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MEMORANDUM / NOTE DE SERVICE

TO / DEST: Minister

FROM / ORIG: *with* Counsel, International Assistance Group
for (via Clare Barry, Senior General Counsel (Criminal Law))

SUBJECT / OBJET: United States of America v. Renee Boje – Request for Extradition – Summary of the Case and Submissions

Comments/Remarques

I. PURPOSE OF THE MEMORANDUM

The purpose of this memorandum, with attachments, is to provide you with a summary of the case and the submissions made by counsel on behalf of Ms. Renée Danielle Boje in relation to the request for her extradition.

II. BACKGROUND

On March 3, 1999, American authorities requested the extradition of Renée Danielle Boje, a U.S. citizen, born October 2, 1969.¹

Ms. Boje is wanted in the State of California to stand trial for conspiracy to manufacture, distribute and possess with intent to distribute marihuana, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, section 846 and for manufacturing and aiding and abetting the manufacture of marihuana or causing to be manufactured more than 1,000 marihuana plants, that is 4,116 plants, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

The maximum penalty for a violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846 or Section 841(a)(1) is a term of life imprisonment, a fine of \$4,000,000.00 and a term of supervised release of five years. Where the offence involves one thousand or more marihuana plants, regardless of weight, the minimum sentence is not less than ten years

¹ Appendix A: Diplomatic Note No. 98 dated March 3, 1999.

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imprisonment for a first offender without eligibility for parole during the term of imprisonment.

III. PROCEEDINGS

On February 9, 2000, following an extradition hearing, Mr. Justice Catliff of the Supreme Court of British Columbia committed Ms. Boje for surrender on all of the offences identified in the Authority to Proceed, namely conspiracy to produce cannabis (marihuana); production of cannabis (marihuana); conspiracy to possess cannabis (marihuana) for the purpose of trafficking; possession of cannabis (marihuana) for the purpose of trafficking and conspiracy to traffic in cannabis (marihuana), contrary to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Criminal Code* of Canada². The court office of the Supreme Court of British Columbia forwarded to the attention of your predecessor the Report of Catliff, J. dated February 10, 2000 to which is attached the Reasons for Judgment of His Honour on preliminary motions brought by defence counsel, a copy of three affidavits of Ms. Boje filed in support of her request for a *voir dire*, a copy of the evidence of Cst. Lose and a certified copy of the Order of Committal made by His Honour dated February 9, 2000.³

Ms. Boje has appealed the decision of the extradition Judge⁴ and has been released on bail pending the appeal. She has, also, through her counsel, made submissions to you opposing the surrender, which are summarized below and in the attached document entitled "Summary of Materials Submitted in Opposition to the Surrender of Renée Boje".⁵

Ms. Boje made a claim for refugee status in February of 1999. Under s. 69.1(12) of the *Immigration Act*, the issuance of the Authority to Proceed under the *Extradition Act* has had the effect of suspending those proceedings pending your decision on surrender. Pursuant to s. 40(2) of the *Extradition Act*, consultations are underway with the Minister of Immigration pertaining to Ms. Boje's case.

² Appendix B: Reasons for Committal dated February 9, 2000

³ Appendix C: Materials forwarded by Vancouver Supreme Court

⁴ Appendix D: Notice of Appeal filed in the Court of Appeal of British Columbia on February 9, 2000

⁵ Appendix E: Summary of materials Submitted in Opposition to the Surrender of Renée Boje

IV. THE ALLEGED FACTS

The allegations concerning the factual background of the extradition offences were provided through the introduction of affidavit evidence submitted by the United States of America.⁶

The U.S. extradition materials state that between December 1996 and December 1997, one of Ms. Boje's alleged co-conspirators, Peter McWilliams, financed the creation of several marihuana cultivation sites, one of which was allegedly run by Todd McCormick and located in a Bel Air, California residence. On July 29, 1997, U.S. police officers had that site under surveillance and observed Ms. Boje and another alleged co-conspirator moving and watering some of the 4,116 marihuana plants which were found on the site when the police raided it later that day.

Ms. Boje and one of her roommates were detained on leaving the Bel Air home and advised of their *Miranda* rights. They are alleged to have said that they met Mr. McCormick at a 'head shop' two months previously and to have admitted watering and moving the marihuana plants that day and on other occasions during the two month period. They claimed that Mr. McCormick's actions were legal because they were for the purpose of medical research. They are also reported to have said that Mr. McCormick told them that he had a prescription to cultivate and smoke marihuana and had prescriptions in at least one other state and two other countries and a license to cultivate marihuana under California state law. Ms. Boje said that she was paid for the work but that she "would do it for free".

V. THE SUBMISSIONS

Mr. John Conroy, counsel to Ms. Boje, has submitted thousands of pages of material in making the case against the surrender of Ms. Boje. This material consists of Mr. Conroy's written submissions, affidavits of individuals involved in the medical marihuana movement, the movement to decriminalize marihuana and various observers of the "War on Drugs", books, magazine and newspaper articles, reports from Amnesty International on prison conditions in the United States, videotapes, festival programmes, petitions and letters in support of Ms. Boje's efforts to stay in Canada. A detailed index to the materials submitted is attached as Appendix E.

Mr. Conroy submits that there are three bases in the *Extradition Act* for the Minister to refuse the surrender of Ms. Boje. Mr. Conroy argues that, under s. 44(1)(a), it would be unjust or oppressive, having regard to all of the relevant circumstances, to surrender Ms. Boje to the United States of America. Mr. Conroy's second group of submissions is

⁶ Appendix F: Materials submitted by the United States in support of the request for extradition

aimed at illustrating that surrender should be refused, pursuant to s. 44(1)(b), because the United States is seeking the extradition of Ms. Boje for the purpose of punishing her for her political opinion or because her position may be prejudiced by reason of her political opinion. Finally, Mr. Conroy says that surrender should be refused because the conduct in respect of which extradition is sought is a political offence or an offence of a political character, a basis for refusal provided for in s. 46(1)(c).

Ground I: It would be unjust or oppressive, having regard to all of the relevant circumstances, to surrender Ms. Boje to the United States of America

In support of this assertion, Mr. Conroy highlights several aspects of the case including the personal characteristics of Ms. Boje, the particular circumstances of the case, the gravity of the offence and the criminal justice system of the United States. His submissions with respect to each of these facets of the case are summarized below.

(i) Ms. Boje's Personal Situation

Ms. Boje is a 32 year-old citizen of the United States with no prior criminal record or history who grew up as the eldest of three children. She attended high school in California and graduated with a Bachelor of Fine Arts from Loyola Marymount University in California in 1996.

(ii) The Particular Circumstances of the Case

At the time of Ms Boje's arrest, the state of California had passed the *Compassionate Use Act* of 1996 which permitted patients authorized by their doctors to grow and use marihuana for medical purposes. There is no limit to the number of plants that may be grown. However, California voters could not alter U.S. federal law, which does not recognize the medical use of marihuana. Mr. McCormick and Mr. McWilliams suffered from cancer and HIV respectively, and asserted that they were growing the plants for personal use and to develop strains of the plant tailored to battle the symptoms of particular diseases or the side effects of drugs used to fight diseases. Both Mr. McCormick and Mr. McWilliams found that smoking marihuana relieved symptoms of the chronic and painful conditions they each suffered. Mr. McCormick intended to write and publish a book on how to grow medical marihuana, a book which has since been published on the Internet. Mr. McCormick had hired Ms. Boje, a university-educated freelance artist, to do technical illustrations for the book.

Ms. Boje is charged as a minor party to the cultivation of a substantial amount of marihuana by Todd McCormick. Ms. Boje was advised by Mr. McCormick and others of his medical condition, the existence of his prescriptions and letters of support from physicians and the fact that what he was doing was lawful in the State of California under the *Compassionate Use Act*. She also understood that he had lawyers advising and supporting him.

There is no evidence that Ms. Boje was involved in the distribution of marihuana or that she possessed it with such an intention. Counsel says that in fact the only crime Ms. Boje was seen to have committed was to move and water marihuana plants on the south side patio of the Bel Air mansion during the 1 ½ hour period she was under police surveillance. Of the 182 overt acts alleged in the indictment to have been done in furtherance of the conspiracy, apart from a general allegation against Ms. Boje and all other defendants, the only act alleged against her is the watering of the numerous plants on July 29, 1997 over a 1 ½ hour period.

Counsel relies on an affidavit of his associate, Peter Durovic, a British Columbia lawyer with a PhD. in genetics from the University of British Columbia that a plant breeder would have to grow between 9,000 and 18,000 marihuana plants to develop different strains.

Another circumstance highlighted by counsel is the fact that California, like five other states and the District of Columbia, has passed legislation which exempts patients from state criminal penalties when they use marihuana for medicinal purposes. Counsel characterizes this difference in legislative policy as a major political dispute between the U.S. Federal Government and the various states that support the medical use of marihuana.

Counsel points out that in the prosecutions of Messrs. McCormick and McWilliams, neither was permitted by the court to introduce evidence related to a defence of medical necessity, nor to adduce evidence of the *Compassionate Use Act*, their own medical conditions, their reliance on the advice of counsel or the medical usefulness of marihuana.

(iii) The Gravity of the Offence

The maximum penalty for a violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, is a term of life imprisonment, a fine of \$4 million dollars and a term of supervised release for 5 years. The minimum penalty, where 1,000 or more marihuana plants are grown, is a mandatory minimum of 10 years for a first offender without any possibility of parole. In the second count, Ms. Boje is charged with manufacturing marihuana and aiding and abetting its manufacture, which offence carries the same penalties in the United States as the first count in the Indictment.

