

In The Spirit of Crazy Horse

1995 LEONARD PELTIER FREEDOM CALENDAR



® CHS, Inc.

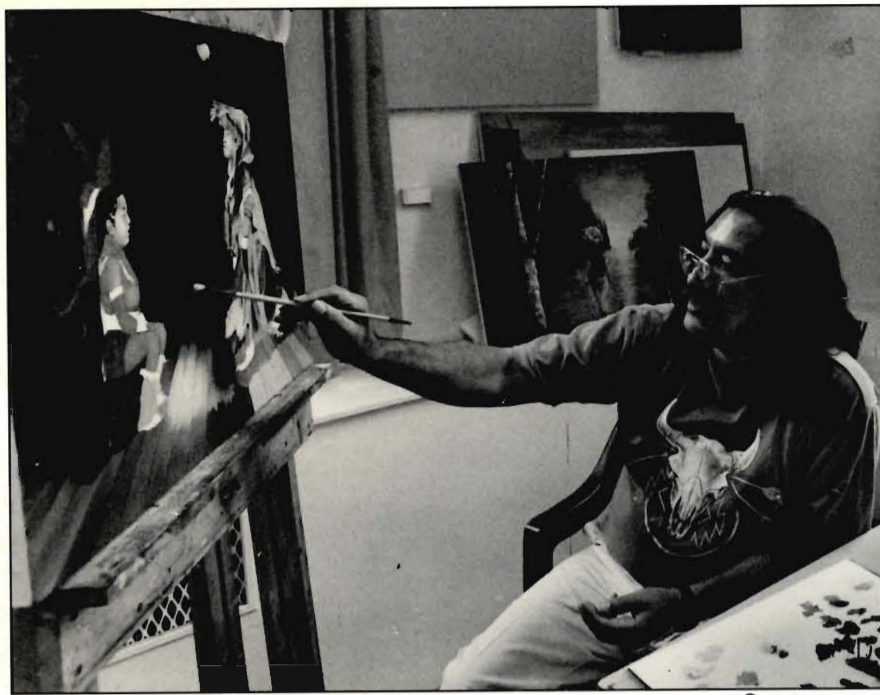
Leonard Peltier has become the United States' foremost political prisoner.

The 1995 Leonard Peltier Freedom Calendar honors and chronicles his 19-year struggle for justice. His unbroken Spirit and hope find expression in his words of wisdom and beautiful paintings, which offer an inspirational glimpse of the Spirit of Crazy Horse.

All proceeds from the sale of this calendar will go to benefit
The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, Lawrence, Kansas

For many years I have wanted to assemble a collection of my artwork in a way that would make it accessible to the general public. We at the LPDC began discussing this project back in early 1994 with our friends in the Kalamazoo, MI Support Group. Back then I hoped we'd be able to create a nice simple calendar, but instead a beautiful, educational, and historical one was produced.

Painting is a way to examine the world in ways denied me by the United States Justice System, a way to travel beyond the walls and bars of the penitentiary. Through my



© Jeffrey Scott / Impact Visuals

paints I can be with my people, in touch with my culture, tradition, and spirit. I can watch little children in regalia, dancing and smiling, see my elders in prayer, behold the intense glow of a warrior's eye. As I work the canvas I

am a free man.

I hope that each day, each time you look at this calendar, you are inspired to partake in the long struggle for human rights of indigenous people, of ALL people who suffer oppression economically,

socially, and spiritually. Justice is not a flexible tool and unless we all do our part to ensure that justice is applied equally to all human beings, we are party to its abuse. We must stand together to protect the rights of others. No child should go hungry, no woman denied the right to earn a living, no person refused health care or an education, no prisoner held for political reasons.

I thank you for caring. Were it not for compassionate people, all hope for the future would be lost.

In the Spirit of Crazy Horse,

Leonard Peltier
Gwarth-ee-las

The sketches gracing the pages of this calendar are by incarcerated artists who participate in the Crazy Horse Spirit Prisoner Arts Program. The idea for this program came from Leonard who recommended the LPDC show other prisoners' artwork along with his. This program is a wonderful opportunity for inmate artists. Over the last four months we have established a list of inmates who are interested in working with us. It has had a positive effect on the artists and public alike. Inmate artists are able to establish a working resume as they learn more about the world of art and business. Most of all, this

program offers them a chance to build their self-esteem and gives them a creative release while the public adorns their walls with incredible artwork of many different mediums. Matted artwork is available from the LPDC for a donation of ten dollars and up (donations are decided by size and estimated value of each piece of art). Proceeds go to the individual artists, their families, or to purchase materials for future works. Your support is an important part of this program and we thank you for your anticipated kindness.

In the Spirit of Freedom,
Michele Vignola, LPDC/CHS

Beginning on this page and continuing throughout the calendar, the dates and events listed span Leonard Peltier's lifetime but are not specific to him alone, nor the month in which they appear. Many concern the American Indian Movement (AIM) of which Leonard continues to be a member and leader.

Additional events are included to aid in understanding what led up to, and followed, the

shoot-out at Oglala, June 26, 1975.

The violence described, be it Indian against Indian, Indian against FBI, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs against Indian, is the continuation of a United States policy to ultimately take away Indian land, a policy followed without interruption for over 500 years.

Due to the vast number of events, some dates regrettably may have been left out.



