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~~Volume I~~



# BLACK HILLS PAHA SAPA REPORT

Number IV



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## 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 "Great 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 Organizations 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 now 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 first by Natural Law and second by various treaties and agreements. Also, produced in this Commission were documents on politi-

cal 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, elders, and spiritual leaders showing the relationship of Indian people to the land and the self-destructive destiny of Industrial Society. The Commission on Transnationals 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 (Cert). 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 American 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 Bendana, Deputy Ambassador for the

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## Sagebrush Rebellion - The Coming Land Grab

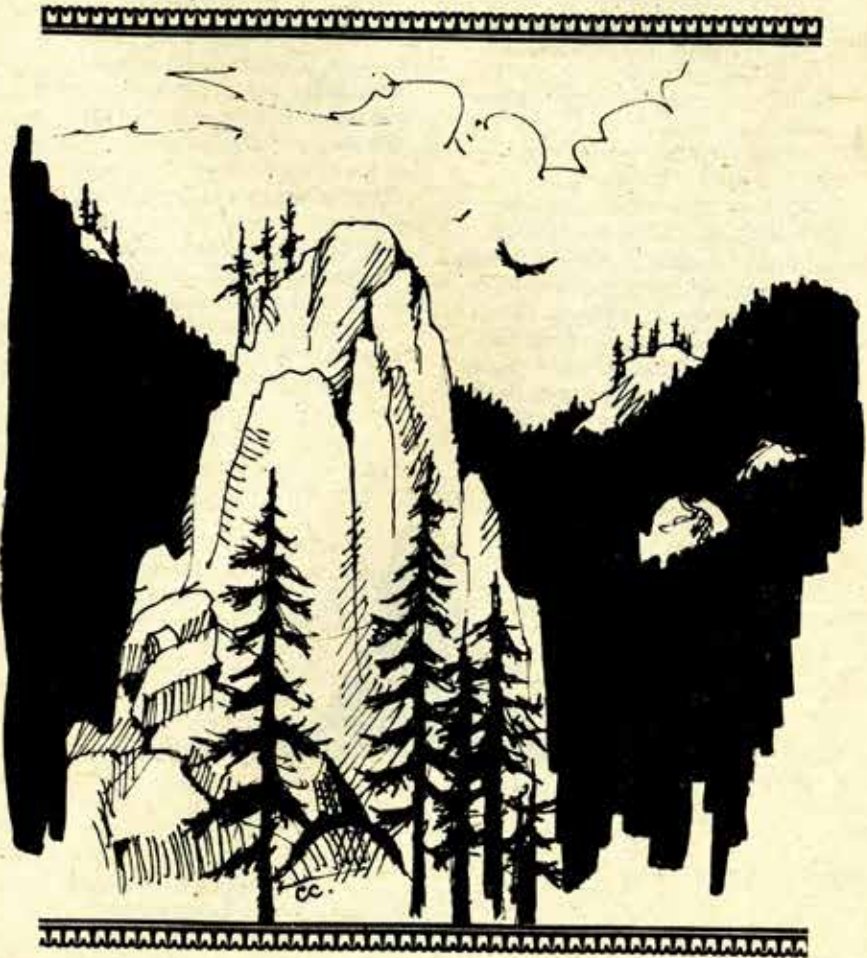
A recent story on TV news informed the public in the Black Hills and surrounding area that the Sierra Club was circulating petitions calling for the restoration of National

Secretary James Watt. And well they might because when the chips are down Mr. Watt will be pushing with all his might to hand the Black Hills and other parts of the public

domain over to the states so that it will be easier for private interests to get their claws on to exploit their bountiful natural resources in-terests - such as oil, minerals and tim-

ber. Watt has said he is in favor of the so-called "sagebrush rebellion." And his boss in the Oval Office said about the same thing. Actually

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**Sagebrush Rebellion**  
(Continued from page 1)

Watt is the "hit man" for the whole plan to turn the public domain over to corporations.

However, just getting rid of Watt himself is not the answer although Watt's job is part of it. Watt 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 "ranch A," a part of the Spearfish fish hatchery, and was turned down due to protests from Senators Pressler and Abdnor 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 Spearfish economy from which it makes dollars.

But simply because Spearfish protested is no sign that when the chips are down, and tremendous pieces of the public domain are wanted by certain corporate interests, that the entire public will protest sufficiently to stop turning the domain over to the states.

As long as 1968 and '69 selling the public domain to private interests was presented to state legislatures as a constitutional amendment. Then called the "proposed 23rd amendment," and later called "the Liberty Amendment," it was a sneak attack that held its main purpose back from public view by claiming that the proposed amendment, which had to be ratified by the several states, was just the repeal of the

growers Association, the Farm Bureau and the S. D. Taxpayers Association, organized by R. Lyle Barton, Galesburg, Illinois, who had what he called Taypayers, Incorporated. In North Dakota, Brooks Keogh, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association was state chairman of Stone's Committee for Economic Freedom, and a leading member up there of the John Birch Society. In Wyoming, rancher Dan Hanson 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 23rd 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 23rd 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, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Postal Savings, Veteran's Bureau, and on and on to nearly 700 departments of Government not to mention the Panama Canal Company.

When the Sioux Falls *Argus Leader* found out about it all it exposed the 23rd amendment in a long article and said it wasn't

In an editorial it said that if they were the Democrats they would be praying that the legislature would ratify it and the Governor sign it as this would insure the defeat of the Republicans next election. The *Argus* has been one of the staunchest GOP sheets in the state (since statehood). So somebody maneuvered to bottle up the amendment in the Senate committee where it croaked. 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 Sagebrush Rebellion. Last issue, Ayres discussed the history of land grabbing in the 20th century.



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## 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 in the first moves toward resettlement of the area under the Lakota (Sioux) Nation's 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty rights. A third group known as the "Four Bands" has reclaimed land in Craven Canyon.

The 1868 Treaty guarantees a large area including the Black Hills to the Lakota people, unless 3/4 of the adult male members of the nation agree to a change in writing. No such change has even been authorized, and in June 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the United States illegally took the Black Hills from the Lakota by an 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 Raymond Yellow Thunder, who was murdered in 1972 in Gordon, Nebraska, the camp has applied to the National Forest Service to build 83 permanent structures

Courthouse on April 6. The claim was filed under the 1868 Treaty, the 1968 Indian Freedom of Religion Act and an 1897 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 them freedom to worship in traditional ways. The 1897 law is also being used in an attempt to stop a molybdenum mine in Colorado and by Indians in California who are setting up a religious 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 as many as 500 people. Earth-sheltered and dome construction will be used, and energy will be supplied by wind generators, passive solar components, and wood. The Forest Service held a hearing on the Camp's Application for Special Use on July 8.

