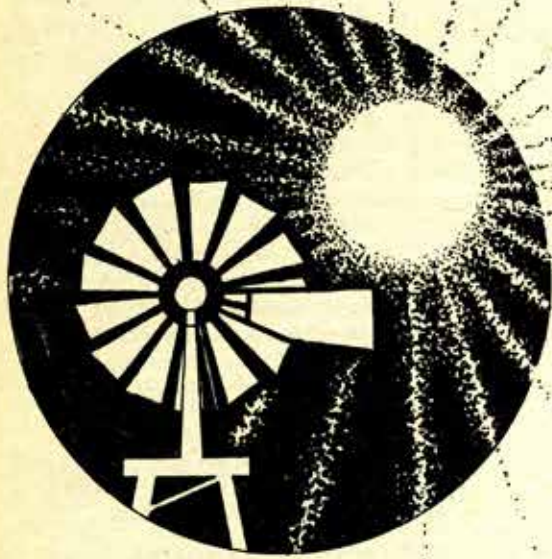


Volume I

Number VII



# BLACK HILLS PAHA SAPA REPORT



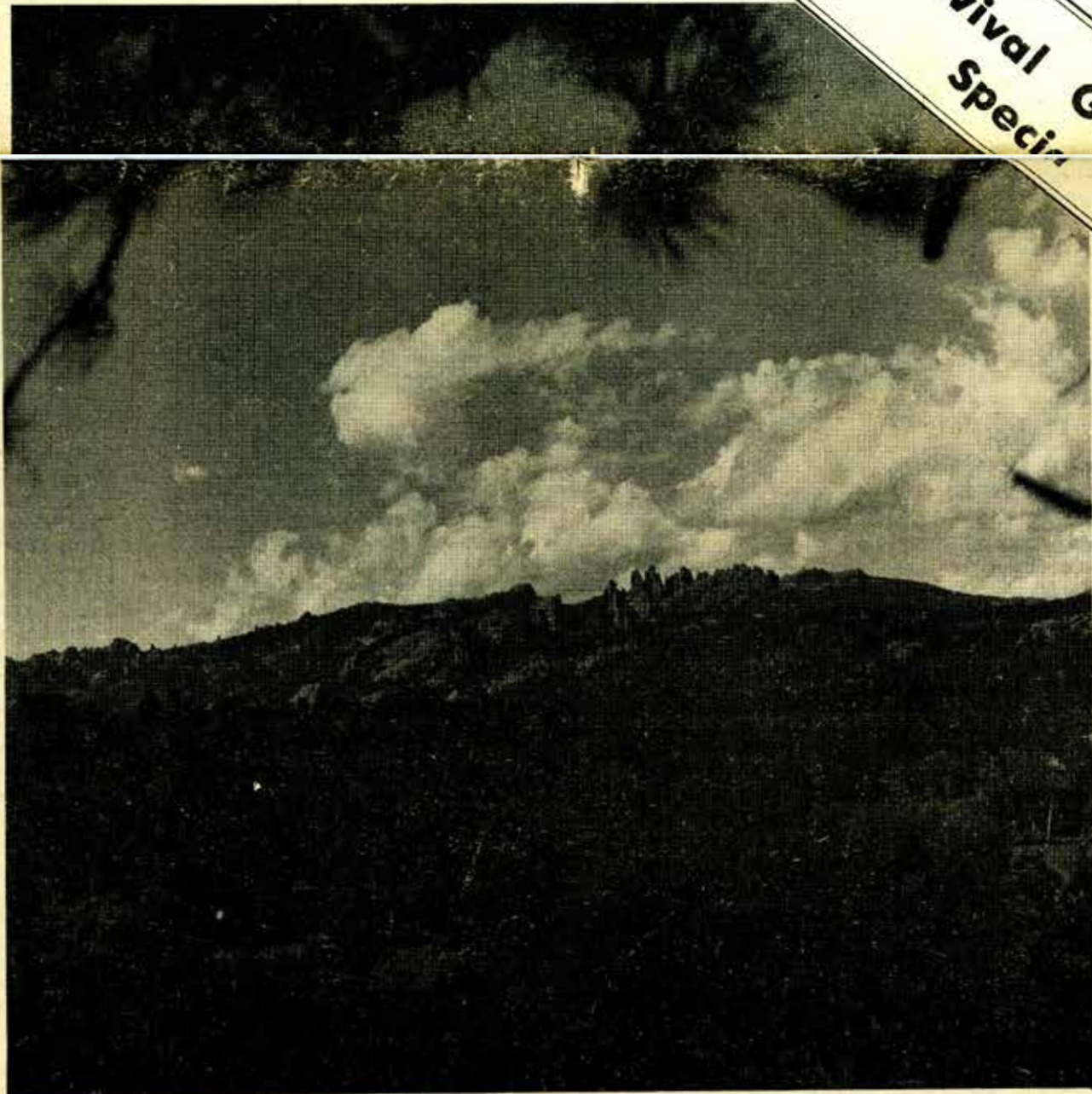
The Newspaper of the Black Hills Alliance

Complimentary Copy

May-June 1980

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Survival Gathering  
Special



The heart of the Black Hills, South Dakota, and the focus of attention of this summer's 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering. See inside for details, logistics and plans for the coming Survival Gathering.

photo: H. Jane Nauman

# Nuclear secrecy not necessary

by Lillas Jones

**Editor's Note:** This is the second of a three-part series on nuclear weapons. Last issue's article focussed on uranium for military uses, the nuclear power-weapons connection, and security for nuclear materials. Next issue, the third part will focus on nuclear weapons and defense, health problems and bomb manufacture and nuclear ethics.

"Nuclear secrecy" is a loaded phrase.

In some respects, popular assumptions about nuclear secrecy are myths. In other ways, the cloak of "security" has also covered the public's right to know when it is threatened.

An example of the failure of "nuclear secrecy" is shown by a suit filed by the U. S. government against the *Progressive* magazine in March, 1979.

Edward Teller, co-creator of the hydrogen bomb and an ardent pro-nuclear advocate, estimates that more than one million people share the "secrets" of thermo-nuclear weapons.

The *Progressive* commissioned reporter Howard Morland to demonstrate how loosely "nuclear secrets" are kept. Morland's article raised a First Amendment "freedom of the press" turor that hasn't completely died down since the suit was dropped in September.

Morland used public documents, interviews and visits to nuclear facilities to describe the triggering mechanism for hydrogen bombs in laypersons' terms. The article didn't include most things needed to build such a bomb—the technological know-how, the needed industrial capacity, blueprints, mathematics, or—most important—an ample supply of atomic bombs.

Nevertheless, weeks before publication, the government obtained an injunction to stop the magazine from printing the article. This is the most recent suit to try to abridge freedom of the press because an item "might possibly" harm national security.

An effort by the government followed to make sure the "secret" remained out of the public eye. The *Progressive's* court briefs and affidavits were censored. The magazine's staff was not allowed into the Los Alamos library where some of the information had been gathered. A book that had been declassified four years earlier was reclassified and removed from library shelves.

*Fusion*, a nuclear industry magazine, joined the suit because it felt that such secrecy would cripple scientific research. Three physicists from Argonne National Laboratory wrote affidavits saying that Morland's information wasn't secret. And when the Department of Energy's censoring of court documents failed to protect truly im-

portant information, the physicists asked Sen. John Glenn to investigate the Department of Energy (DOE) and the DOE responded by classifying the physicists' letter to Glenn.

Adding a sense of humor to the proceedings, Charles Hansen, an amateur bomb hobbyist, organized an "H-bomb design contest." The winner would be the first person to have his or her design classified by the DOE.

The wide distribution of Hansen's letter led the government to try to get to newspaper before his letter was published. Although an injunction against publication stopped the *Daily Californian*, the *Madison, WI Press Connection* published the letter the next day. Hansen's letter included diagrams. Its publication "declassified" the information the *Progressive* wanted to print. This led to the government dropping its suit against the

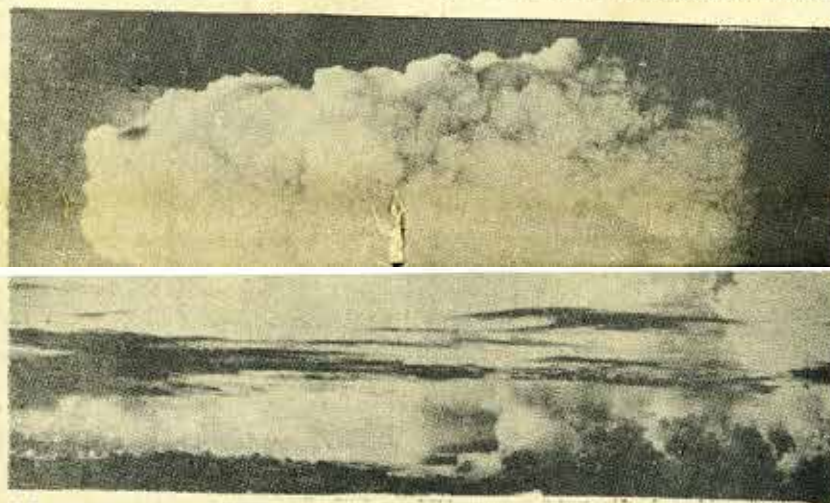
*Impulse* article, "Nuclear Hawaii."

Third, the myth of need for secrecy has, as the *Progressive* said, "allowed the government to withhold information on the safety hazards of nuclear power, an offshoot of its secret weapons program. And the technological connections between nuclear power and nuclear weapons have been consistently shielded from public view." This last point was examined in the first part of this series of articles.

## Some "Secrets"

Some "secrets" the myth has disguised: a bomb with the power of one million tons of TNT fits under a bed. Security measures used for bomb transportation telegraph a message to anyone who reads military manuals that says "a nuclear bomb is being moved."

In western South Dakota, we are generally aware that nuclear bombs



U.S. Air Force photo of thermonuclear test explosion courtesy of the Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World

magazine.

Howard Morland will be at the 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering to tell more about how the *Progressive* proved its point—that some kinds of "nuclear secrecy" we take for granted don't really exist. The magazine also raised some other points that most citizens may not have been aware of.

In exposing the lack of bomb mechanism secrecy, the magazine also showed the existence of what is called the "mystique of secrecy" in which the entire nuclear weapons program has been enveloped." Put another way, the secret is that there's no secret. But the belief that this type of secrecy exists has had several important effects on U. S. citizens.

First, the "secrecy surrounding nuclear weapons keeps most of us from knowing what's going on with our nation's weapons program.

Second, the policy of secrecy allows the government to limit decision-making to a few people.

Fewer than 100 scientists and politicians made the decision to make and use the atomic bomb, a fact James Albertini explored in his

are "hidden" in bunkers throughout the area. We can find out, relatively easily, that Ellsworth Air Force Base employs 6,203 of the 7,660 military personnel in the state. The Department of Defense publishes a *Distribution of Personnel by State—By Selected Locations*. But no one warns us when those personnel are moving a bomb, and we don't know how much radioactive waste is stored on the base. And we won't know when the bombs in our area pose a target for enemy missiles in time to try to get out of the way.

There was a "red alert" at the Base in November 1979. The author called Ellsworth several hours later to ask about the alert and was told that nothing unusual was going on—that it was a fire drill, a common occurrence.

The next day's newspaper showed that, in fact, a computer foul-up had sent a false message that the U. S. was under attack; B-52 bombers had been sent into the air. During the six-minute alert, President Carter wasn't even reached. The *Rapid City Journal* reported that there have been other such false alarms that weren't published.

In an attempt to prove that know-

ledge of nuclear risks should be public, a group called Catholic Action of Hawaii filed suit to get information about the estimated 3,000 nuclear weapons stored at 110 military sites in the state.

The suit 1) asks to know what risks the weapons might pose to the public; 2) requests that a General Accounting Office recommendation to tell local officials about weapons sites be followed; and 3) asks for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before the government builds a nuclear weapons stockpile less than one mile from the end of a

cont'd p. 14

The *Black Hills - Paha Sapa Report* wants to expand. You can help us by sending original works of any kind, and news from your area. Include S. A. S. E. if item is to be returned.

The *Black Hills-Paha Sapa Report* is published monthly by the **Black Hills Alliance**.

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The *Black Hills-Paha Sapa Report* staff and the **Black Hills Alliance** give special thanks to the people at the Custer County Chronicle who helped produce this issue by doing the typesetting.

The next issue of the *Black Hills Paha Sapa Report* Volume II, No. 1 will be a special post-Survival Gathering issue. The July-August edition will be available in early August. We will continue regular monthly publication in September.

# -THE 1980 BLACK HILLS



# SURVIVAL GATHERING-

From July 18th through the 27th, 1980, people from many parts of the world will gather in the Black Hills. They will be here to educate one another and learn about viable alternatives to nuclear power, to docu-

ment and diagnose the threats to our survival, and to begin to determine the best methods of assuring a future for ourselves and our children.

The Gathering will feature three

main events: 1) A Citizens' Review Commission on the Energy Development Corporations; 2) An Alternative Technology/Land Self-Sufficiency Project and; 3) A Forum on Indian

Genocide and the Planned Extinction of the Family Ranch and Farm.

The Survival Gathering is sponsored by the Black Hills Alliance in Rapid City, South Dakota.

## Dear Reader . . . . .

We ask that those who come to the Survival Gathering be sensitive and committed to working with different cultures, such as traditional Indian people and 3rd and 4th generation ranchers, and farmers. People must appreciate the nature of this Gathering and the land we will be using for ten days.

First of all, the Gathering is a place of work, not a festival. It will be on private property which has been donated to us by members of the Black Hills community. Surrounding this designated area are lands used for agriculture and grazing - the backbone of our

- is subject to confiscation.
- 7. No indecent dress (by conservative standards).
- 8. NO FIRES (fire danger is extreme).
- 9. All participants must register and obtain a participants' pin.

These guidelines may be difficult for some to agree with, but the values of many of us who live here may be different from the values of people who live outside this area. Remember: *We must live and organize here when you are gone.* Help make our job easier by cooperating.

We would like to emphasize the

respect and dignity of the diverse groups and values which are coming together.

We appreciate and expect your

cooperation.

*- Black Hills Alliance*

## You can volunteer

If you will be in Rapid City during the month of July and would like to volunteer any time to the office work or to **Volunteer Coordination**, please fill out the form below. The Black Hills

Alliance office will need reliable people who can stuff envelopes, run errands, answer telephones, coordinate other volunteers, distribute literature and many other jobs.

