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OBSERVER

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Responsible comments and replies concerning the newspaper and its contents are welcome. The Bard Observer is an independent newspaper of Bard College.

CAUTION ALL READERS

Anyone who receives true notice of genocide, slavery, or murder in a remote part of the planet, a neighboring state or in one's own community can either:

1. Respond immediately and forcefully to help stop such a barbarous crime against life or
2. Choose to remain silent, neutral or in a state of intellectual fantasy.

The second choice has been and is still currently defined by the human family as complicity, indirect and direct participation, compliance to, indirect and direct approval of acts of genocide, slavery and murder.

These are the obvious lessons of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.

P.S. The Indians' problems are, with a due respect to reality, only a reflection of life now on planet earth and your own eventual future if the planetary destroyers are allowed to proceed much further.

THE BARD SOLIDARITY GROUP IS A COALITION OF STUDENTS AND OTHERS IN THE BARD COMMUNITY THAT HAS BEEN FORMED TO FIGHT FOR AND SUPPORT INDIAN RIGHTS AND POLITICAL STRUGGLES IN THE UNITED STATES. THE GROUP IS ALSO WORKING TO ORGANIZE AROUND OTHER ISSUES IN THE BARD COMMUNITY SUCH AS THE QUALITY OF THE FOOD SERVICE. THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BARD SOLIDARITY GROUP WILL BE HELD ON THE TWELFTH OF NOVEMBER-WEDNESDAY.

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The American Indians

Struggle for identity and survival



A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE BARD OBSERVER

NOVEMBER 10, 1980

Free Leonard Peltier



This special edition of the Bard Observer is one which we, as the editors, considered necessary. A week ago, a man named John Soto from the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee visited the Bard campus in order to explain the largely unknown plight of today's American Indian, and to make the members of this community aware of the case of Leonard Peltier, which represents this tragedy. As you are not likely to read about it in The New York Times or any other major newspaper or magazine, we decided that we should do our best to use our resources and spread the word about Peltier and the Indians. Thus, this special issue, without any other articles or any advertising.

An explanation of Peltier's case should be the first thing presented to you. On June 26, 1975, FBI agents came to the home of a traditional Native American family near the village of Oglala on the Pine Ridge reservation, where a spiritual camp was also located. Two agents precipitated a shooting incident some distance from the houses (the precise reason for this incident is unclear). An Indian, Joe Stuntz, and the two agents were killed. The Pentagon then began an assault on the area and virtually destroyed many of the buildings.

Four American Indian Movement members were accused of aiding and abetting the murder of the two FBI agents, although no investigation was held concerning the death of Stuntz. The four men were Bob Robideau, Dino Butler, Jimmy Eagle, and Leonard Peltier, who had gone to Canada to seek political asylum. In a 1976 trial, Eagle's charges were dropped, and Robideau and Butler were acquitted on grounds that they acted in self-defense. Meanwhile, the FBI was in the process of extraditing Peltier on the basis of three affidavits, which later proved to have been falsified and manufactured by the FBI. Peltier was extradited and in 1977 underwent a trial in Fargo, North Dakota. After five-and-a-half weeks, Peltier was convicted by an all-white jury of aiding and abetting in the deaths of the FBI agents. Peltier appealed, but his motion to appeal was denied by both the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis and the Supreme Court. He was sentenced to two consecutive life terms at the behavioral modification prison in Marion, Illinois.

The story does not end here. After the Supreme Court decision not to review his case on March 5, 1979, Peltier was transferred from Marion to the Federal prison in Lompoc, California, a minimum security prison. A man named Robert Standing Deer (AKA Robert Hugh Wilson), one of Peltier's fellow inmates at Marion, had been approached by R. M. Carey, the chief correctional supervisor, and another unidentified man to take part in a plot to kill Peltier. In exchange for this, Standing Deer was offered medical help for a back problem and also the dropping of seven felony charges against him. Standing Deer agreed to assassinate Peltier.

However, once Standing Deer had gotten to know Peltier, he told Peltier of the plot to kill him. Standing Deer was eventually transferred to Leavenworth. At Lompoc, Peltier met Bobby Garcia and Dallas Thundershield. In order to protect himself against the government's attempts to kill him, Peltier, along with Garcia and Thundershield, tried to escape on July 20, 1979. In the attempt, Thundershield was killed, and Garcia recaptured that night.

It was five days before Peltier was recaptured.

The escape trial commenced on November 14 of 1979. The defense at the trial, held in Los Angeles, was based upon two sworn affidavits by Robert Standing Deer indicting the American nation-state and its agents in a plot to commit murder. On December 22, 1979, Peltier and Garcia were found innocent of assaulting a federal officer, guilty of escaping, and Peltier guilty of being a felon in possession of a weapon.

