



March 29, 1995

The Honorable Mr. Edward Reilly, Chairman
U. S. Parole Board
5550 Friendship Blvd.
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

Dear Chairman Reilly,

I am writing to you on behalf of a number of American police officers, attorneys, judges, public officials and others to ask you to read the following Criminal Justice Professionals Affidavit pertaining to the investigation of the 1983 Gordon W. Kahl case. We, the undersigned, feel the enclosed information will be of assistance to you in the upcoming parole hearing relating to federal prisoner, Yorie Von Kahl.

We wish to thank you in advance for taking the time to read the accompanying affidavit of our investigation.

Yours sincerely,

Officer Gerald J. McLamb, Ret.
Executive Director
American Citizens & Lawmen Association

AFFIDAVIT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS
(The Gordon W. Kahl Case)

The following is a recap of the police officer investigation into the Medina, North Dakota, police action which involved the U.S. Marshal Service and Gordon W. Kahl, and occurred on February 13, 1983. Phoenix, Arizona Police Officer Gerald J. McLamb was the chief investigator until August 1990. Mesa, Arizona Police Officer A. Rick Dalton has taken over as chief investigator.

My name is Gerald J. McLamb and I am now retired from the Phoenix Police Department. We officers at the American Citizens & Lawmen Association have been asked to assist in tendering this report in support of the paroling of Mr. Yorie Von Kahl by numerous private citizens, police and public officials, from across the nation. Please find that several of those present active and retired government officers have signed and/or have leant their names to this affidavit in support of the parole of Mr. Kahl. We have taken this course of action because we have come to understand, through much investigation, i.e. statements from those directly involved, investigative leads, testimony, reviewing evidence, police reports, and court transcripts of the case, that a serious injustice has been done, and continues, in this case.

An independent police investigation into this case was launched in June, 1986 because of information received from criminal justice professionals and the private sector that there were problems with the official reports on the events surrounding the Kahl case. I, then, Police Officer Gerald J. McLamb, was assisted initially in this investigation by 10 fellow U.S. law enforcement professionals from 9 separate states. The initial group of police/attorney investigators from federal, state and local jurisdictions, represent professional experience as Police Chiefs, U.S. Marshals, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Police Investigators (Detectives), Police Academy Teachers, Patrol Officers, District/government attorneys, private attorneys. These initial professionals who joined the investigation and research, have a combined experience of over 180 years in law enforcement and other areas within the criminal justice system. Of those police/attorney professionals who joined our independent, 9 state, investigative team, only one had any prior knowledge of, or had met, the homicide suspect known as Mr. **Gordon W. Kahl** (Mr. Yorie Kahl's father.) That officer was the former U.S. Marshal for North Dakota, Bud Warren. He stated that the reason he joined our investigative team was because he was convinced that an injustice had been done to the Kahl family. He knew Mr. Gordon W. Kahl and family in a official capacity, before and up to, the tragic events that transpired in February 1983. After the initial months of the investigation, other professionals within the criminal justice field joined our investigative team.

YEAR OF INCIDENT - 1983 Similar investigations were begun by police academy instructors, such as myself, across the nation because of the loss of life of police officers due to the Kahl shootout in North Dakota. It is standard procedure to review how officers in our nation become disabled or lose their lives, so that police academies may instruct new recruits to any threat or needed change in

procedure that will stop or lessen the chance of a recurrence.

After much review, the officers involved in the investigation into the shootout in North Dakota have discovered some of the causes of the violent confrontation involving Gordon W. Kahl and the U.S. Marshals in North Dakota.

THE REPORT

ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION: Our initial duty is to find out why any police action evolves into violence and to conclude if there was a way that it could have been avoided. There is no valid reason for police academy investigations into the loss of life of police officers or private citizens to focus on **if** a particular subject was violence-prone or why any subject that is violence-prone commits violence. That is generally left to the psychologists. Our main concern is the protection of the public and police personnel, i.e. - Were there any tactical or judgement errors on the part of the police officers involved that did, or might have, lessened, curtailed, or exacerbated the violence?

Most of the time in such investigations, because of the very thorough training that all police officers (federal, state and local) receive, we find that the officers used good judgment, followed proper training and tactics, and that the violence could not have been avoided. This is the case with a high number of such "cause of death" investigations involving police officers. Our investigation of the Kahl case has led investigators to believe that this is **not** one of those cases.