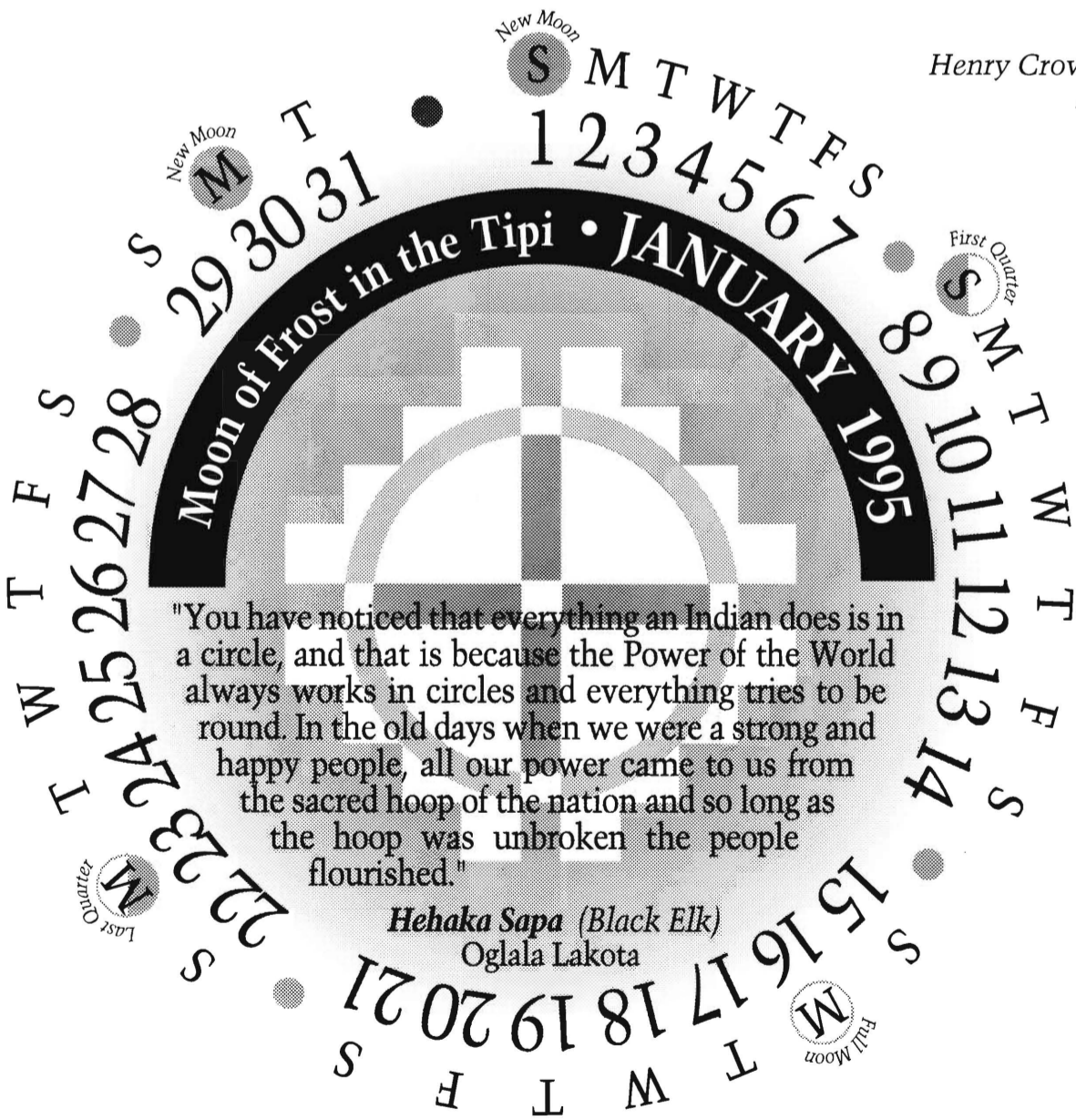
1944, September 12 Leonard Peltier, Lakota-Cree, is born in Grand Forks ND	1958 Peltier and a friend are arrested attempting to steal diesel fuel from Army Reserve trucks to heat their homes. He spends about 2 weeks in jail.	1958 Peltier attends his first Indian meeting, primarily to get food. A relative pleads for help to save her starving children, asking "are there no more warriors among our men." Leonard vows to devote his life to his people.	1958 Peltier attends his first Sundance on Turtle Mountain. As he and his friends are leaving, the BIA Police arrest them, claiming they were drunk. Sundancing was still against the law at that time.	1958 Leonard moves to Seattle to live with his cousin Bob Robideau's family.	1961 Peltier is given a medical discharge from the Marine Corps, due to a break in his jaw that never healed correctly.	1965 Leonard becomes part owner of an auto body shop. The second floor was used as a half-way house for Indians in need.	1969 American Indian Movement (AIM) is established in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Originally an urban Indian organization, it later would become a defender of all traditional Indians trying to keep sovereignty world-wide.		
1953-1956 An agent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs takes Leonard, his sister and cousin to the Wahpeton Indian School, ND	1959 Leonard's cousin loses her unborn baby after she is beaten by BIA Police.	1969 "Indians of All Tribes" occupy Alcatraz Island.	1970 Peltier's first experience with Indian activism is his involvement in the takeover of old Fort Lawton near Seattle. Indians by law have first right to abandoned federal land.	1970 Leonard meets AIM leader Vernon Bellecourt. He takes Leonard to his first AIM meeting in Leech Lake, Minnesota. There he meets leaders Dennis Banks, Russell Means and Herb Powless, co-founder of "Indians of all Tribes."	1972, February Two white brothers in their mid-twenties beat and torture drunken 50-year-old Raymond Yellow Thunder in Gordon, Nebraska. They stripped from the waist down, forced to march through an American Legion Hall filled with customers, then stuffed into the trunk of a car. His body was found a week later. The two brothers were arrested, then released without bail. The Yellow Thunder family calls AIM for help.	1972, February Two hundred cars filled with AIM members and supporters travel to Gordon to demand justice. Enforcement officials were fired and serious charges filed against the two brothers. AIM had gained respect of the traditional people.	1972 Richard (Dick) Wilson takes over as the new president of the Pine Ridge Tribal Council. With Government backing he establishes the "Guardians of the Oglala Nation" or GOON Squads. Their primary function was to use violence to intimidate traditional Indians opposed to Wilson's government policies. Many of those policies threaten tribal land holdings. During his two terms, nearly one hundred people, most of them AIM members and traditionalists, die in unsolved murders or accidents.	1972 Peltier travels to Milwaukee with Herb Powless to aid him in AIM's Alcoholism rehabilitation program.	
1972, September 20 Richard Oaks, member of "Indians of All Tribes" and leader of the Alcatraz occupation, is murdered by a white man who had confronted him a week earlier.	1972, November 3 In a four-mile-long caravan called the "Trail of Broken Treaties," AIM and a coalition representing 90 Indian Nations travel to Washington D.C. to deliver a 20 point proposal for improving Indian-Government relations. When previously promised accommodations are unfit for Indian Elders and the BIA reacts with indifference, the Indians occupy the BIA building. Peltier works security for AIM. To end the occupation, the government agrees to consider the 20-point proposal.	1972, November 22 Peltier is arrested after two plainclothes police officers instigate a fight in a Milwaukee bar. After five months in jail, AIM raises bail and Peltier goes underground fearing an unfair trial. He eventually is tried and acquitted of all charges.	1973, January 8 AIM is classified as an "extremist organization" by the FBI. Its leaders are added to the Bureau's "Key Extremists" list.	1973, January 11 White House officials reject the "Trail of Broken Treaties" 20-point proposal as "a wholly backward step."	1973, January 23 Unarmed, Wesley Bad Heart Bull is stabbed to death by a white man in Buffalo Gap, S.D. The attacker is arrested, then released on \$5,000 bond and a week later charged with second-degree manslaughter. Wesley's mother, Sara, calls AIM to step in.	1973, February 6 Two-hundred AIM supporters gather outside the Custer County Court House as their leaders meet with police officials to demand tougher charges be brought against Bad Heart Bull's killer. A riot erupts as police shove Sara Bad Heart Bull down the Court House steps. She is arrested for "incitement to riot" and serves five months of a one-to-five year sentence. Her son's killer spends less than a day in jail. This would be the first large-scale confrontation between whites and the Lakota since the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre.	1973, February 23 An unsuccessful attempt to impeach GOON and Government-backed Oglala Tribal President Dick Wilson ends. Despite Severt Young Bear and 15 other tribal council members boycotting the session, Wilson is cleared of all charges by a tribal judge of Wilson's own choosing.	1973, February 27 With Dick Wilson blocking every avenue to peaceful solutions on Pine Ridge, AIM and Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization (OSCRO) leaders guide a caravan to Wounded Knee as a symbolic backdrop to presenting its demands and concerns at a press conference scheduled for the following day. The next morning every road leading into town is blocked by GOON squads, BIA police and U.S. Marshals. Surrounded on all sides they are forced into an "occupation" situation, and take up defensive positions.	1973, March 1 The home of Aaron and Betty DeSera is firebombed, leaving Betty suffering from major burns. Aaron was an OSCRO member and editor of the local paper in which he publicly criticized Wilson.



© CHS Inc.

Henry Crow Dog II

Henry Crow Dog is a mentor, friend and Spiritual Advisor. Years ago I joined Henry on his land where we Sundanced together. I look forward to being able to do that again.