Peltier and Garcia were sentenced on January 22, 1980; Peltier received seven years in addition to his two existing life terms. They were also sentenced to an indefinite amount of time in Marion's "Control Unit". The Marion Control Unit consists of 70 solitary confinement "tombs" encased by heavy steel doors, soundproofed and largely empty of any illumination. The cells contain a stainless steel toilet; a one-inch thick piece of foam rubber atop a steel slab serves as a bed. Guards make their rounds by banging a rubber mallet against the steel bars, which sends reverberating shock waves to the brain. Some prisoners suffer nose-bleeding attacks due to the force of these waves. These are only some of the horrors of the Marion Control Unit.

Peltier is now in the Federal penitentiary at Marion. He was arrested and convicted because he tried to defend sacred Indian land from government agents; he tried to escape because there had been threats on his life, the evidence of which was not permitted to go before the jury at his escape trial. There is gross injustice in this story and the story of the American Indian as a culture; there is also a strong stench of immorality in the way the Indian has been treated, not only in their past but now. We hope that this issue in some way will make you aware of this injustice and immorality, and that you will support both Peltier and the American Indian in their struggles.

THE EDITORS



THE
LONG
WALK
FOR
SURVIVAL

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Long Walk for Survival, which went across the country from June 1 to November 1 of this year, was a spiritual walk for world peace and the preservation of Mother Earth. The following is a statement from this group.

So far our journey has taken us across the proposed MX missile site in Nevada, the aftermath of the above-ground atomic bomb testing in Nevada and Utah, and passed the uranium mining areas at Grants and elsewhere in New Mexico. We protested at the headquarters of Kerr-McGee in Oklahoma City. We prayed in front of the Indian Hospital in Claremore, Oklahoma, in memory of the hundreds of Indian Women who were sterilized there against their will. We held a rally in St. Louis to call attention to the 20,000 tons of radioactive mill trailings left over from the Manhattan project which irradiate the water supply of that city. We said prayers in front of the offices of General Dynamics in St. Louis, the builder of the Trident submarine and other atomic weapons. We have fasted for 4 days in Marion, Illinois, and had a ceremony at the Marion Penitentiary for Leonard Peltier, who is a political prisoner there.

A LETTER TO THE PEOPLE FROM LEONARD PELTIER

June 9, 1980

Dear People,

The following letter is to be used as a guide in forming your own letters to Norman Carlson, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Harold G. Miller, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois, J. D. Henderson, Regional Director, Bureau of Prisons, and various other political types such as United States Senators or Congresspeople. Also it may be helpful to have celebrities write to the above, any type of pressure from as many different segments of society as possible. We are attempting to have my normal visiting status reinstated. At present I am forced to see my wife and others through a plexiglass partition with a 'phone for speaking to them. I am not allowed to have any physical contact with anyone who visits me because of this Controlled Visiting Status.

The real reason that this status was placed on me was because the Bureau officials continue to harass me and my family and are attempting to cause as much discomfort and inconvenience as possible. Also this kind of visiting discourages people on both sides of the glass and is principally done in the hope that eventually no one will visit.

The reason that I should have my normal visiting privileges reinstated are:

1. There has never been an exchange of any type of contraband with one of my visitors nor has there ever been the slightest hint of a charge of that kind raised by officials. (The Bureau maintains that I had outside assistance in an escape attempt, but I was absolved of any link with a conspiracy to escape by the United States District Court)

2. My wife has been approved as a visitor by the Bureau of Prisons and has been passed by an extensive check into her background by the FBI and other police agencies. There is no legal basis to restrict her contact with me.

3. The Bureau's position is that because of outside help in an escape attempt I have demonstrated that my behavior merits Controlled Visits, but none of my visitors has ever been implicated in any illegal activity with respect to their visiting and they must all pass an extensive police check. There is no basis for the Bureau to deny normal visiting for this reason.

4. Many of the major security risks at Marion Penitentiary receive normal visits and I should be treated no differently from them.

5. The sanction of Controlled Visits was imposed upon me without my being given the opportunity to present evidence in my behalf as required by federal court decisions. Any sanction imposed by the Institutional Disciplinary Committee requires the minimum due process required by Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 US 539, 94 S.Ct. 2963, 41 L.ed.2d 935, and Controlled Visits were imposed at a committee when I was in absentia and is clearly illegal as well immoral.

In your letters to the various people be sure to request that they respond in writing by return mail or the Bureau will simply ignore your position altogether.

Peace and struggle,
Leonard Peltier
Post Office Box 1000
Marion, Illinois 62959

PS: Here are the addresses of:

Norman A. Carlson
Director, Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20534

James D. Henderson
Regional Director
Bureau of Prisons
KCI Bank Building
8800 N. W. 112th
Kansas City, Missouri 64153

Harold G. Miller
Warden, USP Marion
Post Office Box 1000
Marion, Illinois 62959

CONTROL UNIT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was first published as an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on June 12, 1977. It was written by Eddie Mwana Griffin, a prisoner who has spent time in the Marion Control Unit.

There are a number of prisoners who, officials concede, cannot have their behavior modified by conventional means. As a last resort, they are sent to the Control Unit.

The Control Unit is 70 solitary confinement "tombs", some of which are encased by heavy steel doors. Here a prisoner is concealed from other prisoners and the outside world for an extended period of time -- sometimes for years. His only relief is 30 minutes of recreation and a 10 minute shower.