### Pre-Registration for the 1980 International Gathering for Survival

you wish to participate in for the Gathering:

- Alternative Technology/Land Self-Sufficiency
- Citizens Review Commission on the Energy Development Corporations
- Forum on Indian Genocide
- National Coordinating Office
- Security/Peace Keepers
- Mobilization/Transportation
- Fundraising
- Education for Survival
- Health for Survival
- Communications/Media
- Volunteer pool/volunteers coordination

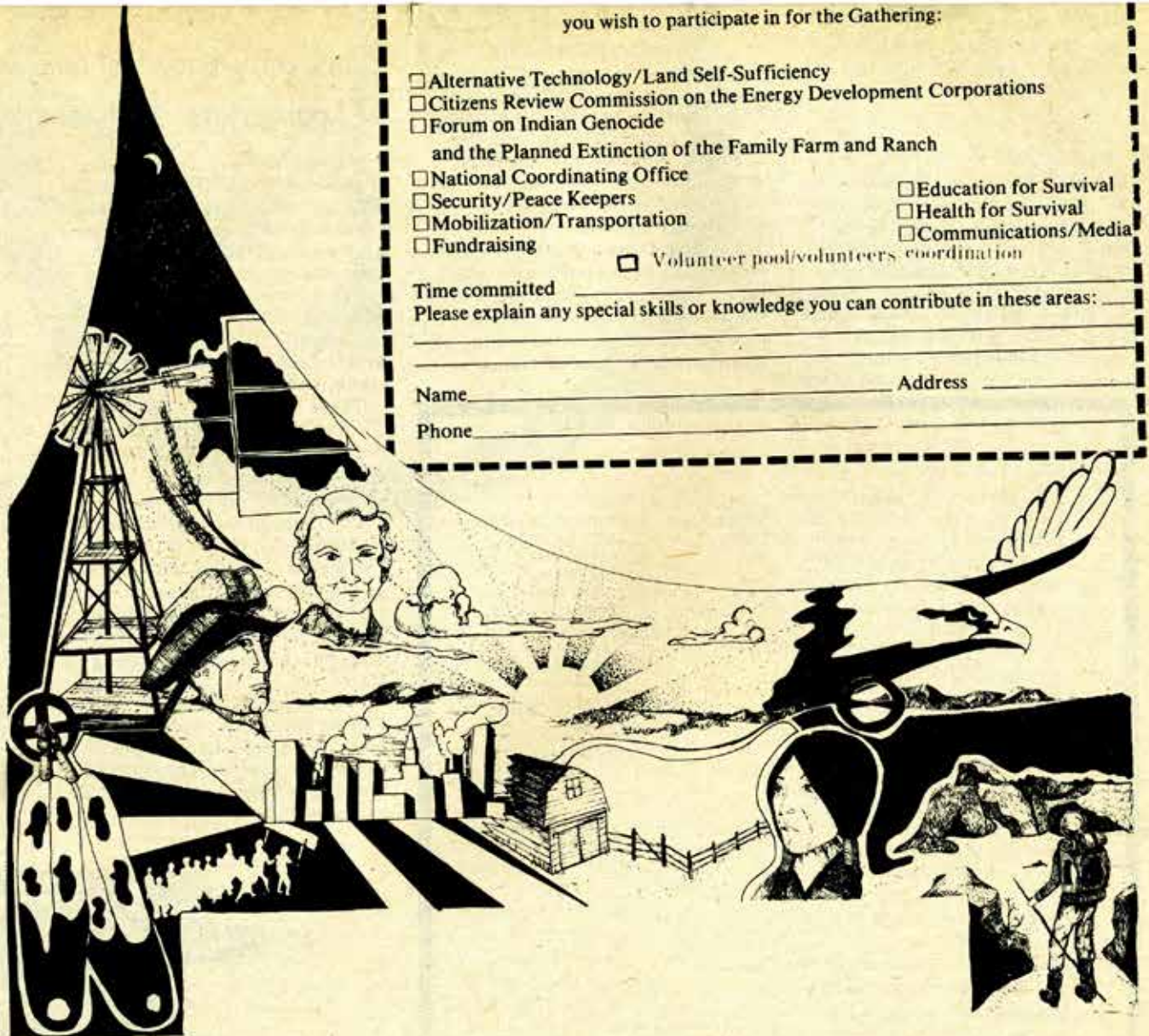
Time committed \_\_\_\_\_  
 Please explain any special skills or knowledge you can contribute in these areas: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Gathering will be marked, and we ask people not to wander around or camp on land outside the designated area. All who come are asked to do so with respect and sensitivity to our diverse community. You are our guests, and we ask you to come in solidarity with our efforts or not at all.

We have worked hard to bring together many diverse elements of our community to form a united front and provide a life-giving future for our children.

Those who would exploit us and the earth have played too long on our differences. Thus our appearance and behavior will be closely watched and judged by the diverse elements who have yet to come forward and those who have just begun to. For this reason, as well as to keep the Gathering peaceful and respectful, we have established the following guidelines (which will be strictly enforced) for participation at the Black Hills Survival Gathering:

- 1. NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS
- 2. No destruction of land or property.
- 3. No guns, explosives, or violent behavior.
- 4. No animals (to protect livestock and promote healthy living area).
- 5. Respect for our elders, children, the different cultures and one another.
- 6. All outside literature must be approved by the Communication/Media coordinators and



## THE 1980 BLACK HILLS



## SURVIVAL GATHERING

### Survival Gathering site specifications established

The 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering is being held on a 1000-acre site east of Rapid City. Located five miles north of Exit 61 on Interstate-90, the site is bordered by Ellsworth Air Force Base on the east, ranches to the north and south, and an unpaved county road to the west.

The land is being donated by a South Dakota resident and is so far designated into three sections: parking and camping acreage, land for workshops and planned activities, and uncommitted space.

There is virtually no water on the site. You are urged to bring your own water containers. Provisions are being made, however, to meet the basic water needs of the Gathering for food, fire protection and medical needs. To meet sanitary needs, consider bringing packaged towelettes or other pre-moistened items. Attaining sufficient water for the Survival Gathering is a priority at this time. Waste management will be provided.

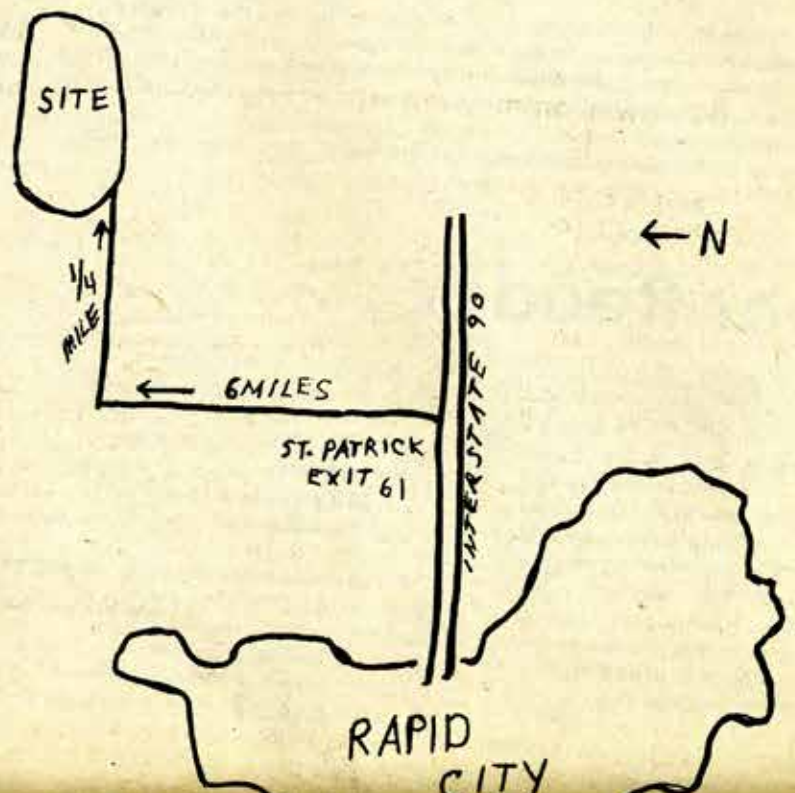
All approved materials requiring

Strict site security will be maintained. **Site Crews** will move into the site starting June 10, pending security clearance. The **Site Crew** will begin construction of all the physical needs of the Gathering, including two main stages, communications centers, gates, shelters, fences, cooking areas, workshop areas as well as displays for the Appropriate Technology/Land Self-Sufficiency Project. All structures are designed so they can be built in 10 days or less.

No one is to arrive for work without approval from the **Site Coordinating Committee**, although anyone interested in site construction is urged to contact the coordinating committee at the Black Hills Alliance office. Crews are urged to bring their own tools.

Cooking will be coordinated at the site to feed work crews prior to the Gathering. Crew volunteers are encouraged to bring their own supplies also. Only above-ground, non-flaming stoves can be used.

**THERE WILL BE NO FIRES**



electricity and water power available. In addition to hooking up to the established rural electric system, solar energy will meet some of the site's electrical needs. The entire medical facility will be solar powered.

By July 23rd, the sixth day of the Gathering, the **Site Crew** needs the names of people who have committed themselves in writing for post-Gathering maintenance. This includes clean-up, dismantling projects, rehabilitating the land, mending fences, and any other work that is needed to restore the site as close as possible to its original form.

The Survival Gathering Committee is a member of the volunteer fire department. In addition, fire equipment will be on hand. Fire danger is extremely high, and strict Forest Service regulations will be in effect, although technically the site is out of Forest Service jurisdiction. Fire safety orientation will be required of all incoming crews and group coordinators.

The **Site Crew** needs electricians, carpenters, heavy equipment operators with registered licenses, waste management specialists, anyone able to wield a hammer (or willing to learn) and other general laborers.

### Community-base technologies focus of Appropriate Technology project

Wind generators. Organic gardens. Home alcohol fuel production. Quilting bees. Solar Greenhouses. Earth homes. Horse-drawn wagons. All are community-based, small scale, energy-conserving appropriate technologies. All will be a part of the 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering **Appropriate Technology/Land Self-sufficiency (AT-LSS)** project.

These technologies exist now. They are becoming part of communities across South Dakota and across the nation. They can be adapted in virtually any community.

The range of community-based technologies includes many alternative means of dealing with current day-to-day survival issues including energy, land-use, transportation, food and agriculture, community economic development, housing and more.

The Gathering still seeks participants to demonstrate and exhibit what they are doing in community-based technologies. The emphasis is on participatory workshops and hands-on exhibits.

Already, approximately 50 participants are committed. The **AT/LSS** staff welcomes your participation but space is limited and the deadline for applications is June 20.

Participation can vary from actual exhibits to workshops to simply attending the Gathering wearing a large badge saying "Ask me about (your area of knowledge)."

The key is that the **AT/LSS** project will be a continuing learning experience, a chance to show what is being done now in communities and learning what other people and groups are doing.

For more information, please call Meg Williams or Pat Collins at (605) 342-5127 or write: **Appropriate Technology/Land Self-Sufficiency** project, Black Hills Alliance Box 2508, Rapid City, SD 57709.

If you are interested, please fill out the form below and return it to the Black Hills Alliance as soon as possible (Please print clearly; phone number is critical; we will call as soon as we receive this form).

Check below to indicate your exhibit or workshop area

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solar              | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture<br>farming & livestock | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing<br>new construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wind               | <input type="checkbox"/> organic gardening                  | <input type="checkbox"/> retrofitting                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wood               | <input type="checkbox"/> beekeeping                         | <input type="checkbox"/> earth homes                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water              | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Systems             | <input type="checkbox"/> log homes                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass<br>methane | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Development              | <input type="checkbox"/> straw homes                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alcohol            | <input type="checkbox"/> Survival Crafts                    | <input type="checkbox"/> geodesic domes              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other              | <input type="checkbox"/> Culture                            | <input type="checkbox"/> yurts                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use           |   | <input type="checkbox"/> greenhouses                 |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> tipis                       |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> carpentry                   |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> brickmaking/masonry         |

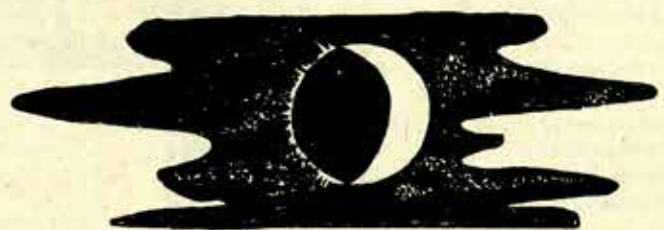
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Organizational Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_



**-THE 1980 BLACK HILLS****SURVIVAL GATHERING-****Citizens' Review Commission to study energy developing corporations**

The **Citizens' Review Commission on Energy Developing Corporations** will be a seven-day event, part of the 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering. The Commission will examine various threats to humans posed by local, regional and international activities of four energy-developing corporations involved in exploration or mining ventures in the Black Hills area.

These four corporations are Union Carbide, Burlington Northern Railroad, Rio Algom Ltd. and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). TVA is a quasi-governmental utility with mining and milling interests throughout the United States. It is the largest electric utility in the country.

Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) was chosen as a focus because of its involvement in every phase

poration operates mining and milling facilities across the western U. S., and controls and operates the government's uranium enrichment and testing facilities at Oak Ridge, TN and Paducah, KY.

UCC trained South African technicians at the Oak Ridge enrichment facility. These technicians returned to South Africa to speed completion of an enrichment plant which supplied the bomb-grade ore used in a recent nuclear test conducted by the South African and Israeli governments, according to an Institute for Policy Studies booklet, *South African: Foreign Investment and Apartheid*.

Union Carbide has claims on thousands of acres of land in and around the Black Hills and may soon begin mining operations in the Craven Canyon area of the southern Hills. Recent court actions by attorneys for the Black Hills Alliance and local residents have stalled UCC in its mining attempts.

Burlington Northern Railroad owns coal reserves in the United States totalling over 14 billion tons. It is among the largest coal-owning corporations in the country, according to its 10-K report annually with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Burlington Northern has one feeder line now going through the Black Hills to the Homestake Mining Co. gold-mine and has plans for more expanded lines in the area if uranium and coal mining expand. Burlington Northern's proposed line increases were reported in the Jan. 23, 1980 *Hot Springs Star*.

Rio Algom Ltd. is the Canadian subsidiary of the international mining conglomerate Rio Tinto Zinc

Ltd. (RTZ) owns and operates, with Newmont Mining, the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia, southwest Africa. The Rossing mine is the world's largest uranium mine. Rio Algom has extensive holdings in the Black Hills. It is also one of the largest Canadian uranium mining firms involved on the land of the Dine (Navajo) people in the Southwest, according to *Engineering and Mining Journal*, November 1978. Current mining expansion plans in Canada's Ontario province, with

identified uranium reserves of 46 percent of Canada's total, represent the largest mining expansion project ever undertaken in Canada, according to the *Journal*.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is buying up vast tracts of western United States land to provide itself with the estimated six to seven million tons of uranium it must have in the 1980's to run its reactors. TVA has three operating reactors, and 14 more are planned or under

construction, according to a May 1979 statement by F. David Freeman, Chairman of the TVA Board of Directors, speaking before a Senate Subcommittee on Anti-trust Monopoly and Business Rights. The U. S. Congress passed legislation this term which raises TVA's debt ceiling from \$15 billion to \$30 billion so that those planned reactors can be built.

TVA also provides all the electricity for Union Carbide's enrichment facilities at Oak Ridge and a large proportion of the power for the Paducah plant, according to the *Progressive* magazine, August 1979.

TVA is the largest holder of claims in the Black Hills near Burdock, SD. According to its draft Environmental Impact Statement, (EIS) TVA will sink two deep-shaft mines and operate three other open pit mines.

