Volume 2 (not Vol. 1)

60 Indian Nations come together on land, treaty and human rights

The Seventh International Indian Treaty Conference brought together over sixty Indian Nations from throughout the Western Hemisphere to begin the "Joint International Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation for the Survival of the Indian People of the Western Hemisphere" and to gather documentation to be presented at the "United Nations International Non-Government Organizational Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Their Land" to be held at the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, September 15-18, 1981. Many distinguished national and international guests brought strong voices of solidarity and made it very clear to everyone that Indian people do not stand alone in our fight against Colonialism and Genocide.

The past year was very successful for the Treaty Council as we took the struggle of Indian people to many places in the world, expanded our work within the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, and re-opened our information office in San Francisco, California, which publishes our newsletter and other relevant documents.

At the conference there were four commissions which produced several documents and resolutions on behalf of various issues Indian people are facing. The Commission on International Treaties, Agreements and Rights produced a general document related to land to exploit the land, people, and resources guaranteed to Indian people by Natural Law and second by various treaties and agreements. Also, produced in this Commission were documents on political prisoners and missing persons, a statement from the Youth, attending the Conference, and a document on Indian Education from the viewpoint of Indian Educators and parents. Indigenous people, cities, and spiritual leaders showed the relationship of Indian people to the land and the self-destructive destiny of Industrial Society. The Commission on Transnational focused primarily on the United States and Canada and the continued rape and disregard for Mother Earth by transnational corporations. Also included in this document was the Indian connection to the transnationals. I.e. Council of Energy Resources Tribes Earth Nuclear Disarmament was the fourth commission and exposed the suicidal nature of the arms race and its impact on Indigenous People throughout the world. All these documents not only exposed the nature of problems existing among Indian Nations but called for solutions and action by Indian people and their allies.

Indian Representatives from El Salvador, Guatemala, and the South American Indian Council in Lima, Peru played a valuable role in educating the conference about the problems facing Indian people in Central and South America where over eighty million Indian people live and are the majority in many countries. These Indian men and women represent millions of Indian people and have become an integral part of the International Indian Treaty Council. Alejandro Benitez, Deputy Ambassador for the...
Sugarbush Rebellion (Continued from page 1)

Waltz is the "bait man" for the whole plan to turn the public domain over to corporations.

However, getting rid of Waltz himself is not the answer although Waltz's job in part is it. Waltz is just part of a big policy team in Washington whose objective is to help the rich at the expense of the poor. In keeping with the policy of selling federal lands to private interests, a person wanted to buy what is called a Forest "A," a part of the Sugarbush fish hatchery, and was turned down due to protests from Senators Pressler and Aldenderfer and Representative Roberts. Perhaps this was a trial balloon but the people got up and protested. Looking at the fish hatchery by tourists is a part of the Sugarbush economy from which it makes dollars.

But simply because Sugarbush presented no issue that when the ships are down, and tremendous pieces of the public domain are wanted by certain corporate interests, that the entire public will protest sufficiently to stop any kind of gaming over the states to the states.

As long as 1956 and '57 selling the public domain to private interests was prosecuted as state legislators as a constitutional amendment. Then called the "proposed 3rd amendment" and later called the "Liberty Amendment," it was to protect against what Robert P. Bland called a "soft" Amendment back from public view by claiming that the proposed amendment, which had a skull and crossbones, was just another article and said nothing about the 3rd amendment.

from people who hated to pay taxes of any kind, before it was expected as a measure to actually sell the public lands and dispose of sell some 700 departments of government. These were named in what was called a "part Sheet" distributed by "The National Committee for Economic Freedom in Los Angeles," whose chairman was one William J. Stillen— the man who wrote the proposed amendment.

Some people had called the chairman of the states, one of whom was Ed Gardner, a member of the House of Representatives in South Dakota from Harding and Butte counties. Gardner introduced the resolution of the amendment in the House and his associates, Truett, Fullwell, Armstrong, and Moody introduced it in the Senate. Both were members of the S. D. Stockgrowers Association, the Farm Bureau and the S. D. Taxpayers Association, organized by R. Lyle Britton, Galesburg, Illinois, who had what he called Taxpayers, Incorporated, in North Dakota, Brook Koehn, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association was state chairman of Stone's Committee for Economic Freedom, and a leading member of the John Birch Society, in Wyoming. Rancher Dan Humes was chairman for the Committee for Economic Freedom and, according to Drew Pearson and Group Research from Washington, D. C., an area organizer for the John Birch Society. Hanson was given credit for getting the 3rd amendment ratified by the Wyoming legislature and attempted to get it ratified in South Dakota but couldn't make it. The public had learned by then that the whole purpose of the proposed 3rd amendment included selling the public domain and disposing of such things as the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which Stone said was illegal, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (bank guarantee law), Social Security, REA, TVA, Farmers Home Administration Forest Service, Mines, Montana Forest and Livestock Corporation, Postal Savings, Veterans Bureau, and on and on to nearly 70 departments of government not to mention the Panama Canal Company.