The process begins like a prison administrative procedure -- like typical disciplinary action -- except that a prisoner usually does not know what specific offense or infraction he is charged with. To the contrary, he is led to believe that the administration is merely giving him a taste of its notorious Control Unit as a warning. He is told that he is under a 30-day observation and that he can (if he wishes) appeal through remedy procedures (a process which takes at least six months to complete). But it makes no sense to go through the long-drawn-out procedure when a man believes that he will be out of solitary in 30 days anyway. He waives his sixth amendment right -- a move he will regret for months to come.

On the next occasion -- more often than not -- he is remanded to the Control Unit for an "indefinite term." And all is lost.

The first 30 days [in the unit] (the so-called observation period) are usually spent in the "box-cars" -- a nearly soundproof cell impounded by a thick steel grill door. The 6' by 8' chamber which serves as living quarters is recessed beyond the wall where only a peep of sunlight is allowed to enter. The atmosphere is bleak and depressing, the air stagnant and stifling. Some cells are without lighting, except for the 60-watt bulb which burns 24 hours a day between the two doors.

The chamber itself contains a stainless steel toilet and a "therapeutic" bed contrived of a cold steel slab, attached to the wall by two rails, and overlaid by a one-inch thick piece of foam rubber wrapped in coarse plastic.

A man's eyes grow weary of the scene, of the poor lighting and drab walls. Sometimes his vision is interrupted by a series of quick white flashes of invaded by shadows creeping around the periphery. His reflex is automatic. He flinches and dodges from the nothing that is there. He must struggle to stave off hallucinations and fight to suppress the skull splitting headaches.

But prison guards contribute to the headaches. On their once-a-month "security checks", guards made their rounds with a rubber mallet banging against the steel bars. It sends shock waves to the brain. Sensitive membranes cannot withstand the shocks, consequently, some prisoners suffer nose-bleeding attacks afterwards.

Some guards found pleasure in administering these shock-wave treatments once a week, in the early morning hours when most prisoners were trying to sleep. Occasionally, they conduct surprise raids on a prisoner's cell, confiscating any bread, jelly, sugar, butter, salt, or other foodstuff which a prisoner might save for hard times. And usually, some guards find it necessary to explore the ceiling also, thus leaving the prisoner with dirty sheets to sleep on. All the while, the man must stand in handcuffs and watch his cell being ransacked. One word could cause a beating (of the worst description). During the first six months of the Bicentennial year ('76), there were no fewer than a dozen such beatings and, on several occasions, guards threw buckets of urine on prisoners. An investigation revealed that a stockpile of urine was kept in a cabinet in the unit for such purposes.

Crime American style

FROM THE AMERICAN WAY OF CRIME

BY FRANK BROWNING AND JOHN GERASSI

In its four thousand years of recorded history the world has witnessed a number of holocausts in which an entire race was systematically exterminated. Genocide is the term of international law for such exterminations. Usually it is carried out as a matter of legal, state policy, as when Nazi Germany attempted its "final solution," the total obliteration of the Jewish people in Europe. Sometimes it is justified under a contrived pretext, as when the Turks under Abdul Hamid II massacred the Armenians on the grounds that they were subverting his empire. When white Americans tried to exterminate the Indians, they relied on neither policy nor pretext. They did it out of greed, and without benefit of law. They simply wanted the Indians' land and the resources that lay beneath it. The resulting record of white lawlessness is of course notorious: Indian tribes were forced to sign 370 treaties with the federal government, each one of which was violated until they had lost almost 2 billion acres of land. By World War I, more than a million Indian people had been killed.

Land was certainly the principal attraction in the westward expansion. But there were other, lesser profits to be made by the petty exploiters who joined in the extermination game. The most grizzly enterprise was the traffic in human scalps. In Denver in the 1870s, Indian scalps were worth \$10 each. In Central City the price was \$25, in Deadwood, South Dakota, \$200. Naturally, the killers were proud of their bloody prizes. Kit Carson, who "pacified" the Navajos in New Mexico in 1862-63 for the Indian-hating military commander, General James H. Carlton, bragged how he destroyed everything in the Indian villages, not just people but also "more than two million pounds of Navajo grain." The Navajos who were taken prisoner and interned in the forts of Canby and Wingate didn't fare much better. In a single week in 1864 at Fort Canby, 126 died of dysentery and exposure. Congress then allotted \$100,000 for relief of the Navajo prisoners. The Bureau of Indian Affairs channeled most of that sum into the pockets of its own corrupt agents or supplier friends, paying, for example, \$18.50 for army blankets that retailed at \$5.85. Only about \$30,000 worth of goods ever reached the Navajos; by May 1868, more than two thousand of the near ten thousand prisoners were dead.

Fearing similar treatment, the Cheyenne and Arapaho decided to sign a peace treaty. The federal government promised to give them supplies for the winter if they stayed on their reservation, which they did. Then, early one morning in November 1864, when most of the camp was still asleep, the Colorado Volunteers under Colonel John M. Chivington attacked them without warning at Sand Creek, killing 450 men, women, and children. Chivington's men systematically raped the young women before scalping them, cut off the dead braves' genitals and placed both on display when they returned to Denver. Congress demanded an investigation of the massacre, which was carried out in 1865, but nothing came of it except a 500-page report two years later detailing the corruption of Colorado Indian agents and the miserable conditions of the tribes.