Yellow Thunder Camp has gained widespread support from both the Indian and non-Indian communities. An April 11 meeting drew 300 people from all the reservations within the 1868 Treaty area and called for

on June 25 when the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council started a spiritual retreat at Wind Cave in the southeastern Black Hills. Frustrated by attempts to get a hearing in U. S. courts for the Tribe's wish to regain land instead of money for the Black Hills, the group set up camp in protest of the U. S.'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, named Crazy Horse Camp, are still being formed.

The "Four Bands" 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 the site of a proposed uranium mine shaft by Union Carbide Corporation. The group makes frequent visits to the site for several days at a time.

The "Four Bands" have joined a federal lawsuit with the Black Hills Alliance against Union Carbide Corporation and the National Forest Service in regards to the Craven Canyon uranium mine. The suit cites the Indian Freedom of Religion Act and states that the area is unsuitable for mining. A September trial is expected.

Yellow Thunder Camp, represented by Matthew King on behalf of the Oglala people, filed an 800-acre claim at the Pennington County

in United States courts. Among the organizations that support the Camp are the Pennington County Democratic Forum, the American Friends Service Committee Pine Ridge Project, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Miners for Safe Energy, Minnesota Clergy and Laity Concerned, and Nebraskans for Peace.

Representatives of both Yellow Thunder Camp and Crazy Horse Camp have made it clear that the resettlement process is not aimed at dislodging current occupants, but at regaining the 80% of the Black Hills that is under federal government control. More such camps are expected to be set up in the future.

The Black Hills Alliance support both camps and is helping Yellow Thunder Camp plan and build renewable energy projects, such as a solar shower and food dryer. The Camps are symbols for all people who want to control their own destinies, and also show how people can live with renewable energy and without destructive energy activities.

**Update** - 38 members of the House of Representatives have signed a letter urging the U. S. Forest Service to grant the Yellow Thunder Camp its Special Use permit. The Forest Service had set July 24 to make its decision but postponed that date the last week of July.



# State puts off regulating radioactive industry

Public pushes for more controls

by Janet Ryan

Uranium industry representatives met with the Division of Environmental Health this past winter to help the state determine radiation monitoring regulations from uranium exploration, mining, milling and radioactive waste disposal. The Black Hills Alliance had 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 Randy Brich of the Division refused to allow an Alliance attorney to attend.

The following day, on February 5th, 1981, the South Dakota Board of Environmental Protection met in Pierre to review proposed rules for radiation monitoring.

Many groups and individuals, including Mayor Knobe of Sioux Falls, the League of Women Voters and environmental groups attended the public hearing. All the people who testified said the regulations would not be adequate to monitor

tion which is present before disturbance from exploration or mining). Seasonal changes cause radiation levels to vary, so readings during all four seasons must be taken. Once a project begins, measurements should continue to be taken and compared to "background" radiation levels, to see if radiation levels increased.

The Board decided to completely review the proposed rules and have since held hearings in Sioux Falls and Rapid City, a request made by individuals and citizen groups.

The Division of Environmental Health informed the Black Hills Alliance in early May that the rules had become a "low priority" at the Department of Health because there was no uranium activity planned in South Dakota for at least two years. However, uranium exploration continues in both East and West River, while Union Carbide plans to begin mining in Craven Canyon despite increasing opposition.

The Black Hills Alliance main-

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 (radia-

tioning cannot be done safely. Nevertheless, all efforts by citizens and citizen groups to have a voice in radiation monitoring and regulation will help make the energy corporations accountable to the people.

## Pitfalls In Solar Retrofitting—And Some Ways Around Them

by Christopher Reed  
and Lilius Jones

So you are interested in getting some of your heat from the sun, and you want to add to 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 and, if so, will you have any problems with shading? Remember, the sun is much lower in the winter—the lowest on December 21st. Is your building insulated and weatherstripped to a recommended minimum of R20 in the ceiling and R11 in the walls? It won't do any good to add a 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 like three years, even with tax credits.

But if you already have taken the basic steps and are ready for solar retrofitting, a lot of problems can be avoided by careful planning in three areas—design, materials, and local laws.

### DESIGN

Design and 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

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## 60 INDIAN NATIONS COME TOGETHER ON LAND, TREATY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Continued from page 1)

Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations also addressed the conference on the progress of the government of Nicaragua in working with Indians there for autonomy and cultural preservation.

The Treaty Conference was hosted by the White Earth Anishnabe Nation in Northern Minnesota June 4-11, 1981. A beautiful lake and wooded area provided conference participants with an atmosphere of beauty and abundance but also reminded people of the very evident and pressing issues of water, hunting, and fishing rights which are constantly being attacked by legislators and local special interest groups. The Boy Scouts of America, Viking Council allegedly own the campground but it was revealed that the title to the land is defective and in fact the White Earth Reservation is seeking the return of this land from the Boy Scouts.

The conference was well attended by local residents of White Earth and surrounding reservations and these Ojibwa people provided much traditional food including deer meat, fish and wild rice as well as much of the workforce at the conference.

The work done at this conference

will serve the interests of all Indian people for years to come. The conference was well documented by audio and video tapes and the Treaty Council will make these available soon.

From an International perspective, Indian people are being recognized and our work will become meaningful as our struggle continues. As the world realizes our legitimate place in the family of nations Indian people must implement this new International Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation by working around certain basic issues of survival and presenting a United Front of Indian Nations to the international community. This new treaty between Indian nations, tribes and organizations must be acted on and changed if necessary to present a true future and destiny of Indian people. This treaty making process will take at least six months to two years and the Treaty Council welcomes input and discussion on this historical document.

The Seventh International Indian Treaty Conference also chose delegates to Geneva for the International Non-Government Organizations Conference in September.

West - Roberta Kirk, Warm Springs;  
Tyler Barlow, Klamath  
Great Plains - Rose Main, Gros Ventre; Frank Riley, Sac and Fox  
Great Lakes - Vernon Bellecourt;  
Patricia Ballanger  
East - Bill Tyack, Piscadaway  
Southwest - Larry Anderson, Dine;  
Robert Cruz, Papago

These people represent our delegation to Geneva but we encourage the participation of tribes and in-

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dian organizations in the Geneva Conference. The Canadian delegates will be chosen at Brockett, Alberta August 14-16. Central and South American delegates will be chosen by the Indian Council of South America in Lima, Peru.

The success of the Seventh International Indian Treaty Conference will continue to be realized by the continuing work of the participants in the coming year.

We are thankful to all the participants and the people of White Earth.

## Union Carbide/Craven Canyon-Update

The State Supreme Court recently threw out the Union Carbide Corporations Permit application. The court found the Conservation Commission erred in excluding the Alliance. From the hearing after the Black Hills Alliance had requested to intervene. So, now Union Carbide will have to begin the process at square one.

