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[The trials, trail of Northern Paiutes](#)
[reviewjournal.com](#)

[Editor's Note: Nevada 150 is a yearlong series highlighting the people, places and things that make up the history of the state.](#)

[Paiute elder rescues language near extinction](#)
[reviewjournal.com](#)

[When Ralph Burns returned to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation after a three-decade absence in 1997, he discovered only 71 people of the 1,700 residents could speak Paiute.](#)



[Foundations for Learning: Increasing Shoshoni Language Use in Early Childhood Learners Teacher..](#)
[shoshoniproject.utah.edu](#)

UNR Educator: **Native American Burning Techniques Could Help Great Basin Today**
Troy Wilde, Public News Service-NV

(02/04/14) RENO, Nev. [A] Modern land management practices in the Great Basin may benefit by being blended with Native American burning techniques.

Brad Schultz, Humboldt County extension educator for the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, says research shows that Native Americans were successful at controlling vegetation with their use of fire.

And he adds proper and targeted burning helps to control the vegetation and other fuels that can make small wildfires become massive.

"We need to understand that active management that Native Americans used and in many situations bring back that active management,[A] he explains. [A]Or change the type of management, the mechanisms of fire or some other treatment that manipulates vegetation, when fire's no longer appropriate."

Schultz is among the researchers involved in the [study](#) that was published in the journal Rangeland Ecology & Management.

He says Native Americans used fire for many purposes, including increasing the availability of desired plants, maintaining habitats for animals used as food and driving game during hunts.

Schultz maintains combining ancient principles with modern science could be very effective at gaining better control of vegetation in the Great Basin.

But, he concedes many layers of government bureaucracy can make it take years to do a simple burn, which could yield positive results quickly.

"It's preventing forest fires,[A] he says. [A]It's creating wildlife habitat, controlling noxious weeds, improving grazing resources for domestic livestock.

[A]It could be any specific management objective you have for some piece of land."

Schultz adds he hopes the research will lead to less government red tape involved in managing lands on the Great Basin.

[In China, 'Once the Villages Are Gone, the Culture Is Gone'](#) By IAN JOHNSON

As village life in China disappears and its traditions fade, some fight to maintain the country's rural cultural heritage. [Video: Relocating Traditions in China](#)

[E.C.C. Says It Will Double Spending on High-Speed Internet in Schools and Libraries](#) By EDWARD WYATT

Financing for an increase to \$2 billion a year will come from restructuring the \$2.4 billion E-Rate program.

Thu, 2/6 at 7pm: Lucille Lang Day (*Married at Fourteen*) and Stephen Meadows (*Releasing the Days*) join other poets on the **38th anniversary of Leonard Peltier's imprisonment**. San Francisco. >>

Santa Ysabel Casino goes out of business By [J. Harry Jones](#) Feb. 3, 2014

Small casino near Lake Henshaw owed millions to creditors
SANTA YSABEL — The Santa Ysabel Casino, which has been struggling financially for years and has debts of more than \$50 million, has shut its doors.

Santa Ysabel Tribal Chairman Virgil Perez confirmed the closure early Monday morning but declined to answer further questions. He issued a news release in which he said all 115 casino employees had just been informed of the shutdown.

“This very difficult decision for the Tribe was made after considered and careful consideration of the current economic climate in gaming in this region, and insurmountable challenges which have plagued the enterprise from the outset of operations,” Perez said in the written statement.

The Santa Ysabel Casino — the smallest Indian gaming center in San Diego County, with just 349 slot machines — opened in April 2007 in North County, atop a hill a few miles south of the intersection of state Routes 76 and 79.

Related

[Casinos you'll want to hit in San Diego](#)

Its remote location far from population centers, and the existence of several much larger Indian casinos in the area, appeared to have doomed the venture from the beginning.

When the Great Recession hit in 2008 and gaming revenues plummeted throughout the region, Santa Ysabel found itself in dire straits.

Court documents show that in its first three years, the casino lost \$24 million.

The tribe tried to file Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2012, but was denied by the court. The tribe’s many creditors include the County of San Diego, which struck an agreement with Santa Ysabel in 2005 that allowed the casino to open as long as it gave money to the county to pay for off-site improvements and services such as an additional deputy sheriffs.