When the Sierra Falls Arpex Leader found out about it all it exposed the proposed amendment. It was a long and it wasn't.

in an constitutional it made that they were the Democrats they would be praying that the legislature would ratify it and the governor sign it as this would assure the de- ruction of the Republican next election. The Arpex has been one of the staunchest GOP shoes in the state since their founding so nobody ever dared to bite the amendment in the Senate committee where it circled. But today the political climate has changed and getting rid of the public land and even Social Security has friends in the White House.

To be continued next issue.

Editor's Note: This is the second installment of Homer Ayres' series on the Sugarbush Rebellion. Last issue, Ayres discussed the history of land grabbing in the 20th century.

on June 25 when the Ogala Sioux Tribal Council started a spiritual retreat at New Earth in the southeastern Black Hills. Frustrated by attempts to get a hearing in U. S. court for the 330 miles of land instead of money for the Black Hills, the group set up camp in protest of the U. S. failure to live up to its treaty obligations. Wind Cave is revered as the point at which the Lakota people came onto the surface of the earth after their creation. Detailed plans for the camp, called Crazy Horse Camp, are still being formed.

The "Four Hands," built a sweat lodge in Craven Canyon, after visiting the area and conducting ceremonies at the site of ancient carvings and drawings. Craven Canyon is a site of a proposed uranium mine shaft by Union Carbide Corporation. The group makes frequent visits to the sweat lodge for several days at a time.

The "Four Hands" propose to start a federal lawsuit against the Black Hills Alliance against Union Carbide Corporation and the National Forest Service in response to the Craven Canyon uranium mine. The state cites the Indian Freedom of Religion Act and states that their land is inalienable for mining. A September trial is expected.

Yellow Thunder Camp, represented by Matthew King on behalf of the Ogala Siatu's claim to the Pennington County

Courthouse on April 6. The claim was filed under the 1868 Treaty, the 1868 Indian Freedom of Religion Act and an 1867 law that allows people who live near National Forests to construct churches and schools on National Forest land. The Freedom of Religion Act allows Indian people access to their religious sites and guarantees their sacred traditional practices. The 1867 law is also known as the scenic beauty act, which stops a molybdenum mine in Colorado and by Indians in California who are outside a common site.

The Camp's long-range plans include construction of a self-sufficient community as a model for others who wish to live independent of large corporations. Besides religious and educational structures, living space is planned for an average of 500 people. Earth sheltered and dome structures will be used, and energy will be supplied by wind turbines, solar energy components, and wood. The Forest Service was ordered to apply for a special use on July 6.

Yellow Thunder Camp has gained widespread support from both the Indian and the non-Indian communities. An April 11 meeting drew 800 people from all the reservations within the region.

Lakota groups camp on federal Black Hills lands to reclaim their country

In a dramatic turn of events, two groups have established camps in the Black Hills, the first move toward resettlement of the area under the Lakota (Sioux) Nation's 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty rights. A third group, known as the "Four Hands" has reclaimed land in Craven Canyon.

The 1868 Treaty guarantees a large area including the Black Hills to the Lakota people, unless 1% of the male members of the nation agree to a change in writing. No such change has ever been authorized, and in 1968 the U.S. Supreme Court held that the United States illegally took the Black Hills from the Lakota in violation of the 1877 Act of Congress. The Court authorized a money settlement for the Hills, but members of the Lakota Nation have repeatedly stated that the sacred area is not for sale.

The first camp was started by the Dakota American Indian Movement and its allies on April 4 about 12 miles from Rapid City. Named Yellow Thunder Camp in honor of Yellow Thunder, who was murdered in 1922 in Gordon, Nebraska, the Camp has applied for a special use on July 6. The request was approved on July 8.

Yellow Thunder Camp has gained widespread support from both the Indian and non-Indian communities. An April 11 meeting drew 800 people from all the reservations within the region.
State puts off regulating radioactive industry

Public pushes for more controls

by Janet Ryan

Uranium industry representatives and the Radiation Protection Branch of the Ministry of Health and Government Services have agreed to delay finalizing a report on uranium mining and radioactive waste disposal. The Black Hills Alliance has requested to be included in the meeting representing the public interest. The Division of Environmental Health originally agreed to allow the Alliance to attend, but then refused to allow an Alliance attorney to attend.