Westinghouse Corporation, TVA received 16,000 acres of land in and around the Black Hills, according to *Engineering and Mining Journal* June 1979.

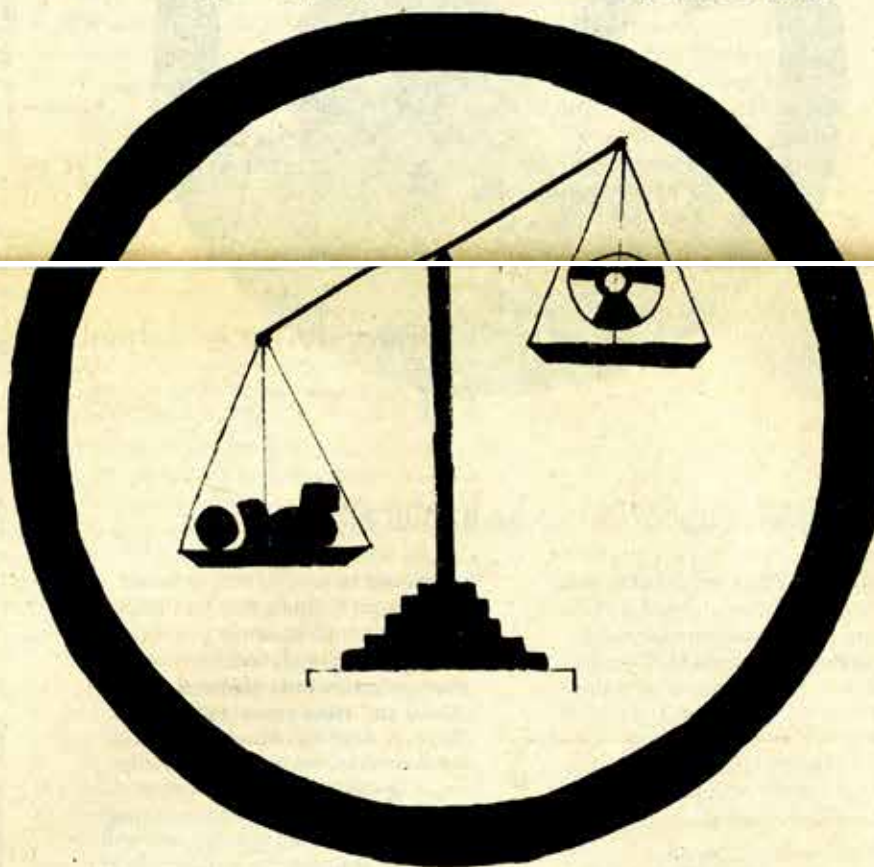
In addition to the above, testimony will be heard on the Tri-lateral Commission, Export/Import Bank and other international development banks, Westinghouse, Rockwell International's Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, Peabody Coal Company, Bechtel and the council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT).

Witnesses will be brought before the board of the **Citizens' Review Commission** to give their explanations of threats to survival presented by energy developing corporations. These witnesses will be local residents, residents near mining or milling facilities elsewhere in the United States, experts familiar with the environmental and health effects of mining and milling operations, and international witnesses who will describe threats presented by such corporations in their particular countries.

Discussion and examples of exploitation of land and peoples will not be limited to the four corporations mentioned above.

The Board of the Review Commission, which will hear the presentation concerning the activities of the corporations, will be composed of local residents, members of organized labor, national church organizations, national minority groups and various professional groups.

The Black Hills Alliance and the Survival Gathering Committee welcome the participation of any and all groups interested in exposing threats to survival.

**Working people focus of jobs and energy workshop**

How can appropriate technology fulfill the needs of working people? Miners for Safe Energy will bring film, speakers and workshops to the Survival Gathering in an attempt to focus attention on this question.

Films will be shown Monday, July 21 through Thursday July 24 in the evening.

National and local labor leaders will be speaking in two **Jobs and Energy** workshops Sunday, July 20, and Thursday, July 24.

Dr. Joseph Wagoner, formerly of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, who has done extensive studies on the effects of uranium mining on miners will also

make a presentation at the Survival Gathering.

The **Jobs and Energy** workshops will feature panel discussions on local and national strategies for a non-nuclear future.

Discussion topics also include comparison of the number and kinds of jobs created through appropriate technology with those created in the nuclear industry; health hazards to uranium miners and their families; alternatives available in this area now; the possibility of working within unions to encourage appropriate technology; and unionizing the solar industry.



## —THE 1980 BLACK HILLS

## SURVIVAL GATHERING—

### Forum links genocide and disappearance of family ag

Last January a number of Lakota people sat down with people from agricultural communities. It had been obvious that white and Indian people shared the same threat from Black Hills uranium mining. Now other parallels became clear. Several members of the conference noted:

- the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) have failed to serve the interests of the people they were mandated to serve;
- the advocacy of consumerism has been destroying the spiritual values of both Indian and agrarian traditions;
- farmers are moving off their land faster than Indians are relocating to cities;
- corporations need ranchers about as much as they need Indians.

A quick history lesson shows that communities have frequently been expendable by big business and large-scale industrialization, many times in cooperation with govern-

roads said it was too risky to invest in a trans-continental railroad, Congress authorized generous loans to the Union Pacific Railroad for construction. Crédit Mobilier, who handled the construction, diverted \$73 million to its insiders for a \$50 million job. Bribed congressman ignored this action, and Union Pacific itself was given 20 square miles of land for every mile of track laid—land where Indian people had been living for hundreds of years.

Another example of government-corporate cooperation is the Teapot Dome scandal. In 1929, Navy oil reserves in Wyoming were manipulated into the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Interior for protection. Interior Secretary Fall then leased the Teapot Dome area to oil executives. Fall eventually received one year in jail for taking bribes, and the oil men went free.

High-voltage powerlines, water diversion for mining and damming, and the growth of centralized agribusiness are contributing to the extinction of the family agricultural unit. In Minneapolis, early this year, a Minnesota farm woman referred to the family farmer as the "new Indian."

According to Point C of the United Nations Convention on Genocide, genocide is defined as "deliberately inflicting on the group conditions calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part."

The **Forum on Indian Genocide and the Planned Extinction of Family Agriculture** was created based on this definition.

Indian nations maintain that two-

thirds of North American uranium resources and one-third of all western "low-sulphur" U. S. coal reserves are on Indian reservations. If Indian treaty lands are consider-

ed, over 90% of the uranium and one-half of the coal reserves are on legal Indian lands, according to a report by Winona LaDuke of Women of All Red Nations (WARN).



### Alternative education to be explored

The Black Hills Survival School-1980 and the Inservice Education Project are the two areas within **Education for Survival**. These two areas will explore some practices and theories of alternative education.

As a demonstration model, the *Survival School* will provide participation/demonstration in the following areas:

#### No. 5

The study of *Basic Survival* will range from indigenous herbs and their nutritional uses to simple activities and techniques in the designs of appropriate technology.

Art, dance, drama, music, stories and other forms of universal communication will be the focus of The Arts. Workshops teaching the relevance of these art forms to education and the relation to the struggles we face in our society (i.e. teaching nuclear development through drama, teaching history through music) will involve young people at the Gathering.

Activities ranging from kung fu and yoga to organized recreation such as softball and volleyball are planned.

The *Survival School* will examine appropriate technology and contrast it to technology which depends on the use of non-renewable resources. Educators will present these techno-

gies and how they relate to our ecosystem's capabilities and needs.

Other contemporary issues which young people will be involved in discussing include cultural assimilation and conditions within prisons. Beyond developing awareness of these issues, ways of effectively making change will be examined.

The *Inservice Education Project* is designed for educators and will focus on community building/organizing and how to integrate skills, techniques, knowledge and resources into formalized education. Workshops on ecosystems, survival skills, "hard" vs. "soft" energy development, conflict resolution, human dignity and other topics will be led by Greenpeace USA, the School of Living, the Education Exploration Center, and other organizations and individuals involved with the teaching and living of survival skills.

As a part of the *Survival School*, an exhibit of artwork by incarcerated American Indians is being coordinated nationally and regionally. Help is needed to transport the work from the institutions to the Black Hills and back again. If you are planning to attend the Gathering and would be willing to transport artwork from a nearby institution, please contact **Education for Survival** as soon as possible.

While the United States began making international treaty agreements with sovereign Indian nations soon after American independence was declared, Congress enacted a series of laws that consistently violated or abrogated treaties.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced Indians living in the eastern half of the U. S. to move to lands west of the Mississippi River. President Jackson enforced the law in spite of a Supreme Court ruling that the law was illegal. Congress passed the General Allotment Act of 1887 to dissolve Indian nations by destroying their land base. Many laws between and since have served to legalize the violation of international law, appropriate Treaty land and impose a foreign culture and system of government on the original inhabitants of the land.

The *Report of International Jurists* published in August 1979, charges that "sufficient evidence exists to establish a case that the U. S.

government has pursued a policy of systematic extermination of the Native American peoples throughout its history." The *Report* cites the violation and abrogation of nearly 400 treaties.

A Government Accounting Office report issued in 1977 states that 24% of Indian women were forcibly sterilized between 1971 and 1975, and that nearly one out of every three children are being placed in non-Indian foster homes. Another report indicates that Indian life expectancy is 44 years compared to a white life expectancy of 74 years.

The role of the **Forum on Genocide and Planned Extinction of Family Agriculture** will be to expose scandals where land and people topics to be covered include destruction of natural resources, family and community, and destruction of a viable economy. Among the specific topics will be history, farm parity, mining and health, water and industry, land ownership and survival of small businesses.

Anyone willing to make this "working conference" a success is encouraged to participate in the **Forum** itself or in the associated workshops. Communities and organizations are encouraged to send delegations.

All participants in the **Forum** will have input towards a Declaration of Dependence on the Land. Please contact the **Forum** at Box 2508, Rapid City, SD 57709 or call (605) 342-5127 if you wish to contribute. Anyone who has been the victim of corporate or government manipulation or carelessness is invited to submit their story to the **Forum** coordinators before the Gathering.

## -THE 1980 BLACK HILLS



## SURVIVAL GATHERING-

### Communications / Media to assist press at the Survival Gathering

**Communications/Media** exists to aid the media in reporting on the Survival Gathering, to provide a work area and up-to-date information to the press, and to coordinate interviews between the media and expert witnesses, speakers and other guests participating in every area of the 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering.

Press packets will be available in early June and will contain tentative agendas, a brief fact sheet with information on the issues concerning the Black Hills region, position paper on the goals and purposes of the Black Hills Alliance, a list of to-date speakers, performers and other pressworthy individuals, a map of Rapid City with directions to the site, a pre-registration form and other general information.

There will be a limited number of press badges so please obtain one early. Everyone on the BHA press list will receive a press pack-

et. If you are not on our list but would like to be, please notify the BHA office.

The media is requested to bring press identification to the Survival Gathering. Upon registration, representatives of the Black Hills Alliance will make contact with press members to introduce them to the Survival Gathering and determine any special interests or needs. Press packets will be available throughout the 10 days of the Survival Gathering.

The press will be advised as to location of an interview area. There will also be work areas with tables, chairs and shelter for the exclusive use of the media.

There will be pay phones at the media work area, as well as other locations at the site. An area for press only will be designated, but this space will not be secured and the Survival Gathering Committee assumes no responsibility for equipment.

**Communications/Media** will be available to arrange special interviews at the last minute, but encourages press people to file requests as early as possible. There will be many individuals at the Gathering who will attract media attention and their privacy should be respected.

Arrangements will be made to assist the press in getting equipment to the site area. Special parking will be available for South Dakota and other media involved in daily coverage of the Gathering.

**Communications/Media** will issue press releases before, during and after the Gathering. *Any and all* work done in the name of the Black Hills Alliance or the 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering must go through the groups' publications review committee. **Communications/Media** will supply an official spokesperson during the Gathering itself.

**Communications/Media** is responsible for reviewing all literature and display materials brought to the Gathering. All literature will be clearance-tagged and security will confiscate unauthorized literature. This is to maintain the delicate balance of community organizing in South Dakota. The clearance process can be streamlined if participants send a sample of their literature in advance. The Survival Gathering Committee would like to re-emphasize the need for participants to be prudent in their choice of materials, as it will be the Black Hills Alliance workers who must live, work and organize in South Dakota after the participants leave.

**Communications/Media** welcomes the chance to assist the media in whatever way possible. Please contact **Communications/Media** at the BHA office if you have any questions.

### Health for Survival educates, provides self-help

During the ten days of the Black Hills International Survival Gathering, **Health for Survival** will be conducting 18 workshops, open forums and panel discussions each day. The workshops and forums will analyze the human acts which have, as Barry Commoner states, "broken the circle of life."

There are four areas of **Health for Survival**: radiation and chemical contamination of all living things, women's health and midwifery, holistic health and an on-site medical facility to meet the needs of the Gathering.

Workshops on *Radiation and Chemical Contamination* will be drawing prominent speakers and private citizens from all over the nation (see confirmed speakers' list following this article).

*Women's Health and Midwifery* will include sterilization abuse, what is good health, the effects of radiation on women, how to start a self-help clinic—including how to do pelvic exams, institutionalized weakness—how women are left weak, Nestles Infant Formula—a case of corporate malpractice, alternative methods of childbearing and many more topics to be presented during the ten days.

*Holistic Health* will examine cor-

porate designed medical systems and present alternative maintenance, self-help and natural healing.

Other topics within *Holistic Health* are the politics of food, politics of health, self-help treatment for powerline and radiation sickness, nutrition, first-aid skill including allopathic herbs, and alternative diagnostic tools. Topics will be presented in the form of speakers, discussion groups and panels.

The purpose of *Holistic Health* is to develop our understanding of health as a balance between creative life forces and the ways we relate to our environment.

The *On-Site Medical Facility* will encompass three primary functions: infirmary/first aid; health screening for conditions such as high blood pressure; and health maintenance, including infectious disease control screening and prevention. The *ON-Site Medical Facility* will also provide health tips for the Gathering. It is recommended that everyone brush up on camping skills before arrival.

**Health for Survival** welcomes applications from paramedics, nurses, doctors, alternative health practitioners, other health professionals, stenographers, typists and other volunteers to help staff the medical facility and aid in the health workshops. Donations of first-aid supplies, cots, blankets, tents, tipis, oto-ophthalmoscope, stethoscope, aneroid Sphygmomanometer, other general black doctor bag items and money are also needed. Please contact Pat Collins at the Black Hills Alliance office to volunteer services or materials.



### Security to insure orderly Gathering

The purpose of security and rules enforcement at the Black Hills International Survival Gathering is not to make a regimented event, but to create an atmosphere of fun and education which everyone can enjoy.

**Security** work crews will provide information, directions and fire control, and will insure a peaceful and relaxed environment.

**Security** is being formally organized by the Survival Gathering Security Work Group. All participants at the Gathering are required to be security-conscious, self-disciplined and self-sufficient.

All guests will be required to purchase and wear a participants' pin. Pins will be available from the merchandising office for \$1 on July 1. Pins will be available from the Gathering site throughout the 10 days.

There will be camping and parking available at the site. All campers will receive a sticker, which must be displayed at all times. This procedure will insure an orderly and peaceful encampment.