In Canada, for an equivalent offence, section 5(2) of the *Controlled Drugs and Substance Act* provides a maximum penalty of life imprisonment if the amount involved is over 3 kilograms. The maximum penalty for the production of cannabis (marihuana) is 7 years. There are no mandatory minimums. Furthermore, the sentencing judge has the discretion to order a sentence ranging from an absolute discharge to the statutory maximum.

Counsel submits that the seriousness with which these crimes are viewed in Canada is evidenced in the following ways. Counsel points to the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal in *R. v. Parker* (2000), 146 C.C.C. (3d) 193, the statutory scheme that allows for exemptions for medical purposes, the existence of "Compassion Clubs" that provide medical marihuana to thousands of patients who have prescriptions from their doctors and in the imposition by the courts of the most lenient sanctions available, including the suspension of sentences and the granting of discharges. Counsel asserts that no medical marihuana users, growers or caregivers have received sentences of imprisonment.

(iv) The Criminal Justice System of the United States of America

a) The Denial of Full Answer and Defence

Counsel says that if Ms. Boje is returned to the United States to face trial on the charges for which her extradition is sought, she will not be able to make full answer and defence because, under the current law in California, Ms. Boje will not be permitted at her trial:

- to raise the defence of medical necessity;
- to make reference to Proposition 215 which resulted in the passage of the *Compassionate Use Act*, decriminalizing, under state law, the possession and cultivation of marihuana for medical purposes under certain conditions;
- to lead evidence of the medical conditions of Messrs McCormick and McWilliams;
- to lead evidence of reliance on the advice of counsel;
- to lead evidence of the medical usefulness of marihuana.

Counsel says this amounts to a violation of the principles fundamental justice "in the section 11(d) aspect of section 7 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*" and that it would shock the conscience of Canadians to return Ms. Boje to face a trial under these circumstances.

b) Lack of Independence of the Judiciary

Counsel submits that because the prosecutor decides which drug charges will be laid, there has been an improper reassignment of responsibility for sentencing decisions to the prosecution from the judiciary. It is the prosecutor, rather than the judge, who effectively makes the sentencing determination by deciding which charges are laid. Counsel says that is one of the concerns the Supreme Court of Canada had when it struck down the mandatory minimum 7-year sentence for drug importation in *R. v. Smith* (1987), 34 C.C.C. (3d) 97.

Counsel says many District judges are calling for the abolition of minimum sentences and a majority support increasing the discretion of the judge in the sentencing process. Counsel states that 50 senior federal judges have refused to hear any more drug cases

and that others have refused to follow sentencing rules and a few have resigned in protest.

Counsel submits that mandatory minimum sentences and sentencing guidelines in U.S. federal drug laws have constrained judicial discretion in the trial process to such a degree as to shock the conscience of Canadians resulting in a breach of the principles of fundamental justice in "the s. 11(d) aspect of s. 7 of the *Charter*".

c) Violation of the Harm principle

Counsel submits that our law recognizes as a principle of fundamental justice the notion that one is entitled to do whatever one wants so long as one's actions don't harm others or society as a whole. Counsel says the Courts of Appeal of British Columbia and Ontario have recognized this principle in *R. v. Malmo-Levine*; *R. v. Caine* (2000), 145 C.C.C. (3d) 225 and *R. v. Clay* (2000), 146 C.C.C. (3d) 276, respectively.

Counsel submits that the conduct alleged against Ms. Boje in helping grow marihuana for the use of a sick person and for research was aimed at reducing harm both to particular individuals and society generally. The Ontario Court of Appeal in *R. v. Parker* (2000), 146 C.C.C. (3d) 193 has recognized that such behaviour is not criminal. In continuing to criminalize the possession and use of marihuana despite evidence of its therapeutic value, the U.S. government is violating the harm principle. It is submitted that to send Ms. Boje back to face a system of justice that violates fundamental principles of justice in this way would shock the Canadian conscience.

d) Violation of the Principle of Proportionality

Counsel submits that in Canadian law "proportionality" is both a fundamental principle of sentencing and a principle of fundamental justice. If Ms. Boje were to be convicted in Canada, the most severe penalty she would likely receive would be a sentence of two years less a day, possibly coupled with probation. In the medical marihuana context, prosecutions of patients or those assisting patients to grow marihuana have resulted in the imposition of absolute or conditional discharges or suspended sentences, the most lenient dispositions available to the courts under the circumstances. If Ms. Boje is surrendered, the minimum sentence for the offences with which she is charged is 10 years imprisonment. In counsel's view, even if the U.S. government undertook not to imprison Ms. Boje and to permit her to serve her sentence on probation, this would still be an unfit and disproportionate sentence because she has suffered enough and did not really do anything wrong.

e) Violation of the Right to be free from "Cruel and Unusual Treatment or Punishment"

While the maximum penalty for cultivation in Canada is seven years imprisonment, the U.S. is seeking to impose a 10-year minimum. This is cruel and unusual treatment as

such sentence is grossly disproportionate to the circumstances of the offence, particularly in this case where Ms. Boje was attempting to help the sick. The right to be free from cruel and unusual treatment or punishment guaranteed by s. 12 of the *Charter* refers not only to the length of a prison sentence but also to its quality. Counsel points to the documented, systemic abuse of women prisoners in the U.S. prison system. Ms. Boje is a young woman facing a sentence of a minimum of 10 years for moving and watering the plants of a sick man endeavoring to help himself and his fellow patients under the authority of a state law. To surrender Ms. Boje to the United States would be unjust or oppressive. Her conduct falls into the category contemplated by the Mr. Justice Baudouin of the Quebec Court of Appeal in *The United States of America v. Jamieson* (1994), 93 C.C.C. (3d) 265.

Ground II - Extradition Issue – s. 44(1)(b) – The extradition of René Boje is sought to prosecute or punish her for her political opinion

Counsel submits that the War on Drugs illustrates how the U.S. Government has become an oppressive regime nationally and internationally, using its superpower status to manipulate the media by misinforming and disinforming its citizens and others in order to justify its continuing use of force both at home and abroad in furtherance of its agenda to ensure economic dominance and the ability to control populations both within and without its borders.

Counsel submits that Ms. Boje is part of a social group, namely those who advocate in favour of “medical marihuana” and act accordingly, that is being persecuted for that belief. Ms. Boje is a casualty of the War on Drugs and the dispute between the federal government and state legislatures that are decriminalizing actions associated with the medicinal use of marihuana. Counsel submits those who espouse the use of marihuana are taking a political position and are expressing their “political opinion” both by their words and conduct and such persons are being prejudiced because of their political opinion. The U.S. Federal government is threatening Ms. Boje’s human rights because her position is fundamentally at odds with the Federal power structure.

Ground III - Extradition Issue – s. 46(1)(c) – The Minister must refuse surrender because the conduct in respect of which the extradition is sought is a political offence or an offence of a political character

Counsel submits that the conduct alleged against Ms. Boje was done in furtherance of a political matter, a dispute between the federal authorities on the one hand and the State of California on the other as to which level of government will determine the issue of the control of and access to medical marihuana. In determining whether an act is political, counsel says, relying on the 1964 decision of the House of Lords in *Schtraks v. Government of Israel* [1964] A.C. 556, the motive of the alleged offender is relevant. Counsel states that the motive and purpose of the marihuana grow operation at the McCormick residence was to conduct essential research into the cultivation of medical

marihuana, to publish the findings for an electorate which recognizes the significance and validity of medical marihuana.

VI CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED

You have received hundreds of letters and thousands of signatures on petitions from supporters of Ms. Boje. Many of the letters are also included in the volumes of material submitted by counsel to Ms. Boje and are summarized in Appendix E. The majority of the correspondence has been form letters in which the letter writers ask that you grant Ms. Boje refugee status and not allow her extradition to the United States. The letter writers wish to draw your attention to the fact that:

- Ms. Boje can expect to be raped and physically abused in the U.S. prison system, according to Amnesty International;
- After her arrest in California in July of 1997, she was strip searched 15 times in 72 hours;
- The marihuana Ms. Boje is alleged to have helped cultivate was legally grown for medicinal purposes under Proposition 215 in the State of California;
- Ms. Boje believes she is being persecuted for her political views as a supporter of medical marihuana;
- In Canada, the likely penalty she would receive would be a fine or minimal jail time, not the minimum 10 years she faces in the U.S.

In addition to form letters you have received hundreds of letters from writers in Canada, the United States and elsewhere in the world urging you not to surrender Ms. Boje. The letter writers make the following points, amongst others:

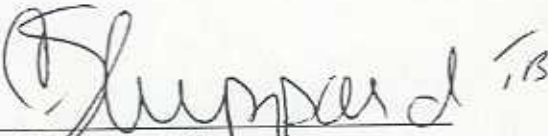
- the U.S. 'War on Drugs' is wrong – it has proven to be ineffective and has destroyed many innocent lives;
- the sentence to be imposed on Ms. Boje on her return is grossly disproportionate;
- a professor of law at the University of British Columbia says that the penalty she will receive in the U.S. would likely be unconstitutional if imposed in Canada and that she will suffer sexual abuse if surrendered into the custody of an American prison;
- Canada should continue its history of providing refuge to persecuted peoples;
- U.S. authorities are only interested in Ms. Boje to exert pressure on her to testify against others;
- Ms. Boje is a victim of a political game between the U.S. Federal and California State government;
- Canada should harbour Ms. Boje as it provided a safe haven for draft dodgers during the war in Viet Nam;
- a retired physician in Washington state points to the fact that the U.S. federal government continues to ignore information such as the findings of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science that smoked marihuana has

none of the attributes required of a substance in order to be listed in Schedule I of the federal drug statute. This letter writer also points to the report of the LeDain Commission in Canada which concluded that the harm of marihuana prohibition far exceeded the harm of its use.