The conference was held in Pierre on February 1st. The South Dakota Board of Environmental Protection met in Pierre to review proposed rules for radiation monitoring. Many groups and individuals, including Mayor Knutson of Sioux Falls, the League of Women Voters and environmental groups attended the public hearing. All the people who testified said the regulations would be inadequate to monitor released from uranium activities. The strongest recommendations were to conduct radiation tests at least a year before a project begins in order to determine "background" radiation levels. Monitoring and radiation will help make the energy corporations accountable to the people.

Pitfalls in Solar Retrofitting—And Some Ways Around Them

by Christopher Reed and Linda Jones

So you are interested in getting some of your heat from the sun, and you want to add an existing building, or "retrofit." There are many designs and ideas on solar retrofitting, but there are also common problems that you can avoid with careful planning. Before you even begin to plan a solar installation, take a good look at your building. Do you have a wall within 25 degrees of true south? If so, will you have any problems with shading? Remember, the sun is in the winter—the lowest on December 21st. Is your building in the shade for part of the day? If it is, consider a reduced solar panel if you don't have enough sunlight or the heat leaks out. You will also want to look at overall cost-effectiveness. For example, the most cost-effective energy-saving addition you can make to your home is insulation on your water heater—the payback is only six months, while the payback for a 4- x 8- solar panel on a well insulated building is more than three years, even with tax credits. If you already have taken the best steps and are ready for solar retrofitting, a few problems can be avoided by careful planning in these areas—design, materials, and local laws. Design materials are closely related, but most people pick a design before thinking about materials. The first thing to decide is whether you want a passive (Continued on page 19)
SOUTH DAKOTA AND SOUTHERN AF RICA: NOT SO FAR APART ALL.

UCC IN ZIMBABWE—1

BY LILLIAS JONES

Editor's Note: This is part one of a series of articles examining the relationship between U.S. and African nations. This issue we will explore the working conditions in Zimbabwe, and United Carbid's attempt to create industrial projects in the U.S. to compete with companies interests in Zimbabwe.

Union Carbide Corporation closed its Kigembe, D.C., office last December, and in March it moved to a public relations man, Dudley Holcomb, to Colorado, where he is now handling the company's public and government affairs for Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and South Dakota. Union Carbide (UCC) plans to continue exploring in the Black Hills and wants to be mining here in 1983, if the company can receive approval for a 2,000-foot horizontal uranium mine shaft in Cavanaugh Canyon in the southern Black Hills. The operation is being fought hard by the Black Hills Council of Indian Tribes and the "Two Bands," a traditional Lakota group.

Chroma is major interest

Before he was in South Dakota, Blaance served the U.S. Navy during a time of massive change in that nation. We looked into the corporate activity there and found out a lot about U.S. interests there, but the Navy's activity in the country was not significant, compared to the activities of the U.S. government. The Navy was a major player in the country's economy, and its activities were closely watched by the public.

In 1965, Zimbabwe, then known as Southern Rhodesia, was a British colony. The white minority, led by Ian Smith, was in power in the country, which was 96% black. Smith's government wanted to create a new nation, which included the black majority, but his proposals were met with strong opposition from the white minority. The situation led to the creation of the U.S. Security Council, which imposed sanctions on the Smith government. In 1980, the Smith government was overthrown and a new government was established in Zimbabwe.

Bilbys Report 14-8 Aug 81

legislation included a song praising UCC and Food Mineral lobbyists. The same group of companies included in the legislation had acted in 1974, when the U.S. stepped up its efforts to protect its chrome interests.

ZIMBABWE WAGES 115 OF U.S. ATTEMPTS TO REPEAL THE AMENDMENT DURING THE Nixon and Ford Administration, according to UCC President Fredrick. These costs were incurred during the administration, when U.S. expressed confidence in the African economy.

[Factory footnotes in D.C.]

During the 1970s, the White minority government in Zimbabwe faced increasing pressure from the black majority, who demanded political and economic rights. The government responded with a series of repressive measures, including arrests and censorship. In 1976, the government imposed a state of emergency, and the following year, the government imposed total control over the economy, nationalizing key industries and restricting the movement of capital.

The government's policies led to a sharp decline in the country's economy, with high inflation and widespread shortages of basic goods. The government responded with a series of austerity measures, including rationing and price controls. The country also faced economic sanctions from the international community, which imposed restrictions on trade and investment.