## Laplanders' land

rights in danger

The Sami people, also known as Laplanders, are indigenous people of Northern Norway, Sweden and Finland, with their own language and traditional way of life.

The Sami people follow the reindeer and depend on them for daily living needs just as Red people of this continent have depended on the buffalo.

The Norwegian government is now planning a hydro-electric plant on the Alta River, one of the last remaining un-dammed large rivers. The Alta River runs through the heart of unspoiled Sami territory, and the proposed power plant will seriously change the ecology of the area.

Earlier this year, five young Sami men took part in a 36-day hunger strike to protest the hydro-electric plant, and several weeks of a non-violent sitdown action took place at government buildings.

The Sami people are appealing to the world community to protect their natural land and human rights. Letters of support can be sent to SAMI AIGI

9730 Karasjok  
Norway

and  
The Norwegian Government  
Prime Minister Gro Harlem  
Brundtlands  
Dep. Oslo 1 Norway

Special thanks to TREATY COUNCIL NEWS, IITC





## SOUTH DAKOTA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: NOT SO FAR APART AFTER ALL UCC IN ZIMBABWE - 1 BY LILIAS JONES

**Editor's Note:** This is part one of a two-part series on Union Carbide's role in the country of Zimbabwe in southern Africa. This portion offers a history of industry involvement in chrome mining and U. S. Government willingness to side-step United Nations sanctions imposed against the British colony. Next issue we will explore the working conditions of miners in Zimbabwe, and Union Carbide's attempt to create industry puppets in the U. S. to represent company interests in Zimbabwe.

Union Carbide Corporation closed its Edgemont, S.D., office last December, and in March it moved its public relations man, Dudley Blancke, to Colorado, where he is now handling the company's public and governmental 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 has received approval a 2,000-foot horizontal uranium mine shaft in Craven Canyon in the southern Black Hills. The operation is being fought in state and federal courts by the Black Hills Alliance and the "Four Bands," a traditional Lakota group.

### Chrome is major interest

Before he was in South Dakota, Blancke served UCC in Zimbabwe during a time of massive change in that nation. We looked into the corporation's activities there and found out a lot about UCC's interests throughout southern Africa. Like South Dakota, Zimbabwe is a site of great mineral wealth—and a place where labor has been cheap and racial tensions high.

Union Carbide has been the largest U. S. investor in Zimbabwe, with a value the company placed at \$17 million and the House Foreign Affairs Committee placed at \$40 to \$45 million in 1973. Total U. S. investments in Zimbabwe at that time were \$57 million. The main activities of the company there are mining and smelting chrome ore. UCC's two mines produced 78% of the total Zimbabwean chrome ore in 1965, and the ore represented 20% of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 1964. Most of the ore was exported to the U. S.

Zimbabwe and South Africa contain 86% of the world's chrome ore reserves and 80% of the high grade chrome needed to make stainless steel, according to the United

Nations. UCC has three chrome mines in South Africa, which produce 20% of that country's chrome. U. S. mining corporations accounted for 1/4 of U.S. direct investments in South Africa in 1976, including Newmont, Phelps Dodge, Kennecott, AMAX, Kaiser, U.S. Steel, and Alcoa. Foote Mineral, a subsidiary of Newmont, also has chrome interests in Zimbabwe.

### History: From Rhodesia To Zimbabwe

In 1965, Zimbabwe, then known as Southern Rhodesia, was a British colony. Right-wing whites led by Ian Smith were in power in the country, which is 96% black. Smith's government wanted to make Rhodesia a white-ruled nation, but Britain insisted that independence be based on black majority rule. So Smith declared independence from Britain and amended the constitution to insure white rule. The United Nations Security Council, including the United States, unanimously imposed trade sanctions to weaken the Smith government economic base. Union Carbide's role in weakening that boycott will be dealt with later.

From 1965 until black majority rule began in early 1980, Smith's government was locked in combat not only with Britain, but with Black Rhodesians. The situation swung between negotiations and guerrilla war.

In 1968, Rhodesia technically removed U.S. corporate properties to the control of the government. Edgar Lockwood, former director of the Washington office on Africa, recently

thing of a fraud." But it did give Smith's government some control over the corporations, while protecting them from pressure at home and making it harder to trace the materials exported despite the U.S.'s sanctions.

According to UCC, its Rhodesian holdings were seen as investments without immediate dividends. The company said it still had "occasional" contact with its facilities. Part of the "occasional" contact was moving Dudley Blancke there to, as he put it, insure that Union Carbide's interests were protected, regardless of who came to power. In general, as Lockwood noted, observers of events in Zimbabwe assumed that UCC has a continuous presence there, as 16,000 U.S. citizens visited the country annually.

In early 1979, a coalition government was formed with a black leader, Bishop Muzorewa, as Prime Minister. But the government kept special privileges for whites, and most black leaders wouldn't accept it. The U.N.'s economic boycott remained in force.

Blancke left the country to take up his new job in the Black Hills in late 1979. New elections were scheduled, with the promise of majority rule, by the Lancaster House Agreement in December, 1979. The U.N.'s sanctions were removed immediately. *The New York Times* noted that UCC had regained control of its properties and that, in the first week after economic sanctions were lifted, UCC began offering Zimbabwe's ferrochrome on the world market.

UCC supported the moderate Mu-

zorewa, who eventually won only three of the 100 parliamentary seats. In a position repeated in South Dakota in 1980, the company feared those who advocated more direct control by citizens over their own lives. The landslide winner, despite dirty campaigning by whites from Zimbabwe and South Africa, was Robert Mugabe, a leader of Z.A.N.U., which had done most the fighting against white rule. Mugabe, speaking about foreign investment opportunities, said "Tell Union Carbide they can continue pouring in money as they've done before."

### [Fancy footwork in D.C.]

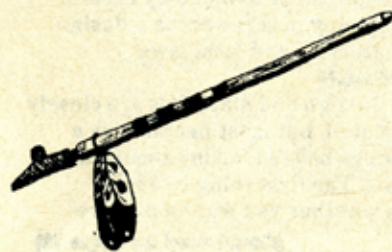
During the years of economic sanctions against Smith's government, UCC gained notoriety for its unflinching disregard for the U.N.'s boycott against the white minority government. The height of this came in the early 70's as UCC worked to get Congress to allow it to import Rhodesian chrome.

UCC's attempts to avoid the sanctions started early. According to a United Nations report, companies stockpiled ores in Mozambique, Rhodesia's neighbor to the east, just before the sanctions were imposed. UCC also moved \$2 million to a South African subsidiary, and another million the day before sanctions were imposed. Five days later, the subsidiary sent \$2-1/2 million back to Rhodesia to purchase chrome. UCC then tried to import 150,000 long

ing it was purchased before the boycott. The request was denied under the Johnson Administration, but was allowed in 1970 under new Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, a former UCC President.