The tribe made very few payments and still owes the county more than \$3 million, Senior Deputy County Counsel Thomas Bunton said Monday.

“The casino never fully realized its full potential, and confronted by an intransigent county government unwilling to renegotiate its financial agreement with the tribe in the face of economic hardship, was forced to seek bankruptcy protection,” Perez said in the news release.

“The bankruptcy request was denied by the court and the casino did what it could to remain solvent.”

County Supervisor Dianne Jacob, whose District 2 includes Santa Ysabel, scoffed at the idea that the county played a role in the casino's failure.

"The claim by tribal leaders that county government was a factor in the casino closure is absurd," she said in a statement released Monday afternoon. "We simply asked them to live up to their financial obligations and honor the agreement they struck with the county in 2005. Taxpayers deserve nothing less."

The tribe also owes the Yavapai Apache nation of Arizona tens of millions of dollars in loans.

The casino was funded with a \$26 million primary loan from JP Morgan and a secondary loan of \$7 million from the Apache nation, In 2009, the Apaches purchased the JP Morgan note.

Bunton on Monday said he was not surprised the casino has gone out of business.

Neanderthals Leave Their Mark on Us JAN. 29, 2014 Carl Zimmer

Ever since the discovery in 2010 that Neanderthals interbred with the ancestors of living humans, scientists have been trying to determine how their DNA affects people today. Now two new studies have traced the history of Neanderthal DNA, and have pinpointed a number of genes that may have medical importance today.

Among the findings, the studies have found clues to the evolution of skin and fertility, as well as susceptibility to diseases like diabetes. More broadly, they show how the legacy of Neanderthals has endured 30,000 years after their extinction.

"It's something that everyone wanted to know," said Laurent Excoffier, a geneticist at the University of Bern in Switzerland who was not involved in the research.

Neanderthals, who became extinct about 30,000 years ago, were among the closest relatives of modern humans. They shared a common ancestor with us that lived about 600,000 years ago.

Related Coverage

In the 1990s, researchers began finding fragments of Neanderthal DNA in fossils. By 2010 they had reconstructed most of the Neanderthal genome. When they compared it with the genomes of five living humans, they found similarities to small portions of the DNA in the Europeans and Asians.

The researchers concluded that Neanderthals and modern humans must have interbred. Modern humans evolved in Africa and then expanded out into Asia and Europe, where Neanderthals lived. In a 2012 [study](#), the researchers estimated that this interbreeding took place between 37,000 and 85,000 years ago.

Sir Paul A. Mellars, an archaeologist at the University of Cambridge and the University of Edinburgh, who was not involved in the research, said the archaeological evidence suggested the opportunity for modern humans to mate with Neanderthals would have been common once they expanded out of Africa. "They'd be bumping into Neanderthals at every street corner," he joked.

The first draft of the Neanderthal genome was too rough to allow scientists to draw further conclusions. But recently, researchers sequenced [a far more accurate genome](#) from a Neanderthal toe bone.

Scientists at Harvard Medical School and the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany compared this high-quality Neanderthal genome to the genomes of 1,004 living people. They were able to identify specific segments of Neanderthal DNA from each person's genome.

"It's a personal map of Neanderthal ancestry," said David Reich of Harvard Medical School, who led the research team. He and his colleagues published their [results](#) in the journal Nature.

Living humans do not have a lot of Neanderthal DNA, Dr. Reich and his colleagues found, but some Neanderthal genes have become very common. That's because, with natural selection, useful genes survive as species evolve. "What this proves is that these genes were helpful for non-Africans in adapting to the environment," Dr. Reich said.

In a separate [study](#) published in Science, Benjamin Vernot and Joshua M. Akey of the University of Washington came to a similar conclusion, using a different method.

Mr. Vernot and Dr. Akey looked for unusual mutations in the genomes of 379 Europeans and 286 Asians. The segments of DNA that contained these mutations turned out to be from Neanderthals.

Both studies suggest that Neanderthal genes involved in skin and hair were favored by natural selection in humans. Today, they are very common in living non-Africans.

The fact that two independent studies pinpointed these genes lends support to their importance, said Sriram Sankararaman of Harvard Medical School, a co-author on the Nature paper. "The two methods seem to be converging on the same results."

It is possible, Dr. Akey speculated, that the genes developed to help Neanderthal skin adapt to the cold climate of Europe and Asia.