Our findings based on the known facts brought out in the investigation show that at the least, misjudgment and errors of federal agents were the main cause of the violent confrontation. Several of those errors and misjudgments are delineated here for your information. However, before listing some of the police errors found in the Kahl arrest scenario, the following must be understood by any non-law enforcement persons reading this report.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

All law enforcement officers are well trained in performing arrests of non-violent and violent subjects. Much of the civilian population is unaware that law enforcement is no longer handled in the OLD WEST style of policing where each lawman "made it up as he went along" when it comes to police operations. For at least the last 20 years police arrest policies and tactics have been standardized for the most part throughout the profession. If officers were not well trained with long practiced and accepted tactics and policies, that work to eliminate or reduce the likelihood of violence, there would be many more deaths and injuries to law officers and private citizens during the many thousands of arrests that are successfully completed every day across the U.S..

Through the normal course of daily law enforcement activity, which requires regular use of those **basic** policies and tactics, an officer is unable to forget this training. These tactics become a reflexive response. The officers are also trained to understand that when these basic policies and tactics are

ignored or violated by arresting officers, the likelihood of violence and injury is increased. Most importantly it should be understood that in cases where it is obvious, after investigation, that officers did not follow basic policies and/or tactics of arrest, it is logical to conclude that the investigation will show that the explanations or reasons for these breaches of policies and tactics will be something **other than** improper training or forgetfulness.

INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

Investigation has determined the following in regards to the police action plan and implementation of said plan, involving the North Dakota incident of February 13, 1983.

1) **FEDERAL OFFICERS VIOLATED ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS:** Per facts and documents brought out in testimony, at trial and per North Dakota Assistant U.S. Marshal Bud Warren's testimony, a 1981 teletype from Washington D.C. U.S. Marshals' headquarters, Enforcement Branch, instructed that the **misdemeanor** warrant for Gordon W. Kahl "is to be put away and not served on subject Gordon W. Kahl" -(See trial testimony of U.S. Marshal B. Warren.) Federal officers violated this direct order from superiors putting in motion the police action that would lead to the confrontation with subject Kahl.

2) **PROPER NOTIFICATION OF POLICE ACTION :** No marked or recognizable police vehicles were used in the police road block. Under orders from Asst. U.S. Marshal Ken Muir, the only officer (Medina police officer Steve Schnabel) who tried to display his badge, just before the execution of the roadblock, was told to remove it before the service of the warrant was attempted. Basic arrest policy and procedures for U.S. police agencies dictate that on any warrant arrest at least one police officer will be in full police uniform or marked police units (cars) will be used so that the subjects to be arrested, and the local public, will be put on lawful notice of the police action. This basic policy also allows for there being no misunderstanding, and no excuse, for not obeying the arresting officers who are conducting a lawful arrest.

3) **PLANNING:** No normal pre-arrest planning meeting was held prior to the attempted service of the misdemeanor arrest warrant on subject Kahl. This violation of policy and tactics caused a serious tactical disaster.

A. **NO SERVICE OF WARRANT:** If there had been a pre-arrest planning meeting before the attempted arrest, there would have most probably not have been an attempt to serve the warrant. At such a meeting the Marshals would more than likely have decided not to violate orders of supervisors in Washington in regards to serving the Kahl misdemeanor warrant.

B. **TIME, PLACE AND TACTICS:** If it were decided to go forward with the violation of orders, such a planning meeting would have provided a serious look at **basic** policies and procedures that demand more secure and sound methods, time and place, to affect the arrest of Kahl. For example, it was known that Kahl was often seen walking by himself, in town, at the grocery store, hardware store, and working alone in the farm field , etc.. The type, time and place of this police action

unnecessarily threatened the lives of police personnel and innocent civilians.

C. INSUFFICIENT MANPOWER: A planning meeting would have reminded officers that **basic** policy and procedure requires that superior manpower and arms are to be used if it is believed that there is the potential for violence in any warrant service or arrest. If a pre-arrest planning meeting had been held, the attempted service could have been called off due to insufficient manpower. After the incident, officials testified that the reason Kahl had to be taken that Sunday was that "he had been spotted at the clinic". The idea is to make a reasonable defense for our deceased fellow officers by making the situation sound like the police action had to be accomplished at that very moment,...that Kahl could not have been arrested at any other time. Our investigation points to the fact that the warrant was over 2 years old. Each U.S. Marshal in North Dakota would have known about the warrant for those years. As we listed in "B" above, during those years Kahl was seen regularly in and around town, in the fields working, etc,. There was not exigent circumstances to arrest Kahl on that day in February 1983.