Blacks in the United States were angered by this and by the lobbying against the sanctions. Bishop Muzorewa was also dismayed, saying "Sanctions are the only weapon we have." From 1968 to 1971, however, no Rhodesian chrome was imported.

But UCC continued to apply pressure, and in 1972 the Senate passed the Byrd Amendment to the Military Procurement Bill, which allowed importation of "strategic materials" despite the boycott. Union Carbide was widely recognized as a major force behind this legislation, which passed the Senate by two votes only four days before negotiations opened between Britain and Smith. A *London Times* article called the Amendment "the death knell of Britain's non-violent 'solution' to the Rhodesian problem," and a Christmas party celebrating the



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legislation included a song praising UCC and Foote Mineral lobbyists. The U.N. General Assembly condemned the Amendment, and longshoremen refused to unload UCC's chrome.

### ZIMBABWE WAGES 1/15 of U. S.

Attempts to repeal the Amendment during the Nixon and Ford Administrations failed. UCC said that, while the U.S. stockpile of chrome would last three to four years, Rhodesia's chrome was needed for national security. It also said that the costs of air pollution control and electricity were lower in Rhodesia. According to UCC Executive Vice President Frederick O'Mara, these cost differences were the reason that five ferroalloy plants closed in the U.S. in less than a year after the Byrd Amendment passed.

Edgar Lockwood, in testimony to the Senate, countered that pollution control added only one percent to the cost of stainless steel. Lockwood added that there were cheaper sources of the metal than Rhodesia. He also agreed with representatives of the National Council of Churches, who stated that the major reason UCC wanted Rhodesian chrome was that the average monthly mining wage was \$39 a month in Zimbabwe, compared to \$24 a day in the U. S.

Lockwood's testimony also pointed out that, in the year after the Byrd Amendment, the Smith

foreign exchange. He and others considered the Amendment a violation of treaty obligations and international law, especially since the U.S. agreed to the boycott in the first place.

Rep. Charles Diggs, Jr., of the House Foreign Affairs Committee warned Union Carbide's 1974 annual meeting that the U. S. was getting more dependent on African raw materials, including oil, and that the Byrd Amendment was an "unnecessary stumbling block in U.S.-African relations." Bishop Muzorewa warned, "We will recall that when we demanded freedom, you took our chrome, when we asked for understanding, you demanded that we understand your need for chrome...."

The struggle over chrome imports was long and bitter. One of President Carter's first acts was to get the Byrd Amendment repealed and the legislation sailed through Congress in March, 1977.

### PART II

One of the issues during the Byrd Amendment controversy that remains today is working conditions in southern African mines. Some changes for the better have taken place in Zimbabwe since majority rule, but Union Carbide's chrome operations have been a model of race-based discrimination.

Ann and Neva Seidman, in South Africa and U. S. Multinational Corporations, summed up the situation, saying that UCC "has found

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**Zimbabwe**  
(Continued from page 4)

its investments in the Rhodesian deposits profitable, 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 pronounced. In 1970, according to the head of UCC's South Africa operations, the minimum salary for white Rhodesian employees was \$122.50 a month, while the average black earned \$50 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 \$333 a month, and blacks earned \$121 a month. In the highest wage category, no blacks were employed.

Union Carbide defended its operations in Smith's Rhodesia by saying, "If total compatibility with the moral and social values and political beliefs of all Americans were to be the sole criterion, some case probably could be made against United States corporations investing in or doing business in any foreign country." The company also justified low wages because its workers get housing, food, and medical care. UCC called the op-

ing jobs.

Also like the western U.S., where most mining isn't unionized, there were no unions in Zimbabwe before majority rule. Now, the Mugabe government is encouraging unions, as well as providing training to black and setting higher wages.

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.

**UCC BRINGS 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 take part in 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

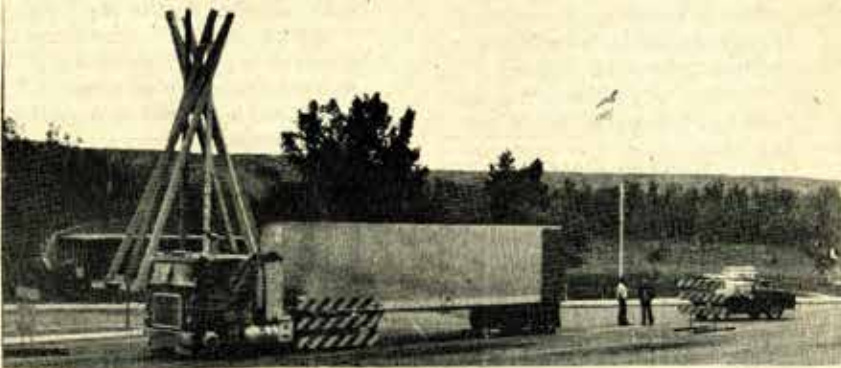
against the authentic cause of the people's revolution in Zimbabwe."

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 "conspiratorial plots" hatched in part by outsiders. In any case, the program wasn't repeated.

**SUMMARY**

In 1981, Union Carbide is expanding its Zimbabwe 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 Zimbabwe operations.

UCC operated for years in support of a government condemned by the world. But it appears that Blanke 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.



**\$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 30% 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 cask 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 Wasta, 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."

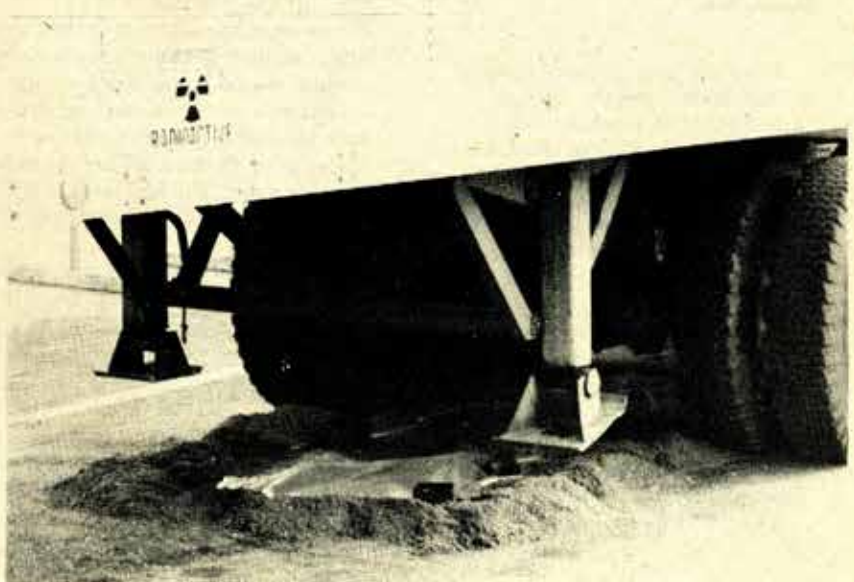
The area was roped off by the highway patrol. The same day, five men from the New York Power Authority, owner of the plant, chartered a Learjet to South Dakota to clean up the spill. By the following day, representatives from Pennington County Sheriff's Office, State Office of Emergency

State and federal officials called the leak "harmless." Bob Baker, second in command at the power plant, said, "That's what's called making a mountain out of a mole hill, right here," pointing at the truck. However, tests showed radioactivity twice that of the surrounding area. A public relations man from the power plant said that the clean-up would cost \$10,000.



and Disaster Services, the 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 twice 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 failed to be absorbed. The leak apparently came from a seam on the bottom of one drum. Judging from the looks 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 Jessie Sundstrom and the CUSTER COUNTY CHRONICLE for all of their technical assistance in putting this issue of the **REPORT TOGETHER**.