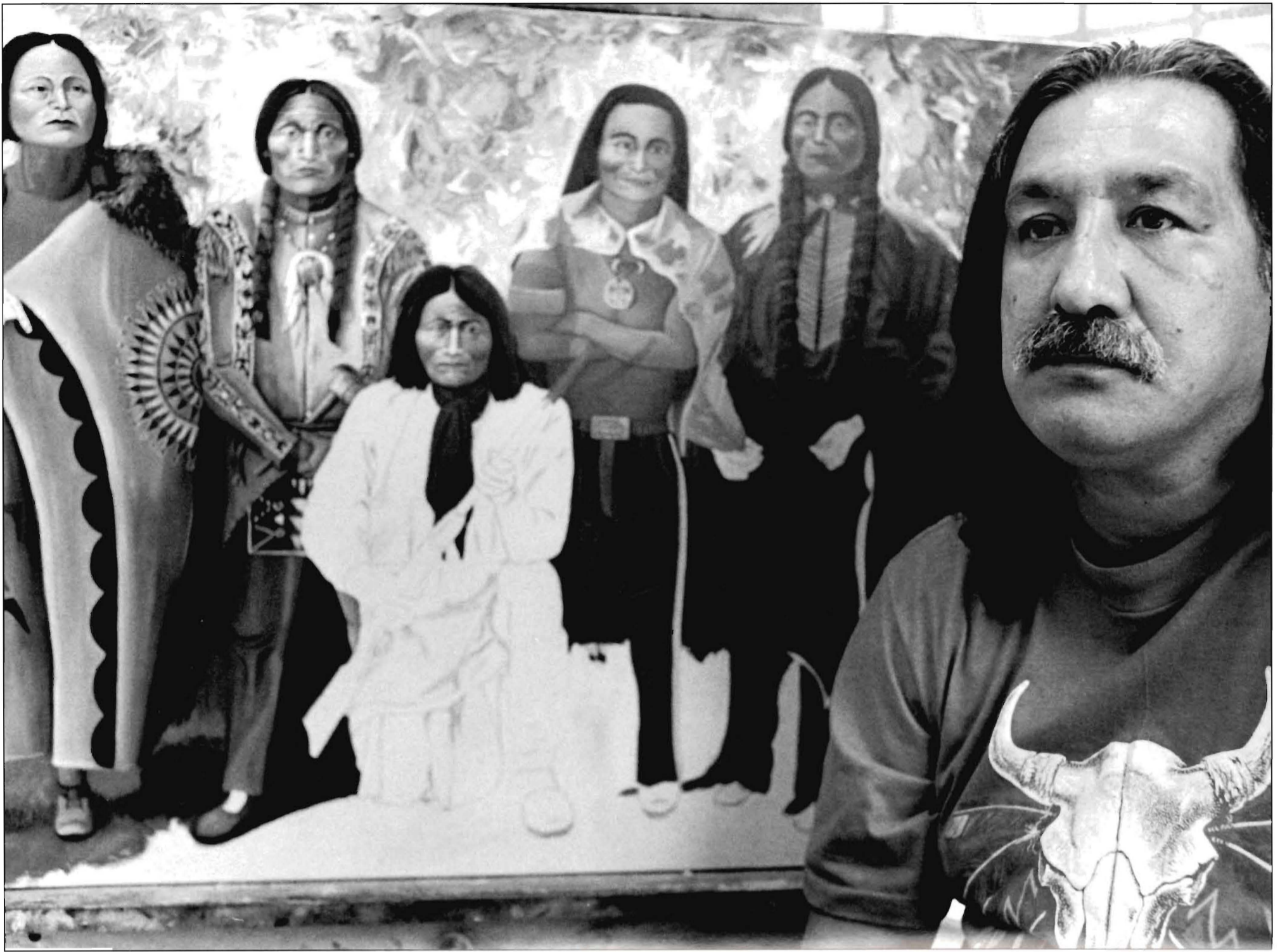


© CHS Inc.

Hawkman II

Self portrait that signifies my growth since 1986. The original Hawkman was a semi-profile and one of my earliest works. Hawkman II depicts beauty, spirituality, strength, and FREEDOM!!

1973, March 8	1973, March 11	1973, March 14	1973, April 16	1973, April 27	1973, May 9	1973, June	1973, June 19
Two AIM members are wounded while on security patrol at Wounded Knee. Shot by persons inside a federal armored vehicle, they become the first victims of the occupation.	An attempt by the Justice Department to allow people to leave Wounded Knee backfires as over a hundred additional supporters enter the village, including traditional Chief Frank Fools Crow.	With FBI collusion, Dick Wilson orders the arrest of several opposing Tribal Council members, including Severt Young Bear.	Frank Clearwater is shot in the head at Wounded Knee and dies a week later.	Buddy Lamont, an AIM warrior at Wounded Knee, is struck by a sniper's bullet, then bleeds to death as medics are unable to reach him due to heavy Government rifle fire.	The occupation of Wounded Knee ends. It led to the arrest of 562 people. Only 185 were indicted and of that number 15 were convicted, most on minor charges. AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog spent years in prison on false charges.	Anti-Wilson tribal council member Severt Young Bear requests AIM security for his family after repeatedly having his home shot up by GOONS. Security is set up and the attacks end.	AIM supporters Clarence and Vernal Cross are shot while sitting in their car. Clarence is killed, Vernal is injured. Nine-year-old Mary Ann Little Bear, in a passing car, is struck in the face and loses an eye.



© Jeffrey Scott / Impact Visuals

American Indians share a history rich in diversity, integrity, culture and tradition. It is also rich in tragedy, deceit and genocide. As the world learns of these atrocities and cries out for justice for all people everywhere, no human being should ever have to fear for his or her life because of their political or religious beliefs. We are in this together, my friends, the rich, the poor, the red, white, black, brown and yellow. We share responsibility for Mother Earth and those who live and breathe upon her. Never forget that. — Leonard Peltier

W T F S
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

MOON OF THE DARK RED CALF • FEBRUARY 1975

First Quarter
Full Moon
Last Quarter

"What treaty that the whites have kept has the red man broken? Not one. What treaty that the white man ever made with us have they ever kept? Not one... What law have I broken? Is it wrong for me to love my own? Is it wicked for me because my skin is red? Because I am Sioux; because I was born where my father lived; because I would die for my people and my country."
Tatanka Yotanka (Sitting Bull)
 Hunkpapa Lakota



Michael Justus - Seneca
Incarcerated at Oklahoma State Prison, McAlester, OK

© CHS, Inc

Significant dates in the Lakota Nation's first contacts with white settlers and soldiers. — Timeline continues every other month

c. 1700's - The First white men appear in Lakota country from the East.

c. 1819 - Many Indians die from measles or smallpox, diseases brought by whites.

1973, July-October

Priscilla White Plume, Julius Bad Heart Bull, Melvin Spider, Philip Black Elk and Aloysius Long Soldier all AIM members, die from separate acts of violence. No arrests were made.

1973, October 17

Pedro Bissonette, head of the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization and leader of the Independent Oglala Nation, is hunted down and shot to death by BIA police.

1973, October 21

Agnes Lamont (mother of Buddy who was killed at Wounded Knee) is rammed broadside while stopped at a crossroads. Her sister, a passenger in her car, is hospitalized for several days.

1973, November 10

Phillip Little Crow, an AIM supporter, is beaten to death: A GOON member is charged with "voluntary manslaughter," then released.

1973, November 20

Her body found in a ditch near Pine Ridge, AIM member Allison Little Fast Horse had been shot through the heart. No arrests were made.

1974, January 17

Edward Means, Jr. AIM member found dead. No arrests were made.

1974, February 7

Dick Wilson is re-elected as tribal chairman barely beating out AIM leader Russell Means. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights finds nearly two-thirds of the votes are tainted. U.S Justice Department takes no action.

1974, February 18

AIM member Lorinda Red Paint is killed. No arrests were made.

1974, November 16

Delphine Crow Dog, sister of AIM spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog, is beaten to death. No arrests were made.

1974, April-December

Roxeine Roark, Dennis LeCompte, Jackson Washington, Robert Reddy, Elaine Wagner, Floyd Binias and Yvette Lone Hill, all AIM members are killed in separate acts of violence. No arrests were made.



© CHS, INC.

Ghost Dance Leader

The Ghost Dance is a significant ceremony to my people. This painting represents the memory of all our people massacred at Wounded Knee. I dedicate this portrait to Louis Irwin, my Spiritual Leader and good friend.



"[White Men] spoke very loudly when they said their laws were made for everybody; but we soon learned that although they expected us to keep them, they thought nothing of breaking them themselves... Their wise ones said we might have their religion, but when we tried to understand it we found that there were too many kinds... This bothered us a good deal, until we saw that the white man did not take his religion any more seriously than he did his laws, and that he kept both of them just behind him, like helpers, to use when they might do him good in his dealings with strangers."