In 1979, the government announced a series of economic reforms, including the partial liberalization of the economy and the introduction of market-based policies. These reforms led to a recovery in the economy, with inflation declining and economic growth resuming.

The government's policies also faced significant opposition from the black majority, who continued to demand political rights and economic justice. The government responded with a series of repressive measures, including arrests and censorship. In 1980, the government was overthrown and a new government was established in Zimbabwe.

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Zimbabwe

its investments in the Rhodesian deposits predictable, despite their location in difficult-to-exploit narrow seams, primarily because of the availability of plentiful supplies of low cost labor.

The low cost labor has been done by blacks, especially in the dangerous mining jobs, in a pattern that carried to the southwestern U.S. where a high proportion of uranium miners have been Indians.

In Zimbabwe, however, the pattern has been more precarious. In 1970, according to the head of UCC's operation, the minimum salary for white Rhodesian employees was $121.00 a month, while the average black earned $10.00 a month. In 1974, the company's figures were divided into nine categories. In the lower seven categories, no white were employed. In the eighth category, whites earned an average of $335 a month, and blacks earned $121 a month. In the highest wage category, no blacks were employed.

Union Carbide defended its operation in Smith's Rhodesia by saying, "It was not an opposition to the moral and social values of the United States corporations but only an opposition to the morality of people in any foreign country." The company also justified low wages because its workers get housing, food, and medical care.

The company continually failed to talk about its role in helping to bring large sums of money into the country. Its benefits also were questionable in several counts. First, according to the company, black workers in the dangerous mining jobs didn't get insurance or death benefits, while whites did. Second, medical care has not necessarily been adequate, according to a report in the Herald Times of Africa News, be compared to the Indian Health Service in the U.S.

Third, as Mr. Kramer pointed out recently, the benefit programs assumed that employees were single men. In fact, many workers are away from their families, so the families don't get benefits. Particularly in times of dislocation during the long civil war, when the agriculture leads young men to leave their homesteads for job opportunities.

Working conditions were once so bad in Zimbabwe that miners preferred to work in South Africa, and many miners in Rhodesia were from Malawi to the northeast. Since black rule, more miners are from Zimbabwe, and living and working conditions were said to have improved "dramatically" in a 1980 publication from that country.

"UNIONS BRING THE RHODESIA PROBLEM HOME"

Union Carbide's involvement in Rhodesia came to the United States in 1977, when the company supported Carnegie-Mellon University's program to train administrators for the upcoming majority-rule government. According to Dean Otto Davis of the University's School of Urban and Public Affairs, "UCC helped us a great deal" and gave more money to the program than any other U.S. corporation.

Twenty-five Rhodesians, most of them black, came to the program. Three months later, eight of the students issued a press statement charging that the program's intent was "to create a nucleus of pro-western puppets to stand as a stumbling block against the revolutionary movement in Zimbabwe." The students refused to go to classes and were eventually expelled, only twelve students graduated.

Writing in retrospect, Dean Davis stated that the program was "the victim of quasimilitary plots" initiated by outsiders. In any case, the program wasn't repeated.

SUMMARY

In 1981, Union Carbide is expanding its Rhodesian operations, according to the San Francisco Examiner. 1980 was a record-breaking year for mining in that country, and UCC is getting its share—18% of the world's ferrochrome comes from UCC's Rhodesian operations.

UCC is operating in support of a government condemned by the world. It appears that Blankenshoek and other UCC representatives did their work well, as all sources agree that the new government doesn't plan to nationalize the company's holdings.

BHS Report p.5 Aug-Sept 1981

$10,000 Molehill

Every year, over 2.5 million packages of radioactive materials are shipped over this country's railroads, highways, and airways. In the past 25 years, there have been 200 reported transportation accidents involving radioactive materials. Dangerous nuclear materials were released in 98% of these accidents. In 1977, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimated that in an accident near a populated area, the loss of only one percent of the contents of a spent fuel capsule could result in thousands of immediate deaths and hundreds of thousands of latent cancer deaths.

On May 27, 1981, a semi-truck carrying 71 55-gallon barrels of radioactive oil from a nuclear power plant to a waste burial site in Richland, Washington stopped at rest area off I-90 in Wash, SD. When the driver made a routine inspection of the truck's tires and load, he "spotted a drop of oil fall onto the ground."

The area was roped off by the highway patrol. The same day, five men from the New York Power Authority, owner of the plant, chartered a Learjet to South Dakota to clean up the spill. By the following day, representatives from Pennsylvania, Office of Energy and Disposal, Department of Transportation, State Health Department, and power plant officials were all present at the scene.