Your help is needed. The Survival Gathering is a massive event,

and discipline and cooperation are required at all times. All organizations should organize their own small group security in order to satisfy their safety and camping requirements.

All those who wish to make **Security** their primary commitment to the Survival Gathering must fill out a security form (obtainable at the BHA office) and be on-site July 13. There will be a five-day training session which will include crowd control, people-to-people communication, fire prevention and control, medical emergencies, scheduling of shifts and discipline. A total of 800 security people will be working throughout the 10 days. There will be four 6-hour shifts daily.

If you are not working primarily with **Security** but wish to be involved, please send us your name and address, time committed, three references and your experience. If accepted, you will be held to your commitment.

**Security** needs vehicles, communications equipment (C.B.'s, walkie-talkies, etc.) canteens, rope, medical packs and other items. The **Security Work Group** also welcomes additional personnel.





## - THE 1980 BLACK HILLS

## SURVIVAL GATHERING-

### Mobilization / Transportation organizing locally and nationally

**Mobilization/Transportation** is coordinated both locally and nationally. A nationwide network is in operation through which community organizers are doing local outreach. The names and addresses of regional coordinators are listed below. If your area is not represented, please consider making a commitment to community mobilization at this time. Contact the Rapid City Black Hills Alliance office or your closest regional organizing group if you wish to organize for the Survival Gathering.

A basic outline for community organizing for the Gathering follows, and more detailed information is available on request from the Survival Gathering office in Rapid City:

1. Familiarize yourself with the Survival Gathering and uranium mining issues in South Dakota.
2. Recruit several friends to aid you in community outreach.
3. Enlist the help of your local

anti-nuke, safe energy, labor union local, church group, schools and other progressive community organizations to make a commitment to the Survival Gathering.

4. Hold an organizing meeting with friends and organization members to strategize the best way to do outreach in your community.

5. After interest is raised in the community schedule and publicize a public meeting to tell local people more about the Survival Gathering and to get commitments from people to travel to the Black Hills in July.

6. File a progress report to the **Mobilization/Transportation Committee** in Rapid City.

7. Organize other organizers in your state, or tell interested parties to contact the **Mobilization/Transportation Committee** immediately to receive an organizing packet.

8. Get commitments from people to work in one of the ten work areas during the Survival Gathering. (This is optional).

9. Come to South Dakota.

Local mobilization entails recruiting vehicles, mechanics, drivers, parking lot attendants, team leaders and other general workers, as well as numerous supplies. Several shuttles are being established to and from the site and the regional airport. We are currently interested in securing more commitments from people with vehicles willing to drive several shifts throughout the ten days.

Watertanks, flatbeds, pick-ups and other hauling vehicles are needed.

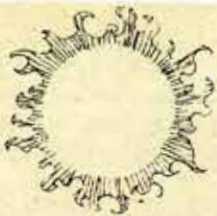
We need bicycles and other energy-efficient vehicles to do transport around the site, run messages from the site to the office and to various checkpoints along the way.

There is also a need for drivers to operate staff vehicles, emergency vehicles and to be available should a job arise. Several hundred volunteers will be needed to park cars

throughout the ten days. Parking at the site must maximize space, and attendants will be needed to ensure efficiency. We estimate a 12-hour parking day and would like people to commit themselves to 6-hour shifts. We request that every mobilization center commit itself to five 6-hour shifts for parking cars.

Local residents are especially needed to provide information at the various checkpoints of the site, particularly at the parking lot exit. Many out-of-towners will want to tour the Hills, and they will need reliable information.

The **Mobilization/Transportation Committee** is working with local bus tour companies who will make the Survival Gathering and alternative technology structures throughout the Hills part of their regular tours. We urge Gathering participants to tour and sightsee.



### Survival Gathering Mobilization/Transportation contacts

If you would like to do community outreach, contact the organizer nearest you, or the Black Hills Alliance in Rapid City. For general information on the Survival Gathering, contact the organizer nearest you.

Greenpeace Alaska  
551 L St.  
Anchorage, ALA 99501  
attn: Will Anderson  
(907) 277-5922

Abalone Alliance  
944 Market St. Rm 307  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
(415) 543-3910

Community Energy Action Network  
Box 33686  
San Diego, CA 92103  
(714) 286-1684

Topanga Alliance for Survival  
Topanga, CA  
attn: Mark Sills  
(213) 455-2557

Alliance for Survival  
712 S. Grandview St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90057

Greenpeace Southern CA  
901 Hermosa Ave.  
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254  
attn: Dennis Delaney  
(213) 374-8989

Oak Tree Alliance  
12905 Santa Lucia  
Atascadero, CA 93422

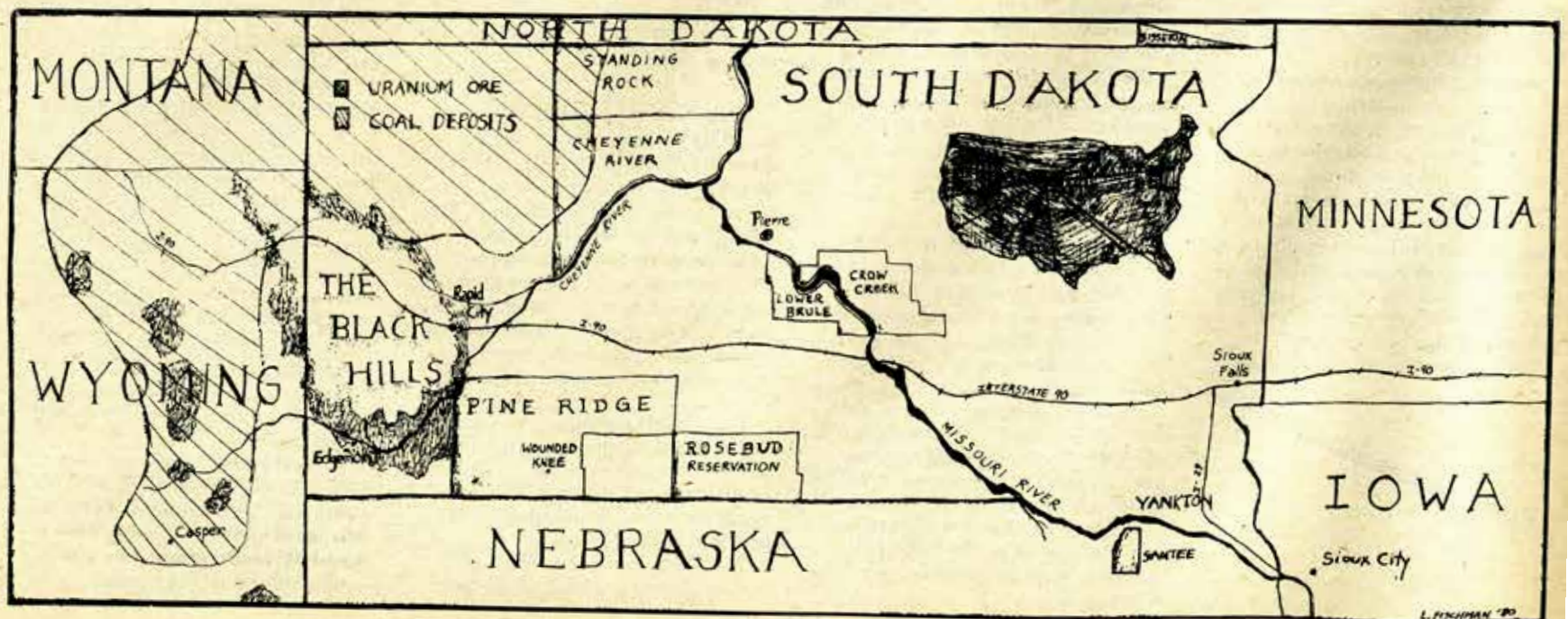
People for a Nuclear Free Future  
433 Russell  
Davis, CA 95616  
(916) 758-6810

So No More Atomics  
Sonoma County  
883 E. Sonoma Ave.  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
(707) 526-7220

Stephen Kempinler  
1705 Lincoln Way  
San Francisco, CA 94122

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The 1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering Committee gives special recognition to Greenpeace U. S. A. for their technical and financial contributions. Greenpeace U. S. A. is a co-sponsor of the Survival Gathering and has rendered invaluable assistance





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**SURVIVAL GATHERING-**

List of Regional Contacts Continued

continued from p. 8

Greenpeace Northern CA  
Ft. Mason Bldg. E  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
Genie Boaz  
(415) 474-6768

People for a Nuclear Free Future  
312 E. Solo St. #1  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Greenpeace Rocky Mountain  
2029 E. 13th  
Denver, CO 80203  
Kay Moss  
(303) 355-7397

John Toomey  
93 Evergreen Ave.  
Hartford, CT 06105  
(203) 523-0247

Sylvia Tognetti  
3425 Quebec St. NW  
Washington, D. C.  
(202) 966-1605

Center for Environmental Education  
1925 K St. NW

Linda Vaslet  
53 Salem St.  
Amherst, MA 02002  
(413) 253-7605

Phil Stone  
Central MA Safe Energy Project  
151 Pleasant St.  
Worcester, MA 01609  
(617) 464-2084  
755-6424 (Safe Energy Ofc)

Jonathan Yates  
Rte. 1, Box 136  
Fulton, MO 65251  
(314) 642-8387

Ken Lawrence  
Box 3568  
Jackson, MS 39207  
(601) 969-2269

Jack Shanahan  
Marty Roberge  
(212) 596-6094

NYC R. A. I. N.  
c/o Community Church  
30 E. 35 St  
NY NY 10016

Jean Massey  
507 Grand Blvd.  
Boone, NC 28607  
(704) 264-5890

Maryann Posch  
121 N. Dopeyster  
Kent, OH 44240  
(216) 678-3367

Lynnda Klaus  
1500 Lorain  
Cleveland, OH 44102  
(216) 961-3490

All Woolsey  
7845 Fishing Creek Valley Rd.  
Harrisburg, PA 17112  
(717) 787-2971

Sandra Tucker  
5449 C. St.  
Washington, D. C.

Sheila Hough  
1309 NW 7th St.  
Gainesville, FL 32601  
(904) 375-3822

Georgia Alliance Against Nuclear Energy  
Box 8754 Station F  
Atlanta, GA 30306

Doug Teper  
1253 Lenox Circle  
Atlanta, GA 30306

Greenpeace Hawaii  
913 Halekauwali St.  
Honolulu, HA 96814  
attn: Don White

John Biedron  
804 Glenwood  
Waukegan, IL 60085  
(312) 244-9288

Carol Hayse  
1932 N. Humboldt  
Chicago, IL 60647  
(312) 486-6262 (work) AFTERNOON ONLY  
(ask for Carol Hayse by name)

Kaye Yoder  
141 N. Charles  
McPherson, KA 67460  
(316) 241-2935

Chris Beeson  
101 Heights Ave.  
Morehead, KY 40351

Clamshell Alliance  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
(617) 661-6204  
attn: Judith Rancor (617) 876-6265

Greenpeace New England  
286 Congress St.  
Boston, MA 02210  
attn: Randy Ment  
(617) 542-7052

Sharon Tracy  
71 A Porter St.  
Cambridge, MA 02141  
(617) 491-0420  
266-7100 (8:30-5:00)

Karen Eaton  
7710 Hillmead Dr.  
Bowie, MD 20715

Eddie Scarberry  
4212 Gallatin St.  
Hyattsville, MD 20781

Chris Winne  
Pigeon Hill Road  
Milbridge, ME 04658

Greenpeace Great Lakes  
530 South State  
Michigan Union 53  
Ann Arbor, MI  
attn: Jamie McGregor

Jeanne Stappels  
3660 Murphy Lake R.  
Millington, MI 48746

Pam Forrest  
2424 Aldrich  
Mnpls, MN 55404  
(612) 377-6169

Frank Horstein  
1600 Grand Ave.  
Macalaster College  
St. Paul, MN 55105  
(612) 647-6640

John Ramsli  
312 Mulberry  
St. Peter, MN 56082

Rachel MacNair  
811 E. 47th St.  
Kansas City, MO 64110  
(816) 753-2130

Craig Denton  
3731 Wisconsin St.  
St. Louis, MO 63118  
(314) 773-9209

Jim Parker  
710 11th Ave.  
Helena, MT 59601  
(406) 443-5671

Brach Waldo  
Nebraska Indian Council  
4502 Ave. I  
Scottsbluff, NE 69361

Loni Nicholson  
Nebr. Indian Community College  
Box 752  
Winnebago, NE 68071

Pam Osgood  
Rivvendale School  
RR 8  
Concord, NH 03301  
(603) 783-9061

Seacoast Sisters  
c/o Paula Roy  
36 Atkinson St.  
Dover, NH 03820

Vicky Dow  
9 Rhea Rd.  
Port Monmouth, NJ  
(201) 787-3129

Finnegan Marsh  
NY Mob. for Survival  
135 W. 4th  
NY, NY 10012  
(212) 673-1808

Tommy Barker  
31 Parker Terrace W.  
NY, NY 10034  
(212) 942-9689

Carlie Rogers  
505 W. 122 St.  
NY, NY 10027  
(212) 662-3410  
490-2002

3053 Mt. View Dr.  
Bath, PA 18011

Ann Laquer  
Indian Rights Assoc.  
1505 Race St.  
Phila, PA 19102  
(215) 563-8349 (9-5) 849-0670

Greenpeace Oregon  
630 NW 6th Ave.  
Portland, OR 97209  
attn: David Rinehard

Sharon Planet  
617 SE 42nd Ave. #3  
Portland, OR 97215  
(503) 235-3549

Glenna Hayes  
2610 SE Taylor  
Portland, OR 97214  
(503) 231-1939

John S. Hepler  
1210 Cedar Lane  
Nashville, TN 37212  
(615) 269-3016

Brian Bunzel  
1139 N. 21st St.  
Milwaukee, WI  
(414) 933-3034

Madison Chapter BHA  
306 N. Brooks, Box 318  
Madison, WI 53715  
attn: Leslie Byster  
(608) 256-2547

Milwaukee Chap. BHA  
(414) 374-9595

Greenpeace Washington  
4534 University Way N.E.  
Seattle, WA 98105  
attn: Kay Treaskle

*While you are participating at the Survival Gathering, please patronize only those businesses with a Survival Gathering endorsement poster.*

# Survival Gathering

Friday July 18

Saturday July 19

Sunday July 20

**Welcoming address - mass gathering 6:00 pm**  
speakers, musicians, general announcements and other information

## Appropriate Technology/ Land Self-Sufficiency

**The following exhibits will be on-going throughout the ten days of the Survival Gathering:**

solar public address system  
solar greenhouses  
photovoltaic power generation  
solar ovens  
solar water heaters  
food dryers  
wood stoves  
aqua-heaters  
earth home  
tipis  
domes  
adobe rams  
wind generators  
methane digesters  
alcohol stills  
demo-gardens

solar greenhouse - hands on  
food dryers - hands-on  
haybox cookers - hands-on  
dome building - hands-on  
earth homes - slide show  
alcohol stills - workshop

community energy development - slide show  
organic gardening  
bee-keeping  
alternatives to pesticides  
crop rotation  
methanegenation  
urban food production

solar electric generation  
use solar oven  
passive solar wall - hands-on  
portable greenhouses  
wood use safety - slide show  
alcohol stills

Lorena cookstoves - hands-on  
wind generators - hands-on  
ram brick making - hands-on  
alternative transportation - slide show  
methane digester

urban & rural energy development  
alternatives to herbicides  
jobs & energy workshop

## 1980 Black Hills Survival Gathering Survival School

Basic survival, the arts, language, games/recreation, "hard" vs. "soft" energy development and contemporary issues will be on-going as part of the Survival School.

musical performances  
puppet shows  
story telling

theater

dance

kung fu, yoga instruction  
outdoor survival skills - workshops and activities  
nutrition  
city survival  
What do cultural assimilation and genocide mean?  
What happens to people in prison?  
performing arts workshops  
volleyball, baseball, other games  
organic gardening skills  
uses of wild plants  
How can we prevent cultural assimilation/genocide?  
How can we change prison situations? -  
The world ecosystem-workshops/displays  
Marine environmental education program

**For our children**



## A message for out-of-staters

Your effectiveness in talking about energy issues to local people while in South Dakota will be enhanced if you use discretion in your behavior and dress. Residents of the diverse South Dakota communities will be most receptive to modestly dressed, polite travelers.