Aleek-Chea-Ahoosh (Plenty Coups)
Crow Nation

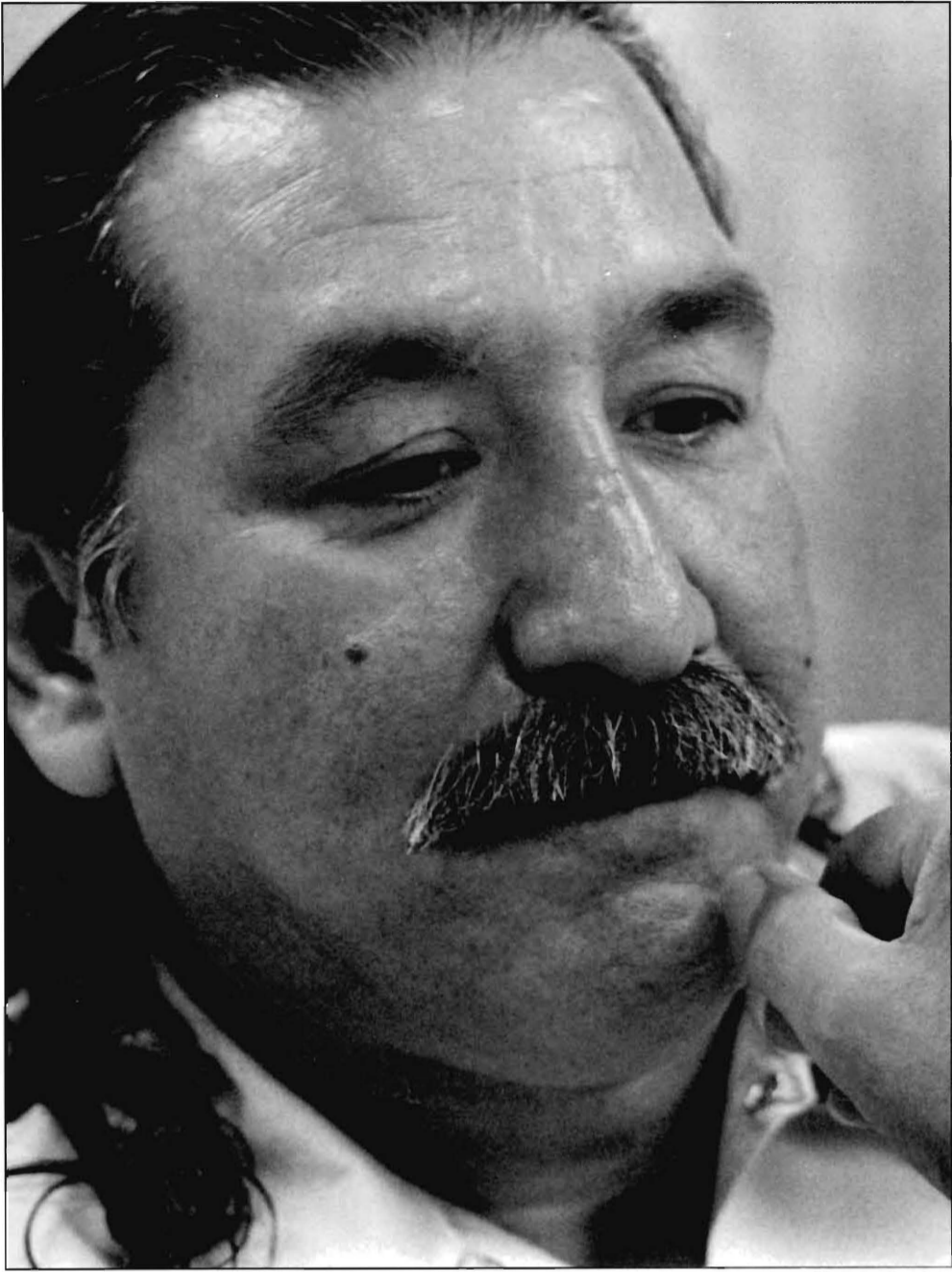


© CHS, INC.

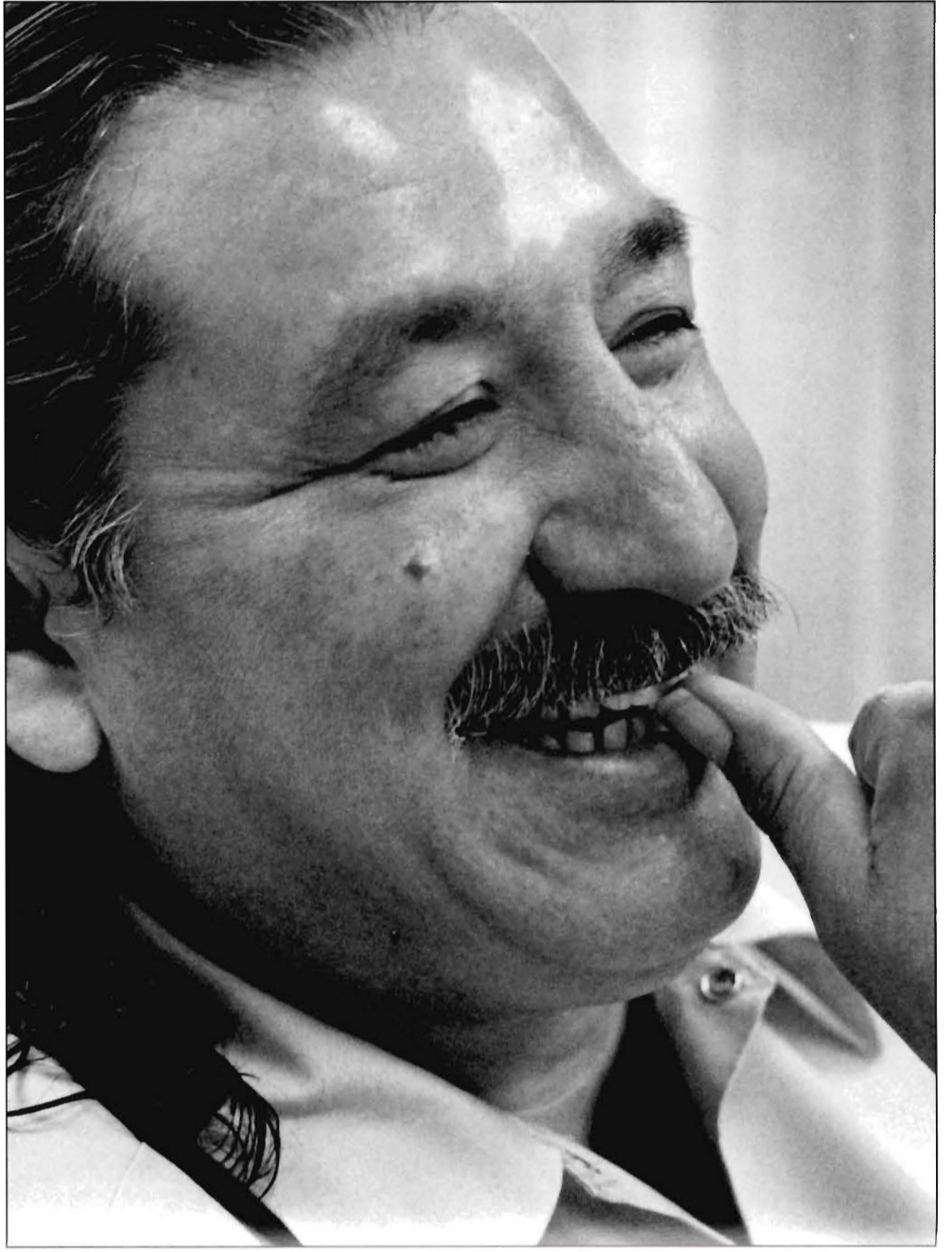
Pow Wow Dancer I

This painting is my depiction of the woman contemporary dancer. I feel that by capturing her pride in her heritage and culture, I might show the strength and beauty of women past, present, and future.

1975, January-June	1975, February 27	1975, March 21	1975, March 27	1975, April 4	1975, June 8	1975, June 25
Leon Swift Bird, Stacy Cottier, Hilda Good Buffalo, Ben Sitting Up, Kenneth Little and Leah Spotted Elk, all AIM members, are killed in separate acts of violence. No arrests were made.	Wounded Knee defense lawyers are severely beaten by GOONs at Pine Ridge Airport. 1975, March 5 The home of Chief Frank Fools Crow is destroyed by fire.	Edith Eagle Hawk, her daughter and grandson are killed when their car is forced off the highway. She had testified against GOON violence in an earlier trial.	Jeanette Bissonette is killed by a sniper while on her way home from the wake of a friend who had been shot a week earlier.	Jancita Eagle Deer's mangled body is found along a Nebraska back road. She had been a companion of Douglas Durham, an FBI infiltrator of AIM.	While arresting Russell Means for "rowdy behavior," a BIA police officer shoots Means in the back. The shooting is dismissed as an accident.	While dozens of Indian murders remain uninvestigated due to "lack of manpower," FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams investigate the theft of a pair of cowboy boots, stolen from a white man. They enter the Jumping Bull property and question Indians as to the whereabouts of suspect Jimmy Eagle. AIM members camped nearby suspect the agents were attempting to gather information about their activities for future use.



© Jeffry Scott - Impact Visuals



© Jeffry Scott - Impact Visuals

MOON OF RED GRASS APPEARING • APRIL 1995

"We did not ask you white men to come here. The Great Spirit gave us this country as a home. You had yours. We did not interfere with you...But you have come here; you are taking my land from me...Now you tell us to work for a living, but the Great Spirit did not make us to work, but to live by hunting. You white men can work if you want to. We do not interfere with you, and again you say, why do you not become civilized? We do not want your civilization! We would live as our fathers did, and their fathers before them."

Tashunka Witko (Crazy Horse)
Oglala Lakota

For the first time in South Africa's history, Indigenous People were granted the right to vote. Nelson Mandela, who not long ago was a man in a situation parallel to mine, shall now lead his nation...all of the pain, horror, torture, and sacrifice had resulted in the dawn of a new time. Nelson Mandela is living proof that the edict of the people is far more important than the verdict of the Government. – Leonard Peltier



Johnny Post Oak - Creek/Seminole
Incarcerated at DCOC MSU in Hominy, OK

- 1832 - Indian Bureau (later the Bureau of Indian Affairs) is established in the U.S. War Department.
- c.1835 - White prospectors enter the Black Hills seeking gold.
- 1842 - The Oregon Trail cuts across Lakota country. Thousands of migrant "pioneers" flood across the land, killing buffalo, elk, etc.
- 1848 - With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, the steady advance of white settlers becomes a flood pouring into Lakota territory.
- 1849 - Fort Laramie is built on the North Platte River.
- 1851 - Fort Laramie Treaty, first major treaty between the United States and the Lakota Nation [permitting safe passage to white pioneers but recognizing Lakota sovereignty].