OTHER KNOWN FACTS (Before police action of 2-13-83): It was believed by the Marshals in command that there would be a violent confrontation in the arrest of Kahl on the misdemeanor warrant, per testimony of Medina Police Chief Daryl Graff. He stated that when asked to participate (on the day of the shootings) by U.S. Marshals Muir and Cheshire, he was told that there was going out to be a shoot-out with Kahl, and "would he like to come along".

In addition, per testimony of former North Dakota U.S. Marshal Bud Warren, he was told by Marshal Ken Muir that they expected violence when they (U.S. Marshals) went out to "arrest" Kahl. He too, was asked if he would like to come along? Both of these law enforcement professionals refused to "go along" on the confrontation, and stated that they warned Ken Muir and Cheshire not to attempt to serve the misdemeanor warrant at that time or in that manner. In addition, U.S. Marshall Bud Warren reminded Marshal Muir that orders from Washington Headquarters were to **not serve the misdemeanor warrant on Kahl.**

Both lawmen, U.S. Marshal Warren and Police Chief Darrel Graff, after the shoot-out, stated that the reason they did not "go along" was because they knew that the Marshals not only expected, but inferred in their words and attitudes, that they intended to push for a violent confrontation with Kahl. The testimony of these two lawmen (Warren and Graff) as to why the Marshals wanted a violent confrontation with Kahl, was that U.S. Marshal Muir and others considered Kahl a "big mouth" and disagreed with Kahl's outspoken political views which were contrary not only to their own political beliefs, but also to those of the current political and judicial leadership in North Dakota, and the then current federal government administration. (These same feelings were also expressed to members of our investigative team by the two police officials.)

As to the insufficient manpower: Before the federal officers initiated the felony stop they were made aware by Sheriff Deputy Bradley Capp that there would be **six** private citizens in the group which they intended to stop at the roadblock. The federal officers decided to effect the stop with only **six** law officers. This is a violation of accepted arrest policies and tactics. If the officers had followed well defined and long practiced arrest policies and tactics, they would have called off the attempted arrest

of Kahl until superior manpower could be mustered.

D. IDENTIFICATION OF KAHL: According to basic training and tactics, at any pre-arrest planning meeting, each member of the police action team would have been provided with a picture ID of Kahl. (Photo was on file with federal government.) This is important, since it is necessary that each officer know, for sure, who it is that they are attempting to arrest. According to interviews and trial testimony, in the Kahl arrest attempt, only one of the officers (Deputy Bradley Capp) could recognize Kahl. The others did not know which one of the six people they had stopped at the roadblock was Kahl. During the confrontation several officers called out, "Which one is Kahl?" It is noted that Kahl's son was shot twice by officers and Gordon Kahl was not hit. Pictures of the arrestee in the hands of all officers are basic policy before such police action.

E. SERVICE OF WARRANTS WHEN SUBJECT IS ARMED: No arrest would have been attempted since pre-arrest intelligence given out at the planning meeting would have determined that Kahl had a gun with him that day. Without **exigent circumstances** basic policy and tactics dictate that if a subject is armed or has the availability of weapons, another time and place is to be chosen for attempted service of a warrant, a time when the subject may not be able to attain a weapon before officers can affect the arrest. This does not mean that on attempted service, if a person runs for a gun, that the police are to withdraw and attempt the arrest another day. What this basic policy and tactic means is that there are always choices as to time, place and circumstances when choosing a plan for service or arrest. In the case of the Kahl arrest attempt, the officers knew before hand that Kahl was armed. In fact, it was known in advance that several other people in the Kahl party were armed. This is, at the very least, a serious lack of good judgment on the part of the federal officers. At the very least, this is poor judgment and against all training, policy and tactics to try to arrest Kahl when he and others had the availability of weapons. There being no exigent circumstances for affecting the arrest of Kahl at such a time, the police action would have been called off.

