

**Whatever befalls the earth
befalls the people of the earth.
Save the Hills.**

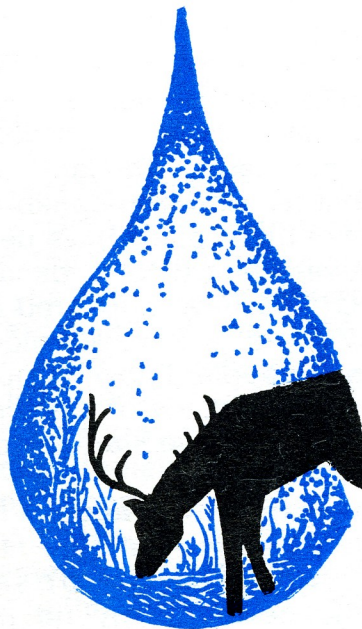
SOURCES

- Bailey, Thomas A. *The American Pageant*. D.C. Heath and Co.: Boston, 1966.
- Bertell, Dr. Rosalie. "The Nuclear Worker and Ionizing Radiation." *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal*. May, 1979, pp. 395-400.
- Black Hills Alliance. *Black Hills/Paha Sapa Report*. July, 1979—August/September, 1980.
- Catterall, Lee. "Wyoming Plains Drier; Uranium Firms Blamed." *Rocky Mountain News*. July 30, 1978.
- Congressional Environmental Study Conference, Environment Policy Institute, and Atomic Industrial Forum. *Radiation Standards and Public Health: Proceedings of a Second Congressional Seminar on Low-Level Ionizing Radiation*. Congressional Environmental Study Conference: Washington, 1978.
- Davenport, Judith A., and Joseph Davenport III. *Boom Towns and Human Services*. University of Wyoming: Laramie, 1979.
- Fort Laramie Treaty. 15 U.S. Statutes 635 (1869).
- Gilinsky, Victor. "The Problem of Uranium Mill Tailings." Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Anaheim, May 2, 1978.
- Grossman, Richard, and Gail Daneker. *Energy, Jobs and the Economy*. Alyson Publications, Inc.: Boston, 1979.
- Hollenbeck, H.C. "Bud." "Affidavit." December 18, 1979.
- "Indian Leader Says Prosecutors Persist." *Argus Leader*. September 4, 1979, p. 13A.
- Kaufmann, Robert F., Gregory G. Eadie, and Charles R. Russell. "Effects of Uranium Mining and Milling on Ground Water in the Grants Mineral Belt, New Mexico." Environmental Protection Agency: Las Vegas, 1977.
- MacInnes, James. "Black Hills Uranium Activity." Sierra Club: Rapid City, 1980.
- Miners for Safe Energy. *Safe Energy Times*. April, 1980—August, 1980.
- Murdock, Steve H., and F. Larry Leistritz. *Energy Development in the Western United States: Impact on Rural Areas*. Praeger Scientific: New York, 1979.
- North Central Power Study. *North Central Power Study*. Coordinating Committee of the North Central Power Study. 1971.
- Syracuse Peace Council. "Nuclear Power and its Alternatives." April, 1977.
- "Union Carbide Corporation Fine 'Not Enough' Says Alliance." *Hot Springs Star*. September 5, 1979, p. 1.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Potential Health and Environmental Hazards of Uranium Mine Wastes*. Environmental Protection Agency: Washington, 1979.
- United States Food and Drug Administration and Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Radiological Health Handbook*. Government Printing Office: Washington, 1970.
- United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare Intergency Task Force on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation. *Report of the Work Group on Exposure Reduction*. Health, Education and Welfare: Washington, 1979.
- "Uranium Exploration Stopped." *Argus Leader*. September 8, 1979, p. 4A.

Black Hills Alliance

**P.O. Box 2508, Rapid City, SD 57709
(605) 342-5127**

The Black Hills Alliance



WATER IS THE KEY...

to energy development and SURVIVAL. Will we squander precious and irreplaceable water on coal slurry pipelines, power plant cooling, and uranium mining and milling? Or will we preserve this water—the source of all life—for the needs of our present and future society?

WE WON'T SACRIFICE...

our lives and our future to centralized systems of non-renewable energy which offer short-term solutions and long-term hazards.

PLEASE JOIN US...

as we search for a better way. Each individual must take responsibility for the future of our land and people. Contact the Black Hills Alliance to learn how you can make a difference. We're all in this together —we must work together.

LAND OF RICHES

The Black Hills rise majestically from the Upper Great Plains. Within this unique formation, a great variety of minerals can be found.

Today, many of the most powerful corporations in the world, such as Union Carbide, Gulf, Kerr-McGee, Westinghouse (Wyoming Minerals), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Homestake, and many more, seek to develop many of these minerals. The resources sought by the corporations include uranium, taconite (iron ore), feldspar, and others. The water—both above and below the surface of South Dakota and the Great Plains—has been targeted for massive industrial development, which could drastically affect all water users.

Mineral claims have been staked, mineral leases purchased, exploration undertaken, and mine planning pursued for only one reason—corporate profits. These corporations have shown that they have little or no respect for the quality of the land, air, and water or for the state laws designed to regulate their activities. They have displayed a total disregard for the health of local people and the long-term economic stability of the region.