1975, June 26	1975, July -December	1975, September 5	1975, September 10	1975, September 11	1975, October 2
Residents in Oglala notice large numbers of law enforcement agents in the area. FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams, in unmarked cars, follow a red pick-up truck onto the Jumping Bull property. A fire fight erupts. The agents and AIM member Joe Stuntz are killed. Leonard Peltier, Dino Butler, Bob Robideau, Norman Brown and others manage to evade over 150 law officers who surround the area. On this same day, Pine Ridge Tribal Council President Dick Wilson signs an agreement with the Interior Department transferring title to 1/8th of Pine Ridge to the federal government, thus opening the land to corporate mining.	Andrew Paul Stewart, Randy Hunter, Howard Blue Bird, Jim Little, Olivia Binias, Janice Black Bear, Michelle Tobacco, Carl Plenty Arrows, Sr. and Frank LaPointe, all AIM members, are killed in separate acts of violence. No arrests were made.	The FBI raids Leonard Crow Dog's home. Crow Dog, Dino Butler, and Anna Mae Aquash are arrested. Aquash tells friends that while in custody her life is threatened by an FBI agent if she refused to cooperate.	A station wagon driven by Bob Robideau explodes near Wichita, Kansas. Robideau and Mike Anderson are arrested. The AR-15 rifle the Government will attempt to link to Peltier is recovered.	Under intimidation Mike Anderson tells the FBI that he witnessed Jimmy Eagle, Peltier and Butler, down next to the agents cars.	FBI teletype withheld from Peltier's attorneys reports Wichita AR-15 "contains different firing pin than the rifle used at the Jumping Bull scene." Not until years later will the teletype be obtained through the Freedom of Information Act.



© CHS, Inc.

Riding Home

A change from my usual technique— I applied pastel colors in a less defined setting. See the beauty of Mother Earth, the strength of the warrior and his animal as he rides home to the reservation.

M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6

New Moon
M
28 29 30 31

Moon when Ponies Shed • MAY 1995

First Quarter
S
7 8 9 10 11 12 13

T F S
24 25 26 27

21 22 23 24

14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Full Moon
S

Last Quarter
S

"...Hear me, people, we have now to deal with another race— small and feeble when our fathers first met them but now great and overbearing. Strangely enough, they have a mind to till the soil and the love of possession is a disease with them. These people have made rules that the rich may break but the poor may not. They take tithes from the poor and weak to support the rich who rule. They claim this mother of ours, the earth, for their own and fence their neighbors away; they deface her with their buildings and their refuse. That nation is like a spring freshet that overruns its banks and destroys all who are in its path."
Tatanka Yotanka (Sitting Bull)
Hunkpapa Lakota



© CHS, Inc.

Navajo Shepherd

A favorite...the depth of the Shepherd's face is unfathomable. His expression reflects great wisdom, strength, and dignity. He has seen hard times. This painting came alive as I placed it on the canvas. This great man will live on forever.

1975, October 31

FBI lab report, withheld from Peltier's attorneys, states none of the rifle casings recovered at the shoot-out scene could be matched to the Wichita AR-15. Years later, the report was obtained through the Freedom of Information Act.

1975, November 14

Oregon State trooper attempts to arrest Indians in a camper leaving Washington state. Some escape; among the four arrested are Anna Mae Aquash and Kamook Banks.

1975, November 17

Armed with an M-16 rifle, Jessie True Blood, a BIA police officer, fires into the home of Chester Stone, striking five people. A 3-year-old child is maimed for life. True Blood drives off and kills himself.

1975, November 25

Dino Butler, Jimmy Eagle, Bob Robideau and Leonard Peltier are indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for their alleged role in the deaths of the two FBI agents.

1976, January-July

Lydia Cut Grass, Lena Slow Bear, Hobart Horse, Cleveland Reddest, Betty Jo DuBray, Marvin Two Two, Julia Pretty Hips, Sam Afraid of Bear, Kevin Hill, Betty Means and Sandra Wounded Foot, all AIM members, are killed in separate acts of violence. No arrests were made.

1976, January 17

Dick Wilson loses reelection.

1976, January 31

Tribal attorney Byron DeSersa is shot and killed by GOONS while driving his car.

1976, February 6

Peltier is arrested in Canada. He is held in Okalla Prison, Vancouver, B.C. under maximum security.

1976, February 10

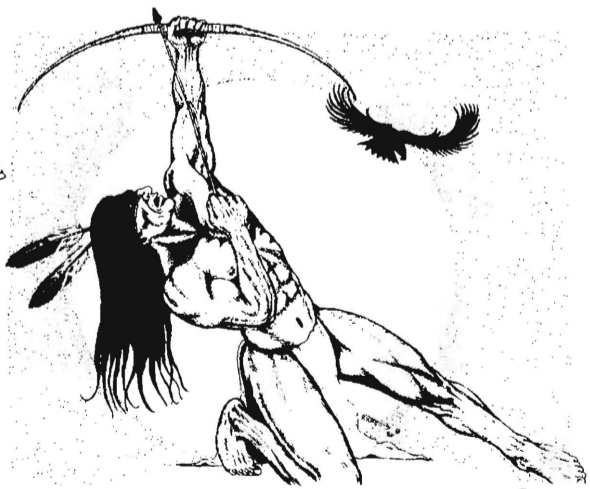
FBI lab report describes for the first time a match between Wichita AR-15 and .223 shell casing found in the trunk of FBI Agent Coler's car, despite the FBI's own contradictory evidence from four months earlier.



© Jeffry Scott / Impact Visuals

You are about to perform an act which will close one more chapter in the history of the failure of the United States courts and the failure of the people of the United States to do justice in the case of a Native American. After centuries of murder... could I have been wise in thinking you would break that tradition and commit an act of justice? Obviously not... I honestly believe you made up your mind long ago that I was guilty and that you were going to sentence me to the maximum sentence permitted under the law. But this does not surprise me, because you are a high-ranking member of the white racist American establishment which consistently said "In God We Trust," while they went about the business of murdering my people and attempting to destroy our culture.

- Leonard Peltier Statement to Judge Paul Benson before his sentencing



Robert Knott - Winnebago/Lakota
Incarcerated at USP Marion,
Marion, IL

1851 - Fort Laramie Treaty is violated by the United States when it begins construction of fortified trading posts in Lakota country.

1854 - U.S. Colonel William Harney's army massacres 100 Lakota men and imprisons others in a dispute over a cow.

1858 - A party of U.S. soldiers carries out a reconnaissance mission in the Black Hills.

1864 - The Third Colorado Cavalry raids a peaceful band of Cheyenne camped along Sand Creek, killing 200, mostly women and children.

"I'm Indian all the way, and always will be. I'm not going to stop fighting until I die, and hope I'm a good example of a human being and of my tribe. I am not a citizen of the United States or a ward of the federal government. Neither am I a ward of the Canadian government. I have a right to continue my cycle in this Universe undisturbed...
...I'll talk to you through the rain..."

Anna Mae Aquash
MicMac



1976, February 19	1976, February 23	1976, February 24	1976, March 2	1976, March 5	1976, March 6	1976, March 11
FBI holds mentally unbalanced Myrtle Poor Bear, trying to obtain an affidavit that would convince Canadian Officials to extradite Peltier. She gives her first version of the shootout even though she was never there.	Myrtle Poor Bear gives a second affidavit with a new version of the events of June 26, 1975.	Decomposing body of "Jane Doe" is found. The FBI delivers the body to a BIA coroner, who reports she died of exposure. Her hands are severed and taken by the FBI for positive ID.	"Jane Doe" is buried in a Catholic cemetery by orders of the Pine Ridge Police.	"Jane Doe" is identified by the FBI as AIM activist Anna Mae Aquash. Her family on the Mic Mac reservation in Nova Scotia is informed of her death.	AIM members Russell Means and John Thomas are disarmed, then shot point-blank by a group of GOONs. Both survive.	Suspicious of the exposure theory advanced by the BIA, Anna Mae Aquash's family has her body exhumed for reexamination by a different coroner. She had been shot in the back of the head. Anna Mae would have been a defense witness in Peltier's trial. On March 14, Anna Mae is reburied in a traditional ceremony.