But Dr. Akey pointed out that skin performs other important jobs, like shielding us from pathogens. "We don't understand enough about the biology of those particular genes yet," he said. "It makes it hard to pinpoint a reason why they're beneficial."

Both teams of scientists also found long stretches of the living human genomes where Neanderthal DNA was glaringly absent. This pattern could be produced if modern humans with certain Neanderthal genes could not have as many children on average as people without them. For example, living humans have very few genes from Neanderthals involved in making sperm. That suggests that male human-Neanderthal hybrids might have had lower fertility or were even sterile.

Overall, said Dr. Reich, "most of the Neanderthal genetic material was more bad than good."

Some of the Neanderthal genes that have endured until today may be influencing people's health. Dr. Reich and his colleagues identified nine Neanderthal genes in living humans that are known to raise or reduce the risk of various diseases, including diabetes and lupus.

To better understand the legacy of Neanderthals, Dr. Reich and his colleagues are collaborating with the [UK Biobank](#), which collects genetic information from hundreds of thousands of volunteers. The scientists will search for Neanderthal genetic markers, and investigate whether Neanderthal genes cause any noticeable differences in anything from weight to blood pressure to scores on memory tests.

"This experiment of nature has been done," said Dr. Reich, "and we can study it."

Correction: January 29, 2014

An earlier version of this article misstated the living groups in which Neanderthal genes involved in skin and hair are very common. They are very common in non-Africans, not non-Asians.

[Cactus farming future in California?](#) Dennis Pollock, Western Farm Press

A pioneering effort to bring a nutritious new crop to challenging soils on the San Joaquin Valley's West Side mirrors the old saying about making lemonade when all the world gives you is lemons.

**[Sustainable farming needs math as much as mulch, says one veteran](#)
[grist.org](#)**

[Farming has been "a rip-off system ever since day one," says California's Tom Willey -- and if we're going to improve that system, we'd better understand what makes it tick.](#)

[EARTH-The Operators' Manual](#)

Renewable energy is plentiful and cheap, but not always available when it's needed most. Traditional batteries are improving, but often contain toxic chemicals that can harm the environment. The Gravity Battery concept aims to change that by storing excess energy as potential energy that can be released via gravity. <http://gravitybattery.info/>

[Transforming Our Dark Affinities](#)

Michael Johnson, Truthout: In "Dark Affinities," Joseph Natoli opened up a major, unrecognized line of thinking that identifies an "unconscious common core" of values and beliefs oppressors and oppressed share. Johnson draws upon the work of Paulo Freire to suggest how we transform those affinities. [Read the Article](#)

[MOOCs and the Democratization of Online Education](#)

Andrew Stachiw, Truthout: As presently structured MOOCs are unable to provide the transformative education democracy requires. Participation-rich environments are needed to foster people's abilities to think and take effective action. [Read the Article](#)

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from Seedhead News:

..... But while some portions of the Southwest have undergone flooding, our Conservation Center and farm have both experienced lackluster precipitation and infrequent storms this year, serving as a reminder of the fragility of our current agricultural system that depends upon high inputs of water. This is particularly troubling because climate change models suggest monsoon rainfall will become increasingly unpredictable.

Interestingly, the rather dry monsoon has also demonstrated the adaptability of the varieties in the NS/S collection to arid conditions. An example of this arose from a happy accident this summer. Several “volunteer” seeds of Hopi Blue corn sprang up in late April on a section of the farm where they were planted last year. The field, left fallow, did not receive any irrigation and no rainfall occurred from March until July.

Relying only on remnant soil moisture, the corn stalks grew to a modest three-foot height but still produced an abundance of majestic 10-15 inch ears. Plant for plant, the dryland corn from this summer produced equally well, or better, than last year’s six-foot tall corn of the same variety grown with irrigation during an abundant monsoon. Those seeds, and the hundreds of other varieties in the NS/S collection, hold the key to growing food in a hotter and drier world.

Aided by recent grants from the Gila River Indian Community and Christensen Fund, and through support from you, our members, NS/S is embarking on a research program to use the collection to develop a regional “climate-smart” agricultural system—a food system that emphasizes resiliency, sustainability, and adaptability to climate change.

Through this program we will work to increase access to seed and information on varieties in our collection to regional farmers at the front lines of climate change.