As more whites poured into the Plains, the government wanted to extend the Powder River Road from Laramie to the goldfields of Bozeman, Montana, through the territory of the Dakota Indians. Ignoring the treaty, which forbade it, federal troops went ahead and built forts along the trail. In January 1865, incensed over the Sand Creek massacre, a thousand Cheyennes and Dakotas attacked the stockade at Julesburg, killing eighteen whites and stealing all the provisions. They also attacked the cavalry near Horse Creek, and when they found scalps from Sand Creek in the wagons, chopped up the soldiers. Led by Crazy Horse, they hit outposts all along the road. A detachment of soldiers commanded by Captain Fetterman, who boasted that he could seize all the Dakota nation

with fifty men, went in hot pursuit. Crazy Horse fled until Fetterman was well into the icy waters of the Peno River, then turned around and hit him from all sides. Every soldier in Fetterman's eighty man detachment was killed. Crazy Horse lost thirteen of his own. But it was only a temporary victory. More soldiers came, then more, and still more. Finally Red Cloud signed another treaty, which Crazy Horse honored -- until Congress broke it by passing a rider to the budget that denied the rights of Indians to sign treaties.

Obviously jealous of Chivington's Sand Creek massacre, General George Custer brought his troops up onto the Washita River in Oklahoma on Thanksgiving Day 1868. He waited until the Indians in a small village across the bend were fast asleep, then, violating the Treaty of Medicine Lodge, attacked in force, killing all its occupants -- 103 men and an unknown number of women and children, whom Custer didn't think were worth adding up. At Camp Grant, Arizona, in 1871, a detachment from Tucson attacked 300 women, old men, and children working the field under firm protection of the U. S. Army, killed 118 women, 8 men, and sold 30 children into slavery in Mexico. President Grant, in this case, was furious. He demanded a trial of the murderers. He got one, but the judge told the all-white jury that killing Indians who might be a menace was not murder. The defendants were acquitted. The local Denver newspaper remarked: "We congratulate them on the fact that permanent peace arrangements have been made with so many and we only regret that the number was not double. Camp Grant is the last of those victories for civilization and progress which have made Sand Creek, Washita ... and other similar occurrences famous in western history."

In the summer of 1872, the Northern Pacific Railroad, protected by four hundred federal soldiers, broke another treaty and came right into Oglala, Dakota Territory, laying tracks. Crazy Horse led his warriors into various skirmishes but avoided full battle. Now commanded by Custer, the cavalry sought out the Dakota Sioux, but Crazy Horse stayed mobile. In 1875, miners invaded the Black Hills, sacred ground of all the Sioux tribes; Crazy Horse, joined by Sitting Bull, harassed the invaders. Red Cloud again negotiated with the whites, agreeing to let them into the hills for \$6 million worth of provisions per year for seven generations and a white promise to respect the sacred lands. But there was gold in those hills, and the whites violated the treaty once again. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull attacked. Custer pursued and pursued -- to the Little Big Horn and his own death. More troops came. Finally in May 1877, Crazy Horse realized it was useless. He agreed to parley. Instead, he was jailed by the Little Big Man, his former ally, under orders of Red Cloud, who had become nothing more than a paid federal agent. Crazy Horse drew his knife. Held by Little Big Man and another Indian renegade, Swift Bear, Crazy Horse was run through from behind by a bayonet, on orders of Red Cloud. The final act of exterminating the Indians was underway.

The white man got the Indian lands, which the Indians had never considered private property, for, as the chief of the Nez Perce Indians once said, "No man owns any part of the earth. No man can sell what he does not own." The white man didn't own it, but he sold it, or stole it and then sold it. As the railroads and the cattle and timber man reaped millions, the ordinary settler paid more and more to ship his farm products to market and received less and less for them. The homesteader-rancher was fenced off from water. The workers' wages were repeatedly cut. From suffering and frustration came anger. But anger against whom? If the common laborer attacked the railroad president, the mineowner, the distributor, the landlord, he would soon be jobless, beaten, perhaps even killed. So he attacked the foreigner, the one who looked different or thought differently, the one who worked for lower wages.

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Red, Yellow, Black" is an excerpt from the book The American Way of Crime: From Salem to Watergate, by Frank Browning and John Gerassi. Reprinted by permission.

GENOCIDE

1ST NOTICE

NEW YORK TIMES
March 5, 1980

Indian Group Assails Contamination of Water

RAPID CITY, S.D., March 5 (UPI) — A group of women charged yesterday that contaminated water was causing cancer, miscarriages and birth defects on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and in surrounding communities.

Women of All Red Nations called on the governors of Nebraska and South Dakota and the Federal Government to issue disaster declarations for the entire region.

The group's founder is Lorelie Means, wife of the Indian activist Ted Means.