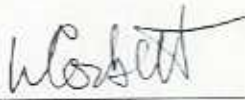
There were two letter writers who urged that you send Ms. Boje back to the United States. One letter writer claims to have met Ms. Boje after she came to Canada and says that she admitted that she was growing marihuana in California because it was easier to make money that way rather than having a "straight" job.

Mr. Conroy submitted petitions on behalf of Ms. Boje's efforts to stay in Canada which contain thousands of signatures of people in Canada, the United States and elsewhere in the world. The petitions are summarized in Appendix E.

Prepared by:


Carole Sheppard, Counsel
International Assistance Group

Reviewed by:

for 
Clare Barry, Senior General Counsel
Criminal Law Section

**SUMMARY OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED IN OPPOSITION TO
THE SURRENDER OF RENEE BOJE**

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED APRIL 13, 2000:**

1. Affidavit of Eugene Leon Oscapella dated April 12, 2000

Mr. Oscapella is an Ontario lawyer who has worked as a researcher and consultant for many government agencies. He has served as the first Chair of the Drug Policy Group of the Law Reform Commission of Canada, the Executive Director of the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice and as a member of the policy committee of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. He is also a founding member of the Canadian Foundation of Drug Policy. This affidavit provides an overview of recent developments with respect to the laws dealing with *cannabis sativa* in Canada and an overview of some of the horrible prison conditions facing women who are incarcerated in the United States and the human rights violations that flow from these conditions. Mr. Oscapella describes the more liberal view taken by the Canadian government, particularly the Senate and the Liberal Party, on the subject of the legalization of marijuana. He also refers to the fact that the United Nations, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have all documented extensive physical, psychological and sexual abuse of women prisoners in the United States. This abuse violates international human rights norms and international standards on the treatment of prisoners.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Eugene Oscapella

Exhibit B: Amnesty International Report on Violations of the Human Rights of Women in Custody

Exhibit C: Amnesty International Report on Conditions at California's Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW)

Exhibit D: Human Rights Watch 1996 report, *All Too Familiar: Sexual Abuse of Women in U.S. State Prisons*

Exhibit E: Human Rights Watch 1998 report on Retaliation Against Women in Michigan State Prisons

Exhibit F: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women

Exhibit G: Report of the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) on the sexual misconduct of correctional staff against women in prison

Exhibit H: Canadian public opinion polls on marijuana

Exhibit I: Canadian editorials on drug law reform

Exhibit J: press release by federal Minister of Health concerning medical marijuana

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED APRIL 19, 2000**

2. Three videotapes containing the following:

- a documentary about Ms. Boje entitled "Medical Marijuana v. Democracy";
- an episode of the CBC television programme "The Nature of Things" hosted by David Suzuki entitled "Reefer Madness II";
- a documentary about Christopher Clay of Ontario entitled "Stoned: Hemp Nation". Mr. Clay is an advocate of the decriminalization of marijuana. He operated a store called "The Great Canadian Hemporium". He challenged Canada's marijuana laws and lost in the Ontario Court of Appeal on July 31, 2000 when his convictions for possession, trafficking and possession for the purpose of trafficking of *cannabis sativa*, were upheld.

3. Affidavit of Paul David Wolf dated January 31st, 2000

Mr. Wolf is the Key Account Manager for Bepak Inc., managing the majority of Bepak's U.S. drug delivery device business. Bepak supplies devices to the respiratory drug industry.

Mr. Wolf discusses the medicinal benefits of using marijuana. He describes marijuana as non-toxic and as a safe and effective treatment for numerous medical conditions such as multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, chemotherapy treatments of cancer and AIDS.

Appendix 1: Supporting references cited in American Public Health Resolution

Exhibit A: February 1999 report of the U.S. Institute of Medicine, Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science Base; a review of the scientific evidence to assess the potential health benefits and risks of marijuana and its constituent cannabinoids, as requested by the U.S. White House Office of National Drug Control Policy in January 1997.

Exhibit B: the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Draft Guidance, Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and Dry Powder Inhaler (DPI) Drug Products: Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls Documentation, obtained from the FDA website on November 23rd, 1999

Exhibit C: the opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in case number 98-16950, United States of America v. Oakland Cannabis Buyer's Cooperative; Jeffrey Jones, obtained from the webpage of the Office of the Circuit Executive, United States Courts for the Ninth Circuit, <http://www.ce9.uscourts.gov/> on December 5th, 1999.

4. Affidavit of John Beresford dated February 22, 2000

Dr. Beresford is a Canadian and American citizen and a retired psychiatrist and self-proclaimed expert in matters concerning the U.S. War on Drugs. He argues that if Ms. Boje is extradited to the United States, she will be subject to criminal proceedings of substantially lower standards than in Canada for the same offence. She will also be subject to harsh and extreme punishment, in excess of any punishment she would be liable to in Canada.

Exhibit A: Statement of Particulars of Dr. Beresford's experience with matters concerning Canadian law on cannabis

Exhibit B: Program of the Second International Conference on Prisoners of the War on Drugs, presented by the Colloquium Committee of the Department of Sociology, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada and the Committee on Unjust Sentencing, Los Angeles, California, March 20-21, 1999

Exhibit C: A Civil Rights Complaint to the Placer County Grand Jury, obtained from <http://www.kubby.com/Complaint.Grand.Placer.html>, on February 22, 2000.

5. Letter by Chris Conrad, director of the Family Council on Drug Awareness, California, to the Honourable Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada dated March 1st, 2000

Mr. Conrad has been actively researching drug use, US Drug Policy and the effects of the two on individuals and society for more than ten years and has co-authored two books on the subject. He is also a court-qualified legal expert on cannabis in the superior courts of at least 14 counties in the state of California. Mr. Conrad argues that the US courts routinely disallow the admission of legal arguments that are essential to a fair defense, that the standard of evidence for drug conspiracy cases is lower than for any other cases, putting the burden of proof on the defendant, and that US courts are required to impose more severe penalties on non-violent drug offenders than on violent and property criminals, creating severely disproportionate sentences. He, therefore, believes that it is highly unlikely that Ms. Boje will receive a fair trial in compliance with the standards of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that her human rights will be violated and that she will be subjected to cruel, degrading and disproportionate punishment for her activities. Mr. Conrad encloses the following with his letter:

a) Letter by Mikki Norris, Coordinator of the Project: Human Rights and the Drug War, dated February 1st, 2000

Ms. Norris discusses the cases of unjust sentencing for non-violent drug offenders in the U.S. that were recorded for the project. She argues that these offenders suffer cruel and unusual punishment and that the US government's policies on this matter violate the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights because the government imposes harsh sentences

for minor offences and the U.S. prisons are overcrowded. She believes that Ms. Boje will suffer the same fate if she is extradited to the U.S.

- b) Excerpts and analysis of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- c) Book: *Shattered Lives: Portraits from America's Drug War*, by Mikki Norris, Chris Conrad & Virginia Resner, published in 1998

This book discusses the effects of the Drug War with stories about people whose lives have been shattered by unusual and harsh sentences imposed upon them.

- 6. Document asking for support to free Amy Pofahl, a victim of the 'War on Drugs' including the following:

Memorandum dated October 7, 1999 from the U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Prisons Federal Correctional Institution Dublin, California, to the Inmate population regarding a sanitation problem

Excerpt of The Law of Corrections discussing the problem of overcrowded prison cells
Drug Arrest Rates for Drug Abuse Violations, 1980 to 1995, and by Region, 1995

Rates of Prisoners under Jurisdiction of State and Federal Correctional Authorities- Summary, by State: 1980 to 1995

- 7. Amnesty International Report of 1999: United States of America: Rights for All, "Not Part of My Sentence": Violations of the Human Rights of Women in Custody

This report focuses on women who have been accused or convicted of breaking criminal laws. It describes violations of the human rights of women incarcerated in prisons and jails, including California, such as sexual abuses by prison guards, discrimination, as well as other inhumane treatments. The Report also provides recommendations to improve the conditions in prisons in the U.S.

- 8. United States General Accounting Office's Report to the Honourable Eleanor Holmes Norton, House of Representatives: Women in Prison: Sexual Misconduct by Correctional Staff, dated June 22 1999

This report addresses two questions: the applicable laws, policies, and procedures for addressing staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct in women's prisons, and the number, nature, and outcome of allegations that have been made in recent years. It states that the staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct is a problem that many female inmates may be reluctant or unwilling to report. The General Accounting Office recommends that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons develop systems and procedures for

monitoring, analyzing, and reporting allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct in federal prisons.