F) SERVICE WHEN SUBJECT IS WITH FAMILY OR PEERS:

Policy and tactical procedures dictate that we do not place in jeopardy, any other members of the public, during a **planned** service of a warrant. If this were not basic police policy and procedures, it would be "basic common sense" that when there are no exigent circumstances, no attempted service of a warrant will be conducted when the subject to be arrested is with family, friends or associates. There are several valid reasons for this, but we will list only two of them here:

A). No service of warrant when innocent civilians may be put in harm's way.

B). No service of warrant when subjects of the arrest has the ability to summon family, friends or associates to their aid.

4) ELEMENT OF SURPRISE: Basic policy and tactics state that if the element of surprise is lost,

the service of the warrant is to be rescheduled. According to testimony of Sheriff Deputy Bradley Capp, he advised federal Marshals by radio before the roadblock was initiated, that he had been spotted by some of Kahl's friends in attendance, surveiling the group with binoculars and that the group had reacted to the knowledge of the surveillance. Again, according to basic policy and tactics the operation would have been called off, lacking any exigent circumstances, at that moment and place since the subjects, if they were so inclined, would have had time to prepare and attempt to counter any police action.

5) **UNNECESSARY PROVOCATION:** Testimony of those at the scene speaks to the use of demeaning, threatening and provocative language by federal officials toward the subjects stopped at the roadblock.

In their academy training, Police officers are given training in basic psychology in how to handle different types of suspects. The reason for this is that an understanding of basic psychology saves lives. For example, if one is to address a Biker, gang member, or hard core ex-con, and hopes to get that type individual to obey orders, it may require the language such as was used on the 63 year old decorated war veteran, church-attending, farmer named Gordon Kahl, his wife, son and friends. Officers are also trained as to what problems can arise from using such strong, offensive language on the average, religious, family oriented, idealistic - type Americans. (Testimony of the federal law enforcement officers who knew Kahl and family for a number of years assessed him and his family as we have described them above, i.e. average, church-going, family oriented, idealists.) It is basic psychology instruction that when such tactics are used on the above described type of American it tends to unnecessarily provoke the subject. If a known quantity, a type such as this man Kahl, was ever to stand up, be tough, and exercise his "family honor" machismo, it would be when officers yell epithets in front of family and friends, such as "God damn it, we're going to blow your fucking heads off!" (actual quote from officers at scene), or "We will kill you SOB's!", or other sundry inflammatory, and denigrating names and terms.

What we are expressing is that we teach officers that under certain circumstances, the type of aggressive, demeaning, authoritarian address that Marshals Muir and Cheshire used on Kahl, family and friends, is appropriate and works very well used on the right personality profile, i.e. Bikers, gang members, hardened ex-cons, etc. . However, officers are trained well to understand that psychodynamics such as "family honor", "peer pressure", etc. come into play when such tactics are used in the **wrong circumstances**, such as the Kahl family. The training of these officers would have been such that they would have known this method of communicating would not only fail in getting Kahl to comply with their orders, but would very likely press him to stand up and "challenge authority" in front of his family and friends, and thus exacerbate the already tense situation at the roadblock.

THE ROGUE OFFICER: Our point in bringing this up is that the technique used by the U.S. Marshals at the roadblock is classic, and is recognized by seasoned officers as one commonly used when rogue officers have decided, for whatever reason to become "punitive". "Punishment" by law enforcers, being completely outside police officers' lawful scope of authority, is never spoken of "officially" in law enforcement circles. Officially, it does not happen. But, between those officers

who make such bad decisions, it is sometime called an "attitude adjustment". To give an example, sometimes such rogue officers will determined that the subject of their unlawful attention, "needs to go to jail", "needs a ass whipping", etc., etc.. To accomplish either one of these ends, one such "technique" would be applied thusly: The **wrong** psychological approach is purposely applied to a **known** class or type of individual, or group, and the astute rogue officer expects the resultant reaction - before hand. Probably the classic and simplest analogy is the rogue, provocateur, officer using racial epitaphs, or a variety of other "motivator" to get the desired reaction. In other words, it is a technique that exceptionally bad officers use when they wish to provoke a confrontation that results in the confronted subject recoiling in the reaction the officer(s) hoped for, that allows them to take a certain desired action, i.e., physically abuse, take the person to jail on a charge of disturbing the peace, fighting/assault on officers, etc. . As disturbing as it is to mention, this technique will at times also be used to give some officer(s) a "valid" reason to kill the subject of their unwarranted attention. (A good example of this would be out of **retaliation** or **vengeance** when a suspect is captured or cornered, who is suspected of killing a fellow police officer.)

