRIE ISLAND INDIAN 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.


_____, President
Tribal Council

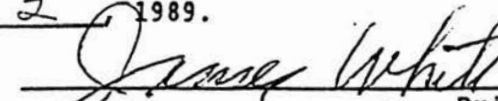
ATTEST:


_____, Secretary/Treasurer

APPROVED



Approved this 2 day of Nov 2 1989.

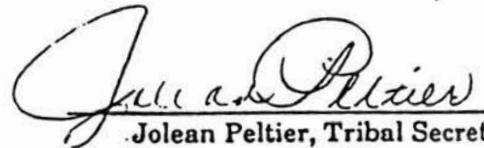

_____, Principal Chief
Prairie Island Tribal Name

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

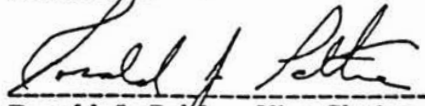
- WHEREAS, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, hereinafter referred to as the Tribe, is an unincorporated Band of Indians acting under a revised Constitution and By-Laws approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 16, 1959, and amendments thereto approved April 26, 1962, and April 03, 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 August 1, 1975, and ratified on August 1, 1975; 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) Benjamin Taylor 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 October, 19 77, having 13 members present, constituting quorum by the vote of 13 yea; 0 nay; 1 abstaining.

COMMITTEE

Thomas J. Silva
Chief Chaparral
Frank Taylor by Ann
Ostrander

SPOKESMAN

Benjamin Taylor



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



Ojibwas 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 DEMOLU...
Because of the ne...
Oneida Chief in ce...
a friendship betw...
six nations and the...
of Pennsylvania, a...
tion, the United Sta...
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

JUN 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. ASSULT 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 ASSULT ON A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL IN WISCONSIN; AND

34

WHEREAS, THE PROSECUTION OF LEONARD PELTIER IS PART OF A CONCERTED 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
CONSTANCE J. WATTERS, SECRETARY

Wilfred A. Scott
WILFRED A. SCOTT, CHAIRMAN

347



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 DEMOLUN
Because of the n
Oneida Chief in c
a friendship bet
six nations and th
of Pennsylvania.
tion, the United S
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

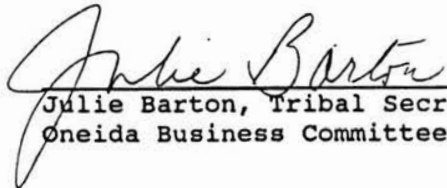
WHEREAS, Leonard Peltier has served more than seventeen years in federal prison despite the government's admitting that there is no direct evidence against him, and that he was convicted based on fabricated and coerced evidence, and evidence of his innocence was withheld in violation of his Constitutional 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 Mdewakanton 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 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 Mdewakanton 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

FO 1433

Hot Springs

AR

71902



9262

Lanham

The Honorable William J. Clinton

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania

Washington

DC

205

TIME SENSITIVE
DO NOT

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL SECURITY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-19-99

~~Geo. Frumpton~~

Ed- ~~Ed~~

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Frumpton

Podesta

Inside the Race to Profit From Global Warming

By STEVE LIESMAN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

N MAJOR CORNERS of corporate America, it's suddenly becoming cool to fight global warming.

Facing significant shifts in the politics and science of global warming, some of the nation's biggest companies are starting to count greenhouse gases and change business practices to achieve real cuts in emissions. Many of them are finding the exercise is green in more ways than one: Reducing global warming can lead to energy-cost savings.

Not since the days of bell-bottoms, disco and oil embargoes have so many big companies been so concerned with energy. Engineers at United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney unit now use computers to simulate some tests of jet engines instead of running the turbines. For the first time this year, managers at BP Amoco PLC will be evaluated on how well they cut emissions, alongside their financial results. And executives at American Electric Power Co., the nation's second-biggest producer of coal-powered electricity, have decided to spend \$5.5 million on a Bolivian reforestation project—an attempt to offset the carbon dioxide it releases in the U.S.

The changes, though gradual, are coming as more and larger companies are accepting the hotly debated scientific theory that man-made carbon-dioxide emissions are warming the earth. And even when they question the science, companies like General Motors Corp. say there is enough cause for concern to warrant actions now.

"More and more companies have realized that they can't sit on their hands and have no strategy to respond to what may be the biggest environmental issue of the next century," says Joseph J. Romm, a former U.S. Energy Department official and author of "Cool Companies," a book about corporate efforts to cut emissions. Mr. Romm estimates half of the nation's 50 largest companies are in some phase of assessing or reducing their greenhouse gases.

One reason for the change: Many U.S. multinationals trying to keep pace with Europe's faster approach simply don't want to be on the extreme end of the political spectrum, especially if they want a seat at the table where regulations are being crafted. Some hope to forestall or dilute legislation by reducing emissions voluntarily.

The weather has something to do with it, too. Last year beat 1997 as the hottest on record, according to the National Climatic Data Center. And the agony of this summer's heat waves and droughts is still a fresh memory in the nation's boardrooms.

The moves aren't always popular. American Electric Power heard cries of treason when it broke ranks with other utilities last year to join a business group with a moderate position on global warming. Competitors "viewed it as selling out, capitulation," said Dale Heydlauff, AEP vice president of environmental affairs. The Columbus, Ohio, utility acknowledges that it changed its position in part to have a say in setting future standards. "Once you realize that you can't kill this thing, then it's incumbent upon you to try to be a player in the process of shaping policies," Mr. Heydlauff says.