"Already 25 percent of our women have been sterilized," she charged. "We are still under attack. This is genocide."

The group said a preliminary report did not fix specific blame for the pollution, much of it of possibly natural origin. The group of women and the Black Hills Alliance, an environmental group, demanded that President Carter immediately implement a plan to deliver safe, clean water to the area no later than March 25. WARN said it would also call for Congressional and United Nations investigations.



This literature donated without charge to the American Indian peoples and to all natural world life forms by friends, associates and supporters of E.V.O.B.E. (East Village Organization for a Kinder Earth), and S.E.S.P.O.N.S.E. (Respect and Protect our Natural and Spiritual Environments); Independent and Free Associations of Activists.



GENOCIDE DEFINITION: According to the General Assembly Resolution 260(A)(II) at the U.N. Convention on War Crimes against Humanity: including genocide (December 9, 1948) reads as follows:

Article II: In the present Convention, genocide means any one of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, or religious group as such:

- Killing members of the group;
- Causing serious bodily harm or mental harm to members of the group;
- Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in its parts;
- Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

CHARGES - CONTINENTAL USA 1980 - GENOCIDE SPECIFIC:

- 1. POISONING:** Pine Ridge Reservation, Rosebud Reservation, and surrounding communities (South Dakota). Water was contaminated with radium, radioactive radon gas, agent orange, dioxin and 254-t (highly dangerous and toxic pesticides). Anyone who uses, on a professional and large scale, such contaminants near water sources is well aware beforehand of the known effects such poisonous substances have on water supplies and on those who have to later drink that water. The U. S. Military and U. S. industrial leaders who allowed uranium tailings (by-products of uranium mining) to be left exposed, nuclear waste to be dropped by helicopter on the land, spraying of agent orange, dioxin and 254-t in this area knew the eventual results of their actions--that the water would become poisonous and that the Lakota Nation and white residents of that area would have to drink that water daily.

Effects: Lakota WARN (Women of all Red Nations) has cited (among others) the following three statistics:
a. 38% spontaneous abortion rate in one month of 1979;
b. 10 out of 12 family elders died of cancer in Manderson County;
c. 60 to 70% newborn infants jaundiced and under-developed lungs.

Violation: U.N. Resolution 260(a)(II) Parts a,b,c,d.

- 2. STERILIZATION:** 24% (minimum figure) Indian women already sterilized. No further comment necessary.

Violation: U.N. General Assembly Resolution 260(a)(II) Parts a,b,c,d.

- 3. INVASIONS OF CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED RESERVATION LAND**

- Akwesasne Reservation, New York State. As of April 10, 1980 the Six Nations, especially the Mohawk Nation is into 250 unreported days of seige. The nation is being held hostage by the New York police forces. That is longer than the Iranian situation.
- Wounded Knee, South Dakota 1973.
- Pine Ridge, South Dakota 1975. FBI and U.S. Marshalls invade the reservation to cover up illegal reservation land grab. Two FBI agents were killed in their assault of an Indian spiritual camp. Careful reading of available prosecution and defense witnesses' testimony raises serious doubts as to which side shot the agents. The entire incident then is used to divert the Press' attention from the sale of the land which contains large uranium deposits. This also marks the beginning of Leonard Peltier's trials. The multinational land grab of Indian resources is on.

Violation UN Resolution 260 (A)(II) Parts a,b,d.

- 4. FORCED RELOCATION OF TRADITIONAL INDIANS**

Dine (Navajo) - Hopi Reservation traditionals are being forced to move. The Navajo-Hopi reservations are Indian land -- belonging neither to the Government nor corporations. Why should the Indians be forced to move again?

Violation: UN Resolution 260(A)(II), Parts a,b,c.

- 5. FORCED MISSION SCHOOLING AND ADOPTION POLICIES**

Removal of Indian children to other schools and foster homes is an old and still current U.S. policy. Such a policy is in effect kidnapping.

Violation: UN Resolution 260 (A)(II), Parts b,c,e.

- 6. ENERGY RESOURCE EXPLOITATION:**

American industry and business has a well-known historically recorded past of mastery in the theft of needed resources and exploitation of labor. This situation, unfortunately, has not been corrected. Indian reservations hold some 60% plus

of wanted resources like oil, gas, uranium and coal. The offensive in effect against Indians can greatly be attributed to such a simple reason as the desire to profit from their natural resources and lands, i.e. should coal be worth 3 cents per ton, Indians are offered a penny per ton. Corporations who force their way onto the reservation then monopolize the resources leaving Indians no choice but to accept the lowest prices. The words economic genocide fit well in these cases.

Violation: UN Resolution 260(A)(II), Parts a,b,c.

- 7. FORCED LABOR**

Indians on reservations have not historically and are not presently allowed by such forces as the US government, industry, business, and politicians to freely develop their own economic resources. Work is limited and then directed along the lines of thinking of the above forces choosing. This a form of forced labor policy.

Violation: UN Resolution 260(A)(II), Parts a,b,c.