9. Affidavit of Richard E. Bayer, dated December 18th, 1999

Dr. Bayer is a physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of Oregon. He has 15 years of clinical practice experience in internal medicine. He is the co-author of the book marked as exhibit B. Dr. Bayer's book demonstrates the efficacy of marijuana in the treatment of numerous medical conditions.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Dr. Richard E. Bayer

Exhibit B: "Is Marijuana the Right Medicine for you?: a Factual Guide to Medical Uses of Marijuana", by Bill, Zimmerman, Ph.D. with Rick Bayer, M.D. and Nancy Crumpacker, M.D., published in 1998

10. Series of letters from physicians on the medical condition of Todd McCormick, dated from 1995 to 1997

These letters relate how marijuana has helped lessen the pain that Todd McCormick suffers because of cancer and other medical conditions.

11. Affidavit of Charles H. Rollins, Jr., dated January 6th, 2000

Mr. Rollins is in litigation in a civil action in pro se status against the State of Alaska. He is arguing the constitutionality of the process of registering medical marijuana users with the state of Alaska. He discusses his negative experiences with the courts and the State Attorney, ranging from misquotations to violations of court procedure, giving the state an advantage. He thus believes that Ms. Boje will not receive a fair, impartial, and rational judicial process.

12. Affidavit of Herbert Neal Smith, dated November 18th, 1999

Mr. Smith suffers from Reiter's Syndrome and smokes marijuana to relieve the symptoms. He has also been involved with scholarly research into marijuana for nearly 30 years. He discusses the medicinal benefits of marijuana, the corruption amongst public officials as to the enforcement of marijuana laws, as well as the human rights abuses that prisoners of the Drug War in the U.S. suffer.

13. Affidavit of Debra Hay, dated December 23, 1999

Ms. Hay is a landed immigrant in Canada from the United States. She supports Ms. Boje because of her cultural experience as an American. Ms. Hay relates her negative experiences with U.S. law enforcement. While she was a freelance artist in the U.S., she was pulled over while driving and searched, for no apparent reason. Her friendship with a

marijuana trafficker also brought suspicion upon her. Ms. Hay believes that the laws in the U.S. are the threat and danger to ones health, not marijuana.

14. Affidavit of William Vivian McPeak Sr., dated February 14th, 2000

Mr. McPeak is a U.S. citizen. He feels that the Federal Minimum Mandatory Sentencing Guidelines, which would be applied to Ms. Boje, are a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He states that the conditions in federal prisons in the U.S. have been documented as being deplorable, prisons being overcrowded, and human rights abuses prevalent. The laws against cannabis in the U.S. are also harsher than almost every other industrialized free nation on earth.

15. Affidavit of Bryan Alan Krumm, dated November 15, 1999

Mr. Krumm is a registered nurse at the University of New Mexico Mental Health Center. He works with New Mexicans for Compassionate Use to end the damage caused to society by the "war on drugs". He is recognized by the New Mexico court system as an expert on the medical uses of marijuana and the history of medical marijuana. He is also the chief researcher for the Cannabis Research Library and has studied the history, effects, and uses of marijuana for over 15 years. In his affidavit, Mr. Krumm explains the medicinal benefits of marijuana for the treatment of depression, knee pain, multiple sclerosis, and nausea associated with cancer chemotherapy.

16. Affidavit of R. Keith Stroup, dated March 21st, 2000

Mr. Stroup is an attorney and the founder and current executive director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana laws, a nonprofit public-interest lobby based in Washington D.C. He served for five years as the executive director of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. He quotes statistics of people arrested on marijuana charges, claiming that most of those arrested are law-abiding citizens, not criminals. Seriously ill patients are also prosecuted for using marijuana as a medicine. He believes that Ms. Boje will be prosecuted more aggressively because she has become an outspoken advocate for political change regarding marijuana policy in the U.S.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of R. Keith Stroup

17. Affidavit of Walter Noons, dated April 11th, 2000

Mr. Noons is an attorney practicing in the State of Massachusetts. He has extensive experience in the area of extradition as it applies to U.S. citizens charged under federal drug laws for the use, cultivation or possession of marijuana. He was a legal advisor to two non-profit organizations in the Netherlands who were assisting two U.S. citizens, Les & Cheryl Mooring, in their attempt to resist extradition from the Netherlands to the U.S. where they faced extreme punishment for the possession and cultivation of marijuana. He has also been active as an educator, advocate, and speaker. He believes that surrendering Ms. Boje would be unjust and oppressive.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Walter Noon

18. Affidavit of Harold Michael Gray, dated March 28th, 2000

Mr. Gray is a journalist, screenwriter and author with extensive expertise in the history of drug prohibition. His research has shown and documented that the U.S. Government's policy toward individuals such as Ms. Boje is politically motivated, has absolutely no factual basis in science, law or philosophy, and that it represents an attempt to suppress the legitimate constitutional rights of a small segment of citizens. Mr. Gray believes that surrendering Ms. Boje would be unjust and oppressive for she will be punished because of her political opinion.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Harold Michael Gray

Exhibit B: "Drug Crazy: How We Got Into This Mess and How We Can Get Out.": documented critique of America's War on Drugs from its inception in 1914 to the present time.

Exhibit C: A review of the above book by Judge John L. Kane Jr., senior U.S. district judge, district of Colorado, relating Gray's success at dramatizing the disastrous consequences of the current U.S. policy on the War on Drugs and pointing out some flaws in the book such as insufficient detail in demonstrating "How We Can Get Out".

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED JUNE 12, 2000**

19. Affidavit of Michael D. Cutler, dated June 1st, 2000

Mr. Cutler is an attorney at law in the State of Massachusetts. He has been the national coordinator for and member of "The Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc.", a charitable corporation and association of lawyers and judges encouraging examination of the consequences of the drug war. He states that the American "drug war" constitutes an irrational and anti-democratic policy. Surrendering Ms. Boje would be unjust and oppressive.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Michael D. Cutler

Exhibit B: Copy of the face page for the web page for the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers together with the page setting out its contents, an introduction to the association, a description of its leadership, Board of Managers, Executive Committee and Officers, as well as its Board of Advisors and Founding Committee.

Exhibits C, D, E: Remarks of two former U.S. Attorneys General and summary of the biography of a former Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. These three men were members of the Founding Committee.

Exhibit F: a brief summary of the Original Voluntary Committee of Lawyers (1927-1933), and a statement from its corporate charter.

Exhibit G: a detailed account of the Original Voluntary Committee of Lawyers by the Counsel to the current Committee. The Committee was originally formed to campaign for the repeal of Prohibition in the United States.

Exhibit H: a page from the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers website which sets out a list of various U.S. federal and state judges who have become vocal about the adverse consequences of the drug war on the legal system and the administration of justice.

Exhibits I to DD : Opinions, decisions, and articles by American Judges speaking out against the drug war.

Exhibit EE: "Open letter" from lawyers and judges on the "Voluntary Committee of Lawyers" website, with the names of legal professionals who signed it, current to May 27th, 2000.

Exhibit FF: List of articles available for perusal in the library section of the VCL website.

Exhibit GG: Article by George J. Annas that appeared in the New England Journal of Medicine on August 7th, 1997 entitled "Reefer Madness- The Federal Response to California's Medical Marijuana Law".

20. A volume containing the Affidavits of Wirthschafter, Kahn, Ruppert, Corral and Jackson

Affidavit of Donald M. Wirtschafter, Jr., dated June 5, 2000

Mr. Wirtschafter is an attorney in the State of Ohio and in the U.S. Federal Court, Southern District of Ohio and is counsel to Todd McCormick. He believes that Ms. Boje should be allowed a hearing on her refugee claim and should not be surrendered to the U.S. because of the unjust nature of the prosecution of her case and the unconstitutional treatment she can expect if she is returned to the U.S. to face trial.

Affidavit of Kenneth Kahn, dated April 12th, 2000

Mr. Kahn has been a practicing lawyer in Los Angeles for 34 years. He represented Ms. Boje while she was charged in the U.S. with crimes that are the subject of the extradition proceedings. He recommended that she come to Canada at a time when no formal indictment had been handed down, and she was free to leave. Mr. Kahn believes that Ms.

Boje is the object of a vicious political agenda and that the U.S. government would like to make an example out of her because she refused to cooperate with the prosecution.

Affidavit of Michael Craig Ruppert, dated November 26th, 1999

Mr. Ruppert was a Los Angeles Police Officer from 1973 to 1978. He has given expert testimony in Municipal and Superior Courts in Los Angeles County on the subject of narcotics, dangerous drugs and dangerous drug addiction twenty-seven times and has written more than thirty articles on the subject for various publications including the U.S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence. He has also lectured at colleges and universities and has appeared on radio and television talk shows. Mr. Ruppert states that the Central Intelligence Agency and related U.S. Government organizations have been directly involved in drug trafficking for more than 50 years. He says that marijuana has long been demonstrated to have valid medical uses. He believes that Ms. Boje is a political prisoner /refugee and that she should be granted full refugee status.

Attachments to this affidavit:

- "From the Wilderness", volume II, No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8: Monthly newsletter published by Mr. Ruppert
- A listing of publications of Michael C. Ruppert

Affidavit of Valerie A. Leveroni Corral, dated May 12, 1999

Ms. Corral is a medical marijuana patient and an acquaintance of Ms. Boje. She is also the founder of the Wo/Men's Alliance for Medical Marijuana in Santa Cruz, California. She discusses the abuse suffered by women in U.S. prisons and relates statistics describing the growing prison population in the U.S. She believes that the current mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines are a cruel and unjust punishment.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Valerie A. Leveroni Corral

Letter from Amanda S. Jackson to the Honourable Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice for Canada, dated May 6, 2000

Ms. Jackson asks the Minister to grant Ms. Boje refugee status because she would be forced to endure unjust and cruel indignities and tribulations if she were surrendered to the U.S.