© CHS, Inc.

White Earth Elder

I lived with my uncle Bill Robideau for years. He taught me a great deal about life. This is my thanks to Uncle Billy for everything he has done for me.

New Moon

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

First Quarter

Full Moon

Last Quarter

Moon of Red Cherries • JULY 1995

"I am tired of talk that comes to nothing. It makes my heart sick when I remember all the good words and all the broken promises. There has been too much talking by men who had no right to talk. ...Too many misunderstandings have come up between the white men about Indians...Treat all men alike. Give them all the same law. ...You might as well expect the rivers to run backward as that any man who was born free should be content penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases. If you tie a horse to a stake, do you expect he will grow fat?"
Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekht (Chief Joseph)
 Nez Perce



© CHS, Inc.

Medicine Man- Grandpa Semu Huante

Some people just belong displayed on canvas. Grandpa is one of them! The last time I saw him was in the 1970's - my respect and love for this man transcends the years.

1976, March 31 Continuing their effort to obtain a damaging affidavit, FBI agents show photos of Anna Mae's severed hands to Myrtle Poor Bear informing her that her daughter is also at risk. Frightened and confused, she claims she was Peltier's girlfriend and saw him shoot the agents. Poor Bear's third affidavit is to the FBI's liking. Peltier has never met Myrtle Poor Bear.	1976, April 2 Claiming to be the girlfriend of AIM member Richard Marshall, Myrtle Poor Bear testifies against him in the death of Martin Montileaux.	1976, May 1 Knowing they're fraudulent, the U.S. Government presents Myrtle Poor Bear's affidavits to the Canadian Court.	1976, May 3 Leonard Peltier's extradition hearing begins with Canadian Dept. of Justice lawyer Paul William Halprin representing the U.S. Government.	1976, May 13 Peltier asks the Canadian Government to grant him political asylum.	1976, June 7 Trial of Dino Butler and Bob Robideau begins in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1976, June 18 Canadian Justice W.A. Shultz decrees that there is sufficient evidence to extradite Leonard Peltier.	1976, July 16 Dino Butler and Bob Robideau are acquitted with the jury finding they acted in self defense when shooting at agents Coler and Williams.
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---



© Jeffry Scott / Impact Visuals

I have sacrificed almost 20 years of my life for a principle. If my imprisonment does nothing more than educate people about the terrible conditions my people must survive, and in fact the terrible conditions shared by all indigenous People, my suffering has had a purpose. – Leonard Peltier

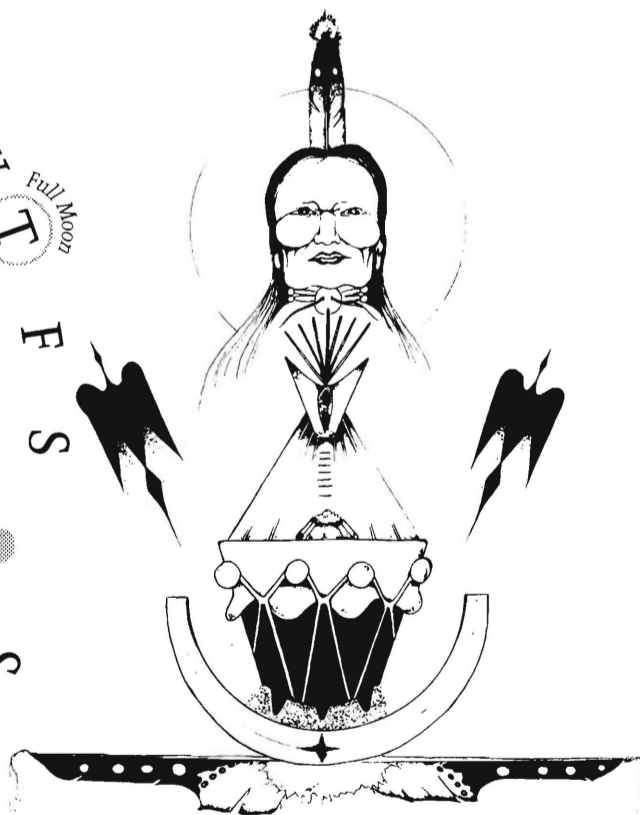


"[The White Man] will keep pushing forward, going all the time. They will tear up the earth, and at last you will do it with them. When you do, you will become crazy, and forget all that I am teaching you."

Sweet Medicine
Cheyenne

"The Government made us many promises, more than I can remember. They never kept but one, they promised to take our land and they took it."

Mahpiua Luta (Red Cloud)
Oglala Lakota



Brady Edison - Navajo
Incarcerated at PCI
Phoenix, AZ

© CHS Inc.

1866 - The Fetterman Battle: Crazy Horse leads Lakota warriors to destroy U.S. Cavalry detachment at Big Piney Creek.

1868 - Fort Laramie Treaty establishing "The Great Sioux Reservation," stipulating full and complete Lakota sovereignty.

1874 - Custer's 7th Cavalry confirms the discovery of gold in the Black Hills. Thousands of whites swarm over the Sacred Hills seeking "the yellow stone that makes white men crazy."

1876 - Custer attacks a Lakota encampment at the Little Big Horn River, he and his entire command are killed by Crazy Horse and the large number of Lakota warriors.

1877 - The United States Government lawlessly seizes the Black Hills from the Lakota, a direct violation of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

1877 - Crazy Horse is fatally stabbed by a soldier with a bayonet at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

1976, December 16

Leonard Peltier's extradition is ordered by Canadian Justice Minister Ron Basford. Peltier is moved from Vancouver to Rapid City, S.D.

1977, February 1

Mike Anderson is interrogated by the FBI. Nowhere in his seven-page affidavit does he mention he was at June Little's cabin or that he saw a red and white van on June 26, 1975.

1977, March 16

Trial of Leonard Peltier begins in Fargo, N.D. Judge Paul Benson rules that evidence will be tightly restricted to the shootout of June 26, 1975. Evidence of the violence on Pine Ridge, the fraudulent affidavits of Myrtle Poor Bear, FBI intimidation and coercion or the evidence leading to the acquittals of Robideau and Butler in Cedar Rapids will not be allowed in his court, stating "the FBI is not on trial here."

1977, March 22

Contrary to his earlier affidavit, Mike Anderson claims instead he was on the roof of June Little's cabin (overlooking the site where the agents were shot). He claimed he saw Peltier drive up to the agents in a red and white van, then shoot the agents with an AR-15. Judge Benson denies Peltier's defense team a chance to submit Anderson's earlier affidavit, stating irrelevancy. FBI stenographer claims she accidentally destroyed all her notes of the radio transmissions that the two agents made before their deaths. Coincidentally that evidence may have proven the agents were in fact following a red pick-up truck.

1977, April 18

Leonard Peltier is convicted by an all-white jury.



© CHS Inc

That's My Big Brudder

An illustration of the growth journey of two boys as they learn about spirituality. The older boy is a Pow Wow Dancer on the East Coast and the younger a Fancy Dancer from Kansas. I combined these two powerful images to show the unity of spirit.