This police officer investigative team, with over a combined 180 years of police experience, (at the federal, state and local levels), believes that the command officers at the roadblock understood that their using the improper psychological, authoritative approach, on a known quantity, such as subject Gordon W. Kahl, might result in a violent reaction.

CONTROLLED POLICE POWER:

What is largely unknown to the civilian population is that the application of Police Power is a known, long understood and practiced SCIENCE, seldom accomplished by happenstance. To make this point, one will take notice that all of the herein listed, **misapplied**, or **ignored**, police policies, procedures and tactics are based on basic psychology and common sense and have been used successfully for decades nationwide to effect safe police operations. As we have stated before, they are basic training in virtually every police academy across the nation.

CASE SUMMATION:

It is always difficult for police investigators to find and/or admit fault on the part of themselves or their peers. It is especially difficult to find it necessary to lay fault at the feet of fallen fellow officers. However, we understand that critique of successful and unsuccessful police operations is vital to the future welfare of both the law enforcement officer and the private citizen. After much consideration and study of the documented facts surrounding the Medina, North Dakota police action involving the Kahl family, the following facts are known:

It is the conclusions of these criminal justice/police officer investigators:

- That the loss of life and injuries to all parties were caused in the main by police officer error in judgment and/or misconduct. Certainly, if not for the violations, the confrontation of Feb. 13, 1983 would not have occurred.
- That according to decisions made in the Washington D.C. headquarters of the U.S. Marshals Service,

the Kahl warrant had been set aside and the North Dakota Assistant U.S. Marshals Bud Warren and Kenneth Muir had been advised that the warrant was not to be served.

- That Marshal Kenneth Muir acted in violation of orders of superiors when he made the decision to attempt to serve the Kahl warrant.

- It is further concluded that, aside from the violation of orders from superiors, had the U.S. Marshals used proper **basic** arrest policies and tactics, the arrest of Kahl most probably could have been carried out without a violent confrontation.

The most critical examination of this police action caused investigators to conclude the following: Since all of the participating federal officers were known to be experienced, well trained and practiced in basic policies and tactics of arrest, and chose to knowingly violate such policies, or fail to apply them, it is probable that said officers had motives other than the peaceful arrest of the subject known as Gordon W. Kahl on February 13, 1983.

POLITICAL CASE:

From the beginning, until the present, all of the persons we have interviewed - - many who testified at the trials in North Dakota, several jurors, and various others who knew the Kahl family or our fellow police officials involved in the incident - - all have agreed on one thing: This was, and still is, a politically sensitive case. After thousands of combined hours of investigation, our investigators completely agree. To re-state: In the view of these police investigators, we know most assuredly that, from the aforementioned, alleged arrest scenario, to the utterly astounding biased "trial by jury" of the Kahl family and friends by the governmental and judicial friends of the deceased U.S. Marshals, to the alleged "shootout" between lawmen and federal fugitive Kahl in Arkansas on June 3, this is an exceptional and uniquely handled, **POLITICAL** case.

A BRIEF CRITIQUE OF THE TRIAL OF KAHL RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

Our investigation of the North Dakota trials is of a cursory nature as it is not the purview of police academy instructors to critique the judiciary. This is one reason that it was exceptionally good to have those with criminal law/trial experience as part of the team. It is out of our concern for justice that we list several areas of concern that troubled this police officer/attorney investigative team.

1) U.S. Marshal (for North Dakota) Bud Warren, in August of 1987, stated to the investigative team, of which he, himself, was a part, that because of the political nature of this case, the close friendships between the judge, prosecutor and the dead Marshals, the defendants in the Kahl case could not, and did not, get a fair trial. Several of the officers/attorney investigators, were witness to Marshal Warren's statements. The Chief Judge of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, in his dissenting opinion, backs up Marshal Warren's assessment of the prosecution and trials of the Kahl case defendants: "The record amply demonstrates the defendants did not, and could not receive a fair trial in the District of

North Dakota." - U.S. v. Faul, 748, F.2d 1204 (1984).

Judge Benson and the deceased Marshals, Muir and Cheshire, were good friends and were brother members of same local fraternity.

It is a matter of record that Judge Benson was the person most responsible for getting Marshal Ken Muir the job as United States Marshal of North Dakota. He had personally requested that Muir be given the position.