### COOPERATIONS OR CORPORATIONS ??

**NEEDED:** Ambitious and spiritually guided individuals to buy into and work land coops in Wisconsin. Write: Paul Nau, 201 4th St., Sausalito, CA 94965, or Call: (415) 332-7628.

We have all the potential desire and reason to compete directly against corporations if we work on a cooperative basis.

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### Posters Available from:



Our Land is more valuable than your money.  
It will last forever.  
It will not even perish by the flames of fire.  
As long as the sun shines and the water flows,  
this Land will be here to give life to man and animals.  
We cannot sell the lives of man and animals;  
therefore we cannot sell this Land.  
It was put here for us by the Great Mystery  
and we cannot sell it because it does not belong to us.  
You can count your money and burn it within  
the end of a buffalo's hair, but only the  
Great Mystery can count the grains of sand  
and the blades of grass of these places.  
As a present to you, we will give you anything  
we have that you can take with you.  
But the Land, NEVER!

**Yellow Thunder Camp**  
via; Lakota Nation  
P.O. Box 9188  
Rapid City, Sd 57701

**Posters \$5.00**

For  
our  
children



**HELP WANTED:** The Research and Documentation Department of the BHA needs a full-time worker to handle a variety of duties. Must be economically self-sufficient (savings, part-time job, or whatever), at least somewhat experienced in research/library work, and able to pay attention to details. Write the BHA, Attention: R&D, for more information.

### Wanted:

Black Hills residents who want to stop uranium development! We have jobs for you — out of your own home or the BHA office. Good talkers, good typists, good imaginations please call 342-5127. Outreach/Communications has a place for you.



### FIRST ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

Survival Gathering T-shirt  
(Blue, Black, Red, XL, L, Child's M, L.)  
Now only \$5.50  
Shirt & Hat only \$7.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

It is time for you to send a friend or associate a subscription to the Black Hills/Paha Sapa Report. Uranium mining in the Black Hills can be stopped—but it will take the efforts of thousands of people. Do your part to spread the word about the problems of uranium mining—only informed people will act to save the Black Hills. Get this paper into more people's hands.



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### THIS IS A PARTIAL LIST OF ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM THE BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE

- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ BLACK HILLS/PAHA SAPA REPORT—Subscriptions are now \$6/year for South Dakotans, \$7/year for out-of-state individuals, and \$10/year for organizations. BLACK HILLS/PAHA SAPA REPORT is available in bulk at 20¢ per copy plus shipping.
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SACRED FOREVER T-SHIRT in red or beige. Kids S M L \$5.00. Adults S M L XL \$7.00. Circle size and color.
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ TREATY T-SHIRT. Yellow with blue lettering. Kids S M L \$5.00. Adults S M L XL \$7.00.
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ SURVIVAL POSTER—full color. \$2.00.
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ BUTTONS pictured upper right. 50¢ each (30¢ for 20 or more).  
How many of each/ \_\_\_\_\_ Resist \_\_\_\_\_ Save the Hills  
\_\_\_\_\_ Black Hills Alliance \_\_\_\_\_ Ft. Laramie
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ PACKETS: EVERY DOSE IS AN OVERDOSE (\$2.00) \_\_\_\_\_  
IONIZING RADIATION (\$2.00) \_\_\_\_\_  
FARMERS AND RANCHERS ENERGY (\$3.50) \_\_\_\_\_
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ DONATION TO BHA \_\_\_\_\_ \$15 \_\_\_\_\_ \$30 \_\_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_\_ Other
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Send me a free catalog of merchandise and literature.
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL (send check or money order to Black Hills Alliance, Box 2508, Rapid City, SD 57709).



# Meierhenry's water lawsuit

BHPS Report p.6 Aug-Sept 1981

## ANALYSIS

by Jacqueline Huber

### Landholders, Tribes worried about water quantification

In early 1980, South Dakota Attorney General Mark Meierhenry brought a water rights suit against 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 documentation of their current water needs.

Meierhenry claims that information given 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-using development in other states "and jurisdictions" (that is, Indian tribes). He points to Missouri River irrigation projects and the ETSI (coal slurry) pipeline as examples of such development.

so that South Dakota 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 theft 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 increases 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 not currently claimed by any defendant in order to justify permitting mining and other large scale development companies to use large amounts of water. (These "excess" figures could be unrealistically high as water use by many impoverished small scale operations is down during the state's current economic slump).

The suit will abolish all water

rights obtained before 1955 which are not documented as currently in use. A family now in hard times with lessened cultivation or other water use may lose generations-old water rights.

### Lawsuit a Threat Tribes Fight Suit

The Tribes dispute every aspect of the suit. The state plan seeks to place the Tribes under the State water management program. This violates federal treaty and each Tribe's right to self-rule. Under treaty law, the Tribes are nations within the nation of the United States; each tribe's jurisdictional power as a sub-division of another nation is equal to if not superior to that of the surrounding state.

The Tribes also resist any suggestion that their water needs 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 grasses grow."

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

Tribes have no legal basis for any historic right to water. The Attorney General's office also believes that a state decision concerning water will apply to the Tribes under federal law.

The issue now in question is which court will decide the case. The suit began in state court, but was transferred to federal court by motion of the Tribes, who argue that a state court would be prejudicial to their interests. A federal judge will soon decide in which court the case will continue.

### Suit May Die in Federal Court

If the Tribes win on this issue, the suit will probably die in federal court, the Attorney General's office admits, because a federal lawsuit would be far more expensive than a state lawsuit and therefore too costly to pursue. If the state succeeds in returning the case to state court, the defendants will then be served with their legal papers.

What is undisputed is that water is increasingly the crucial issue in South Dakota.

Jacqueline Huber is an attorney for Women of All Red Nations and the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

## WHO and WHAT is ETSI?

Energy Transportation System's Inc. (ETSI) is a conglomerate of five very large corporations currently eyeing a natural resource more precious than all of Homestake gold — water. These five corporations are Bechtel Corporations, Atlantic Richfield, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb (investment Banker's), United Energy Resources and Kansas Nebraska Natural gas.