Affidavit of Amanda S. Jackson, dated May 9th, 2000

Ms. Jackson is a health care provider and a concerned citizen of the U.S. She believes that the U.S. is pursuing and intending to persecute Ms. Boje solely for her political opinions, that the government is corrupt and the laws are corrupt. She claims that the U.S. prisons are overcrowded and that sending Ms. Boje to an American prison would cause great emotional and physical harm.

21. Letter from David Malmo-Levine to the Honourable Anne McLellan

Mr. Malmo-Levine is a student of North American history. He believes that cannabis, when used properly, is the safest and most useful herb. To his letter, he has attached several articles and cartoons regarding the benefits of cannabis that were put forward at his own trial relating to marihuana.

22. "Pot Busts at, on (or Near) the Border", by Jeffrey Steinborn, dated May 18th, 2000

In this article, lawyer Jeffrey Steinborn discusses the different types of searches law enforcement can conduct at borders. He then relates the consequences of being caught both in the State Court and in the Federal Court, such as being held without bail, even for a small possession, and having money confiscated. Court procedures are also quite harsh: searches made without warrants find some justification and the U.S. government has no duty to disclose its witnesses. If caught, Mr. Steinborn makes certain recommendations, such as calling a lawyer as soon as possible and keeping quiet until a lawyer arrives. He describes the problems that arise in the U.S. from a drug related arrest and how easily a minor offence can be punished with a harsh sentence.

23. "Medical marijuana in a time of prohibition", by Dr. Lester Grinspoon, International Journal of Drug Policy, 1999

In this article, Dr. Grinspoon, a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, discusses the advantages of using marijuana as medicine for treating certain ailments, such as nausea caused by cancer chemotherapy. Because of the benefits of marijuana, he sees the need to legalize the drug.

24. "Gender and Justice: Women, Drugs and Sentencing Policy", by Marc Mauer, Cathy Polter and Richard Wolf, dated November 1999

This report was written by the Assistant Director and consultants to the Sentencing Project, which is a national non-profit organization promoting sentencing reform and conducting research on criminal justice issues. It examines how the criminal justice system has responded to drug abuse and crime by women. After giving a national overview, the report focuses on three states: New York, California, and Minnesota. The authors relate a portrait of women in prison, through statistics stating the increase in the number of women in prison, the abuses they suffer while in prison, the racial differences amongst them, and the social consequences of imprisoning larger numbers of women, such as the negative impact on their children. They believe that the key factor in this increase is the war on drugs. The report is concluded with recommendations for policy change, such as repealing mandatory sentencing and focusing resources on women and children.

25. Transcript of the evidence of RCMP Constable Cinda Lose given at the extradition hearing of Rene Boje, December 15, 1999 filed in the Court of Appeal of British Columbia

Cst. Lose was called by counsel for the United States of America as an expert to testify that the possession that Ms. Boje is alleged to have had of the over-4000 marihuana plants would be for the purpose of trafficking.

26. Appeal Book – filed in the Court of Appeal of British Columbia May 10, 2000

This volume contains a copy of the Information of RCMP Cst. Gouin filed in support of the issuance of a provisional arrest warrant for the arrest of Rene Boje, the warrant that was issued in February of 1999, the evidence that was filed at the extradition hearing, the Authority to Proceed, the curriculum vitae of Cinda Lose filed at the hearing, the reasons for judgment of Catliff, J., the Order of Committal and the Notice of Appeal, dated February 9, 2000.

27. Supplemental Appeal Book – filed in the Court of Appeal of British Columbia June 7, 2000

This volume contains three affidavits of Rene Boje and two of Peter Durovic, a lawyer who is associated with Ms. Boje's counsel, John Conroy, all sworn in November, 1999. Ms. Boje sought to introduce these affidavits at her extradition hearing before Catliff, J. His Honour ruled them inadmissible. They deal, variously, with the circumstances of the arrest of Ms. Boje in California and the rough treatment she received at the hands of police; the fact that Mr. McCormick hired Ms. Boje to illustrate a book on medical marihuana; information regarding Mr. McCormick's medical condition; the decriminalization of medical marihuana possession in the State of California and an extract from the 1999 Institute of Health report "Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science Base". The volume also contains the reasons of Catliff, J. issued on the committal of Ms. Boje for extradition, dated February, 2000.

28. Letters of support, Group A, to the Honourable Anne McLellan, dated March 1999 to May 2000

This volume of approximately 150 form letters urge that Canada not surrender Ms. Boje for extradition and instead grant her refugee status. They refer to the abuse women suffer in U.S. prisons, according to the Amnesty International campaign against the violence inflicted upon women in U.S. prisons. The letter writers fear that Boje will face severe punishment, physical abuse and humiliation if she is surrendered to the U.S.

29. Letters of support, Group B, to the Honourable Anne McLellan, dated February to June 2000 and Declarations from inmates, dated November 1999 to January 2000

There are approximately 171 form letters of support in this volume containing generally the same sentiments as those in the volume marked Group A, described above. The letter writers are from all over Canada, the U.S. and a few are from the U.K., Norway and New Zealand. The volume also contains 12 individually authored letters from inmates stating, variously, that Amnesty International has condemned prison conditions in the U.S and that sentences imposed for marijuana related offences are grossly disproportionate in the U.S. compared with other Western countries.

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED JULY 25, 2000**

30. Second Supplemental Appeal Book filed June 13, 2000 in the Court of Appeal of British Columbia

This volume contains the ruling of the extradition judge, Catliff, J. in which His Honour rules inadmissible the affidavits tendered by Ms. Boje at the extradition hearing.

31. Petitions

This volume contains petitions on behalf of Renee Boje from England and North America with approximately 4000 signatures. The petitioners urge that Ms. Boje be granted refugee status because she will not receive a fair trial and will receive a punishment far in excess of her alleged offence.

32. "The Drug War", by Noam Chomsky in *Questioning Prohibition, 1994 International Report on Drugs*

This article is actually a chapter from Noam Chomsky's 1991 book *Detering Democracy*, published in 1991. In it, the author reveals the large gap between the realities of today's world and the image of it that is presented to the public by a complacent media. The author argues that the media have assisted the U.S. government in convincing the populace of the necessity of the "war on drugs".

33. Letters of support from S.56 exemptees, dated June 2000:

These 5 letters are from individuals in Canada who have received exemptions under s. 56 of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. Some relate the medicinal benefits they have personally derived from their consumption of marijuana; all urge that Ms. Boje not be returned to the United States because of the disproportionality of the sentence she will receive and the abuse she will likely suffer in prison, which has been condemned by Amnesty International.

34. Affidavit of Randall G. Shelden, dated June 12, 2000:

Mr. Shelden is a Professor of Criminal Justice in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. He has written extensively on the subject of crime and criminal justice and on the subject of what has become known as the "war on drugs" and its many negative consequences. Mr. Shelden believes that the "war" has not been aimed at the most dangerous drugs such as tobacco and alcohol, that women are often the most targeted group, that the motive of Ms. Boje's prosecution is persecution, that such prosecution violates international legal norms, and that the punishment will be disproportionate to the offence and will amount to cruel and unusual punishment.

Exhibit A: Curriculum vitae of Randall G. Shelden

Exhibits B to H: segments of the relevant chapters of Mr. Shelden's book: *Controlling the Dangerous Classes: A Critical Introduction to the History of Criminal Justice*: these chapters relate the negative effects of the "war on drugs".

Exhibit I: References to the book mentioned above

Exhibit J: Volume 10 #1 of "The Critical Criminologist", the Fall 1999 edition of the newsletter of ASC's Division of Critical Criminology

Exhibit K: Article entitled: "Cashing in on Crime", prepared by Mr. Shelden and dated February 24th, 2000.

35. Authored letters of support, dated from January to May 2000

This volume contains 183 individually authored letters. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the comments of letter-writers:

- the U.S. 'War on Drugs' is wrong – it has proven to be ineffective and has destroyed many innocent lives;
- the sentence to be imposed on Ms. Boje on her return is grossly disproportionate;
- a professor of law at the University of British Columbia says that the penalty she will receive in the U.S. would likely be unconstitutional if imposed in Canada and that she will suffer sexual abuse if surrendered into the custody of an American prison;
- Canada should continue its history of providing refuge to persecuted peoples;
- U.S. authorities are only interested in Ms. Boje to exert pressure on her to testify against others;
- Ms. Boje is a victim of a political game between the U.S. Federal and California State governments;
- Canada should harbour Ms. Boje as it provided a safe haven for draft dodgers during the war in Viet Nam;
- a retired physician in Washington state points to the fact that the U.S. federal government continues to ignore information such as the findings of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science that smoked marihuana has none of the

attributes required of a substance in order to be listed in Schedule I of the U.S. federal drug statute. This letter writer also points to the report of Canada's LeDain Commission which concluded that the harm of marihuana prohibition far exceeded the harm of its use;

- alcohol and tobacco are far more destructive than marihuana and yet these substances are the subject of far fewer regulations;
- one letter writer points out that, in response to the question whether he had ever smoked pot, Minister Alan Rock is quoted as responding: "But one thing I can be very clear about: I never smoked marihuana for medicinal purposes." Quoted in the *Vancouver Province*, May 28, 1999;
- one-quarter of the world's incarcerated population is in the United States;
- the C.I.A. has been responsible for bringing a large amount of cocaine and heroin into the United States;
- marihuana has never caused a drug overdose;
- the U.S. justice system is unfair in not allowing someone in Ms. Boje's position to lead evidence of the medicinal benefits of marihuana at her trial;
- the smoking of marihuana helped one letter writer's father, who was dying of liver cancer, stay off mind-altering drugs;
- a person who claims to know Ms. Boje personally says she is trustworthy and conscientious;

There are also letters from Ms. Boje's grandmother and aunt in the United States who urge that she not be surrendered.