Please use this opportunity to reach people not involved in the "no-nukes movement" by taking a moderate approach in your speech and action.

A little personal sacrifice will reap important rewards for the safe energy movement.

## Forum on Indian Genocide and the Planned Extinction of the Family Farm

presentation on uranium mining and milling

workshops on uranium mining and milling

presentation on conservation

workshops on conservation

## Citizens Review Commission on Energy Developing Corporations

history of South Dakota and the Black Hills part I

history of South Dakota and the Black Hills part II

corporate analysis: transnational theory

corporate analysis: western resource exploiting corporations

## Education for Survival

What skills are necessary for your environment and how do we teach them? "Hard" vs. "soft" energy development

demystifying the technical terms of uranium mining and milling educational alternatives



activism in the classroom and creating an environmentally sound learning situation  
how to teach human dignity in the classroom  
"hard" vs. "soft" energy development

how to teach self-concept and ecological awareness

## Health for Survival

population control  
effects of radiation on women

health effects of uranium mining and milling  
occupational health hazards  
Agent Orange

powerline struggles  
basic life support and CPR training  
herbicides  
health effects on Three Mile Island

sterilization abuse  
traditional healing  
homebirth - the doctor/hospital conspiracy against it

## MASS MEETING-HEALTH EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL USE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

low level ionizing radiation  
health hazards of uranium mining and milling  
occupational health hazards  
Agent Orange


transportation and storage of nuclear wastes  
powerline protests and health hazards  
herbicides - harms and alternatives  
Three Mile Island  
biological warfare lawsuit  
basic life support and CPR training  
fertility awareness



# ring Calendar

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This tentative agenda provides a general outline of the workshops and activities that will take place at the Survival Gathering. This agenda will be changed. A final agenda will be published in the Survival Gathering handbook, available in July.

Monday July 21	Tuesday July 22	Wednesday July 23	Thursday July 24
<p>solar oven - hands-on solar greenhouse solar collectors sunray water heater - hands-on dome - hands-on</p> <p>alcohol fuels alternative transportation - slide show garden composting labor film series</p>	<p>hydro electric generation waste management - slide show alternative transportation - slide show solar greenhouses alcohol stills</p> <p>methane production earth homes brick making preserving food labor film series</p>	<p>solar water heaters solar greenhouses - slide show urban food production alcohol still dome - hands-on alternative publications</p> <p>hot beds-cold frames - hands-on alternatives to pesticides AT resource centers - slide show methane production labor film series</p>	<p>tips - hands-on solar ovens - hands-on solar ovens - hands-on aqua heater</p> <p>wind generation community energy development - slide show bee keeping goat raising alternatives to herbicides alcohol production jobs &amp; energy workshop labor film series</p>
<p>presentation on Corporate Agribusiness workshops on corporate agribusiness</p>	<p>presentation on the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Bureau of Indian Affairs workshops on the USDA and the BIA</p>	<p>presentation on community building and development workshop on community building and development</p>	<p>presentation on international struggles for agricultural land workshops on international struggles for agricultural land</p>
<p>corporate analysis: the radioactive corporations</p>	<p>corporate analysis: international connection</p>	<p>energy wars at home and abroad: nuclear weapons</p>	<p>energy wars at home and abroad: powerline, pipelines and coal</p>
<p>how to teach self-concept and ecological awareness in the classroom</p> <p>activism in the classroom and creating an environmentally sound learning situation community educational outreach to organizations</p> <p>how to teach human dignity in the classroom</p>	<p>community educational outreach by organizations</p> <p>campaign planning and media development</p> <p>how to teach self-concept and conflict resolution in the classroom</p> <p>survival skills necessary for the environment and how to teach them</p>	<p>activism in the classroom and creating an environmentally sound learning situation</p> <p>how to teach self-concept and conflict resolution in the classroom</p> <p>self-concept and ecological awareness: how to teach them in the classroom</p> <p>campaign planning and media development</p>	<p>survival skills necessary for your environment</p> <p>how to teach human dignity in the classroom</p> <p>self-concept and ecological awareness: how to teach them in the classroom</p>
<p>identifying herbs understanding childbirth technology low level ionizing radiation health hazards of uranium mining herbicides</p> <p>basic first aid Three Mile Island examining our health habits: what is good health? basic life support and CPR training</p> <p>No man is naturally entitled to a greater proportion of the earth than another... [Land] was made for the equal use of all. Pennsylvania farmers, 1740's</p>	<p>health hazards of uranium mining and milling identifying herbs occupational and environmental medicine Agent Orange</p> <p>hospital inspection: holding our hospitals accountable home remedies for common problems</p> <p>herbicides - harms and alternatives basic life support and CPR training basic first aid Three Mile Island - health effects powerline struggles - health issues</p>	<p>MASS MEETING: HEALTH EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL USE AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>health hazards of pesticides: alternatives massage of healing occupational and environmental health hazards nuclear power plants</p> <p>urban health care menstruation advocacy training politics of food food coop system</p>	<p>polarity therapy nuclear power plants - health effects Agent Orange transportation of nuclear wastes powerline struggles - health effects</p> <p>herbicides - harms and alternatives basic nutrition Three Mile Island - health effects basic life support and CPR training crisis counseling</p>  <p>continued p. 12</p>

# Calendar continued

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continued from p. 11

Friday July 25	Saturday July 26	Sunday July 27
<p>Appropriate Technology/ Land Self-Sufficiency</p> 	<p>wood stoves methane production alcohol conversion community organizing - slide show organic pest control</p> <p>portable greenhouses - hands-on earth hammers solar greenhouses - slide show berths and spurs</p> 	<p>Special Events To Be Announced</p> <p><b>Guests and speakers</b></p> <p>Mark Charniak - New England Appropriate Technology Network; New Roots Franklin County Energy Project</p> <p>Margaret Thomas - Aprovecho Institute</p> <p>Leo Swanson - Cheyenne Community Solar</p> <p>Russell Means - American Indian Movement</p> <p>Clyde Bellecourt - Federation of Native Controlled Survival Schools, American Indian Movement</p> <p>Dave Dellinger - anti-war activist, Chicago 8 Defendant</p> <p>Winona La Duke - author, Women of All Red Nations (WARN)</p> <p>Jill Bullitt - researcher with Corporate Data Exchange</p>
<p>Forum on Indian Genocide and the Planned Extinction of the Family Farm</p>	<p>presentation on land reform and treaty rights workshops land reform and treaty rights</p>	<p>ratification of Declaration of Dependence on the land ratification of Declaration of Dependence on the land self-sufficiency workshop</p>

## Sierra Club maps area uranium exploration

by Nancy Burks

There are 2,345 square miles of the Black Hills under uranium exploration. This area includes 5,748 uranium claims, most of which are staked in the Black Hills National Forest, and 355 square miles of leased land. The Black Hills chapter of the Sierra Club produced a map that shows at a glance the potential impact on the entire Black Hills region from uranium activity. Jim MacInnes, a Rapid City re-

sident and member of several environmental groups researched county courthouse and state records last May through September. A product of this research is the Black Hills Area Uranium Activity Fact Sheet, which features a map depicting claimed and leased areas and land under uranium exploration permit in the six Black Hills counties.

Copies of the Fact Sheet are available from the Black Hills Group, Sierra Club, P. O. Box 1624,

Rapid City, 57709. The original maps are available for study at the Black Hills Group office, 919 Main St., Room 3, in Rapid City. Detailed information about each May entry is compiled in a reference notebook.

The Black Hills Alliance documents everything that is published at our Rapid City office. Sources and bibliographies are available on request from Research and Documentation at the Rapid City BHA office.



## Uranium initiative strategized in Huron

by Miriam Olson

The Committee for People's Choice sent out invitations across South Dakota for concerned citizens to help kick off a campaign to put Uranium Choice Initiative on the ballot. A petition with close to 20,000 names was submitted to the Secretary of State this past February, requesting that South Dakotans be allowed to vote on uranium and nuclear development projects in the state.

Concerned citizens gathered in Huron, SD on May 11 to figure out the best way to "tell as many people as possible in many different ways to register to vote, and vote yes on this initiative," said a member of Miners for Safe Energy, one of the conference participants.

The South Dakota Resources Coalition, Catholic Rural Life Association, Farmer's Union, United

Family Farmers, Miners for Safe Energy, Black Hills Energy Coalition, Vermillion Black Hills Alliance, Families Against Radioactive Mining (FARM) and Citizens for a Non-Nuclear Future were all represented at the Huron conference.

"This referendum will affect our future for thousands of years to come. Everyone is asked to share their concern and spread the word," said Phil Shrippe of Lead, SD.

South Dakota is not unique in trying to allow the people to legis-

late nuclear development. Sections of Montana recently passed a similar initiative, Vermonters voted in 36 towns to ban uranium exploration, and British Columbia, Canada imposed a seven-year moratorium on any uranium exploration or mining in that province.

For more information contact the Committee for People's Choice at 341-5597.

## Treaty Conference to be in Montana

by: William Means, IITC Executive Director.

The International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) is sponsoring the Sixth International Indian Treaty Conference. The Conference will be held on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation five miles west of Lodgepole, Mt. from June 27th to July 2nd, 1980. The Conference will be at Jim Main's Place on Big Warm Creek.

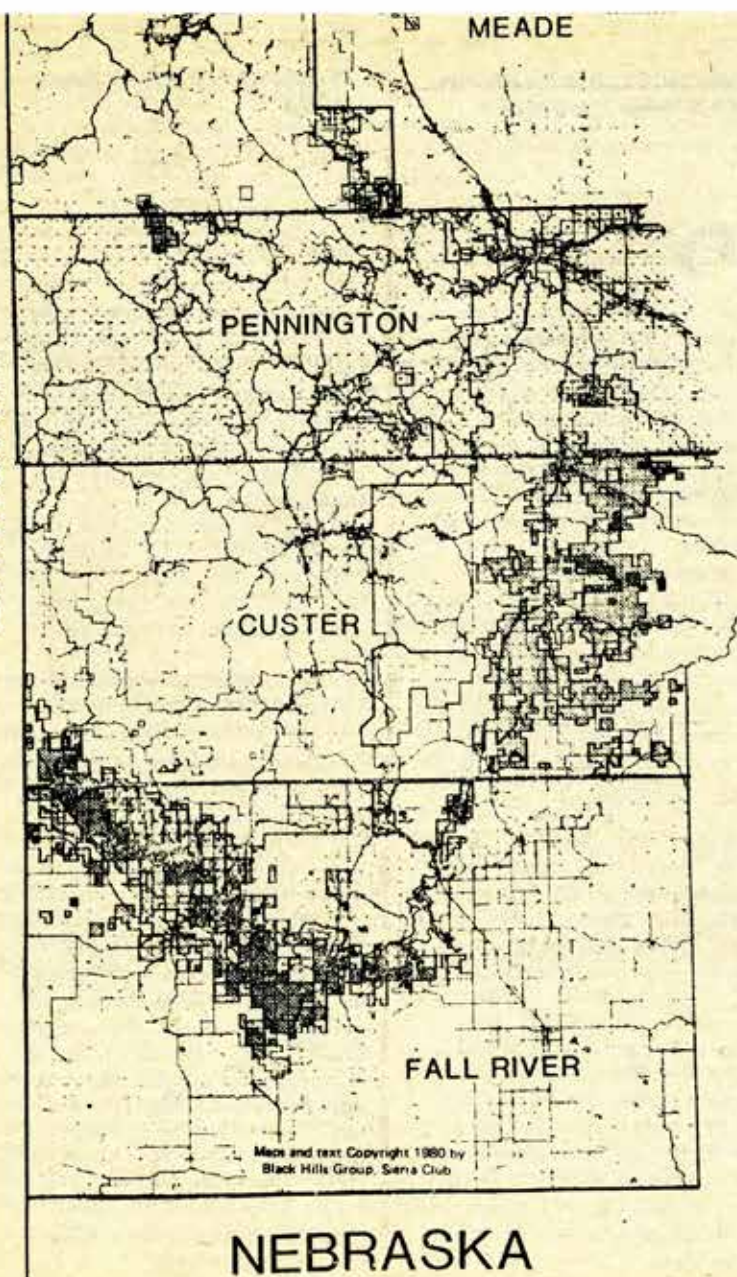
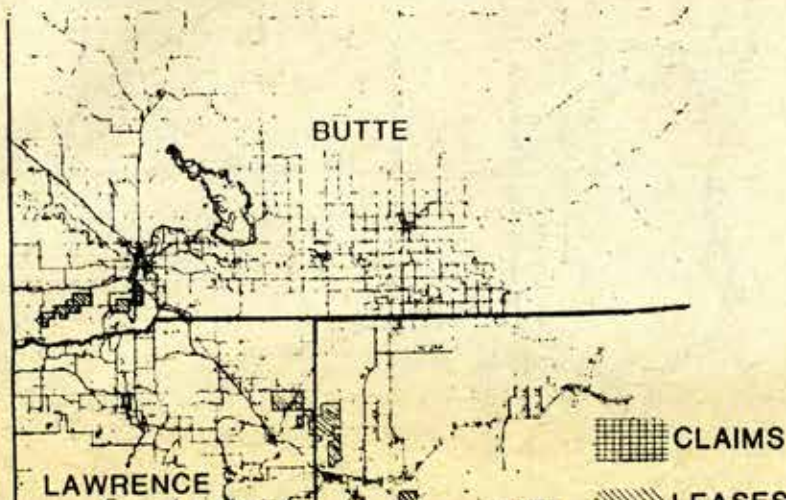
The Conference will deal with sovereignty, treaty rights, energy development, water rights and other survival issues that concern Indian people throughout the Western Hemisphere. The Conference will also have a Youth and Elders Commission, as well as other work-

shops to deal with pressing issues.

At this conference an annual report of the activities of the International Indian Treaty Council will be given, and goals and priorities will be set for the coming year.