Bechtel has been a family owned, family-run company since its founding in 1898. Besides being the largest construction company in the world, it's a private corporation, and, one of the most secretive. We have found some information which helps shed 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 Minneapolis-sized city in the sands of the Arabian desert. The largest Bechtel is also

In 1974 ETSI had legislation passed in Wyoming that gives it "legal right to produce water from Madison Aquifer Formation" stated by E. J. Wasp, of ETSI Corporation, in a letter to B. Neufeld of the S. D. Dept of Water & Natural Resources. The letter goes on to State, "South Dakota must therefore recognize that for the current ETSI project we cannot as matter of good practice and good approved by Wyoming Legislature."

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

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) study said 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.

The BLM also states the Edgemont

of approximately 50% of all U.S. Nuclear Power Plants. Bechtel has had and has powerful government connections. John McCone, 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 on Bechtels payroll include George Schultz, Nixon's Secretary of Treasury; Caspar Weinberger, Nixon's Secretary of H.E.W and now Secretary of Defense under Reagan and Richard Helms, 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 an ETSI?

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 sized coal mixed with water through the system, shipping up to 37.5 million tons a year or enough to fill a mile long coal train every 2 1/2 hours.

### ETSI and Water

The pipeline will need 20,000 acre feet of water per year to move this coal. An acre foot is the amount needed to cover one acre with one foot of water. \*Rapid City used a little over 10,000 acre ft.

by themselves and require pumps after 20 years.

### ETSI and Wastewater

With the current controversy over using the Madison formation as the sole water source the WET project is being proposed as an alternate.

The Wastewater Effluent Transportation System (WET) project will collect and transport wastewater from Box Elder to Spearfish to Gillette in a 160 mile buried concrete pipe at a cost of 200 to 300 million dollars. It is estimated to produce 19,266 acre feet of water still short of the 20,000 acre feet necessary.

The wastewater which is now treated and turned 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 ponds from the WET project aside the buy water from West River aqueduct for a water supply to farmers & ranchers affected by the WET plan.

Bob Neufeld says "downstream users have no defensible right" to wastewater which means ETSI would not be legally responsible to compensate farmers and ranchers depending on this wastewater.

Given the combined connections 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  
Wanbli Wakan Win  
(Sacred Eagle Woman)*

(Kimberly Means was struck by  
an automobile and died while  
running on the 1981 Run for  
Freedom June 2)



**"Run for Freedom"**

Em C Em

Brothers and sisters our ancestors are with us now.

C B

while we carry this staff of freedom to the prison grounds

B

Sing it loud!

DEm Am

Run For Freedom Run For Freedom

B B Em Am

Brothers + Sisters Brave and strong Run For Freedom Run For Freedom

B B

Out of the darkness will come the dawn

We have suffered and been convicted

Of crimes we haven't done

Locked behind walls by the laws

Of the White Man's Gun And that's why we RUN

Copyright:  
Larry Long and the  
Children  
Transposed by Evelyn Lifsey  
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Run for Freedom



SHIRLEY CHISHOLM  
12th District, New York

DISTRICT OFFICE  
Restoration Plaza  
1360 Fulton Street  
Suite 406  
Brooklyn, New York 11218  
(212) 230-7568

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
2100 Maryland Building  
(202) 625-6321

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 23, 1981

Chief R. Max Peterson  
U.S. Forest Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
12th and Independence S.W.  
Post Office Box 2417  
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief Peterson:

On April 4, 1981, several members of the Lakota community (Sioux) established the Yellow Thunder Camp on National Forest land located in the Black Hills outside of Rapid City, South Dakota. On April 22, the camp filed a special use application for the construction of 83 permanent underground structures to be used for religious, educational and residential purposes. They have cited the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, Article 5 of the U.S. Constitution, an 1897 federal statute allowing those living in the vicinity of National Forest lands to establish and maintain schools and churches, and the 1978 Indian Freedom of Religion Act which guarantees Native peoples access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rites.

We understand that the structures to be built would be in harmony with the environment, utilizing solar energy and other non-fossil fuels, and constructed primarily from local natural materials. We understand that this action is peaceful and that the inhabitants of the camp have complied with all Forest Service regulations. Moreover, there appears to be a great deal of community support for the Yellow Thunder Camp. On July 8, 1981, the Black Hills National Forest Service held a public meeting to hear comments on the camp's application. Those expressing opinions were overwhelmingly in favor of the application.

COMMITTEE ON RULES  
SECRETARY  
DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

MR. WESLEY M.D. HOLDER  
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE  
WRITE TO:  
21 Washington Office  
21 Thurgood Marshall Office

The Black Hills are central to Lakota spirituality. We urge you to grant the Yellow Thunder Camp's request to build permanent structures. We wish to remain apprised of any conditions which would prevent the timely granting of the special use application. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Les AuCoin, D-Oregon

Jonathan Bingham, D-New York

William Broadhead, D-Michigan

John Burton, D-California

Shirley Chisholm, D-New York

William Clay, D-Missouri

John Conyers, Jr., D-Michigan

Ronald Dellums, D-California

Julian Dixon, D-California

Don Edwards, D-California

Walter Fauntroy, D-Washington, D.C.