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED AUGUST 29, 2000:**

36. Adjudicative Facts

This document, written by John Conroy, QC, counsel to Ms. Boje, sets out a summary of the case against Ms. Boje as presented by the United States and what Ms. Boje says are the facts as described in the affidavits of Ms. Boje and Peter Durovic which were found to be inadmissible at the extradition hearing.

37. Supplemental book of petitions dated April to July, 2000 and authored letters dated June 2000

Two versions of a petition appear in this volume. There are approximately 800 signatures on the two petitions. The petitioners urge the Canadian government not to surrender Ms. Boje because she will face prison conditions condemned by Amnesty International, a grossly disproportionate sentence and be sent to a jurisdiction where the will of the people on the question of medicinal marihuana is being ignored. The volume also includes five letters and emails sent by various supporters of Ms. Boje to the

Honourable Anne McLellan that criticize the U.S. government policies on marijuana use and request that the Canadian government not to extradite Boje.

38. Articles from various media

- a. "Shield against a fearful world" by Peter Preston, The Guardian Weekly, (June 8-14, 2000), p.12: this article is about the new missile defense and the author believes that it is a waste of money. That money should be used to help the third world.
- b. "Judge, jury and executioner on human rights, but never in the dock" by Martin Kettle, The Guardian Weekly, (June 22-28, 2000), p.8: this article discusses the 1998 draft of the treaty setting up a permanent international court to try the perpetrators of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. The author criticizes the U.S for not ratifying the treaty and characterizes it as a hypocritical defender of human rights.
- c. "Secrets of Washington's nuclear madness revealed" by Hugo Young, The Guardian Weekly, (June 22-28, 2000), p.12: this article deals with the nuclear missile defense. The author claims that the nuclear threat has not changed and that the American war plan shows more targets on which US nuclear missiles are trained.
- d. "US sidesteps its drug problem with \$1.3 bn military fix in Colombia" by Julian Borger, the Guardian Weekly, (June 29-July 5, 2000), p.6: the author, in this article, criticizes the U.S. for giving \$1.3 billion to Colombia for military assistance to the Colombian army to clean out the coca plantations. He believes that the money and equipment is supposed to help the army spray more herbicides on the drug plantations but that it will inevitably poison all crops. The victims will likely become refugees.
- e. "Drugs in the firing line" by Duncan Campbell, The Guardian Weekly, (July 27-August 2, 2000), p.11: this article relates the European involvement in Plan Colombia. The author questions whether the European involvement is necessary and whether the U.S. should deal with their drug problems internally instead of blaming Latin America.
- f. "The restricted sale of heroin, cocaine and cannabis 'would break the cycle of violence'" by Duncan Campbell, The Guardian, 10 June 2000: The author here describes how more and more judges favor a policy change for a regulated sale of cocaine, heroin and cannabis. It is believed that this is the only way to break the current international cycle of violence and imprisonment.
- g. "Interview with Noam Chomsky"-High Times Magazine, April 1998: In this interview, Chomsky relates his view that the War on Drugs is an

instrument of population control. If people are frightened, they'll be willing to cede authority to their superiors who will protect them. He also believes that this war is a war against largely poor people of color.

- h. "Dissenting Opinions of Federal Judges"-November Org. web site: this site gives a list of Federal U.S. Judges who have taken a stand against mandatory minimum sentences.
- i. Scripps Howard News Service by Michael Hedges, dated May 31, 2000: this article relates how the growing federal law-enforcement presence in the U.S. has increased the number of federal agents, prosecutions and convictions.

39. Various publications:

- a. "American Behind Bars: A Comparison of International Rates of Incarceration" by Marc Mauer, Assistant Director, The Sentencing Project, January 1991: This report reviews the issues raised in the National Council on Crime and Delinquency report of 1979, which documented that the U.S. had a very high rate of incarceration, third only to that of South Africa and the Soviet Union. More and more Americans and African-American males in particular are "doing the time" and the crime rates remain high. The report suggests a review of the current ineffective social and criminal justice policies.
- b. "Americans Behind Bars: One Year Later", by Marc Mauer, February 1992: This report also looks at comparative rates of incarceration between the U.S. and South Africa, as well as Europe. The comparison notes a high incarceration rate for the U.S. and more Americans behind more bars. There is however reason for optimism as there is greater awareness of the overcrowding problem amongst local and state officials and public support for programs such as drug treatment as a means of responding to social problems remains high.
- c. "Drug Control-Status of U.S. International Counternarcotics Activities"-a Statement for the Record by Benjamin F. Nelson, Director, International Relations and Trade Issues, National Security and International Affairs Division, United States General Accounting Office: this statement relates the fact that despite long-standing efforts and expenditures of billions of dollars, illegal drugs still flood the U.S. The U.S. and drug-producing and transiting nations face a number of obstacles in attempting to reduce the production of and trafficking in illegal drugs. This is due to the fact that as success is achieved in one area, the drug-trafficking organizations change tactics, thwarting U.S. efforts. Counternarcotics efforts are also constrained by corruption, competing economic and political policies, inadequate laws, limited resources and institutional capabilities, as well as

internal problems such as terrorism and civil unrest. Some of the recommendations put forward are that the Office of National Drug Control Policy develop a multiyear plan that includes performance measures and long-term funding needs linked to the goals and objectives of the international drug control strategy.

- d. "The Use of Incarceration in the United States: A Look at the Present and the Future" by Lynn S. Branham, April 1992: this article describes a study done to provide the American Bar Association guidance on questions relating to the effectiveness and cost efficiency of sentencing and corrections systems in the U.S. Two sets of recommendations are made, one to improve the functioning of the nation's sentencing and corrections systems, and another to apprise state and local bar associations about what they can do to ensure that the needed reforms are implemented.

40. Book of Case Authorities:

- a. HMQ v. Clay (October 1999) No. C288066 (CA for Ontario);
- b. R. v. Czolowski (14 July 1998) No. 23347-01-D, Vancouver Registry (Prov. Ct. BC.);
- c. R. v. Davis (September 15, 1999), Vancouver Registry, No. C40172-01-D (Prov. Ct. BC.);
- d. R. v. Gionet (December 3, 1999), Surrey registry, No. 94505-01 (Prov. Ct. BC.);
- e. R. v. Malmo-Levine No. CA024517, Vancouver Registry, (CABC);
- f. R. v. Parker (October 6, 7, 8, 1999) No. C28732, (CA for Ontario);
- g. R. v. Slykerman (March 1, 2000) Vancouver Registry No. 98973 Prov. Ct. BC.);
- h. R. v. Small (March 10, 2000) Vancouver Registry, No. 103360-01-T (Prov. Ct. BC.);
- i. R. v. Small (June 27, 2000) Vancouver Registry, No. CC991259 (SCBC);
- j. Wakeford v. Canada (1998) Q.J. No. 3522 (September 8, 1998) (On. Ct. Gen. Div.);
- k. Wakeford v. Canada (1999) O.J. No. 1574 (Ont. SCJ).

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER OF A LETTER DATED ON SEPTEMBER 18, 2000

41. Legislative Facts

This 210-page document, written by John Conroy, QC, is "a summary of the materials, information and evidence presented to the Minister of Justice pursuant to the *Extradition Act*". It is the information in this document that Mr. Conroy draws upon in his submissions opposing his client's surrender. The document is divided into five parts:

I The U.S. War on Drugs – The Broad Picture

- i) Early History – From the Opium Wars through the fight against Communism
- ii) Developments in North America and Europe – From World War I and II until the 60's – The Nixon War on Drugs
- iii) 1989 – The Renewed War on Drugs – From Reagan to Bush
- iv) U.S. Government complicity
- v) Creating and Maintaining “the Menace”:
Media Complicity, Political Hypocrisy, Free Trade and Fraud

II The U.S. Criminal Justice System and the Drug War – circa. 2000

- i) The Lawyers and Judges Perspective
- ii) The Police and Military Perspective
- iii) The Current System and Its Consequences
- iv) The Impact on Women and Children
- v) Conclusion: A Colossal Failure

III The United States of America and International Law

- i) The U.S.A. as a “Rogue State” – The Enemy Without
- ii) The U.S. Criminal Justice System and International Law
- The Enemy Within – The People
- iii) The International Evidence Regarding Marijuana
- The Context in View of the Above and the History

IV Drug prohibition and the U.S. Marijuana Laws

- i) The History of the Marijuana Laws
- ii) Prohibition – A Failed Policy
- iii) Medical Marijuana in the U.S.A.