Each of the drums contained five to six gallons of oil, which was mixed with Speedee Dry, an absorbent clay similar to cat litter. The oil is mixed with the amount of clay to absorb all of the oil, supposedly eliminating the chance of leaks. It was not known why some of the oil did not get absorbed. The leak apparently came from a seam on the bottom of one drum. Judging from the leaks of the area under the truck and the floor of the trailer, about a pint of oil had leaked out of the semi.
Thanks

We wish to express our appreciation to Jesse Sandoz and the Custer County Chronicle for all of their technical assistance in putting this issue of the REPORT TOGETHER.

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Meierhenry's water lawsuit

ANALYSIS

by Jacqueline Huber

Landholders, Tribes worried about water quota quantification

In early 1980, South Dakota Attorney General Mark Meierhenry broke precedent by suing all Tribes and property owners in South Dakota west of the Missouri River. The suit attempts to force all of these defendants to submit written proof of the current water needs of their current water users.

Meierhenry claims that information received in response to the suit will not be used against South Dakota property owners. The information is being gathered, he says, to aid South Dakota in protecting its basic water needs from water usage in other states and jurisdictions (that is, Indian tribes). He wants to get Missouri River irrigation projects and the ETSI coal slurry pipeline as examples of such developments.

so that states can document its water needs for future litigation. The goal, he claims, is to protect the water needs of the individual property owners.

Many property owners, however, fear the suit has quite another purpose. Meade County rancher Marvin Kammerer, for example, stated the suit is actually "a threat." "It's nothing more than a move to get a cornerhold on another natural resource," Kammerer stated.

'Meierhenry's lawsuit is like a thief in the night. A backdoor approach to get hold of our resources."

Since the lawsuit focuses on current water use, the data obtained could be used to limit in- creases of water use in the future. Many property owners feel that what the state really intends to do is create "excess" water figures on water rights sued against by any defendant in order to justify permitting mining and other large-scale developments companies to use large amounts of water. These "excess" figures are used at a relatively high rate by many impoverished small-scale operations in order to justify their current economic slump. The suit will abolish all water rights obtained before 1935 which are not documented as currently in use. A family now in hard times with leased cultivation or other water use may lose generations-old water rights.

Suit a Threat

Tribes Fight Suit

The Tribes dispute every aspect of the suit. They seek to place the Tribes under the State water management program. This violates federal treaty and each Tribe's right to sell federal treaty. Under treaty laws, the Tribes are nations within the nation of the United States. Each Tribe's jurisdictional power as a subdivision of another nation is equal to or greater than that of the surrounding states. The Tribes also resist any suggestion that their water rights can be quantified or limited in any way. Local treaties are interpreted as giving the Tribes the right to "all the water they need as long as the grass grows."

They also fear increased dependence on underground water sources as the surface water, their traditional source, becomes contaminated. (This has already happened on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

WHO and WHAT is ETSI?

Energy Transportation System's Inc. ETSI is a conglomerate of five very large companies currently eyeing natural resources more precious than homesteader gold—some. These five corporations are Bechtel Corporation, Atlantic Richfield, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb (Investment Bankers' United Energy Resources and Kansas Nebraskan Natural gas.

Bechtel has been a family owned, family run company since its founding in 1966. Besides being the largest construction company in the world, it is a private corporation, and, one of the most secretive. We have found some information which sheds light on the size and nature. Bechtel involves itself mainly in huge projects, such as the Hoover Dam, the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) System. It is also involved in the construction of a Manhattan-sized city in the sands of the Arabian desert. The largest Bechtel is in

of approximately 50% of all U.S. Nuclear Power Plants. Bechtel has had a history of failed government connections. John McCall, head of the Atomic Energy Commission, under Eisenhower and head of the CIA under Kennedy was a Bechtel partner in WWII. Other past and present government figures who have been Bechtel payrolls include George Schultz, Nixon's Secretary of Treasury; Caspar Weinberger, Nixon's Secretary of Defense, H.E.W. and now Secretary of Defense under Reagan and Richard Holms, former CIA director and ambassador to Iran.

Atlantic Richfield the number 8 ranked oil producing company is working quickly to become the top in coal production.

What is WETSYS?

These five large corporations have pooled their resources to build a coal slurry pipeline from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming to four power plants in Oklahoma, 4 power plants in Louisiana and 2 in Arkansas. The 1664 mile pipeline will flush sugar, sodium, treating and filtering by the system, shipping up to 37.5 million tons a year or enough to fill a mile long coal train every 2½ hours.