Barney Frank, D-Massachusetts

Robert Garcia, D-New York

William Gray, III, D-Pennsylvania

Tom Harkin, D-Iowa

Augustus Hawkins, D-California

Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wisconsin

William Lehman, D-Florida

Mickey Leland, D-Texas

Edward Markey, D-Massachusetts

Parren Mitchell, D-Maryland

Anthony Moffett, D-Connecticut

James Oberstar, D-Minnesota

Frederick Richmond, D-New York

Peter Rodino, Jr., D-New Jersey

Edward Roybal, D-California

Gus Savage, D-Illinois

Patricia Schroeder, D-Colorado

Charles Schumer, D-New York

Paul Simon, D-Illinois

Stephen Solarz, D-New York

Fortney Stark, D-California

Louis Stokes, D-Ohio

Bruce Vento, D-Minnesota

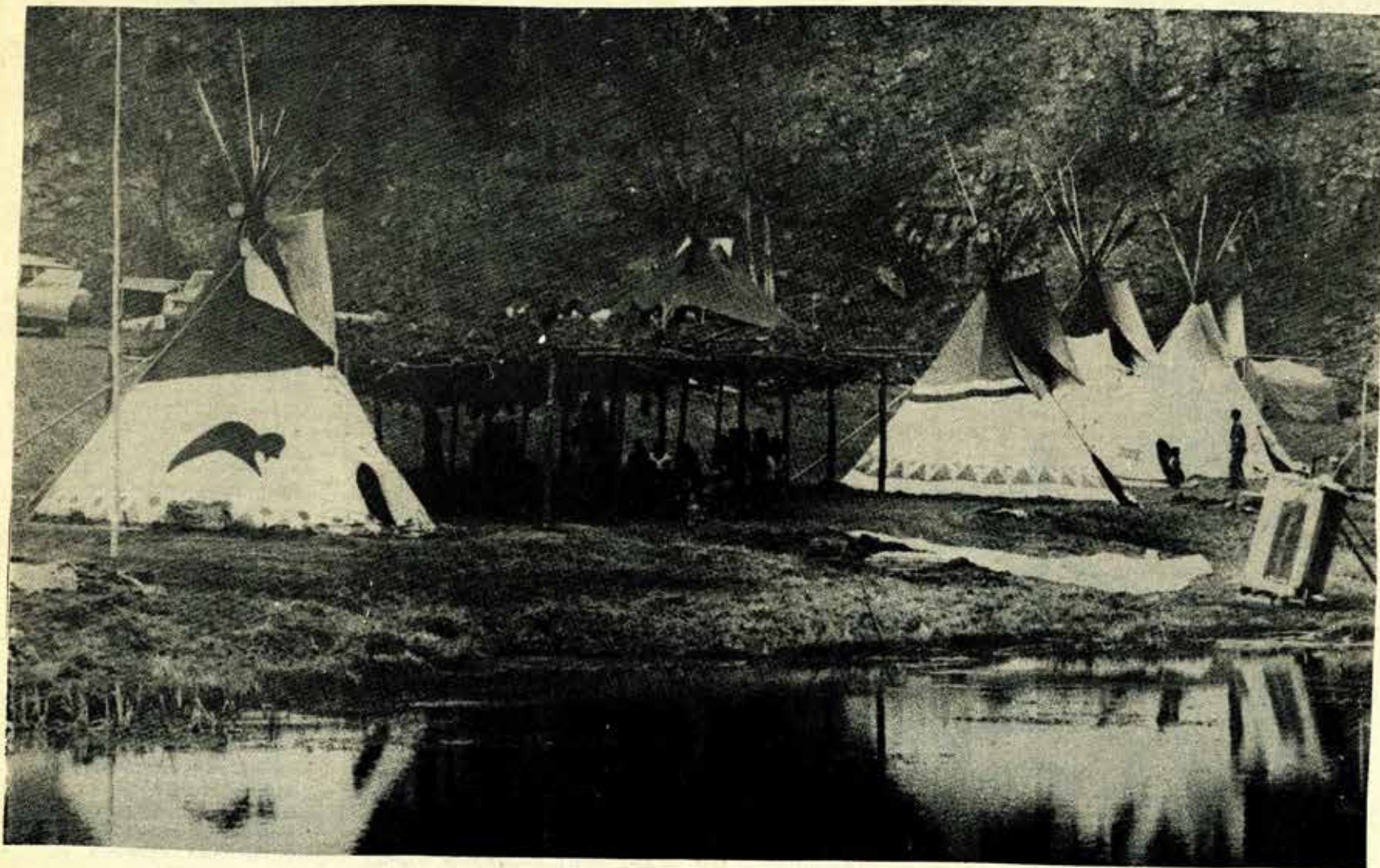
Harold Washington, D-Illinois

Fat Williams, D-Montana

Howard Wolpe, D-Michigan

Ron Wyden, D-Oregon

Thanks to Gyare Wikano for the picture of Yellow Thunder Camp.





# 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 Benally;  
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

Authority, Union Carbide, Exxon, Kerr-McGee, Mobil, Conoco, Peabody Coal and Anaconda.

Each year, the Navajo Nation exports enough electricity to Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Southern California to supply New Mexico's electricity for 35 years.

The U. S. Congress passed Public Law 93-531 in 1974, to force relocation of traditionally self-sufficient Indian people from their sacred land and the burial 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 Fourth Russell Tribunal in Rotterdam, Netherlands in November, 1980; under Article II (C) and (E) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the crime of Genocide; the American Convention of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and the General Assembly

each, five coal fired power plants, 38 uranium mines and 6 uranium mills operating within the Hopi and Navajo Reservations and immediate surrounding them. Some of the energy corporations currently active in the area are: Homestake Mining Company (which recently bought United Nuclear Corporation), Tennessee Valley

resolution 1003 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources. If you can help in any way, or would like more information, please contact

Larry Anderson  
P.O. Box 342  
Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504  
Phone: (602) 729-5104.



## Pitfalls in Solar (Continued from page 3)

solar system 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 reversing 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. Also, if the estimate of how well a panel will perform was written for another area—or even for another building—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 right for your needs, there are several simple things to check

that will make a lot of difference. Does the materials list match the drawings? Are dampers built so hot air can get in, but cold air can't? Does the cost estimate 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 lithoplate from a printshop.

Glazing can still be expensive, and you'll probably have to order

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ahead if you don't live near a city and want quality glazing. A lumber yard or government agency can probably give suggestions. Some glazings discolor with too much heat or, over a period of time, from sunlight. If you use a glazing that discolors, be able to take the panel down in the summer, or install a cover or vents to prevent overheating in the summer.

As you construct the panel, all seams should be well sealed to make the panel airtight and more efficient. To do this, the recommended sealant is Silicone 1200, a type of caulk.

Another important consideration is safety. Many materials commonly used in solar collectors are not safe at high temperatures. It's a good idea to use materials that are rated to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, to insulate wood inside the collector, and to be sure any valve won't plug at high temperatures. Fire is unlikely, if you don't use exposed wood inside the collector, but certain materials can release chemicals into your home. Some paints give off gas (outgas) at higher temperatures, and some foam-type insulations give off cyanide. Other insulations release particles that can harm your lungs, such as fiberglass.

You may find that you can't get just the size of materials you need, and you'll want to decide which size is least wasteful. If you find yourself with too much

glazing as you need, perhaps you'll make two collectors or convince a friend to build a collector, too.

### LAWS

If you live in the country, you should still check to make sure no state or county laws effect 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 you the go-ahead. 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 going over building plans and dealing with construction ideas.

You won't be able to decide to solar retrofit this week and have the project 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—800-523-2929  
State Energy Office (In South Dakota—800-592-1865)  
Black Hills Alliance Appropriate Technology Department 342-5127  
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## Oil companies say solar "unreliable" as they buy out the industry

Multinational oil and energy companies are trying to dominate the advancement of solar technology according to a study released by the Citizens Energy Project. Among the study's findings:

1. Nine of the ten largest photovoltaic companies are owned by multinational corporation, six of which are owned or controlled by major oil companies.

2. Ninety-five percent of domestic copper production, necessary for making solar heating equipment, is owned or controlled by the oil industry.

3. For the past five years big business has received about 80% of the government's solar and wind power contracts. But small businesses are financially more economic and more inventive in developing new technologies according to a National Science Foundation study.