We expect attendance of 3000 people, including delegations from throughout the Western Hemisphere and allies from around the world. Also present at the conference will be the Black Hills Alliance to discuss how Treaty Rights should, under federal and international law prevent mining and other violations on Indian land, our sacred Mother Earth.

Everyone is welcome, for more information, contact the IITC at 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY, 10017 or call 212-986-6000.



NEBRASKA

Map and text Copyright 1980 by Black Hills Group, Sierra Club

## Walk, run, rollerskate, bicycle or or wheelchair for safe energy

by Jan Miller

From July 18-27, 1980 people from many parts of the world will gather in the Black Hills to participate in the **Black Hills International Survival Gathering**. In order to raise money and community support for the Survival Gathering, the **1980 Black Hills Safe Energy Move-A-Thon** is scheduled to occur on June 7. The **Safe Energy Move-A-Thon** is being produced as a joint fundraising event in which participating organizations will receive 50 percent of the net proceeds, after expenses, from each of its movers—or walkers. The other half of the proceeds will go to help support the Black Hills Survival Gathering.

Participating organizations will find Movers and the Movers will find sponsors who will donate money for every kilometer covered by the Mover.

The paperwork, accounting, routing, food, music, comfort stops, first aid, security and overall coordination will be provided by the Move-A-Thon Committee of the Black Hills Alliance.

If you decide to join the Move-A-Thon, contact the Black Hills Alliance office immediately and we will

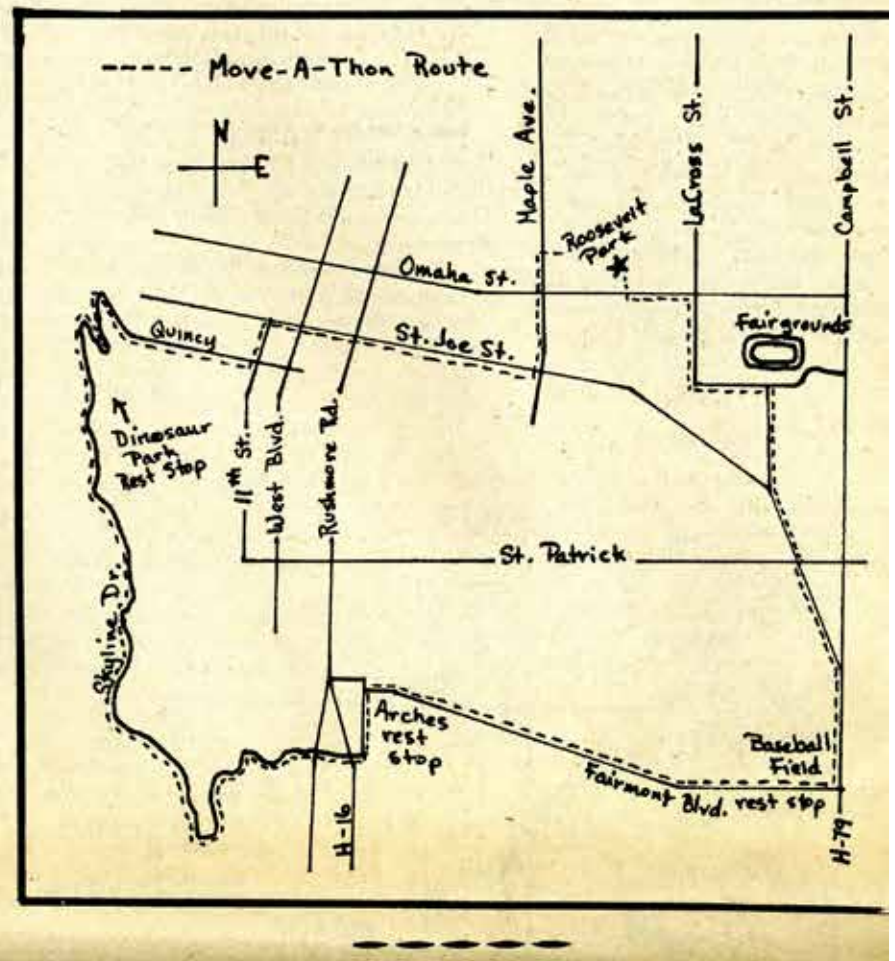
next step is to find friends and neighbor's who will pledge at least \$.25 per kilometer. On June 7, you will complete the course and then collect your per-kilometer pledge from your sponsors. About 20 percent will be deducted for overhead, then your organization would split the remainder with the Black Hills International Survival Gathering Committee. Twenty pledges at \$.25 a kilometer would yield \$36 for your organization and \$36 for the Survival Gathering.

The 18-kilometer Move-A-Thon route begins at Roosevelt Park, taking a route through the eastern part of Rapid City, then across to Skyline Drive, past Dinosaur Park and back to Roosevelt Park. As a special feature, participants can swim at Roosevelt Park before and after the Move-A-Thon for 1/2 price.

There will be support vehicles along the way providing water, other beverages and first aid. Rest stops will also be set up at designated areas.

If it rains, the Move-A-Thon will go on as planned, but walkers will get five kilometers credit for every kilometer walked, and the route will be altered accordingly.

For more and complete Move-A-Thon packets, contact the Move-A-



tailoring how to get sponsors, what to wear and other logistics. Your

Alliance office, Box 2508, Rapid City, or call 342-5127.

our guests to do business at establishments

ment poster.

## Nuclear secrecy not necessary

continued from p. 2

particularly dangerous runway at the Honolulu International Airport.

The Federal Court in San Francisco ruled recently that an EIS should probably be done. The Court also agreed that nuclear weapons are a potential hazard to the public, and that the information the suit requested would not hurt national security. Further appeals are planned to get a more specific decision.

Some other aspects of nuclear secrecy have become much less hidden in the last few years. Among these are the effects that military spending has on the nation's economy, including fewer jobs and more inflation.

The amount of money spent by the government is staggering. Nowhere is this clearer than in the weapons industry. According to the Riverside Church Disarmament Program, 53 percent of every tax dollar goes to pay for the military and for past wars. Since 1950, the money the Pentagon has spent every year has been more than the after-tax profits of all U. S. corporations combined.

Researcher Dr. James Anderson from Lansing, MI reports that about \$270 million of our taxes go to the Pentagon every year, and only about \$160.2 million is spent by the mili-

tary in our state—for a net loss of around \$109.8 million a year. Seventy percent of the U. S. population lives in Congressional districts which spend more to support the Pentagon than they receive.

This drain on spending power means a drain on state businesses—fewer purchases. And less business means more unemployment and welfare.

In the next 10 years, the U. S. is slated to spend \$1.8 trillion on the military, which also employs between one-third and one-half of the nation's engineers and scientists.

About one-fourth of the military budget, or \$32 billion in 1979, is spent on weapons. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that if the money spent on nuclear weapons was spent on health care, there would be 84 percent more jobs—or if it was spent on education, 147 percent more jobs. Put another way, \$1 billion creates 76,000 military jobs, but creates 100,000 construction jobs—some of which we could use in South Dakota. The money spent on weapons in 1979 was more than the combined budgets of the Department of State, Justice, Agriculture, Commerce and Interior.

The tax drain for weapons isn't replaced by spending at a local businesses. In addition, military spend-

ing doesn't produce goods and services—we can't go to the store and buy a tank, and most of us can't use services at military bases.

If the current rate of military spending hurts consumers in so many ways, then who benefits? The tax money on weapons and military hardware goes mostly to large corporations.

In some cases, like the auto industry spending hasn't kept companies that are essentially unsound from losing money—and asking for more federal money as bail-outs. But in other cases, companies that already make huge profits also have lucrative military contracts with the Federal government.

An example is Union Carbide Corporation (UCC), one of the 25 largest industrial companies in the U.S. UCC says in its 1979 *Annual Report* that the company had a 41 percent increase in net income and 17 percent increase in sales over 1978. Mention is also made of the operations it runs for the government at Paducah, KY, and Oak Ridge, TN. The Oak Ridge plant, which makes the major components of fusion bombs, includes one-half of the equipment in the country's nuclear weapons production complexes. UCC gets about 232.8 million tax dollars every year to run the plant.

Another corporation working in the Black Hills, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) supplies all the power for the Oak Ridge complex and more than one-half the power for the Paducah plant, according to the August 1979, *Progressive* magazine.

These two plants have used more than 20 percent of TVA's total power in recent years. And TVA itself was created at taxpayer expense as a government-run company.

Other companies with highly profitable businesses that also receive military contracts include Standard Oil of California (Chevron), Exxon, and Gulf Oil—with 1979 profits of over \$1.7 billion, \$4.3 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively—and uranium exploration operations in western South Dakota. Two other major oil companies, each with about \$2 billion in 1979 profits, had 1977 military contracts for \$188 million and \$95 million—Mobil and Texaco.

The frustration of the current situation was voiced by Lloyd J. Dumas, professor of Industrial and Management Engineering at Columbus University: "We can and do build highly accurate missiles and high-performance nuclear submarines, but we have forgotten how to build a decent railway system or even a decent railway car."

# Uranium mining activity spreads in Wisconsin

by Lillas Jones

Reports from the Center for Alternative Mining Development Policy indicate that citizen activity is picking up in northern Wisconsin in reaction to a variety of environmental threats in that area.

Much like South Dakota, northern Wisconsin depends on tourism, agriculture and logging as its economic base. Some Wisconsin residents feel that way of life is now endangered by plans to mine and smelt copper and zinc, uranium exploration and possible nuclear waste disposal, according to reports.

Wisconsin is heavily dependent on nuclear power, which provides about 30 percent of its total electricity. The controversy over that state's power supply has recently reached South Dakota.

The S. D. Public Utilities Commission has filed suit for Sioux Falls customers to pay part of the \$80 million the company says it

lost when the Wisconsin Public Service Commission wouldn't grant permission to build a nuclear plant near Tyrone, in west-central Wisconsin.

Since the plant was cancelled, the front and back ends of the nuclear fuel chain have come to Wisconsin's northern counties. Some of the companies interested in uranium there are Kerr-McGee, Exxon, Anaconda, Phillips Petroleum, Kennecott Copper, Minatome, Noranda, U. S. Steel and Western Nuclear. Currently, land in eight Wisconsin counties has been leased for uranium exploration.

Residents of the isolated and beautiful northern counties have decided to become involved with the issues affecting their environment. Based on information from the Center for Alternative Mining Development Policy, a Madison research group, a series of uranium exploration and mining moratoriums have passed.

To date, one county, Rusk, and

townships in Barron, Ashland and Landlode Counties have passed such moratoriums. Votes will occur later this year on moratoriums in all of Landlode County and in Washburn and Sawyer Counties.

In May, the third Wisconsin conference on uranium activities took place in Ashland. Area interest grew recently when Kerr-McGee made an agreement with Chicago and Northwestern Railroad covering 70,000 acres of subsurface rights. Surface owners were not and have not been informed what land is involved.

Waushara, Waupaca, and Shawano Counties are under consideration as sites for a national nuclear waste disposal site, according to Leslie Byster of Madison, WI.

Activity in Wisconsin has also been building for several years around plans by Exxon and Kennecott Copper to mine the world's largest copper-zinc deposit. The de-

posit is near Crandon and the Sokaogon Chippewa's Mole Lake Reservation in Forest County.

The mine would release sulfuric acid and other pollutants into lakes the Sokaogon depend on for their livelihood of wild rice gathering. Wastes would also damage the Wolf River—a major waterway frequented by boaters and fishers, because of the mine's proposed location at the mouth of the river.

Milwaukee residents are concerned that local industries, such as Allis-Chalmers, Bucyrus Erie and other major manufacturers of mining machinery will be providing equipment for uranium mining in the northern sections, according to a Milwaukee Black Hills Alliance report.

Uranium exploration is now taking place across northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and throughout South Dakota.



## ND safe energy group one year old

Dakota Sun is a non-profit corporation that has grown directly from the concerns North Dakotans have about conventional fuel use and the slow pace of transition to renewable resources, according to Jerry Nagel and Dave Haley of

Officially incorporated in May 1979, the group's stated purpose is "to promote the use and development of renewable energy on the northern prairies."

Nagel and Haley stated that the philosophy of Dakota Sun is that solar, wind

and alcohol fuels are technologically feasible and economically competitive now—not an energy source of the distant future.

Dakota Sun works with public officials to develop laws and ordinances that pro-

tections. The group also develops educational materials, gives workshops, and provides an informal clearinghouse concerning North Dakota energy systems.

In the near future, a review of the state building code is to be initiated

with suggestions made for improvements to encourage installation of renewable energy systems.

Meetings have been held across the state to elect regional representatives to the board of Dakota Sun.

Dakota Sun has to develop a statewide, membership supported corporation with regional and county coordinators throughout North Dakota.

For more information contact Dakota Sun, Box 5033, Grand Forks, ND 58201, or call 701-746-8803.

# Local movie focuses on uranium issue

by Jenny Matin

Have you ever wanted to see your version of a story told in the media and felt frustrated because you had no control over what you saw?

Talli Nauman did, and she's doing something about it. A life-long South Dakotan, Talli is making a film about uranium mining in the Black Hills.

"This is a very heated issue and I want to present it from the point of view of a local person," Nauman says.

"Too often big, outside movie companies with lots of money and reputation come in and make films, leaving out a lot of the fine points. This film will be of and by the people of this area. And they will have access to it, for whatever they want to use it for," Nauman adds.

"Film is far and away the most effective media for communicating with many people. It's the same old story—a picture's worth a thousand words—but many funding agencies are still in the Dark Ages

when it comes to film.

"They don't trust it. They're afraid the film won't get finished. They'd rather give their money to a project that doesn't require so much capital. They'd rather fund films that are 'Hollywood' and non-controversial. They have a million reasons for leaving you out here struggling," Nauman says.

Nauman says she's part of a movement afoot across the country of independent filmmakers who are trying to get their films and their ways of filmmaking better accepted and better supported.

Her film is called *Two Roads to the Mountain*. One road is the one traditionally taken by South Dakotans and the other is the one taken by energy developers that are coming into the state.

"It will give people food for thought in their evaluation of the uranium mining issues," Nauman says.

The film focusses on third generation South Dakota rancher Marvin Kammerer. It will show his lifestyle and how that will be effected

by proposed uranium mining.

"Marvin is someone I respect and identify closely with, and I think a lot of people feel this way about him. I only hope the film can do him justice. He's been wonderful to work with," Nauman says.

*Two Roads to the Mountain* will be shot through September and the film should be ready for release and distribution in February.

Nauman is aiming for a half-hour color film, which she hopes to have aired on local television. She also

plans to make the film available to organizations and businesses who want to show it.

"One thing I'd like to stress," Nauman says, "I'm not making this film alone. I have some very dedicated people working with me, to whom I owe everything. And we're always looking for other interested people."

People interested in working on the film or contributing to it may contact Ms. Nauman at 624 Prospect, Lead, SD, 57754 or call (605-584-1727)

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## Research group, union call for new standards in uranium mines

by Evelyn Lifsey

Calling for emergency, temporary standards for exposure to radon daughters, the Public Citizen Health Research Group (PCHR) and the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) filed a petition with the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) on April 21, 1980.

Radon daughters are the radioactive decay products of uranium and can cause cancer.