It is also a matter of record that: Judge Benson, Marshals Muir and Cheshire were members of the same local fraternity.

The U.S Attorney, prosecutor Lynn Crooks and the two slain Marshals were good friends, and members of the same local fraternity. Mr. August Pankow, Jr. (juror) was a long-time personal childhood friend of Prosecutor Crooks. This was not brought out during voir dire of the jury, during or after the trial, and was not made a matter of the court record.

This is only a small part of the irregular, and unfair judicial history in regards to this case that continued to perplex these police investigators. Few of us, in all of our years of police service, have encountered such abuses by government and judicial officials of the criminal justice system, as we have in this case. Due to these and other known facts, it is the conclusion of this police officers' investigative team that the defendants in the Kahl case did not, and could not have received a fair trial.

KAHL CASE MOTION PICTURE/DOCUMENTARY

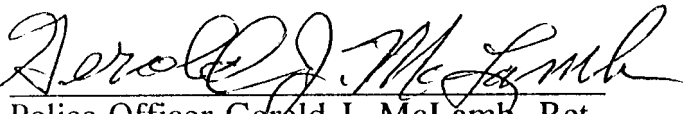
Our police officer investigative team was responsible for technical and other assistance in the development of the documentary, full-length motion picture on the Gordon Kahl case entitled **DEATH AND TAXES**, released in August, 1994. This film is a valuable reference, laying out many of the facts and actual statements of government agents, prosecutors and witnesses who were involved in this tragic political case. We suggest that all who would wish to have for themselves a fair and well-rounded assessment of this case, and come to know those who were a witting or unwitting part of it, should write and acquire a copy of this motion picture, **DEATH & TAXES**. It may be ordered from ACLA P.O. Box 8712, Phoenix, AZ. 85066. The cost is \$33.00 which includes P&H.

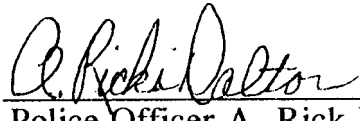
Mr. Edward Reilly, it is those who have added their names to this document, desire that Mr. Yorie Kahl be given every consideration for parole in 1995. Your experience in the criminal justice system, like ours, grants you the knowledge that individuals who have been convicted of murder are incarcerated less then ten years. The national average according to FBI crime report of 1993 is 3 years. It is our combined professional opinions, due to our investigative findings that Mr. Yorie Kahl is not guilty of the crimes he was incarcerated for. However, regardless of guilt, after serving over 12 years on his sentence, we ask that you find in favor of his parole.

Mr. Reilly, it is our hope that we have been of some assistance to you by issuing this affidavit of some of the facts from our lengthy investigation into the most unusual Gordon Kahl case. We would also like to affirm that none of the law officers involved in this investigation, with the exception of U.S. Marshal Bud Warren, knew any member of the Kahl family or the other persons involved in this case at the time the incidents occurred.

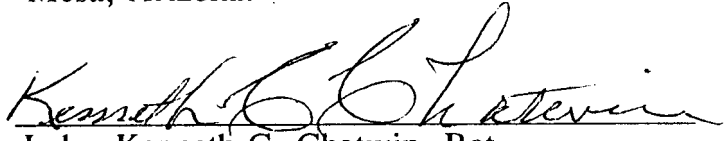
We were, of course, not entirely unbiased in our investigation, since we, as present and past members of the criminal justice system ourselves, truly desired, if at all possible to find no fault and in favor of our deceased fellow officers. It is unfortunate, that this was not the case. It is the desire of our investigative team that you understand that you can call on us to assist you in any further investigation into this case. Our team of criminal investigators stands ready to testify to the facts considered in reaching the conclusions herein stated. If we may be of further assistance please contact the American Citizens and Lawmen Association, 4131 W. Roeser Rd. Phoenix, AZ. For mailing address use The American Citizens & Lawmen Assoc. P.O. Box 8712, Phoenix, AZ. 85066. Phone (602)237-2533, FAX (602)237-2444.

Signed, this date, the 29th of March, 1995.

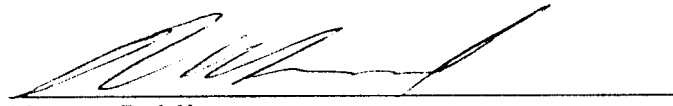

Police Officer Gerald J. McLamb, Ret.
Phoenix Police Dept. Arizona


Police Officer A. Rick Dalton,
Mesa, Arizona.