V Canada – In Contrast and In Compliance

- i) The Canadian Criminal Justice System and the Drug War
- ii) The History of Canadian Marijuana Laws and Current Issues
- iii) Medical Marijuana in Canada and Current Issues

42. Supplemental Book of Petitions and Letters #2:

This volume contains eight letters written in June and September 2000 to the Honourable Anne McLellan urging that the surrender of Ms. Boje be refused. The letter writers refer to Amnesty International's campaign against violence inflicted upon women in U.S. prisons and believe that Boje risks physical abuse and humiliation as well as an extremely severe punishment. There are approximately 450 signatures on the petitions. The petitioners support Boje in her efforts to remain in Canada until the charges against her in the U.S. have been dropped.

43. Various Publications: Print and Internet

Articles:

- "A Civil Rights Complaint to the Placer County Grand Jury"-
www.kubby.com/Complaint.Grand.Placer.html
- "Dangerous Habits", The Lancet-Vol. 352, November 14, 1998
- "Dark Alliance", by Gary Webb-August 1996, San Jose Mercury News
- "Deglamorising cannabis", Editorial, The Lancet-Vol. 346, Number 8985, November 11, 1995
- "Federal Foolishness and Marijuana", by Jerome P. Kassirer, M.D.-January 30, 1997, The New England Journal of Medicine
- "Heidelberg Declaration", www.lycaeum.org.drugwar/heidl.html
- "The History of Non-Medical Use of Drugs in the United States"-by Prof. Charles Whitebread, A Speech to the California Judges Association 1995 annual conference
- "The Hoover Resolution", www.lycacum.org/drugwar/hover.html
- "Just Say Yes: How Are We Doing in the War Against Illegal Drug Use?"-by Richard G. Mathias, M.D., Canadian Journal of Public Health, March-April 1997
- "Medical Marijuana Distribution Nixed",-Associated Press, August 29, 2000
- "The Murder of Peter McWilliams" by Richard Cowan-Cannabis Culture, #27, Sept/Oct 2000
- "Open Letter to Gen. McCaffrey" (and ONDCP's Response)-Veterans for More Effective Drug Strategies, www.vetsformeds.org
- "A Special Message From the Kubby Family" www.kubby.com/00-intro.html
- Various articles, The Marijuana News -www.marijuananeews.com/news.php3?
- "The war on drugs: First, inhale deeply"-The Economist, September 2-8, 2000

Series: "How American Dictates the Global Drug War"-By Dan Gardner, published by the Vancouver Sun:

- "Eminent advice: End the drug war"-Tuesday, 5 September, 2000
- "Colombia faces another crippling assault"-Wednesday, 6 September 2000
- "Criminal flora targeted in drug wars"-Thursday, 7 September 2000
- "The American drug dream is a Mexican nightmare"-Friday, September 8, 2000
- "Patrolling a leaky border"-Saturday, September 9, 2000
- "Billions of dollars, many lives spent for naught"-Monday, September 11, 2000

- "Prohibition ensures needle's damage is done"-Tuesday, September 12, 2000
- "Life, liberty and the pursuit of illegal drugs"-Wednesday, September 13, 2000
- "The economics of dope: How bad guys get rich"-Thursday, September 14, 2000
- "Contraband and cops: A recipe for corruption"-Friday, September 15, 2000

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 2000**

44. Statutes and Acts/Regulations:

- *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, generally and, in particular, Sections 7, 11 and 12
- *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and Regulations*, C38-8, S.C. 1996, c.19
- *Criminal Code of Canada*, generally and s.718 and 718.1, and 718.2

45. Americans Behind Bars

- "Americans Behind Bars: A Comparison of International Rates of Incarceration" by Marc Mauer, The Sentencing Project, January 1991.
- "Americans Behind Bars: One Year Later", by Marc Mauer, The Sentencing Project, February 1992.

Please see the summary under "40" above.

46. The Use of Incarceration in the United States: A Look at the Present and the Future, by Lynn S. Branham, April 1992

Please see the summary under "40" above.

47. Various publications: Print and Internet, Volume II

- a. "1.5M Kids Have Parent in Prison", Associated Press, August 30, 2000.
- b. "Almost 1.5 million U.S. children have a parent in prison, study shows" by Terry Frieden, CNN Justice Department Producer, August 30, 2000.
- c. "America: the outlaw state" by Noam Chomsky, The Guardian Weekly, August 2000.
- d. "Clinton's Release of Prisoners an Act of Duty, Mercy and Courage" by Eric E. Sterling, Criminal Justice Policy Foundation, July 11, 2000.
- e. "Cops against the Drug War", www.dcrnet.org/cops
 1. "An Interview with Nick Pastore", Drug Policy Letter, Spring 1998.
 2. "Statement of Edward Ellison", London Daily Mail, March 10, 1998.

3. "Address of Dr. Joseph McNamara", 9th International Conference on Drug Policy Reform, 10/19/95.
 4. "Police Chief question merits of drug-war policies", Stanford University's Campus Report, May 17, 1995.
 5. "Summary of responses to the Hoover Law Enforcement Summit", Stanford, May 9-10, 1995.
- "Shootings by Police-Broken Trust" by Joseph D. McNamara, San Jose Mercury News, August 1, 1999.
 - "Drug Peace" by Joseph McNamara, San Jose Mercury News, May 17, 1995.
 - "Has the Drug War Created an Officer Liars' Club" by Joseph McNamara, Los Angeles Time, February 11, 1996.
 - "End the War" by Anthony Lewis, New York Times, November 3, 1995.
 - "Cops view of the 'drug war'", by San Francisco Examiner, April 9, 1995.
 - "A DEA Agent Joins The Fight Against The War On Drugs", an Open Letter from Ex-DEA Agent Celerino Castillo, III, Prevailing Winds Magazine, Number 5.
 - "The Successes and Failures of George Bush's War on Drugs", by Dan Check, www.tfy.drugsense.org
 - "Violence by doctors spurs remedial action in U.S. state", Associated Press, The Vancouver Sun, Friday July 21, 2000.
 - "The Drug War Clock", www.drugsense.org.
 - "Interim Guidance Document-Therapeutic Products Programme", Health Canada, April 27, 1999.
 - "Research Plan for Marijuana for Medicinal Purposes: A Status Report", Therapeutic Products Programme, Health Canada, June 9, 1999.
 - "Charter of the United Nations and Statute of International Court of Justice", United Nations, New York.
 - "Religious Leaders For a More Just and Compassionate Drug Policy", <http://religiousleaders.home.mindspring.com>.

These articles point out that the number of Americans incarcerated has grown considerably since the advent of the "War on Drugs". There are also articles about the fact that there are police officers who believe that the drug war has caused more harm than good, turning them into soldiers in a war rather than peacekeepers. Also included

are articles about the medicinal uses of marijuana such as the treatment of epilepsy, glaucoma, multiple sclerosis and nausea associated with cancer and AIDS.

48. “Race to Incarcerate”, by Marc Mauer, The Sentencing Project, 1999

Mr. Mauer is the assistant director of The Sentencing Project, a national organization based in Washington D.C. that promotes criminal justice reform and the development of alternatives to incarceration. He has served as a consultant to the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Corrections, and the American Bar Association. This book tells the story of this unprecedented explosion in the prison population, demonstrating how the dramatic expansion of prisons and jails has failed to have any substantial impact on crime. Mr. Mauer critiques a “war on drugs” that has emphasized rigid control over drug treatment and economic development. He documents the enormous financial and human toll of the “get tough” movement, which has contributed to the devastation of many African American communities.

49. Book of Authorities, Volume II

- R. v. C.A.M. [1996] 1 S.C.R. 500 (S.C.C.)
- R. v. Caine [1998] B.C.J. No. 885 (B.C.P.C.)
- R. v. Clay [1997] O.H. No. 3333 (Ont. Gen. Div.)
- Jenks v. State of Florida, (June 18, 1991) No. 90-2462, Florida C.A.
- R. v. Kruse (31 May 2000) Nakusp Reg. No. 3189C (B.C. Prov. Ct.)
- R. v. Lieph (1989) July 17, 1989, Victoria No. V00939 (BCCA)
- R. v. Malmo-Levine [1998] B.C.J. No. 1025 (B.C. Prov. Ct.)
- USA Inc. v. Peter McWilliams, Todd McCormick, et al., Memorandum and Order CR97-997 (A)-GHK, U.S. District Court, Central District of California
- Peter McWilliams v. USA, Motion for Review, U.S. Court of Appeal, Ninth circuit
- R. v. Parker [1997] O.J. No. 4550 (Ont. P.C.)
- R. v. Richardson (Jan. 26, 2000) N. Van. 33558 (B.C. Prov. Ct.)
- R. v. Smith [1987] 34 CCC (3d) 97 (SCC)

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED OCTOBER 20, 2000**

50. Refugee and Extradition Submissions

These submissions are summarized in the Memorandum to the Minister titled “United States of America v. Renée Boje – Request for Extradition – Summary of the Case and Submissions”.

**DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED OCTOBER 26, 2000**

51. Affidavit of Chris Bennett, dated October 20, 2000

Mr. Bennett is a Reverend of the Church of the Assembly of the Universe who as Church Theologian has studied the history of the sacramental and holy use of cannabis for more than a decade. He says the medical use of marihuana is a ubiquitous phenomenon that spans 5000 years of human history. He says his research leads him to conclude that marihuana played an important role in ancient Hebrew culture. He says Ms. Boje expressed to him a keen interest in the spiritual use of cannabis and that this spiritual use propelled her to act out of compassion toward medical marihuana users. The Church of the Universe is involved in a Federal Court challenge to laws which prohibit the sacramental use of marihuana by church members.