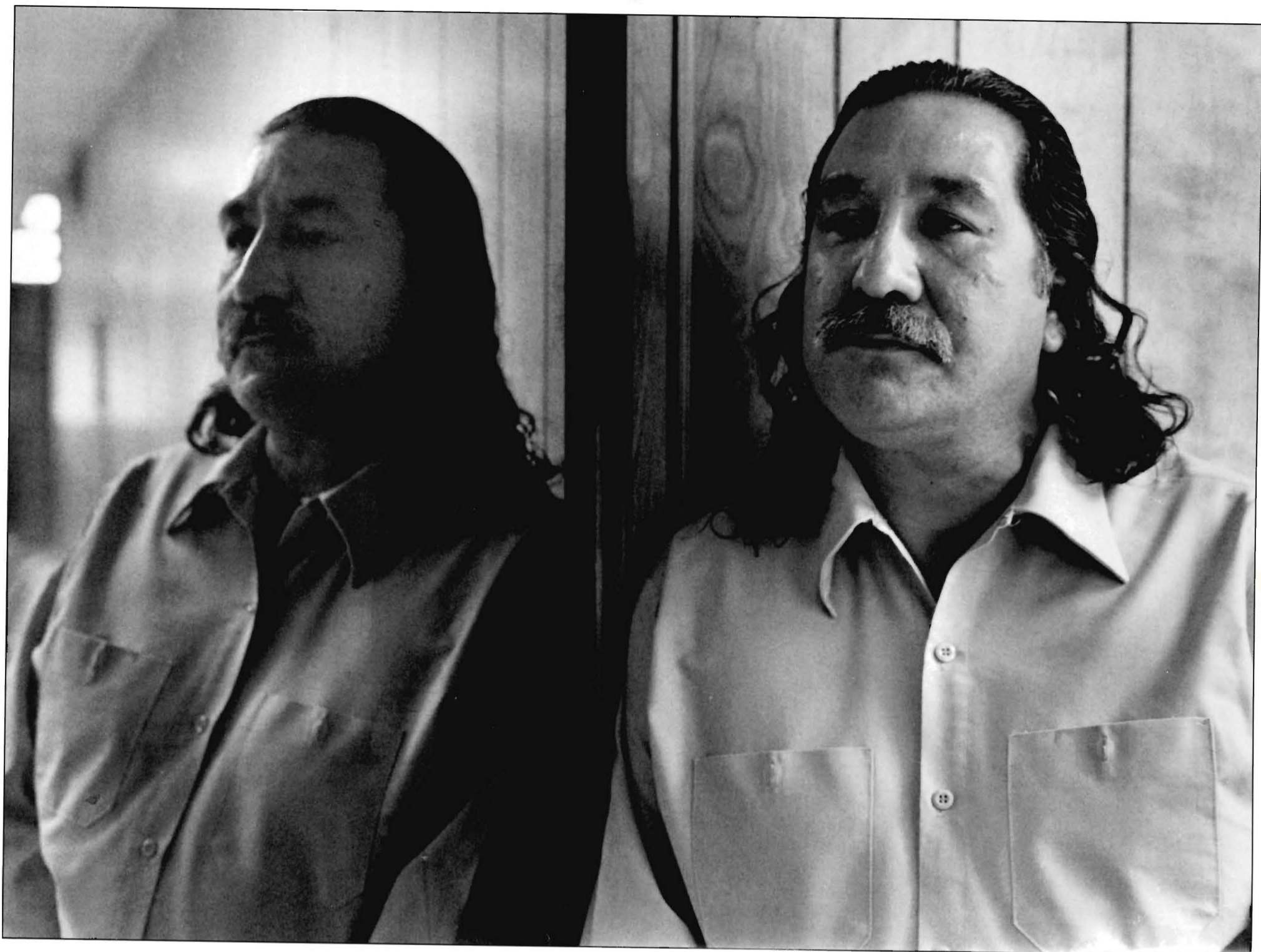


© CHS Inc

Kishkekosh of the Sauk and Fox Tribe

Kishkekosh is the last in a series of Sauk and Fox Warriors. I have painted each of these men to pay tribute to the warrior. Notice the stern, serious gaze of strength and honor—a great asset to all nations.

1977, June 2 Peltier is sentenced to two consecutive life sentences in federal prison by Judge Paul Benson. Peltier is sent to Marion Maximum Security Penitentiary.	1978, March 17 Marion Penitentiary prisoner Robert Wilson (Standing Deer), a hardened criminal, is approached by a prison doctor about informing on Peltier.	1978, April 4 U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals orders an evidentiary hearing concerning withheld evidence during Peltier's trial, including the Oct. 2, 1975 teletype.	1978, May 17 Standing Deer is confronted by Marion Chief Correctional Supervisor and a well-dressed stranger about "neutralizing Peltier" in exchange for medical treatment and reduction of his sentence. Standing Deer agrees to kill Peltier.	1978, May 24 Marion Records Supervisor drops all charges and warrants of Robert Wilson (Standing Deer) by the Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office. Medical treatments start immediately on Standing Deer's bad back.	1978, July 4 Marion Federal Penitentiary: Standing Deer, has a change of heart, informs Peltier that he has been part of a government plan to assassinate him.	1978, November 9 The "stranger" meets with Standing Deer again. Standing Deer is told a second assassin would precede him to Lompoc Prison, the site chosen by the Justice system for Peltier's "neutralization."	1978, December 21 Standing Deer is sent to Leavenworth Penitentiary.
1978, September 14 U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals affirms Peltier's conviction.							



© Jeffrey Scott / Impact Visuals

Always be strong and determined in your causes. We must be prepared for the danger that will surely come our way. Critics will attack us, try to distance us from each other and mock our sincerity, but if we are strong in our beliefs, we can reverse their assaults... to grow even stronger in our commitments to Mother Earth, our struggles and our future children. Never cease in the fight for peace, justice and equality for all people. — **Leonard Peltier**

Moon of the Changing Seasons • OCTOBER 1995

First Quarter: S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Full Moon: S M T W T F S 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

New Moon: S M T W T F S 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Last Quarter: S M T W T F S 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

First Quarter: S M T 29 30 31

"Are we not being stripped day by day of the little that remains of our ancient liberty? Unless each tribe unanimously combines to give a check to the avarice and oppressions of the whites, we will be driven from our native lands and scattered like autumn leaves before the wind."
Tecumseh
 Shawnee



© CHS, Inc.

Mica Yazzie - Navajo/ Northern Cheyenne
 Incarcerated in Federal Prison,
 Phoenix, AZ

1887 - U.S. Allotment Act, dividing up tribal lands into privately owned plots. Remaining tribal land was sold off to white settlers.

1890 - Sitting Bull is assassinated by the U.S. Army and Indian Police.

1890 - More than 300 Minneconjou Lakota are massacred by the U.S. 7th Cavalry at Wounded Knee, in a genocidal attempt to eradicate the Ghost Dance religion and any vestige of Lakota resistance to U.S. domination.

1918 - The Oglala Lakota hire an attorney to help them press their land claims from the 1868 treaty of Fort Laramie.

1923 - Despite disapproval by traditional Lakota Elders, the attorney representing the tribe files for a monetary settlement for the Black Hills.

1924 - American citizenship is bestowed upon Native Americans. As designed, this "honor" aids the Government in its policy of Indian exploitation.

1979, February 12 AIM leader John Trudell's pregnant wife, three children and mother-in-law die as fire consumes their home. Trudell believes the cause of the fire was arson.	1979, February 23 Peltier is transferred to Leavenworth for a short time on his way to Lompoc Federal Prison.	1979, April 10 Despite being classified as a dangerous criminal with a maximum security designation, Peltier arrives at the minimum security prison in Lompoc.	1979, May 24 Known GOON, Chuck Richards, believed to be the second assassin, arrives at Lompoc and quickly tries to befriend Peltier. Standing Deer writes to warn Peltier.	1979, July 20 Fearing he would be the target of an assassination attempt, Peltier, Bobby Garcia and Dallas Thundershield escape from Lompoc Prison. Thundershield is shot and killed, Garcia and Roque Duenas, who aided the escape surrender, Peltier escapes.	1979, July 25 Peltier is recaptured and returned to Lompoc Prison. 1979, November 14 Peltier stands trial for his escape from Lompoc.	1980, February 4 Peltier is sentenced to an additional seven years for his escape from Lompoc Prison. He is transferred back to the Marion control unit.	1980, December 13 Bobby Garcia is found dead in his cell in Terre Haute Federal Penitentiary. Prison report states his death was self-inflicted. Many friends and supporters feel Garcia was murdered.
--	---	--	---	---	--	--	--



© CHS Inc

Eagle Dancer

This story was told to me by Henry Crow Dog. "I could dance so good people forgot I was a human being and thought of me as Wassbli, the Eagle...When I danced I felt sacred...I don't do that anymore. ... I was broke and had to sell my eagle wings."



© CHS Inc

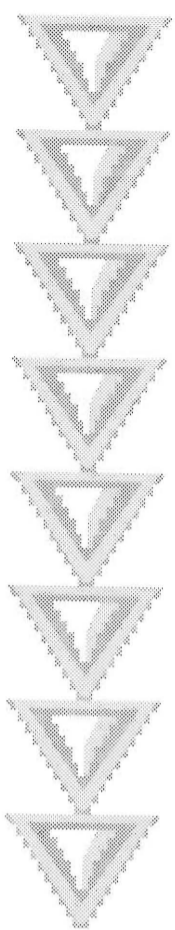
Geronimo

A dedication to Geronimo and his struggles. I tried to capture the youth and wisdom on one canvas. This painting not only represents Geronimo, but all great warriors. I painted this picture because he was invited to President Roosevelt's inauguration parade in Washington, D.C. in 1905. The photograph was taken when Geronimo was 76 years old. As I stared at the photograph, I wondered what he was thinking. Geronimo had just asked President Roosevelt to free him since he was an old man and wanted to go die with his people. President Roosevelt turned him down using the excuse that the people of Arizona were still afraid of him and that he might start an uprising. I wanted to display for everyone, the youth, strength, and wisdom of this great Indian Leader.