- 8. CULTURAL GENOCIDE**

Deliberately and continuously fostered ignorance of Indian culture is inherent in grade school, high school, college and educational programs, except in special cases. Cultural values of the dominant race are taught at the expense of the red race. If a culture is deliberately or unknowingly ignored, the effect is still the same -- it destroys the tradition.

Violation: UN Resolution 260(A)(II), Parts b,c.

- 9. POLITICAL THREATS, FRAME-UPS AND IMPRISONMENT:**

- Leonard Peltier Case: Now facing two life terms, threatened behavior modification unit (Soviet type) and tiger cages (Vietnam style) at Marion Federal Penitentiary, Indiana and FBI assassination plots basically for attempting to respond to a call for help from Pine Ridge traditionals.
- Dennis Banks, KaNook Banks, Kenny Loud Hawk, Leonard Peltier, Russell Redner facing another trumped-up charge in Oregon.
- Six Nations traditionals, chief, activists and staff of Akwesasne Notes indicted with attempts at bringing them to trial illegally in New York State this year.
- Walla Walla Prison: racist backlash against Indians (White Aryan Brotherhood sponsored) is example of current US prison conditions.
- John Hill (Dacajewiah): Young Indian framed and made scapegoat for Attica Prison uprising, has not to this day received a fair trial. Freed on parole. Out of the 26 years of his life, 20 years have been spent in orphanages, foster homes, and institutions.

- 10. SPIRITUAL GENOCIDE**

The missionary mentality still possesses and dominates western religious leadership's thinking processes and emotional states of being. Even after almost 500 years, the Indian peoples have been given no break regarding such a particularly Western delusion and obsession, and yet have still attempted to maintain a position of respect for all creation. The prophets of the Indian religion have left behind a spiritual monotheistic heritage of high calibre, including codes of laws (Law of the Great Peace), and bodies of prophecy. In spite of the fact that the Indians had a working religion on the North American continent prior to the coming of the white race, they are still subject to the harassment and humiliation of self-appointed missionaries.

In order to once again clarify this issue in print, the following statement will be quite complete and explicit:

"Mormonizing, Catholicizing, Baptistizing, Jehovah Witnessizing, Moon-izing, Krishna-izing, Buddha-izing or whatever peculiar human system of so-called religious beliefs that is forced upon others amounts to the forced imposition of one militarily superior belief system upon another. This type of attitude and action on the part of one group of humans towards another can eventually lead to states of being called spiritual genocide -- especially evident in America now. Check out the number of Indian religion traditionalists left in your neighborhood for further proof, if necessary."

Violations: UN Resolution 260 (A)(II), Parts a,b,c,e.

WARNING GENOCIDE

3rd Notice

Any and all of the preceeding printed data in relation to specific violation of the UN Resolution 260(A)(II) is complete, verifiable and truthful.

Therefore, the case against the powers responsible for such acts of genocide is even quite more serious than it may seem far in this notice.

Be Warned America!

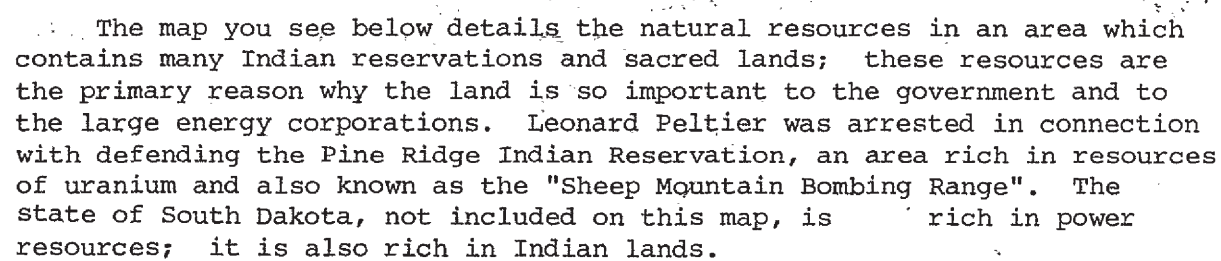
The information contained in these pages testifies to the fact that any and all of the violations of UN Resolution 260 (A)(II) stand in direct contradiction of the spiritual laws given to the historically recognized major prophets of all the religions of the world.

Thereby, the so-called leaders (open and hidden) of the Military-Industrial-Religious and Political complex responsible for genocide, slavery, kidnapping and murder are consciously violating what is known in the Christian religion as the Second Commandment: "Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself."