ETSI and Water

The pipeline will need 20,000 acre feet of water per year to move that much slurry. 1 acre foot is the amount needed to cover one acre with 1 foot of water. Rapid City used a little over 10,000 acre ft.

In 1984 ETSI had legislation passed in Wyoming that gives it the right to pump from the Madison Aquifer formation, as stated by E. J. Wapah, ETSI Corporation. In a letter to D. Noendel of the R. D. Dept of Water & Natural Resources, the letter goes on to say. "South Dakota must therefore recognize that for the current ETSI project we cannot see matter of good practice and good approval by Wyoming Legislature."

The pumping of the Madison Aquifer by 40 Niobrara County wells will have severe effects on the water in the hills.

A study by those of Management (HLM) study that ETSI's pumping from the Madison limestone layer would affect the Madison wells supply of water to Edgemont, that ranchers using water from shallow aquifers in the Southern Hills would face up to 90% of the impact of the Madison depletion.

This HLM also states the Edgemont

by themselves and require pumps after 30 years.

ETSI and Wastewater

With the current controversy over using the sole water source the WET project is being proposed as an alternate. The Wastewater Efficient Transportation System (ETS) project will collect and transport wastewater from the United States to Gillette in a 166 mile buried concrete pipe at a cost to 500 to 600 million dollars. It is estimated to produce 19,250 acre feet of water still short of the 20,000 acre feet necessary.

The wastewater which is now treated and turns back into streams for irrigation would be gone. Ranchers & Farmers downstream from Rapid Creek would be affected. ETSI would possibly lessen the effect by setting posts from the WET project aside the buy water from West River aquifer for wastewater to supply farmers & ranchers affected by the WET plan.

Bob Neifeld says "as a result, users have no defensible right to their wastewater which means ETSI would not be legally responsible to compensate farmers and ranchers depending on this wastewater".

When the combined exceptions these corporations have, South Dakotans will have to come together to deal with such combined corporate resources. More on the ETSI development will be in the issue.
Dedicated to Kimberly Rose Means
Wankli Wakan Win
(Sacred Eagle Woman)

Kimberly Means was struck by an automobile and died while running on the 1981 Run for Freedom June 9)

"Run for Freedom"

Em    C
Brothers and sisters our ancestors are with us now.

Em
while we carry this stuff to the prison grounds

C
Sing it loud!

Em

Em For Freedom Run For Freedom
B
Brothers and sisters, strong and swift Run For Freedom Run For Freedom

B
Out of the darkness will come the dawn

B
We have suffered and been convicted

B
Of crimes we haven't done

B
Locked behind walls by the laws

B
Of the White Man's gun and that's why we Run

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Run for Freedom
The Black Hills are central to Lakota spirituality. We urge you to grant the Yellow Thunder Camp's request to build additional structures. We wish to remain tied to our land and wish to invoke the spirits through the sacred sun and snow ceremonies. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Redacted Names and Addresses]

On September 22, 1981, several members of the Lakota community (Starrs) established the Yellow Thunder Camp on federal forest land located in the Black Hills outside of Rapid City, South Dakota. On April 27, the camp filed a written use application for the construction of 81 structures used for religious, residential, and educational purposes. The camp cited the 1968 Secretarial Order 737, Article 4 of the Federal Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR 295.6, that provides for the use of federal forest and rangeland lands for cultural, educational, and recreational purposes by Indian tribes. The camp has begun building additional structures and has submitted its request for permission.
8000 self-sufficient people forced off their land

by Janet Ryan

"When the time comes, if we don't have any other choice, we are going to use our fists. No matter how small I am, I'll fight all the way to the end."

Ruth Benelli, Age 62

The Dine (Navajo) and Hopi people of the Four Corners area of the Southwest are facing the most serious threat to their survival in over a century. The U.S. Department of Interior is forcing relocation of over 6,000 people and confiscating their livestock, thereby depriving them of their traditional land-based culture and their only means of survival.

Confiscation of livestock has begun. Relocation is scheduled to begin this year and be completed by 1986 at an estimated cost of 400 million dollars. The forced relocation of the Dine-Hopi people is being done to allow for further energy development in the Four Corners area. There are currently four coal strip mines between 11,000 and 64,000 acres each, five coal area power plants, 36 uranium mines and 6 uranium mills operating within the Hopi and Navajo Reservations and immediate surrounding areas. Some of the energy corporations currently active in the area are Homestake Mining Company which recently bought United Nuclear Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Union Carbide, Exxon, Kerr-McGee, Mobil, Canoco, Peabody Coal and Anaconda.