Exhibit A: Copy of the cover of the book: Green Gold, The Tree of Life: Marijuana in Magic and Religion, by Chris Bennett, Lynn Osburn & Judy Osburn, 1995.

Exhibit B: a text copy of the four part series "When Smoke gets in my I", *Cannabis Culture* magazine, issues No. 1 (Spring 1995), No. 2 (Summer 1995), No. 5 (summer 1996) and No. 11 (Jan/Feb 1998).

Exhibit C: text copy of the upcoming article "Healing Leaves: The History of Medical Marijuana", to be published in the November/December 2000 issue of *Cannabis Culture* magazine.

Exhibit D: a copy of the title page, table of contents and Introduction to the final draft of the book: Sex, Drugs, Violence and the Bible by Chris Bennett and Neil McQueen.

52. Miscellaneous Documents:

- "Uncivil war-Renee Boje: another casualty in the war on drugs" by Randall G. Sheldon, Las Vegas City Life;
- "This is Your Bill of Rights, on Drugs-How We the People Became the Enemy", by Graham Boyd and Jack Hitt, Harper's Magazine, December 1999;
- "Fugitive from U.S. fears harsh justice over 'medical marijuana' charge" by Dan Gardner, Ottawa Citizen, published 7 October, 2000;
- Correspondence from Paul Burstein, dated August 23, 2000;
- Additional petitions – there are approximately 150 signatures on the standard petition urging that Ms. Boje not be extradited;
- Additional letters in support - this volume includes 46 individually authored letters in support of Ms. Boje from all over Canada and the United States and including letters from a criminal lawyer in Toronto, a professor of criminology at Simon Fraser University and a person who helped his grandfather deal with the effects of a crippling illness by using marihuana. The concerns expressed are similar to those summarized in earlier volumes.

53. Book of Authorities – Volume III

1. Florida v. Musika, 17th Judicial Circuit, Broward County Florida, Case No. 68 CFA 10, The Florida Law Weekly, 14 FL W 1 (Jan 27, 1989)
2. Washington v. Diana, Superior Court, Spokane Washington, March 4, 1981
3. Argentina v. Mellino [1987] 33 C.C.C. (3d) 344 (S.C.C.)
4. Canada (Attorney General) v. Ward [1993] S.C.J. No. 74 (S.C.C.)
5. Re Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Hernandez (1972) 8 C.C.C. (2D) 433 (Ont. Co. Ct.)
6. Ex Parte Bennett (1974) 17 C.C.C. (2d) 274 (Ont. H.C.)
7. Kindler v. Canada (Minister of Justice) [1991] 2S.C.R. 779 (S.C.C.)
8. Minister of Justice v. Jamieson [1996] 104 C.C.C. (3d) 575 (S.C.C.)
9. Musical v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1982] 1 F.C. 290 (F.C.A.)
10. Re State of Wisconsin and Armstrong [1972] 3 O.R. 461 (Ont. Co. Ct.)
11. Reference re: Section 94(2) of the Motor Vehicle Act [1985] 23 C.C.C. (3d) 289 (S.C.C.);
12. R. v. Deen [1997] B.C.J. No. 2657 (B.C.C.A.)

54. Book of Authorities –Volume IV

1. R. v. Dersh et al. [1990] 60 C.C.C. (3rd) 132 (S.C.C.)
2. R. v. Martineau [1990] 58 C.C.C. 93d) 353 (S.C.C.)
3. R. v. Parker [2000] O.J. No. 2787 (Ont. C.A.)
4. R. v. Rose [1998] 3 S.C.R. 262 (S.C.C.) 129 C.C.C. (3d) 449 (S.C.C.)
5. R. v. Schmidt v. The Queen et al. [1987] 33 C.C.C. (3d) 193 (S.C.C.)
6. R. v. Seaboyer (sub nom R. v. Gayme) [1991] 66 C.C.C. (3d) 321 (S.C.C.)
7. Stinchcombe v. The Queen [1991] 68 C.C.C. (3d) 1 (S.C.C.)
8. United States of America v. Jamieson [1994] 93 C.C.C. (3d) 265 (Que.C.A.)

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER OF A LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1000

55. Supporting Documents of the Refugee Submissions

This volume contains the following reports, bulletins, newspaper articles and magazine articles about appalling conditions in some prisons in the United States:

Amnesty International

1. Amnesty International 1999 Annual report on Unites States of America
2. Amnesty International 1998 Annual Report on Unites States of America
3. Amnesty International 1997 Annual Report on United States of America
4. *"Not Part of My Sentence – violations of the Human Rights of Women in Custody"*, Amnesty International Report, March of 1999
5. *"United States of America: Adding Insult to Injury – the Case of Joseph Stanley Faulder"*. Amnesty International report, November of 1998
6. *United States of America: III – Treatment of Inmates in Maricopa County Jails – Arizona"*, Amnesty International Report, August of 1997

Human Rights Watch

7. *"United States: Human Rights Developments"*, Human Rights Watch World Report 1999

American civil Liberties Union

8. Obituary for Stephen Donaldson, the leader of Stop Prisoner Rape Inc., American Civil Liberties Union, July 27, 1999
9. *ACLU Sues Missouri Authorities Over Deplorable Conditions at county Jail*, American Civil Liberties Union news Bulletin, October 6, 1999
10. *Virginia Investigates Guard – Inmate Sex"*, American Civil Liberties Union, October 12, 1999
11. *"New Law Could End Federal Oversight of Prisons"*, American Civil Liberties Union, June 7, 1996
12. *"Court Stripping – congress Undermines the Power of the Judiciary"*, American Civil Liberties Union Special Report, June 1996

Newspaper Stories & Magazine Articles

13. *"Bishop Sisk Begins diocesan Response to Inhumane Prison Conditions"*, The Episcopal New Yorker, January of 1999
14. *"Baltimore Prosecutor Opts Not to Probe Juvenile Jail"*, Washington Post, November 5, 1999
15. *"It's time to Open the Doors of Our Prisons"*, by Rufus King (a Washington lawyer and an expert in criminal justice), Newsweek, April 19, 1999
16. *"Less Crime, More Criminals"*, by Timothy Egan, New York Times,

March 7, 1999

17. "*Crime Keeps on Falling, but Prisons Keep in Filing*" by Fox Butterfield, New York Times, September 28, 1997
18. "*Crime and Punishment in America*", by Elliot Currie, American criminologist at the University of California (excerpt from chapter I of his book "*Crime and Punishment in America*" – New York/Metropolitan Books), New York Times, March 1, 1998, Henry Holt & Co. (15 Pages, with attached 3 pages review of "*Crime and Punishment in America*" by David Rothman, historian at Columbia University who wrote the review for the New York Times).

56. Supporting Caselaw of the Refugee Submissions

1. Zolfagharkhani v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) (F.C.A.) [1993] F.C.J. No. 584 DRS 94-03200
2. Abramov v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [1998] F.C.J. No. 844 DRS 98-19476
3. Chaudri v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) (F.C.A.) [1986] F.C.J. No.363
4. Ababio v. Canada (Department of Employment and Immigration) (F.C.A.) [1988] F.C.J. No. 250
5. The Law of Refugee Status, by Professor James Harthaway 1991, Butterworths, Toronto, Canada.

58. Event Programme from Seattle Hempfest 2000

This is a magazine containing information and advertisements about marijuana issues and includes an article about Ms. Boje, the request for her extradition and the sentence she faces if returned to the United States.

59. A document entitled "Compare Legal Drugs with Illegal Drugs: Drug War Outspends Space Program" published by the Washington Hemp Education Network (W.H.E.N.)

This critique of American drug policy highlights the fact that incarceration rates, particularly amongst the black population increased dramatically during the 10 years between 1984 and 1994, thanks to mandatory minimums in drug cases. The author points out that spending on the drug war (\$23 billion) is almost twice that of spending by NASA (\$13 billion). Deaths from legal drug use (i.e. tobacco and alcohol) are 110's of times greater than deaths from illegal drug use.

60. Petitions and Letter in Support – Volume III

This volume contains 53 letters from Canada, the U.S., Germany and Thailand in support of the efforts of Ms. Boje to stay in Canada. There are petitions signed by 200 people asking that Ms. Boje be allowed to remain in Canada.

61. An article entitled "Prohibition Creates the Link Between Drugs and Crime" by Peter Preston

DOCUMENT RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED MAY 8, 2001

62. Volume of Letters in Support and Petitions

This volume contains letters from 30 individuals urging that Renee Boje not be surrendered. There are petitions signed by approximately 1520 people from all over the world urging that Ms. Boje be given asylum in Canada.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED JUNE 18, 2001

63. Volume of Letters of Support & Petitions

There are letters and form letters from 30 U.S. letter writers and approximately 150 Canadians, compliments of Tarzan's Mission of the Sacred Herb, asking that Renee Boje be allowed to stay in Canada.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED AUGUST 10, 2001

64. Letters in Support and Petitions

There are letters from 14 individuals in Canada, the U.K. and the U.S.A. who support the efforts of Ms. Boje to stay in Canada. The 200 individuals whose names appear on the petitions in this volume urge that Ms. Boje be permitted to stay in Canada.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED UNDER COVER
OF A LETTER DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 2001

65. Petitions and Letters of Support

This volume contains letters in support of Ms. Boje's efforts to stay in Canada from 12 letter writers in Canada, the U.S. and the Netherlands. The petitions urging that the Canadian government grant Ms. Boje asylum are signed by approximately 1900 people, most living in the United States.