The petition called on MSHA, part

of the Labor Department, to protect more than 5000 uranium miners and tens of thousands of other underground miners. Under current standards, these workers face an increase risk of lung cancer due to radiation exposure.

The current permissible level for worker exposure to radiation is four working level months (WLM) a year. According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), this level "cannot be characterized as safe since the risk of lung cancer would

be expected to double after 10 to 20 years of employment."

NIOSH brought this to public attention in 1976.

Government-funded studies indicate that non-Indian uranium miners suffer a cancer risk 5.1 times that of the general public. Cancer risk to American Indian miners 4.3 times more than what would normally be expected.

The PCHR petition calls attention to a report sent by the Department of Interior to Congress in 1977. The report stated that mine inspectors found company records of uranium miner exposure showed an average annual exposure of .91 WLM. The government's own analysis of the same situation showed that workers were actually exposed to an average of 4.64 WLM—five times higher than that showed by company records.

MSHA's own regulations provide the basis for an emergency change in standards and enforcement, ac-

ording to petitioners, Section 811 (a) (6) of the Mine Safety and Health Act states that standards shall be set "which most adequately assure... that no miner will suffer material impairment of health or functional capacity even if miner will suffer exposure to the hazards dealt with by such standards for the period of his working life."

The petition contains tables and cites studies which show that "the severity of the health hazard to miners presented by exposure to current allowable levels of radioactivity from radon daughters demands immediate regulation rather than regulations through... non-emergency standard-setting process.... Action to lower exposure levels cannot wait."

For further information contact: Sidney Wolfe (202) 872-0320 or write to the Public Citizen Health Research Group, 2000 P. St., NW, Washington, D. C. 20036.

## TVA given go-ahead by courts

Rapid City - Judge Thomas Parker denied the Black Hills Alliance motion for a stay of uranium exploration operations of Silver King Mines, an operator of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Judge Parker based his May 27th decision on South Dakota law 1-26-28, which says that a company may continue operations until the application has been finally determined by the agency (S.D. State Conservation Commission).

The position of the Black Hills Alliance is that under S. D. law 1-20-32, Judge Parker could have ordered TVA to stop operations pending the outcome of the BHA lawsuit, because the S. D. State Conservation Commission has already made its final decision in favor of TVA.

Judge Parker refused to allow the BHA to call witnesses in support of the Alliance motion.

Alliance attorney James Leach said, "Based on the views of the concerned people in the affected area, the Alliance is considering appealing the decision of Judge Parker." This would entail going to the state Supreme Court in Pierre.

The BHA lawsuit contends that the TVA was granted a uranium exploration permit renewal improperly, that the company did not

make timely and sufficient application for the renewal of its license, and that considerable environmental factors were not taken into account when the permit was renewed.

## Homestake uranium interests span seven states

by Lillas Jones

It's not hard to confuse the uranium operations of Homestake Mining Co., and United Nuclear Corp. According to Homestake's 1979 Annual Report, the two companies formed a partnership that operates a mill and four underground uranium mines in the Grants, NM area. Grants is about 40 miles from Churchrock, where the nationally publicized July 1979, tailing spill occurred.

The Homestake-United Nuclear mill has not been without its problems. In 1977, according to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, a pipeline failure at the mill resulted in a tailings slurry spill composed of 50,000 tons of solids and 2,200,000 gallons of liquid. The United Nuclear spill last July consisted of 1,100 tons of solids and 100 million gallons of liquid.

Homestake's Annual Report points out that the company's 30 percent

share in the Grants mill was 229,888 tons of ore processed in 1979. Homestake also has an 85 percent interest in a uranium mine near Gunnison, CO, known as the Pitch Project. The ore from that mine is milled at Grants, but Homestake hopes to build a mill in Colorado to process 600 tons a day. The company also wants to develop a uranium mine near Moab, UT.

According to the company, it is exploring for uranium in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The Jan 22, 1980 Moody's News Reports stated that the Homestake Mining Company will develop a new uranium mine at its La Sal properties near Moab. The Company plans to invest about \$6,000,000 in surface and underground facilities at the mine, and is scheduled to begin production

in August, 1981. Based on recently discovered ore reserves, the mine will have a life of about 10 years.

Although the Company has not publicized it in their annual report

Homestake is exploring for uranium in the Black Hills of South Dakota. In the Nemo area, according to Sierra Club research, Homestake has 188 claims (about 20 acres each). A representative of Homestake told the Sierra Club researcher that these claims were for uranium.

According to the Company, "The Energy Division, which consists primarily of uranium operations, generated sales of \$41,417,000 in 1979." That was 18 percent of Homestake's revenues last year. The company is also involved in production of gold, silver, coal, lead, zinc and forest products.

## Consider the possibility

Are you coming to South Dakota this summer? Are you aware that this is a rural community? Have you ever been in a rural area for any length of time? Remember that your values, language, style of dress haircut and politics MAY be very different from the South Dakotans you will meet.

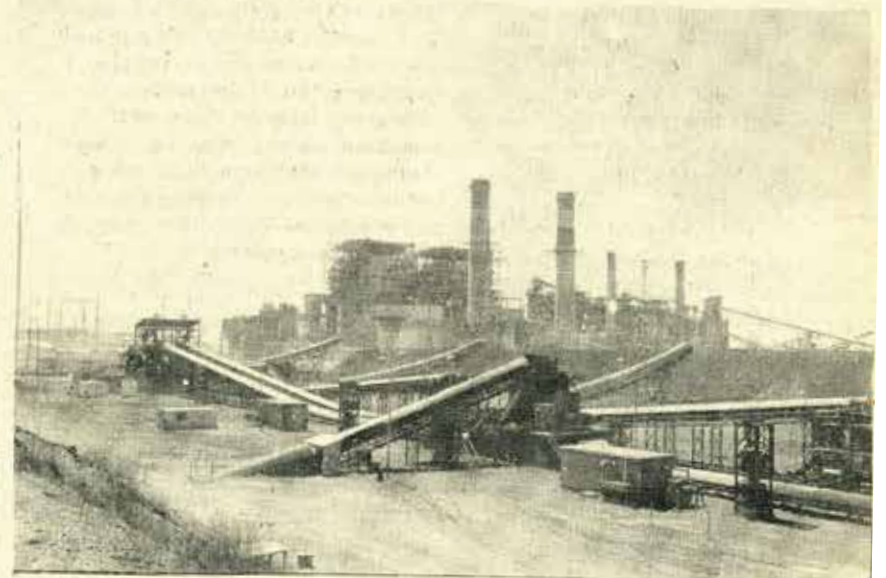
If you are dedicated to the goals of building a nuclear-free society, and wish to strengthen the movement for an equitable life for all, you will consider carefully the personal compromises that might be necessary when coming to the Black Hills. The Survival Gathering has the potential to unify previously uncommitted people in a crucial struggle that is already attracting diverse groups in a manner unprecedented in South Dakota history.

Gathering participants from out of this region will have the opportunity to meet and talk to diversified ranchers, Indians and business people. Don't ruin it by unnecessarily alienating people.

## CORRECTION

A letter from Kenneth S. Canfield, General Manager of the Energy Division of Homestake Mining Co., has called to our attention a mistake on page 5 of our Feb., 1980 issue. We stated that the Churchrock, NM tailings spill in July 1979 was from a mill run by Homestake-United Nuclear Company.

The mill at Churchrock is run by United Nuclear Corp., and all references to Homestake Mining Co. should have been deleted.



United Nuclear-Homestake Power Plant at Four Corners on the Navajo Reservation.

photo: Stefan F. Lindberg

## Occupation at Burnham, NM continues

by Winona LaDuke and Evelyn Lifsey

"Where will we all be 20 to 25 years from now when all the coal has been consumed and the companies operating these gasification plants have cleaned up and moved away. There will be nothing there; they will be working elsewhere, and we will be sitting on top of a bunch of ashes with nothing to live on..."

Lucy Keesewood, Coalition for Navajo Liberation, 1975.

While a final decision on coal stripmining at Burnham, NM, was still in the judge's hands, Consolidation Coal Company of Pittsburgh began grading land and moving earth just 200 yards from the Burnham Chapter House (one of several reservation districts in the Navajo Reservation) in the Navajo Chapter House (one of several reservation districts) in the Navajo Reservation. Within a few hours, the company had bulldozed five graves.

Lawyers for Burnham residents went to court and got a temporary restraining order on April 14, but the company continued operations. On April 18, four days after the restraining order was issued, the company leveled an area for incoming equipment.

With the company operating in violation of a court order, Burnham residents decided to take action and called for support. Within hours, nearly 20 persons, including Burnham residents and supporters occupied the Consolidation mine site. Minutes later, 27 police cars and twice the number of personnel surrounded the site. After discussing the situation, protestors moved 100 yards east and began setting up camp.

"We decided that to get arrested would not be effective," said Laura Villegas, one of the protestors.

At least 1000 Burnham residents face relocation because of the project. Approximately 30 people, mostly elders and mostly Navajo are maintaining their camp near the mine site. Another ten-day restraining order has been issued from Denver and will run out on May 27, according to Larry Anderson of the Coalition for Navajo Liberation in the Southwest.

In order to focus national attention on the stripmining of Navajo land and the desecration of graves, the people of the Burnham chapter of the Navajo Reservation are holding a gathering of elders and all

indigenous people from May 26 through June 2, as this paper goes to print.

A release from the Burnham Chapter house states that the purpose of the gathering is to discuss strategies to combat the destruction of the land and the people's culture caused by coal stripmining now beginning at Burnham, NM. Consolidated Coal Co. and El Paso Natural Gas "have already desecrated burial sites...in one of the largest coal exploitation projects in New Mexico-40,000 acres will be destroyed," according to the release.

Anderson stated that the situation at the site is tense, but that people are taking leadership from the elders. "We want to occupy

as long as possible, and keep the company from expanding," Anderson said. He said that while community support is strong, media coverage "is rotten."

Wide support is needed to stop further development of the Southwest National Sacrifice Area, Anderson said. He noted that food donations, especially flour, lard, beans, potatoes, sugar, coffee and canned goods are needed.

People who would like more information or wish to drop off food and other donations are requested to contact the American Indian Environmental Council, 3812 Central, SE, Albuquerque, NM or call (505) 243-7367 or 265-1500.



Gulf Mineral Resources Uranium mine at Mariana Lake, NM. photo: Mark Lennihan

### Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual membership meeting of the Black Hills Alliance will be held Saturday, June 28, 1980 at 10:00 a.m., in the west picnic area of Canyon Lake Park in Rapid City, or, if it rains, at 619 1/2 Main St. Membership in the Alliance is open to all people who are interested in furthering the purposes of the Alliance. If you have such an interest, you are invited to attend and participate. The Board of Directors for the coming year will be elected.

The Northern Hills Safe Energy Times is the two month old publication of MINERS FOR SAFE ENERGY. Now is the time to support our work and subscribe

to our paper. Send your subscription to Lead, SD 57754 and we'll send you the Safe Energy Times for one year.

The spirit of the people is greater than the Man's technology.

Huey P. Newton, 1968

## Union local focus of uranium controversy

by Jenny Matin

Local 7044 of the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO), which represents some 1700 mine workers at Homestake Gold Mine in Lead, S. D. has recently become the scene of controversy about proposed uranium mining in the Black Hills area.

Raising the controversy is Miners for Safe Energy, a group of miners their families and other local people who began to organize in October to oppose uranium mining in the Northern Hills

The United Steelworkers International officially stands in favor of nuclear power and uranium mining.

Knowing this, members of Miners for Safe Energy (MFSE) felt some uncertainty in approaching their local.

"Considering out International's position on nuclear power, we expected opposition to our position

on uranium mining," said David Johnson, a contract miner at Homestake and member of MFSE.

In March, however, MFSE made three requests of the Local, which were granted: 1) that members of the group be allowed to speak to uranium mining issues at the upcoming monthly union meetings, 2) that an energy committee be set up within the Local, and 3) that the group be allowed to rent the union hall for a fundraising benefit dance.

At the two meetings April 10, David Reinhold and Bill Maddocks members of both Local 7044 and MFSE, addressed rank and file assemblies. They were positively received, despite aggressive questions from Local President Dallas Tinnell and others.

"The reception was mixed," said Crystal Maddocks of MFSE. "There were people who were intently listening and obviously interested, and there was organized opposition,

which one union member mentioned right at the meeting."

At both meetings, Tinnell announced that he had appointed an energy committee consisting of himself and two other union members who are not members of Miners for Safe Energy. The committee would uphold the International's stand in favor of nuclear development and uranium mining, he said.

Active MFSE members, more than half of whom are or have been members of Local 7044, feel that their greatest potential for influencing other working people lies in educating and organizing within the union.

"The union could be very important," said Reinhold, "especially because local miners are potential uranium miners and have a big

stake in this."

MFSE members feel it is especially important to reach Homestake workers because they are a prime labor pool for more than two dozen multinationals which are exploring for uranium in the Black Hills area.

"As a trained body of underground miners, Homestake workers could easily be lured into high-paying uranium mining jobs despite the health hazards inherent in the workplace," Johnson said.

Wyoming uranium miners are paid \$3 to \$10 an hour more than gold miners at Homestake, which is a partner in the Homestake-United Nuclear uranium processing plant in Grants, NM, and is expanding its uranium interests across the country. (See "Homestake uranium interests" this issue.)

DES EXPOSED?: Annotated bibliography medical journal articles: cancer, infertility. \$5.00. Jonas, 204 W. Main, Decorah, IA 52101.



# Welcome to America: Caution—Radioactive

BHPS Report, p. 18, May-June, 198

by Michael Garrity

**Editor's Note:** The following editorial is Michael Garrity's report from the National Citizens Hearings for Radiation Victims in April. Michael Garrity is co-coordinating the Citizens' Review Commission for the Survival Gathering.

From April 11th to the 14th, the National Citizens' Hearings for Radiation Victims was held in Washington, D. C.

Radiation victims came from more than 40 states to share their stories and meet with others who have had similar experiences of being exposed to high doses of low-level ionizing radiation. The victims' stories were told by themselves or their next-of-kin. They were characterized by governmental and military deception and indifference or hostility to those suffering from exposure to low-level ionizing radiation.

The hearings involved some of the most respected scientific names associated with the anti-nuclear movement: Dr. Thomas Mancuso, Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, Sister Rosalie Bertell, Dr. Edward Martell, Dr. Joseph Wagoner and Everett Mendelsohn.

**Sister Rosalie Bertell called this a "license to murder" and stated that "we have initiated a death**

**or not we can clean up our radioactive environment.**

Sister Rosalie Bertell, from the Roswell Memorial Institute in Buffalo, NY, stated that current Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) dose limitations for the public are set at 500 millirems a year. (A millirem is 1/1000 of a rem, which stands for radiation equivalent: man, a way to measure radiation dosage to humans.) The International Commission of Radiological Protection is recommending that those levels are too low and should be raised to 167,000 millirems a year. Sister Rosalie called this a "license to murder," and stated that "we have initiated a death process in the species" whether we can clean up our radioactive environment or not.