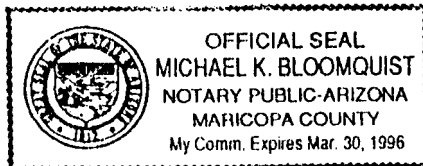

Senator Wayne Stump
Former Arizona State Senator


Judge Kenneth C. Chatwin, Ret.
Maricopa County Superior Court, AZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1995.


Notary Public

My Commission expires:



The below listed U.S. law enforcement, judicial and public officials have joined this effort to appeal for the parole of Mr. Yorie Kahl.

(See included signed card.)

Justice William Goodloe, Ret.
Washington State Supreme Court Justice

(See included signed card.)

Police Chief Gary Hibbard
Hermitage, AR.

(See included signed card.)

Sheriff Bill Spence
Orange County, VA.

(See included signed card.)

Police Capt. Rudolph P. Blaum, Ret.
New York Police Dept., NY.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Timothy Berfield
Parma, Ohio

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Gregory A. Bopp
New Haven, Miss.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Fred H. Clark, Jr.
Centerville, VA.

(See included signed card.)

Sheriff Deputy Fred O. Davideit

Hillsboro, New Hampshire

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Gary DeKorte
Kerby, OR.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Dan Fritchley
Normal, Ill.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Tony Fusco
Schwenksville, PA.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Ralph Garrabrantz
Phoenix, AZ.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Ronald Gass
West Frankfort, Ill.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Paul E. Gregg, Jr.
Humble, TX.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer John W. Hammos, Ret.
Las Vegas, NV.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Fredrick S. Hochmann
San Antonio, TX.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Charles Ingalls
Chesterfield, MI.

(See included signed card.)

Police Detective Gary P. Leeder
Meridian, ID.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Mike Miller, Ret.
St. Cloud, Minn.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Randolph E. Morris
Lakewood, CO.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Tony Petro
Finksburg, MD.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer George L. Rollins

San Jose, CA.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Donald R. Sanchez
Albuquerque, NM.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Duane E. Schlottke
Muskego, Wisconsin

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer George Stallings, Th.D.
Virginia Beach, VA.

(See included signed card.)

Prison Corrections Officer Gary Stephens
Ceres, CA.

(See included signed card.)

Sheriff Deputy Haschal D. Thompson
McCalla, AL.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer David C. Vines
Mililani, HI.

(See included signed card.)

Sheriff Deputy Michael T. Wade
Sterling, Ill.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Joe L. Walterscheidt
Port Townsend, WA.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer Ronald W. Wheeler, Ret.
Redmond, OR.

(See included signed card.)

Sheriff Deputy Duane Whitmer
Safford, AZ.

(See included signed card.)

Police Sgt. Ronald E. Wilburn
Baldwyn, Miss.

(See included signed card.)

Police Officer George Williams
Las Vegas, NV.

(See included signed card.)

Police Det. Fred Willoughby, Ret.
Los Angeles, CA. / Utah State Guard.

(See included signed card.)

Deputy Sheriff Paul F. Wood
Paradise, CA.

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Randolph E. Morris
Signature

3/14/95
Date

Randolph E. Miller
Signature

03/14/95
Date

Officers (Retired)
MIKE MILLER
MARIJANE MILLER
St. Cloud, Minnesota

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Randolph E. Morris
Signature

3/18/95
Date

RANDOLPH E. MORRIS
LAKEWOOD, COLORADO

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Charles Ingalls
Signature

3-13-95
Date

officer
CHARLES INGALLS
Chesterfield, Mich.

Yes, I join with my fellow Lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Gary P. Leeder
Signature

3-14-95
Date

Detective
GARY P. LEEDER
Meridian, Idaho

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Donald R. Sanchez
Signature

Officer
Donald R. Sanchez
AlBUQUEQUE, New Mexico

3-13-95
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Tony Petro
Signature

Officer
Tony Petro
Finksburg, Maryland

19 March 1995
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Duane E. Schlottke
Signature

Officer
Duane E. Schlottke
Muskego, Wisconsin

03-22-95
Date

Yes, I join my fellow Lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

George L. Rollins
Signature
Officer

George L. Rollins
San Jose, Calif.