4. Oil companies claim that solar is unreliable but the Department of Energy contends that solar power could contribute 20% of the U. S. energy supply by the year 2000, if given the chance.

For more details, contact the Citizens Energy Project, 1110 6th St. NW -300, Washington, D. C. 20001.



In the January 1981 issue of the Report, an article entitled "Feds fund Exxon over small solar business" appeared on page 10. The article focused on Robert Charlton, a small solar industrialist who was passed over by the Federal government in favor of Exxon. Mr. Charlton has since sent us revised lyrics to an old song. Sung to the tune of "America, the Beautiful," here is Bob Charlton's alternative:

### America, The Defiled!

Shall coal besmear out spacious skies  
Our lakes with acid rain,  
Our purple mountains plundered  
Above the strip-mined plain.

**Editor's Note:** The following was part of the testimony offered by residents of Yellow Thunder Camp at Lake Lamont in the Black Hills during a recent public hearing on the Camp's application for a permit to build 83 permanent structures and farm one acre of land. The statement was received by the United States Forest Service on July 8th, 1981 in Rapid City.

Hau, mitaku oyasin. (Hello, my relatives)

First, I want you to know and the world to know the people of Yellow Thunder Camp know you have already contracted with a lumber corporation to very nearly clear cut the entire forest within our 800 acre claim. Furthermore, in order to accommodate the logging trucks and other heavy equipment necessary to destroy the entire environment of our claim area, major new roads will have to be built and existing roads will have to be widened and straightened. Also, we are aware of your plans to turn our present campsite at Lake Lamont (formerly known as Lake Victoria) into a gravel quarry. A gravel quarry that you fully intend to allow in order to repeat the continuing expansion of the clear cutting logging operations to make way for strip mines!

Out of respect for your culture the Lakota Nation has historically abided by the terms of the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty and your Constitution with all of its lesser laws. The Lakota Nation recognizes that the United States of America is a nation of laws and we have also acknowledged that laws are needed for lawless people. Therefore, we, at Yellow Thunder Camp have chosen

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## Powerline construction delayed one year

Nebraska Public District (NPPD) wants to build a 500-kilovolt powerline over eastern South Dakota farm land. In response, Safe Energy Alternatives, a group of concerned farmers, organized in early 1980. (See BHPSR Vol. 1 No. 5). Today they have over 1200 members including many in North Dakota and Canada. Safe Energy Alternatives publicizes the proven health hazards of extra high voltage powerlines, lobbies in the state legislature and does extensive community organizing.

Now the S.D. Public Utilities Commission is requiring an Environmental Impact Statement from NPPD which will be published this fall. The powerline construction is delayed for at least a year.

In the meantime, SEA is encouraging counties to pass ordinances requiring NPPD to prove need and safety in counties the powerline is to bisect, as has already happened in Kingsbury, Bon Homme, Clark and other counties. The Yankton City Council and Yankton County Commissioners have already voted against the powerline.

The Safe Energy Alternatives news letter and annual membership can be yours for \$15. Contact: Joyce Hodges, Lake Preston, S. D. 57249.

## 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 many subjects. All these people also live in western South Dakota, so they are up-to-date on events here.

The speakers are qualified to talk on these and related topics: the front end of the nuclear chain (uranium exploration, mining and milling); the Trilateral Commission; the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty; land and human survival; the South Dakota State water suit; treaty rights and racial tension; Energy Transportation Systems Inc. (ETSI) coal slurry pipeline; energy conservation; energy boom towns; women and energy; renewable energy and appropriate technology; uranium health hazards to workers; research methods; organizing methods; economics of nuclear development; solar energy and solar design (including hands-on workshops for children and adults); and Indians and energy development. A "Black Hills and Energy Development" slide show is also available.

America! America!  
God shed his light on thee,  
Should we stand by indifferently  
While men pollute the sea?

The land where pilgrim feet bestrode  
A pristine, verdant scene,  
A thoroughfare untrammelled  
The earth a vibrant green.  
America! America!  
What's happened to our will?  
Self-interest, greed, now in control,  
Compassion almost nil.

A Beautiful was once this land  
It's cornucopic soil,  
With self-reliance once the rule  
Now slaves to nukes and oil!  
Contaminate! Contaminate!  
Instead of solar power,  
For man should tap the sun on high,  
And stock each golden hour!

If we but see Ole Sol's proud role  
With wise, unclouded eye,  
The sun-drenched atmosphere, behold  
The unpolluted sky,  
Ineffable! Ethereal!  
God's own free energy,  
Americans would then stand tall  
From sea to shining sea!

your lesser laws in order to force the United States of America to live up to its higher laws—its very own Constitution.

My relatives, I am here tonight to inform the United States Government that we have acted in good faith out of respect for our relatives' vision.

Yellow Thunder Camp is my home, it is the home of my unborn generations. I will defend the home of my family with my blood.

From this moment forward, Yellow Thunder Camp will only recognize the two highest laws that protect us: The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Allow me to end with this quote from my ancestor...

I am neither cynical enough to stop fighting,  
Nor idealistic enough to leave this fight to others.

You have pushed me into this corner,  
Now you must face me as I fight for my Grandchildren.

If I lose, they will never be born.

The Hills are at my back and protect me.  
As with many who came before,  
Here I make my stand.

### Please Note

There are people who have been saying they are from the Black Hills Alliance when they do not, in fact, represent us.

In addition, there are no chapters of the Black Hills Alliance outside the state of South Dakota. Because of problems caused by misrepresentation, anyone scheduling a BHA speaker is encouraged to call the office at (605) 342-5127 to be sure that the person is in touch with issues here. Likewise, all honorariums—which are fully tax-deductible—should be made out to "Black Hills Alliance and sent to P. O. Box 2508, Rapid City, S. D. 57709.





## 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 Craven Canyon. The campaign has been 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 wearied their fingers stuffing thousands of envelopes.

To all of you who responded with contributions and kind messages, please accept this 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 619 1/2 Main Street in Rapid City. Directors for the coming year will be selected at that time.

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**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 966, Columbia, Maryland 21044. Contact: Pat Birnie at (301) 730-0178.

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## 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 deepshaft mines on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. This mine is at the bottom of the Hack Canyon, about 30 miles south of the Reservation, and radioactive waste water from the mine could pollute the Kanab Creek which runs into the Colorado River. This would endanger tourists and animal life in the Grand Canyon National Park. The corporations are operating without a lease, permit of approved mining plan and the park officials refuse 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 reser-

vation. 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. To offer assistance or receive more information, contact: Robert Lippman, Box 1115 Flagstaff, Arizona 86002.

Available

## 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 - PAHA SAPA REPORT. Technical and non-technical support is needed. Contact BLACK HILLS - PAHA 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 2508 Rapid City, S. D. 57709  
Bulk rates are available.

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