- 1981, October 1** Roque Duenas, who aided Peltier's escape from Lompoc Prison, is the victim of a suspicious boating accident. His nephew's body is found, with his head partially crushed, Duenas' body is found 13 years later.
- 1984, October 1** Evidentiary hearings begin in Bismark, N.D. before Judge Paul Benson.
- 1985, May 22** Judge Paul Benson denies Peltier's request for a new trial.
- 1986, September 11** U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals affirms Peltier's conviction despite finding evidence of FBI misconduct.
- 1990** AIM member Wish Draper is murdered.
- 1990, February 17** Mr. X comes forward to claim he was the man who killed both FBI agents on June 26, 1975.
- 1990, December 3** Peltier's attorneys file a petition of Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 1991, April 18** Gerald Heaney, Senior Judge of the 8th Circuit panel which convened over Peltier's 1986 appeal, states that evidence pointing to Government and FBI misconduct in nearly all aspects leading up to, and after, the shoot-out suggest to him that Peltier deserves executive clemency.
- 1991, October 2** Evidentiary hearing held in Bismark, N.D. before Magistrate Karen Klein - colleague of Judge Paul Benson
- 1991, December 30** Judge Paul Benson denies petition of Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- 1992, March 23** Attorneys for Peltier file appeal with 8th Circuit Court of Appeals.

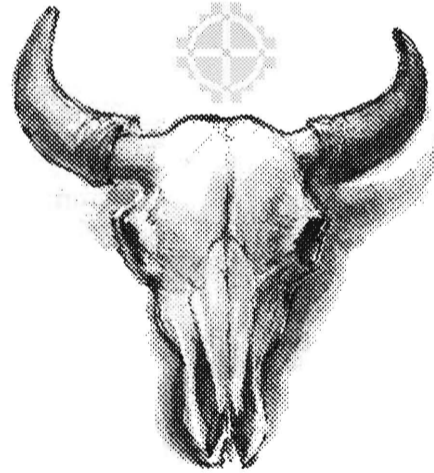
"Indian people can disagree till doomsday about which defensive strategy is best, or whether we should even resist. If we continue to disagree on politics, policy, philosophy and enter into destructive personality clashes, we will lose all... Few acknowledge that real change began to take place only after the tremendous sacrifices of the young warriors of the American Indian Movement. The beneficiaries of the Movement [accept the gains] while the real warriors lie unrecognized in their graves or in prison cells... We need our warriors, and where are they? In prisons, in hiding, pursued relentlessly by the FBI... Don't forget the warriors, we may never see their like again.

Janet McCloud
Puyallup Nisqually



© Jeffrey Scott / Impact Visuals

On Christmas morning I got in line and waited my turn for my allotted 15 minutes on the phone. I heard my grandchildren laughing and singing, but I didn't hug and kiss them or see the sparkle in their eyes or make lavish compliments on their Christmas outfits. The phone automatically clicked off and I returned to my cell. - Leonard Peltier



1927 - U.S. President Coolidge dedicates Mt. Rushmore, a desecration of the Lakota's sacred Black Hills.

1934 - Indian Reorganization Act, perhaps well intentioned, but abused. Its goal was Indian assimilation into white society.

1942 - U.S. Court rejects proposal to sell the Black Hills.

1942 - Over one-third of Pine Ridge Reservation is leased or sold to non-Indian interests.

1950 - Some Lakota people, despairing, want to sell the Black Hills. But the traditionalists stand for the return of the Black Hills, for the social and economic means to preserve traditional culture.

1952 - Uranium is discovered in the Black Hills; modern "gold rush" for uranium, coal, and other minerals.

1970 - Over 90% of Pine Ridge is owned or leased by white people and other non-traditional Lakota.

Demand executive clemency for Leonard Peltier. Please write and call the following federal officials.

President Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1111 FAX (202) 456-2461

Honorable Janet Reno Attorney General
Dept. of Justice
10th & Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 514-2000
Fax (202) 514-4371

Honorable Jamie S. Gorelick Deputy Attorney General
10th & Constitution N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 514-2101
Fax (202) 514-4699

U.S. Pardon Attorney Margaret Colgate Love
500 First St. NW
7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20530

Your U.S. Congressional Representative
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Your U.S. Senators
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510



"...Every part of this earth is sacred to my people... Will you teach your children what we have taught our children? That the earth is our mother? What befalls the earth befalls all the children of the earth. This we know: the earth does not belong to us, we belong to the earth. All things are connected like the blood that unites us all. We did not weave the web of life, we are merely a strand in it. Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves..."

Chief Seattle
Duwamish

1992, November 9

Before the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, Government Prosecutor Lynn Crooks admits in open court that the Government does not know who killed their agents.

1993, July 7

8th Circuit Court of Appeals denies Peltier's third appeal and reaffirms his conviction.

1993, November 21

Executive clemency petition is filed by attorney Ramsey Clark on Leonard Peltier's behalf.

1993, December 14

Peltier and Ramsey Clark appear before the parole board. The Parole Board recommends that Peltier must serve an additional 15 years before being reconsidered.

1994, February 6

Leonard Peltier completes his 18th year as a political prisoner.

1994, February 11

The "Walk for Justice" begins at Alcatraz.

1994, June 25

Peltier Freedom Weekend in Washington D.C. begins as thousands of supporters arrive for two days of ceremonies, prayer and protest.

1994, July 15

The "Walk for Justice" arrives in Washington D.C. Demonstrations of support are offered for Peltier.

1994, September

Canadian Government considers an investigation into the illegal extradition of Peltier from their country based on fraudulent affidavits.

1994, October

"Mothers of all Colors Caravan" arrives in Washington D.C. for two days of lobbying rallies and ceremonies.

You can help Leonard Peltier!

Please call the phone number in your area for information

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Upper New York State
(413) 527-3716

Delaware, Maryland, New York City, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia
(804) 823-6140

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina,
(813) 823-3534

Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio
(614) 488-6411

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee
(501) 945-1026

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma Texas,
(214) 524-6504

Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin
(605) 734-5616

Colorado, Utah, Wyoming
(719) 473-8309

Arizona, New Mexico
(505) 988-3021

Idaho, Oregon, Washington,
(206) 471-1670

California, Nevada
(415) 552-1992

"We are all in this together"

Leonard Peltier



© Jeffrey Scott / Impact Visuals

Mitakuye Oyasin
(All my relations)

Original oils and prints of Leonard's artwork may be purchased through the **Leonard Peltier Defense Committee**
P.O. Box 583, Lawrence, Kansas 66044
(913) 842-5774

All proceeds from the sale of this calendar will go to benefit The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, Lawrence, Kansas

This is a production of the Kalamazoo, Michigan Leonard Peltier Support Group .

Learn more about Leonard Peltier's struggle for freedom and other Native issues.

The timelines in this calendar were chronicled from some of the following sources:

Incident at Oglala

A film produced and narrated by Robert Redford, 1992 (available at some video stores and libraries. If they do not have a copy, request that they get one!)

In the Spirit of Crazy Horse

Peter Matthieson
Penguin/Viking: New York, 1983

The Trial of Leonard Peltier

Jim Messerschmidt
South End Press: Boston, 1983

Agents of Repression

The FBI's Secret Wars Against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement
Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall,
South End Press: Boston, 1990

The COINTELPRO Papers

Documents from the FBI's Secret Wars Against Dissent in the United States
Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall
South End Press: Boston, 1990

Blood of the Land

The Government and Corporate War Against First Nations
Rex Weyler
New Society Publishers: 1992

The State of Native America

Genocide, Colonization, and Resistance
Edited by M. Annette Jaimes
South End Press: Boston, 1992

Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee

An Indian History of the American West
Dee Brown
Holt Rinehart & Winston: 1970

All reproductions of Leonard Peltier paintings donated by the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee

Thank You
Leonard, Lisa, and Michele

All photographs were generously donated to this project by © Jeffrey Scott/Impact Visuals. Specializing in social justice photography. sensitive to Native issues.
1510 E. Miles St., Tucson AZ 85719
Jeffrey Scott (602) 884-8942
Impact Visuals (212) 683 9688

Printed by Manda Bee Aki, Inc. 341 South Division Grand Rapids, MI 49503 (616) 774-4111 (Native American owned and operated.)

Kalamazoo Leonard Peltier Support Group P.O. Box 50814 Kalamazoo, MI 49005 (616) 387-8558

Proofing:
Pat Betwee
Thank you.