Conservation of the arid-adapted seeds we steward represents the foundation of a climate-smart agricultural future. We are doing everything we can to create a sustainable and resilient food system for today and tomorrow. Thank you for your continuing support of this important work. Melissa Kruse-Peebles, PhD, Collections Manager.

February Salon with Doug Biggers: Cooking up Edible Baja Arizona
Monday, February 24, 2013 (*alternate date*) 6 - 8 pm FREE

From its impressive inaugural issue less than six months ago to a rapidly growing food and agricultural diary of southern Arizona, *Edible Baja* is taking the lead among franchises of *Edible* magazines nationwide. Find out about the inspiration to launch *Edible Baja Arizona* and its commitment to showcase the culinary culture and delights of the Old Pueblo and the flavorful Southwest.

Native Seeds/SEARCH Salons happen every third Monday of the month at the NS/S Conservation Center and have a little something for anyone who has ever wielded a fork or pitchfork. Bring your juiciest ideas and an appetite for mind-watering conversations.

Location: NS/S Conservation Center

3584 E. River Road, just east of the Alvernon intersection opposite the Waldorf school. Look for our marquee sign.

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley

<http://www.shopaitribes.org/culture/>

(do check out their videos which is also a portal to another collection of videos)

The Tribes once freely occupied the land of their forefather and foremothers in the tri-state area of what are now Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. This however quickly changed at the coming of the populations from Europe. Land and resources were wrestled away from the Shoshone and Paiute. Treaties were made with the United States of which some were ratified and others not. The chiefs signed all the treaties in good faith and for the survival of their people.

Descendents of the Western Shoshone and the Northern Paiute occupy the Duck Valley Indian Reservation of Idaho and Nevada. Various bands of the two closely related tribes have jointly utilized the area from time immemorial.

On April 16, 1877, United States President Rutherford B. Hayes established the reservation for the Western Shoshone and on May 4, 1886, United States President Grover Cleveland expanded the Reservation for the Northern Paiute through respective Executive Orders. On July 01, 1910 United States President William H. Taft further expanded the reservation by yet another Executive Order.

In the early days of the Duck Valley reservation the people lived in earthen willow and sagebrush huts. Respective bands of Western Shoshone occupied and revolved on and off the reservation depending on their survival needs and because of the unfulfilled promises of food and supplies from the federal government. Some bands adapted as best they could and others did not want to readily leave their expanded homelands and campsites which were located off the reservation. In 1884, an effort to move the Western Shoshone to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho (and open up Duck Valley lands for non-Indian homesteads) was successfully resisted by the headmen of the bands.

The Northern Paiute bands became allied with their kin, the Bannock in the Bannock War of 1878 and were subsequently sent to a prisoner of war camp in Yakima, Washington. Upon their release, the survivors were returned to their homelands and the Western Shoshone reservation was expanded for their use in 1886.

The tribal bands located at Duck Valley existed as best as they were allowed under the watchful eye of the Indian Agent and Indian Police. Farming and ranching was the mainstay for the people. The Shoshone and Paiute united at Duck Valley under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and formed a tribal government through a Constitution and Bylaws which was adopted in 1936.

From 1884 through 1911 a boarding school operated on the reservation. Thereafter 3 day schools were operated in three separate locations on the reservation. In Owyhee, the Swayne School was built. In 1931 the day schools were closed and all students attended the Swayne School. Students of the higher grades were sent off reservation to boarding schools until 1946 when high school classes were added. In 1956 the reservation school system was consolidated into the Elko County School District of Nevada and today is known as the Owyhee Combined Schools (K-12). Recently, a Community Education Center was placed in Owyhee for GED and higher education courses.

The first full time physician was assigned to Duck Valley in 1882 and by 1897 a small one-room infirmary hospital was built and was replaced by 1920 with a structure which had two seven bed wards. In July of 1937 the native stone hospital was completed with a 20 bed ward, x-ray and laboratory facilities. The native stone hospital was closed in 1976 when the modern Owyhee Community Health Facility was completed.

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley are governed by the Business Council. The Business Council is composed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and five Council Members, all of whom are elected to serve three-year terms. The Business Council directs the Tribal government. The Chairman manages the operations of Tribal government. There are four divisions of tribal administration: Health & Human Services, Judicial Services, Tribal Programs and Support Services.