## Nuclear Chain Victims - Mining

The 12-member Hearings panel heard testimony from former Navajo uranium miner Kee Begay and from Pearl Nahkie, widow of a Navajo uranium miner who worked for Kerr-McGee for 29 years. Nahkie's husband died in 1974 of lung and stomach cancer as a direct result of working in Kerr-McGee mining and milling facilities. Kee Begay said that he'd got the beginnings of lung cancer, and has had trouble breathing for a long time.

Dr. Joseph Wagoner, a specialist in occupational-caused cancer added scientific backing to the highly emotional testimony of the widow, sons and miners. He has extensively re-

searched the adverse health effects of mining and milling uranium ore on both Indian and non-Indian workers. In studies done by Wagoner and Dr. Victor Archer in 1974 and 1976, it was found that uranium miners were dying of respiratory cancer at a rate almost four times that normally expected. The killer was radon gas and its decay daughters. Radon gas is cancer-causing gas released when uranium ore is exposed to air or water.

Lakota Harden of Pine Ridge, S. D., spoke next for Women of All Red Nations (WARN). She presented the findings of a recent study of ground and surface water on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Tests done on Pine Ridge show water contains radiation contamination. State and federal officials responsible for water now refuse to provide the people of Pine Ridge with safe water.

## Enrichment Facilities and Weapons Labs

Clara Harding and Marsha Harding Alls, widow and daughter of Joe Harding, testified to the circumstances of Joe's death. He worked for 18 years for Union Carbide at the Paducah, KY, gaseous diffusion plant and enrichment facility. He started in 1952 and was told nothing about the dangers of the then-secret plant. He was told that uranium was harmless and that

working with it was, "no more dangerous than wearing a luminous-dial wrist watch." He soon found out that was not the case.

Joe began keeping a "death list"—recording the health of his fellow workers when an abnormally high percentage began to get cancer. Of 200 healthy men who started with Joe, 50 of them died of leukemia, cancer or some other disease directly related to radiation or the toxic chemicals processed in the plant.

Joe spent 12 of his 18 years at the plant in the "hottest" areas. He breathed uranium hexafluoride (a uranium enrichment chemical) so thick that it formed a haze in the air, and he could taste it as it coated his tongue, throat and lungs. After a couple of hours of work, the enriched uranium dust on the floor was so thick that footprints could be seen. After only six months at the plant, Joe had open sores on his legs.

His health got steadily worse, and Joe lost his stomach to cancer. In 1970 Joe's body began to mutate. Fingernail-like growths grew from his joints. The radiation then attacked his central nervous system. Joe died only two months before the Hearings took place. He was one of the major forces behind the hearings.

Union Carbide says it is not responsible for anything that happened to Joe at the plant. They say he was a publicity seeker and that his health problems had nothing to do with his 18 years of eating,

**Joe recorded the health of his fellow workers at Union Carbide. Of 200 healthy men who started with Joe, 50 of them died of leukemia, cancer or some other disease directly related to radiation...**

drinking and breathing enriched uranium. Some of Joe's co-workers thought he was a troublemaker.

Joe never got a dime of compensation from Union Carbide and died struggling against the company.

Union Carbide denied that the termination of employment was related to contamination at the workplace. UCC informed the Social Security Administration and Joe's own private insurance company that he was not occupationally disabled. After that, his private insurance company stopped payment on his claim, and the Social Security payments that were scheduled to begin were abruptly cancelled.

Joe's youngest daughter died three years ago, and now Martha Harding Alls, his and Clara's surviving daughter, is showing signs of radiation exposure and genetic damage. She is prematurely aging and has something growing in her stomach.

Joe's death list of fellow employees has been taken over by a fellow worker named Earnest J.

lung damage from breathing radiation at the plant and was too sick to testify at the Victim's Hearings.

Tom Lombard also testified at the Hearings about his work on making the first atomic bomb at Los Alamos, NM, in 1945. He was exposed to high levels of radiation at that time and has had four children with severe genetic damage. His grandchildren also have genetic damage. He described how he unloaded enriched uranium, barehanded, from vans at the test site at Alamogordo. He concluded by saying that "those responsible for this are as guilty as those at the Nuremberg trials of Hitler's Germany."

## The Atomic Veterans

In January 1978, the Department of Energy admitted to Congress that more than 400,000 military and civilian personnel were exposed to nuclear weapons tests and their radiation since the 1940's. Another 500,000 have been employed at major federal nuclear facilities during the same time period.

The Department of Defense conducted hundreds of atmospheric tests between 1946 and 1962 before they were taken underground. During that time, hundreds of thousands of Marine, Army, Navy and Air Force personnel were ordered to watch those tests. The Federal government made no attempts to follow up on the health of those men until 1977. That year, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) be-

gan a survey of the 3,153 men who witnessed the 1957 "Smokey" atomic test in Nevada. In February 1979, the CDC reported leukemia rates among the participants that were twice what would have been expected. Similar findings were reported by Dr. D. J. Lyons of the University of Utah among children in Southern Utah who lived along the path of fallout clouds from the Nevada tests.

The atomic Vets reported being told to protect themselves by putting their arms over their eyes as the blast went off. As the bomb detonated, they could see right through their arms to the bones. Others said they could see the skeleton of the one next to them. Still others reported classic radiation sickness; they lost their hair, they itched all over and were nauseated.

The US veterans who watched the tests in the Nevada desert and experienced fallout from other above-ground tests are now experiencing—20 years later—many radiation-induced illnesses, such as blood and bone marrow cancers, cancers of other radiosensitive tissue, respiratory diseases, general deterioration of health, and sterility. Atomic veterans told of being exposed to as much as 100 rems. Five hundred rems will kill instantly.

In addition to the atomic Veterans who witnessed the above-ground

men who were sent into Hiroshima and Nagasaki to clean up those devastated cities. The Veterans Administration contends that no GI suffered any biological harm from the radiation encountered in Japan. Vets who worked at ground zero with no protective clothing or monitoring devices testified to becoming sick and passing out. Some reported being sent back to the U. S. after such experiences and being discharged within three days of their

cont'd p. 19



WILL BE AVAILABLE IN EARLY AUGUST. We will continue regular monthly publication in September.

FALSE ALARMS THAT WEREN'T PUBLISHED. In an attempt to prove that know-

AND USE THE ATOMIC BOMB, A FACT James Albertini explored in his

MENTS FAILED TO PROTECT TRULY IM- court docu-

# 345-KV powerline to cross Winnebago Reservation

from the *Winnebago Indian News* April 18, 1980

The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that environmental concerns the Winnebago Tribe reported in a National Environmental Policy Act lawsuit are not well founded. The Eighth Circuit upheld the Judge's March 13th decision to deny the Tribe's request for a permanent injunction against a 345-kilovolt powerline.

Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) is the primary sponsor of the powerline, which is to run 65 miles from Raun, IA to Hoskins, NE. Twenty-seven miles of the proposed powerline corridor are on the Winnebago Reservation. NPPD is

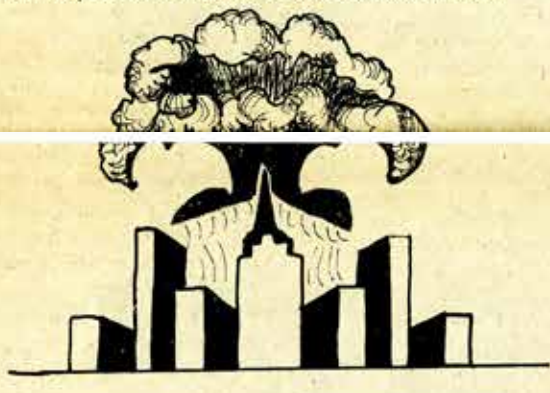
also a major sponsor of the Mandan Powerline Project, proposed to run through eastern South Dakota.

NPPD claims the Nebraska powerline is needed to meet growing electrical demand in Northeastern Nebraska.

In its report to the federal judge, the Winnebago Tribe indicated one of its major concerns was the impact the powerline would have on the American Bald Eagle populations that reside year round within two miles of the proposed corridor. The Bald Eagle is considered sacred by the Winnebago people, as well as other native peoples, and is on the National Wildlife Federation endangered species list.

Only people with empty heads feast while their hearts should be heavy with grief.  
Mangus Colorado, Apache chief

*It's been easy to see the volcanic ash of Mt. St. Helens as it drifted eastward from Washington with the weather patterns. What would happen if an accident occurred at a nuclear plant in Washington? Would radioactive particles follow the same general route?*



## Welcome

continued from p. 18

return with no medical help or follow-up by the Department of Defense or other government agencies.

She was given Roentgen Therapy three times a week for four weeks, alternating from the left ovary to the pituitary gland and then the

### Medical Exposures

Medical exposure to radiation is perhaps the most serious problem facing the general population in terms of public health risk. The Roswell Memorial Cancer Institute showed that X-rays given needlessly have contributed to significant increases in leukemia, other cancers, heart diseases and genetic damage. According to the Bureau of Radiological Health of the Food and Drug Administration, up to 50 percent of medical X-ray equipment is not certified for safety, and an estimated 40 percent of all X-rays given in the U.S. are given needlessly.

Mrs. Emma Mihal came to the Hearings to testify to the grizzly details of her exposure to medical X-rays. Her doctor denied that she was pregnant when she was actually two and a half months along. He told her that she needed radiation treatment immediately or "she might never have children."

X-rays was six minutes long and 200 Roentgens. Her baby daughter was born on September 18, 1957. She is microencephalic (minute brain) and was born with radiation burns on her back. Mrs. Mihal's first child was born normal before the treatments began. She has since had another child who is blind in one eye and bleeds continuously from the mouth.

The Hearings ended Saturday night. Before the Hearings, the radiation victims were scattered and isolated around the country. As a result of coming to Washington, D. C. to tell their experiences, they were strengthened by finding they were not alone.

There are well over a million Americans who have suffered exposure to excessive amounts of low-level ionizing radiation. These victims are ordinary American citizens representing a cross-section of our society. They were living proof of the tragedy of the Atomic Age.

## Hiroshima victims connect uranium to A-bomb

by Colleen Ragan

*"We saw bodies, burned black, dead. We could not walk without stepping on human remains. People were buried under houses. I still remember the cries of the helpless. There was nothing we could do."*

*"I was married a short time later. I gave birth to a beautiful son. He died at two of leukemia because I had been radiated."*

August 6, 1945, 8 a.m. Hiroshima—the first use of atomic weapons in warfare.

The words of Mrs. Takeko Takeshita, translated from Japanese by her companion, Shoji Ikeda, held the audience at Black Hills State College in silence. The April 4 public meeting, sponsored by Miners for Safe Energy and the Spearfish Black Hills Alliance, was a stop on the nationwide "Nuclear Victims Tour" coordinated by Mobilization for Survival.

Takeko and Ikeda are *hibakushba*—survivors of the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"We are all survivors of those bombs," Ikeda said, "although we all did not experience the blast

and the burns, we all carry in our bodies man-made radioactivity which never would have been there but for the nuclear explosions that have followed since 1945."

A third visitor Yoshichika Murakami, represented the Tenriism religion on the tour, and added a sense of urgency to the *hibakushba*' testimony.

"Do anything to ban nuclear power. I fear man will not live forever," he said.

Lorelei Means also presented the findings of Women of All Red Nations (WARN) preliminary health and water study conducted on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

"The water supply is contaminated by radiation and chemicals—we believe this is the cause of the unusually high incidence of birth defects and cancers among Indian people," Means stated.

The Nuclear Victims Tour connected weapons use to the "front end of the nuclear fuel chain" (uranium mining and milling) by bringing together affected people for discussion and exchange of ideas. South Dakota already a nuclear weapons storage site, is now slated for massive uranium development.



photo: Walaya Stroud  
Shoji Ikeda (far left), Takeko Takeshita, Yoshichika Murami and Lorelei Means share their experiences with South Dakota at the Spearfish stop on the Nuclear Victims Tour, April 4, 1980.

## Guests and speakers

continued from p. 12

**Dr. Helen Caldicott** -- pediatrician and author of *Nuclear Madness*

**Dr. Rosalie Bertell** -- Ministry of Concern for Public Health; Roswell Research Institute, Buffalo, NY; expert on low-level ionizing radiation

**Chauncy Kepford** -- expert on health hazards of uranium mining and milling

**Erik Jansson** -- Friends of the Earth, Washington, D. C.; expert on health hazards of pesticides

**Professor Samuel Epstein** -- professor of occupational and environmental medicine at University of Illinois; author of *Politics of Cancer*

**Anna Gyorgy** -- author of *No Nukes*

**Ray Beaulieu** -- Viet Nam veteran expert on Agent Orange

**Chris Reynolds** -- expert on transportation and storage of nuclear weapons

**General Assembly to Stop the Powerline** - MN farmers battling high voltage powerline

**Evonna Pounds** -- concerned citizen battling the Air Force and a local chemical company for neighborhood contamination

**Allen Scott** -- Nez Perce tribal fisherman; expert on herbicides

**Dr. Judith Johnsrund** -- Union of Concerned Scientists; oga; intervenor for Three Mile Island

**Edward Nevin** -- California attorney suing three branches of the military and the U.S. government for environmental damage to Native Americans

**Elizabeth McCommon** -- musician; high voltage powerline protestor

**Paul Merrell** -- Expert on Agent Orange and other pesticides

**Maura Gago** -- Institute of Ecology, Rhineland, WI; expert on acid rains

**Alternative Action Committee** -- Towson State University, Towson, MD

**Dennis Delaney** -- USA Media Campaign Coordinator, Greenpeace, USA

**Anne Doyle** -- curriculum development, Education Exploration Center, Mnpls, MN

**The Farm** -- alternative, self-sufficient community, Summertown, TN

**Louise Fischman** -- writer/curriculum development, NYC R. A. L. N., NY, NY

**Jann Garrity** -- language signer, Mnpls, MN

**Heart of the Beast** -- puppet theater, Mnpls, MN

**Barb Levin** -- Education and Support Group Director, Greenpeace, USA

**Mildred Loomis** -- Director of Education, The School of Living, York, PA

**Bob Mason** -- research/writer; Committee on Mining and the Environment, Boulder, CO  
**Ron Rosen** -- oracitioner of natural healing arts; martial artist; National Chief Instructor of the Society of the Peaceful, Harmonious Fist, Kung Fu Federation, Denver, CO

**Barb Tilsen** -- musician, Mnpls, MN

**Pete Wilkinson** -- European coordinator, Greenpeace

**Norman Wilson** -- author, professor, University of SD, Vermillion, SD

**Lee Swenson** -- Farralones Institute; Technology over the Invisible Line

**Shane Smith** -- Cheyenne Community Solar Greenhouse

**James Casteel** -- Wyoming Energy Extension

**Ted Landers** -- Perennial Energy Systems

**David Blume** -- American Homegrown Fuels

**Carlotta Collette** -- RAIN: Journal of Appropriate Technology

**Eric Jansson** -- Friends of the Earth

**Alan K. Scott** -- Nez Perce Fishing Rights Committee

**Center for Appropriate Technology and Resource Center**

**Mary Ellen Griffith** -- National Center for Appropriate Technology

**Ty Browell** -- Center for Renewable Resources

**Dr. Steven Beckerman** -- writer, corporate analyst



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