TO FORM AN ALLIANCE

A major function of the Black Hills Alliance is providing information so responsible decisions can be made.

We have a Research/Documentation Center which acts as a library, does research for the organization, keeps up on the latest information, answers questions from the public, and prepares testimony. You are invited to use these resources and help spread information in your community.

There are also materials available through our Merchandising Department. Our catalogue will tell you what is available. You are also encouraged to use our slide show (for the cost of transporting and handling) and our Speakers' Bureau.

THE FRONT END OF THE NUCLEAR FUEL CHAIN IS HERE

In May of '78, Victor Gilinsky of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission called uranium tailings "the dominant contribution to radiation exposure from the nuclear fuel cycle." Even at the very start of the chain—exploration—uranium is hazardous to land, air, water, and people. As soon as uranium is exposed to air, it begins to decay—a deadly and irreversible chain of events that emits radiation.

Drilling exploration holes to locate uranium deposits can pierce water-bearing rock layers, known as aquifers, and allow mixing of radiated water with clean water.

There can also be a lowering of water tables, which has happened in Wyoming and in South Dakota.

Repeated exposure to low doses of radiation—such as those from uranium exploration, mining and milling, nuclear power plant accidents and nuclear fallout—are dangerous because radiation builds up in the body. Radiation can cause lung and other cancers in miners and local residents, as well as genetic defects in children, accelerated aging, and other health problems.

Plants concentrate toxic and radioactive material, which is then taken in by animals who eat the plants. Humans are then affected by eating the animals and plants and by drinking contaminated milk.



WE ADVOCATE

- extensive public dialogue before nuclear development.
- a moratorium on such development until thorough water studies are completed
- a moratorium on such development until a full assessment of the *total* impact to the region from *all* potential development is done.
- self-education on potential dangers and impacts of such development.
- energy conservation by individuals, corporations, and governments as one alternative to nuclear power.

—intensive research and development of solar, wind, geothermal, and other renewable sources of energy, while lessening our dependence on fossil fuels as quickly as possible.

—election of responsible representatives to all levels of government who are informed of people's concerns.

AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

The upward thrust of the earth that formed the Black Hills nearly two billion years ago resulted in an oasis of scenic landscape, abundant wildlife, and fresh water. For centuries, the Hills have been the sacred ceremonial ground of American Indian people—entered only for hunting and prayer. A little over a century ago, the U.S. government guaranteed this land forever to the Dakota (Sioux) people in the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868. At the same time, the railroads and government were encouraging settlement of the Treaty area. Thousands of European people were deliberately misled into believing that this was an unoccupied area—free for the taking.

Since then, this land has become a haven for tourism and agriculture. The peaceful way of life which is treasured by South Dakotans is now jeopardized by an influx of boom town workers seeking the high salaries of short-term jobs. The resulting expenses of increased municipal needs will be left for permanent citizens in the form of long-term bonding and tax costs. The impact on productive forest and agricultural industries would be irreversible.

WE ARE WORKING

The Black Hills Alliance has become increasingly concerned about massive energy development affecting the Great Plains area. We see this as a threat to all forms of life in the region.

We believe that the people of the Black Hills, the Northern Plains area and the nation have a right to know what is planned for the land and for their children and grandchildren.

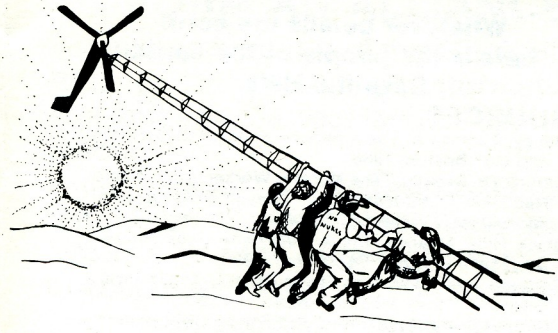
Many of these plans have been on the drawing board for a decade or more. Others have appeared in the last few years. We are alarmed that very few people know about the extent or immediacy of these plans. Some projects have started—others may begin soon.

We want to tell you about a few of the plans, some of the forces involved, and the possible consequences. This by no means tells the entire story—only a tiny portion.

The situation demands that the problems be confronted openly and directly.

The fate of our region will affect all people—regardless of race, income, age, or location. For this reason, we have united in the Black Hills Alliance and ask your support. We welcome your suggestions.

We are an organization of people of many ages, backgrounds, and interests who have joined together because we love the Black Hills and wish to insure their preservation. We are dedicated to a healthy future for our children, our grandchildren, and their unborn.



WHO WILL SAVE US??

We see this land—our home—on the verge of destruction by the powerful corporate interests and their servants in government. We strive to preserve our heritage from exploitation, our land-based economy from ruin, and our social structure from extinction.

We fear that the federal government will not protect us—just as they have ignored our rights so many times before. We have seen the reluctance of state government and elected leaders to confront the situation directly. We are tired of lies and misrepresentation from industry and government. We are tired of the silencing of those who oppose corporate interests in a land where personal freedom is called the basis of society.

It is the majority of people who will lose if massive nuclear development occurs here. We have joined together—ranchers, workers, homemakers, students, business-people, and others—Indian and white—to present this survival issue.