Farming and Ranching are still mainstays for Duck Valley and is reflected in the 12,000 acres of subjugated lands. The Duck Valley Reservation is composed of 289,819 acres held in trust by the United States Government for the use and occupancy of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. Included in the total acreage of the Reservation is 22,231 acres of Wetlands. Wildhorse Reservoir was constructed in 1936 for the Duck Valley Irrigation Project. Tribal membership is over 2000 with approximately 1700 living on the reservation. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley continue to exist within the original territories of their ancestors.

Each year at Museum and the Web we **recognize the best digital work by museums** . We need you to help us to find it! Suggest a site for consideration by the MW2014 Best of the Web Panel. Previous winners are listed on [Wikipedia](#). Here's how it works:

- Each registered user on the Museums and the Web site may [nominate](#) one site each year.... [register here](#).
- Sites are nominated in a [single Category](#).
- Nominated sites are reviewed by a [Panel](#), who choose a winner in each [category](#), and the Best Overall
- Registered users choose a site as People's Choice, by voting for their favorite, March 23rd - April 2nd, 2014
- Awards will be given April 4th, 2014 at Museums and the Web.
- For full details and deadlines see the [Nomination, Review and People's Choice Voting Process](#).
- Make your nomination here: <http://mw2014.museumsandtheweb.com/best-of-the-web-nomination/>
- Nominations close March 1st. For full [details and deadlines click here](#).

Rich Cherry, Co-Chair, Museums and the Web

CEQA suspension

I included on facebook the news that Brown has suspended CEQA because of the drought. I'm hoping those that know the impact with share with those of us that don't know and what we need to do and watch out for until this changes.

<http://www.kcet.org/news/define/rewild/agencies/brown-suspends-environmental-law-in-drought-declaration.html>

Wendy G. Teeter, Ph.D., RPA
Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA Lecturer, UCLA American Indian Studies
Co-Director, Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project
wteeter@arts.ucla.edu<<mailto:wteeter@arts.ucla.edu>> (310) 825-1864

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At this time we are still assessing our response to these directives. Please let us know any thoughts you have, and we'll continue to keep you informed and engaged as things develop.

Bruce Reznik, Executive Director, Planning & Conservation League/PCL Foundation  
916-822-5632 (o) 619-851-9997 (c) [breznik@pcl.org](mailto:breznik@pcl.org)<<mailto:breznik@pcl.org>>  
[http://www.pcl.org/!](http://www.pcl.org/)

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If you're not already you might want to take a look at the Directives, identify their concerns/questions, and get them to the Governor's Office. Cynthia Gomez is the tribal advisor and can be reached at: cynthia.gomez@gov.ca.gov and (916) 373-3718.

Gov. Proclamation at this link: <http://gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18379>

The desert tortoise is listed as a threatened species, but Wilson said her agency has an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to allow for the adoptions. The person who adopts is basically giving the tortoise a lifetime home, but the animal remains property of the state, she explained, to ensure its protection.

- See more at: <http://www.publicnewsservice.org/2014-02-03/budget-policy-and-priorities/utahs-threatened-desert-tortoises-can-be-adopted/a37290-1#sthash.CZh2gf8j.dpuf>



Reminder: **Feb. 10-12 2014 Tribal Telecom and Technology Summit Phoenix, AZ**

2014 Theme: 'Growing Native Broadband with Culture, Governance, and Industry.'

Topics incl.:

- Utilizing Information and Communication Technologies for Economic Growth
- Meshing ICT with Native America
- Significance of Tribal Governance to Bridge Digital Divide.

Conference agenda. More at: info@TribalTelecomConference.com or www.TribalTelecomConference.com

USDA RURAL UTILITY SERVICES (RUS) RESOURCE ROOM AT TRIBAL TELECOM 2014 SUMMIT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Broadband Loan Program is administered by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of USDA Rural Development. The program funds the costs of construction, improvement, and acquisition of facilities and equipment to provide broadband service to eligible rural areas on a technology-neutral basis. On Feb. 10, during a session on "Financing Broadband Infrastructure Projects in Indian Country," Kenneth Kuchno, Director of RUS Broadband Program—USDA/RUS, will discuss the RUS Broadband Loan Program. On Feb. 11, Mr. Kuchno and members of the USDA RUS staff will be available to meet with existing RUS borrowers, interested tribes and rural carriers who want to learn more about USDA funding opportunities. For more info., visit the website at www.TribalTelecomConference.com