Each year, the Navajo Nation expects enough electricity to Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Southern California to supply New Mexico's electricity for 30 years. The U.S. Congress passed Public Law 96-323 in 1974, to force relocation of traditionally self-sufficient Indian people from their sacred land and the nuclear grounds of their ancestors.

The forced relocation is the greatest mass relocation of Indian people in this century, and constitutes genocide according to the International Jurists in Geneva, Switzerland as cited by the John Russell Tribunal in Rotterdam, Netherlands in November, 1983; under Article 8(2) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the American Convention on Human Rights, the Hallstein Final Act; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and the General Assembly resolution 1514(XV). This will make a lot of difference. Does the materials list match the drawing? Is the dryer a commercial one? There is no air can get in, but cold air can't? Does the water supply include any materials that the designer got free? Are the plans complete and accurate?

Several designs on the market are inefficient, and others are unsafe, mainly because of the materials used. If you don't know how to resolve design problems, get help from an energy agency or group to make sure your investment will fulfill your hopes.

MATERIALS

The first thing to decide about materials is the type of collector frame you want — metal, exposed wood, or unexposed wood. The decision will come partly from your familiarity with the material and the ease of construction, it will also come from considering durability and, of course, availability. If you have sheet metal in your yard, you might not invest in wood, even though it is easier to work with.

In general, look at what you already have that can be used to build a solar panel. The absorber, which catches the sun's heat, and the glazing, which covers the panel, are usually the most expensive items. To make an inexpensive absorber, you can recycle materials, such as beverage cans or aluminum lithophane from a printer shop.

Glazing can still be expensive, and you'll probably have to order solar systems or an active system — one that uses electricity to move air. In general, if the heat generated can be used at the point it enters your building, and if you don't plan to store it for future use, plan a passive system. If you want to store heat, first decide where to have storage space and how to store the heat — usually in water or in rocks. The phase change method of storage (heat stored by a material changing from a liquid to a solid and then reverting the process to release heat) will probably be too expensive to consider.

There are also ways to tell if a design that looks good will work in your situation. First, if the design was made for New Mexico or even Nebraska, it might not be good for South Dakota because of the difference in weather and the angle of the sun. If the design uses water, it will probably freeze in the winter, unless special provisions are made. Second, if the estimate of how well a panel will perform was written for another area — even if the specifications are the same — it might be very different for your situation. You should estimate performance for your particular circumstances, rather than trusting someone else's conclusions.

Once you have the design that looks correct for your needs, check with a local contractor to see if you need a permit. If you need one, get it, read it carefully, and follow it. If you aren't sure of the materials you need, and you'll want to decide which materials you need to make sure your installation will work as required. If you are sure you have the right materials, get a permit, and plan to install it. If you are not sure of the laws, get a permit, and plan to install it.

If you live in the country, you should still check to make sure no state or county laws affect solar retrofitting. Laws are more likely to affect retrofitting if you live in town. You may even need to get your project okayed by several city departments, such as getting an electrical permit and a building permit or an electrical inspection and a fire inspection. If you live in a town where there hasn't been much solar building, you will probably need to educate the people who will have to give the Fourth Power. Since new ideas often breed skepticism, you should really know your topic before going to city hall — and should expect your visit to take awhile or lead to more visits. Plan to learn a thing or two from the people who spend all their time over building plans and dealing with construction ideas.

You won't be able to decide to solar retrofit this week and have the projects done this weekend. Take your time and be sure you get the most efficient, safe, and economical installation possible.

For more information: National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center — 623-3293

State Energy Office in South Dakota — 808-3030

Black Hills Alliance Appropriate Technology Department 328-5127

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Oil companies say solar "unreliable" as they buy out the industry

Multinational oil and energy companies are buying out the solar energy industry, according to a major study released by the Citizens Energy Project. Among the study's findings:

1. Nine of the ten largest photovoltaic companies are owned by multinational corporations, six of which are owned or controlled by major oil companies.
2. Ninety-five percent of domestic solar companies, which are small but successful, are financially more economic and innovative in developing new technologies according to a National Science Foundation study.
3. New photovoltaic cells are being developed that will reduce the price of solar power by 80% by 2000.

The report, entitled "Facts Funded" has been released in October 2000. The report focused on the rapid growth of the solar industry and the potential for future growth.

America, America! Well, I'm not sure if this is true...

Our speakers would like to come to your community

The Black Hills Alliance Speakers' Bureau has informed people who can give speeches and workshops on a variety of subjects. These speakers also live in the South Dakota area. Our speakers are qualified to talk on a wide range of subjects: the arts, science and religion, and community service. Our speakers are willing to travel to your community.