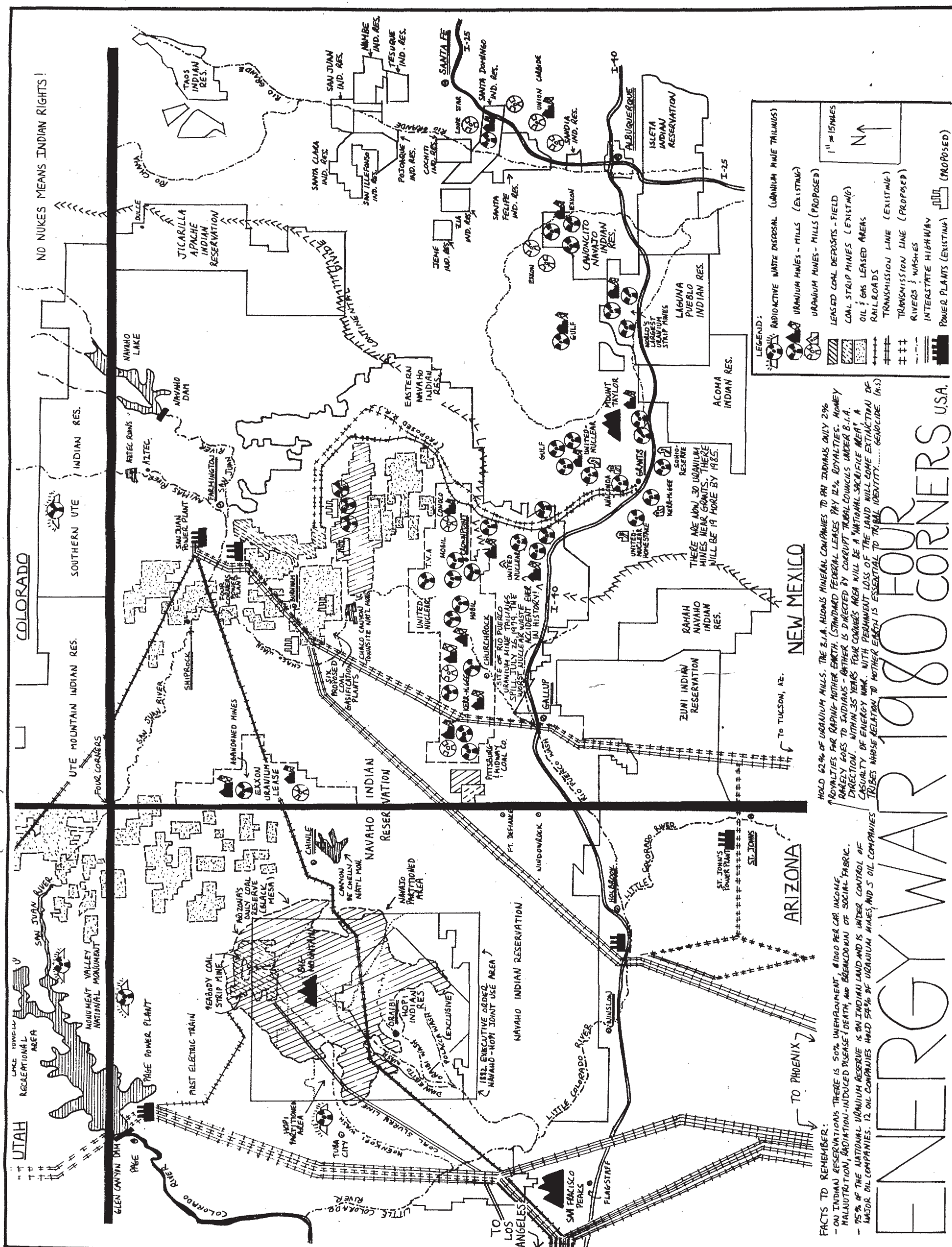
This relatively very tiny percentage of American population is, however, rather insane and dangerous as any group of sentient entities that attempts to negate, change, and destroy Laws of the Harmonic Evolutionary process governing life on earth and in the universe.

There is a grave penalty exacted by the seen and unseen forces in the universe which are responsible for maintaining, balancing, and protecting creation for acts of open rebellion, defiance, and ignoring of the Laws of the Creator since these laws serve the purpose of guiding, helping and protecting all life, not only the human beings of earth.

Remember well: The Creator and the Creation is also Just.



Map drawn by Nabahe Kadénéhé/Copy and notes by Mark Sills/Copyright (c) 1979/
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Yesterday's Gold Today's Uranium

People such as Leonard Peltier of the American Indian movement have been politically imprisoned for their resistance to the corporate land grab of Indian peoples' lands. A very large percentage of the uranium is on Indian lands. When the u. s. government joins the energy corporations in taking uranium from these lands they are breaking the law. We have treaties, signed between our nations and the u. s. government and these treaties make it illegal for the exploitation of Mother Earth and our culture without our consent, and we have not consented!

LEONARD is not a criminal.

LEONARD has offered his life to help his people.

LEONARD's courage and dedication are a source of inspiration to us all.

On July 20, 1979, Native American Prisoner-of-War Leonard Peltier escaped from Lompoc federal prison in California. He was forced into this act by the discover of a government plot to "neutralize" him. Also charged with escape was Bobby Gene Garcia. Roque Duenas was charged with assisting from the outside.

Their trial of Conspiracy & Escape began in Los Angeles on the 14th of November, 1979. After a trial prolonged by government objections, freedom of religion violations, continued harrassment of the supporters, and the presentation of a totally unconvincing case on the part of the government, a jury found all three "not guilty" of conspiracy to escape and "not guilty" of assault on a federal correctional officer.