Feb. 13 Deadline for FY14 Environmental Workforce Development & Job Training Grant

Application Guidelines RFP EPA Grants Page: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/applicat.htm>. EPA funding to deliver environmental workforce development & job training programs focused on hazardous and solid waste management, assessment, and cleanup associated activities, chemical safety, and wastewater management. These Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) grants are provided to recruit, train, and place, unemployed and under-employed, incl. low-income & minority, residents historically affected by hazardous and solid waste sites and facilities with the skills needed to secure full-time, sustainable employment in the environmental field & in the assessment and cleanup work taking place in their communities. More info.: Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grant Guidelines (PDF).

February 7 Deadline - Amerinet Healthcare Achievement Awards. National event celebrating outstanding or innovative contributions by healthcare organizations to their patients, community, and business partners. For information check the [website](#) or email [them.](#)

Job Opportunity

Anyone know of any Native American Counselors that want to move to Crescent City or

Klamath (the job is at Margaret Keating)?

André Cramblit, Operations Director andrekaruk@ncidc.org

Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC)

(<http://www.ncidc.org>) 707.445.8451



[Fawn Wood - Tapwe Oma \(+playlist\)](#) Uploaded by [agmichael](#)

[Songs of Indigenous Womanhood](#)

[Angel Eyes \(+playlist\)](#) Uploaded by [Powwow Hunni](#) By [Wi Ma Hiya](#)

Saturday, February 8, 2014 11:00am until 2:00pm

MacArthur Park, Corner of 6th Street and Park View

JOIN THE LOS ANGELES LEONARD PELTIER SUPPORT COMMITTEE, RALLY FOR JUSTICE: FOR THE 18TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL DAY IN SOLIDARITY WITH LEONARD PELTIER. This event and other rallies and demonstrations will be held jointly on this day, around the globe, in support of clemency for Leonard Peltier.

Leonard Peltier is one of American society's longest serving political prisoners. His prosecution and conviction were driven solely by his participation in the American Indian Movement, also known as AIM by the illegal activities of the FBI's counter intelligence program (COTELPRO). In 1975, Leonard Peltier was wrongfully accused in connection with the shooting deaths of two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents. Government documents show that, without any evidence at all, the FBI decided from the beginning of its investigation to "lock Peltier into the case." U.S. prosecutors knowingly presented false statements to a Canadian court to extradite Mr. Peltier to the U.S.

FBI agents forced a woman to an eyewitness. The woman was not present during the shootings. Meanwhile, in a separate trial co-defendants were acquitted by reason of self-defense. Had Leonard been tried with his co-defendants, he also would have been acquitted.



Unhappy with the outcome of the Cedar Rapids trial, prosecutors set the stage for Mr. Peltier's conviction. His trial was moved to an area known for its anti-Indian sentiment—Fargo, North Dakota. The trial judge had a reputation for ruling against Indians, and one of the jurors is known to have made racist comments during the trial.

On (24 January 2014) - The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, James Anaya, today met with Leonard Peltier at the federal penitentiary located in Coleman, Florida where

Mr. Peltier is incarcerated. In his 2012 report, "The situation of indigenous peoples in the United States of America", Professor Anaya recommended that measures of reconciliation with the country's indigenous peoples should include efforts to identify and heal particular sources of open wounds that they continue to experience, including new or renewed consideration for clemency for Leonard Peltier.

Now a great-grandfather, Leonard Peltier remains committed to The People and does whatever he can to ensure their survival. He has made remarkable contributions to humanitarian and charitable causes during his many years in prison. Leonard Peltier has been a victim—time and time again—of the racism that is embedded in the U.S. criminal justice system, 40 + years is too long! This injustice has gone on too long! Our warrior has been captive in the Belly of the Beast too long! FREE LEONARD PELTIER!!!

The Los Angeles Leonard Peltier Support Committee calls on supporters to join worldwide to protest against the injustice suffered by Indigenous activist Leonard Peltier on February 8, 2014. Join the Leonard Peltier Los Angeles Committee to demand the freedom of a man wrongfully convicted and illegally imprisoned for over 40 years!