Some large companies—notably Exxon Corp. and others whose businesses depend upon fossil fuels—continue to publicly question the science and insist on a go-slow approach. Findings that the Earth has warmed by more than one degree Fahrenheit over the past century, they contend, are well within normal variations. Western Fuels Association Inc., a Denver cooperative of Western and

Midwestern utilities that mines and sells coal to its members, goes so far as to call for higher levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide: Higher CO2 levels will help assure economic growth and adequate food supplies, according to the Web site of an organization Western Fuels launched two years ago (www.greeningearthsociety.org).

But for many other companies, the global-warming debate now centers on how much emissions cutting is enough and how to regulate the process. Dirk Forrester, a former White House official now working for the Environmental Defense Fund, sees in the shift "a stunning disconnect" between business executives and politicians. Since the Kyoto Protocol, the global treaty to reduce greenhouse gases negotiated in 1997, "the business community has been coming to the middle and the Congress has been swinging way to the right," he says.

What really counts when companies try to reduce emissions? There's no consensus. AEP, for example, plans to cut the carbon-belching output from its coal-fired plants by producing more nuclear-powered electricity. The strategy doesn't sit well with environmentalists opposed to nuclear power. But it is acceptable under the U.S. government's voluntary greenhouse-gas emissions program.

The program includes a national database, run by the Department of Energy, where companies can report annual emissions cuts. The number of reporting companies has grown to 188 this year from 108 in 1998. In 1997, the latest year for which data are available, the companies reduced emissions by 165.6 million tons, up from 73.5 million tons in 1994.

AEP emits 120 million tons of greenhouse gases annually, and about half its 9.5 million tons in planned reductions will come from increased nuclear-power production. Counting emissions cuts is "enormously controversial," says AEP's Mr. Heydlauff.

As part of its reforestation program, AEP in 1998 joined with BP Amoco, of London, and PacifiCorp, a Portland, Ore., utility, to purchase logging rights from forest companies for 2.2 million acres of Bolivian rainforest and leave them untouched. The companies, together with the Bolivian government, will divide claims for an estimated 14.5 million metric tons in carbon-dioxide reductions over 30 years. In addition, AEP began planting 15 million trees on company-owned land in the U.S. in 1996.

The utility, whose pollution record and fight against clean-air standards have drawn criticism from environmentalists, recently installed computer-controlled electronic "valves" on a major power line in Kentucky. The valves limit electricity lost over long-distance transmissions, help reduce AEP's power-production requirements by 24 megawatts and save \$22 million in new production-capacity spending.

Still, like many U.S. companies, AEP opposes in its present form the Kyoto Protocol. The treaty calls for the U.S. to reduce greenhouse emissions by 7% from their 1990 level, beginning in 2008. The European Union faces an 8% cut, and Japan must reduce its emissions by 6%. Significantly, critics point out, the treaty doesn't impose reductions on developing nations.

Opponents argue that by limiting fossil-fuel use, the treaty will cut growth and lead to widespread unemployment in the U.S.: After the U.S. signed it, Exxon put out a brochure titled "Kyoto and \$2 Gasoline." Still, the Global Climate Coalition, Washington's major business lobby battling Kyoto and related legislation, counts around 60 corporate and trade-group members—down from 65 in 1997. And many current members support voluntary reductions even as they question the global-warming theory and oppose Kyoto.

This year and last, 21 companies with combined revenue of \$550 billion, joined the moderate Business Environmental Leadership Council, part of the Pew Center for Climate Change. The global-warming think tank is sponsored by the Pew Charitable Trusts. Members, including Royal Dutch/Shell Group, DuPont Co., Boeing Co., AEP, BP Amoco and United Technologies view Kyoto as a possible first step to a global regulatory system.

Eileen Claussen, the group's executive director, says the business community's center is closer to accepting scientific theories of global warming. "We are almost at the stage where people are starting to figure out what the solutions are," she says.

Solutions can be as simple as new lighting fixtures or as complicated as BP Amoco's internal system of trading emissions among business units. The oil giant is considered to be at the forefront among multinationals in reducing global warming, both in the U.S. and abroad. This year, the company mandated that business unit managers cut their greenhouse gases by 1% and will include the goal in their performance reviews.

At first, one natural-gas pipeline manager grumbled that he shouldn't be responsible for cutting greenhouse gases because he didn't believe his operations produced any, recalls Michael McAdams, associate group policy adviser for BP in Washington. Pressing his lieutenants, however, the manager found that pipeline valves leaked methane gas, a major global-warming contributor. Installing new valves will cost \$2

million, but the investment will reap a 60% return in the form of increased methane available for sale to customers. In addition, the valves will remove 450,000 tons of carbon emissions from the air, far beyond the manager's 1% goal.

In BP's pioneering system, the pipeline manager can now trade his carbon reductions with other units. A unit that can't meet its goal through actual reductions, or that finds the cuts too expensive, can buy credits from overachievers in an open trading system within BP. In a recent trade, a BP chemical facility in the United Kingdom purchased 20,000 metric tons from a BP pipeline system in the North Sea at \$19 a ton.

BP hopes the system is a precursor to an international trading system in which countries and companies could purchase carbon-reduction credits to meet goals. BP and others are pushing Congress to pass legislation that would reward companies cutting emissions voluntarily with early credits. The Global Climate Coalition says it opposes such legislation because it could be read to mandate the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol.

United Technologies found its investments in energy efficiency were paid back in 1.2 years. Its Pratt & Whitney unit last year posted 10,000 decals on computer monitors at a facility in Florida to remind employees to shut them off at night. The \$3,600 investment in decals and an audit to measure results is expected to save \$203,000 in annual electricity costs and \$31,000 in cooling costs. The compliance rate among employees was 97%.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1999