3/16/95
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow Lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Haschal D. Thompson

Signature

Deputy
HASCHAL D. THOMPSON
McCalla, Alabama

13, MARCH 1995

Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

David C. Vines

Signature
Officer

DAVID C. VINES
Miliilani, Hawaii

3-16-95

Date

George Stallings, Th.D.

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

George D. Stallings Th.D.

Signature

Retired Al. correctional Chaplain
VBP, WABERBY
Pres. The Foundation for Applied Christianity, INC.
Ordained Baptist Minister
Sanford, N. Carolina

3-15-95

Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Gary Stephens

Signature

Corrections Officer

GARY STEPHENS
Ceres, Calif.

3/14/95

Date

Yes, I join my fellow Lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

[Signature]
Signature

Deputy DUANE WHITMER
Safford, Arizona

3-17-95
Date

Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

[Signature]
Signature

Deputy Michael T. Wade
Sterling, Illinois

March 14, 1995
Date

Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

[Signature]
Signature

Officer, Retired
RONALD WAYNE WHEELER
Redmond, Oregon

3-13-95
Date

Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

[Signature]
Signature

JOE L. WALTERSCHEIDT
Officer - Port Townsend, Wash.

3/14/95
Date

Date

yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Off. George Williams
Signature
LUMPID

OFFICER
NEVADA
George Williams
Las Vegas, Nevada

MAR. 14, 1995
Date

yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Fred Willoughby
Signature
NATIONAL Guardsman
FRED Willoughby
Murray, Utah

17 Mar 95
Date

yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Ronald E. Wilburn
Signature

Sgt.
Ronald E. Wilburn
Baldwyn, Miss.

3-18-95
Date

yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Paul F. Wood
Signature
Deputy Sheriff
Deputy (Retired) Sheriff (Ret.)
SHERIFF- Retired

PAUL F. WOOD
Paradise, Calif.

3-13-95
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Ronald Gass
Signature

03-13-95
Date

Officer Ronald Gass
West Frankfort Police Dept
101 E. Nolen St.
West Frankfort, Illinois 62896

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Paul E. Gregg, Jr.
Signature

3-24-95
Date

Officer
Paul E Gregg, Jr.
Humble, Texas

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Tony Fusco
Signature

3-13-95
Date

Officer
Tony Fusco
Schwentsville, Penn.
See front letters to Dick...

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Ralph S. Garabrantz
Signature

March 17, 1995
Date

RALPH GARABRANTZ
Phoenix, Arizona

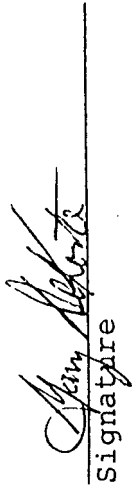
Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.


Signature

Deputy
Fred O. Davideit
Hillsboro, New Hampshire

March 13/95
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.


Signature

GARY DeKorte
DeKORTE
P.O. Box 134
Kerby, OR
97531

3/13/95
Date

BLOOMINGTON IL 61701 03-20-95 17:40

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.


Signature

Officer
Dan Fritchley
Normal, Illinois

3.19.95
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.


Signature

Officer
Fred H. Clark, Jr.
Centerville, Virg.

3/21/95
Date

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Justice Wm C. Jordan
Signature

3-14-95
Date

No problem, Jack.

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Gregory A. Bopp
Signature

3-14-95
Date

Cpl.
Gregory A. Bopp
New Haven, Missouri

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Richard P. Blum
Signature

Mar. 14, 1995
Date

Richard P. Blum
(Captain, NYSP (ret.))

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Timothy Berfeld
Signature

3/13/95
Date

Timothy Berfeld
SG70 Hauserman
Parma, Ohio 44130
City of Maple Hts, Ohio
Police Capt.

Yes, I join my fellow Lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

John W. Hammes Signature Date 3-11-95
Off. John W Hammes Ret.
Las Vegas, Nevada

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Yes, I join with my fellow Lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Gay Hibbard Signature Date 3-13-95
Chief
Gay Hibbard
Hermitage, Arkansas

Yes, I join with my fellow lawmen in petitioning for the 1995 parole of federal prisoner, Yorie Kahl.

Fredrick S. Hoemann Signature Date 3-18-95
Fredrick S. Hoemann (Rick)
San Antonio, Texas

*Fellow officers,
Sorry this is late. Don't give up and
include your pack. I am with you!
Rick*