Please note that the Black Hills Alliance Speakers' Bureau is not responsible for the views expressed by the speakers.

In the meantime, the project is in its early stages and the presenters are still developing their ideas. They are looking for feedback from the public to help them shape their presentations.

Please contact the Black Hills Alliance Speakers' Bureau for more information.

Editor's Note: The following was part of the testimony offered by residential Yellow Thunder Camp residents at Lake Lamoine in the Black Hills during a recent public hearing on the Camp's application for a permit to build 80 permanent structures on a farm. The statement was received by the United States Forest Service on July 6th, 1981 in Rapid City, South Dakota.

The speakers also indicated that they would be happy to discuss their ideas with the public and to receive feedback on their presentations.

Please contact the Black Hills Alliance Speakers' Bureau for more information.
Thanks to all of you...

The Black Hills Alliance recently conducted a direct mail campaign to our entire mailing list in an effort to raise money to prevent uranium mining in the Black Hills specifically, in Cown Canyon. The campaign was overwhelmingly successful.

We at the BHA extend our sincerest thanks to the hundreds of individuals and organizations who responded so promptly and so generously. Many could only contribute one or two dollars, and we know that for these people, the sacrifice was especially meaningful. Many who could not afford money want words of encouragement.

Paha Sapa Printing did the layout and printing and many volunteers stuffed their fingers stuffing thousands of envelopes.

To all of you who responded with contributions and kind messages, please accept our heartfelt thank you.

It is with your strong support that the Black Hills will continue to be defended.

(If any of our readers did not receive a packet and would like to, please let us know.)

Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Black Hills Alliance will take place on Saturday, June 27, 1981, at noon at 618 E. Main Street in Rapid City. Directors for the coming year will be selected at that time.

GE Stockholders: Help the backbone of the nuclear industry to become an industry leader in social responsibility by urging General Electric to phase out this deficit operation. The bleak economic prospect for nuclear power reinforces this position. For information about the GE stockholders' Alliance Against Nuclear Power, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to GE Stockholders Alliance, Box 906, Columbia, Maryland 21044. Contact: Pat Birnie at 301-1790-0799.

Uranium mining near Grand Canyon tramples land rights

The Kaibab Band of Paiutes live north of the Grand Canyon and 20 miles west of Kanab, Utah. Energy Fuels Nuclear Inc., in conjunction with Western Nuclear, a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge, is operating the first of several proposed deep shaft mines on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. This mine is at the bottom of the Black Canyon, about 30 miles south of the Reservoir, and radioactive wastewater from the mine could pollute the Kanab Creek which runs into the Colorado River. This would endanger tourists and wildlife in the Grand Canyon National Park. The corporations are operating without a license, permit of approved mining plan and a public hearing has been requested to become involved.

The uranium ore from the uranium mine is trucked 300 miles to a mill in Blanding, Utah. The Tribe accepted the payment of $10,000.00 a year for five years offered by the Energy Fuels Nuclear Inc. so it could transport ore through the reservation. If the Tribe had not agreed to this the company would still have trucked the ore across tribal lands using the state right of way. Thus the Tribe would have been exposed to more miles of heavy mine traffic without any monetary compensation.

In addition visitors to the Grand Canyon and local ranchers are also subjected to traffic, dust and radiation exposure from the mine.

The Bureau of Land Management claims that the mining is environmentally safe and poses "no risk to residents and livestock." The agency insists that it is "without authority" to halt mining activities.

Tribal members have accused the Kaibab Tribal Council of being influenced by the energy companies and violating its own Constitution and by-laws. A legal fight is taking place over this mining issue by funds and volunteers are needed. For more information, contact: Robert Lippman, Box 1113 Flagstaff, Arizona 86001.

Help Wanted

IF YOU CAN READ this you can help save the Hills. Please contact the Black Hills Alliance to find out what you can do in or out of the office.

WRITERS, ARTISTS, TYPISTS and so many others are needed for the many aspects of publishing the BLACK HILLS - PAVA SAPA REPORT. Technical and non-technical support is needed. Contact BLACK HILLS - PAVA SAPA REPORT at the Rapid City B.H.A.

Multinational Corporations and the Struggle for Control of Land: The Keystone to Survival

The 90 page soft-covered publication of the Citizens Review Commission on Energy Developing Corporations, a project of the 1980 Black Hills, International Survival Gathering. This fact-filled book will be available in late February.

To order send $4.00 plus postage to Black Hills Alliance, Box 2308 Rapid City, S.D. 57709

Bulk rates are available.

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