Leonard and Bobby were found "guilty" of escape, Leonard "guilty" of felon possession of a firearm. Despite continued government objection, Roque won a mistrial as a result of the jury's being deadlocked on his aiding the two prisoners in their escape.

The government refused to allow pertinent information, but the legal defense team was once again able to expose the devious manner of the courts, FBI misconduct, and the illegal proceedings of the government and the corporate state.

On January 20, 1980, Leonard was sentenced to 7 years and Bobby to 5 years.

We are a natural people, and act positively and quickly to any threat to our self-determination. Self-determination is the right to progress and develop at one's own pace, under one's own direction, and in control of one's own natural resources. And even the smallest nation, when under attack by an oppressive aggressor, must with its members come together to best determine how to overcome its danger.

We see our struggle as one of many struggles against the capricious impositions of an exploitative system. A system which commits outright acts of genocide against Black, Brown, and Red peoples; which erects political barriers/boundaries against our Alaskan/Asian natives and Majicano relatives; which devastates the sacred native land by stripmining; is a system which needs to be confronted by all the forces seeking social change.

At this time, the resistance forces of Native People and those forces opposing the use of nuclear technology, face a common enemy ... the multinational energy corporations supported by the u. s. government.

The anti-nuke movement has focused its attention on the very real dangers of already existing and future nuclear power facilities and nuclear weaponry. Three Mile Island certainly provided the spectre of nuclear disaster as a real fear.

At the same time we urge those opposed to nuclear power to take up as a priority, stopping the problem at its source, the seizure of uranium from the Black Hills, the Southwest, Eastern Washington, as well as in Northern Canada where Indian lands are yet undeveloped. Uranium is not only potentially dangerous when used to fuel nuclear reactors and build bombs, but everyday Navajo miners are dying from exposure to radiation while mining; many more indian elders and children face lung cancer and contamination from radioactive wastes left by "trailings" and open uranium pits.

We ask support for the freedom of Indian prisoners like Leonard Peltier, whose charges stem directly from defending Indian land and people from u. s. government attack. Many indian warriors end up in prison for their courageous acts of resistance on behalf of their people. Non-Indian people must come to see the utmost necessity of solidarity with Indian struggles and take a stand against the u. s. government and corporate strategy to isolate, imprison, and murder Native People on their own land.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Yesterday's Gold, Today's Uranium is reproduced from a pamphlet released by the Leonard Peltier Support Group, New York chapter.

"The recent theft of Indian lands where uranium deposits have been discovered and bribing native americans to work in uranium mines provide further evidence of the meshing of racism and nuclear technology, these attacks on native Americans command the most forceful condemnation by Anti-Nuke Activists and Progressives in general. Such condemnation and active support for native American people has yet to emerge." — from a "Fight Back" position paper on racism and nuclear technology being interrelated threats to humanity.



"Peltier is a victim of the Energy Corporations land grab of Indian Peoples lands. The F.B.I. is acting as no more than a private army for the corporate state."
-We look at the trials as based on racism rather than truth and we know America has not ended its war against the Indian People. We look at inflation, recession, racism, class separation, sexism, and ageism, in the name of democracy and freedom, and we see a death of the human spirit while the corporations maximize their profits. Leonard Peltier is not the criminal, nor is he the enemy. He is a victim."

--John Trudell
American Indian
Movement (AIM)

FROM THE EDITORS

Special thanks and gratitude are due to a few people for helping us become aware of the American Indian situation and for compiling this special issue of the newspaper.

We appreciate the assistance of:

John Soto, for coming to Bard and opening this important discussion, and also for providing us with much of the material printed in this issue;
Roque Sanchez, who has supported this movement with his activities and who guided the composition of this edition;

and Anne Lintner, dedicated layout editor, who was the unofficial associate editor for this issue and gave much of her time to see it get into print.

Thanks to all, and we hope that in some way we have provided them and their cause some support.

Addresses

Please send letters of support or contributions (both are needed) to the addresses listed below, and help out Leonard Peltier in his struggle for freedom.



Leonard Peltier Support Group
P.O. Box 176
Mohegan Lake, NY 10547
Contact: J. Soto
(914)737-5614

Leonard Peltier Defense Committee,
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P.O. Box 1492
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L.P.D.C.
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P.O. Box 33
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Robert H. Wilson
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Terre Haute, IL 47808

National Comm. to Support the
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(314) 533-2234

Marion Prisoners Rights Project Inc.
(Address pending)

Akwesasne Notes
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W.A.R.N. c/o Lorelei Mearns
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We Will Remember Survival Grp.
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Black Hills Alliance
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Rapid City, SD 57707

International Indian Treaty Council
777 UN Plaza
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Ganienkeh Indian Project
Ganienkeh Territory
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(518)236-7995

International League for
Human Rights
236 E 46th St., 5th Fl.
New York, NY 10017
(212)972-9554

Inside/Outside Prison Coalition
Contact: Nancy Lyall
S.U.B. Rm 318 S.U.N.Y.
New Paltz, NY 12561
(914)257-2280 office

Leonard Peltier Defense Fund
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Rapid City, SD 57709



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