

STATE DIRECTORY
OF
INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS,
ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

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PREFACE

This directory represents an initial effort by the Oregon Department of Education to develop and maintain a resource book that will serve both the Indian community and the Department. It is our hope that the directory might contribute to increased cooperation between the Department and the total Indian community of the State of Oregon.

The information contained in this directory is designed to open and promote communication between Indian people and thereby accelerate the rate at which they proceed toward self-determination.

We encourage each of you to contact us should you desire to be included in future editions or placed on the mailing list.

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Tribal Education Office - St. Andrews Mission
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Bill Burke, Chairman, Tribal Education Board
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North Bend, OR 97459
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2. Eugene Indian Manpower
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342-5153
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362-1276
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10. Willamette Indian Manpower
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5495 Chugach Street NE
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393-7913
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Lucy Cox, Director
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362-1276

V. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

1. Oregon Indian Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Stuart Castro, Executive Secretary
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Salem, OR 97301
378-2377
2. Northwest Indian Training Institute
Rick Weber, Director
528 Cottage Street NE
Salem, OR 97301
378-6453
3. Alcohol Abuse Program
Noel Day, Director
The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Warm Springs, OR 97761
553-1161
4. Burns-Paiute Alcohol Education Program
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Community Hall
Box 71
Burns, OR 97720
573-7248
5. Chemawa Alcohol Education Center
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3428 Hazel Green Road NE
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882-7248

7. Native American Rehabilitation Association
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248-4849
8. Santiam Indian Manpower Program
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9. Siletz Indian Alcoholism Program
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444-2726
10. Southwest Oregon Indian Council on Alcohol
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Margaret Smith, Director
PO Box 426
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269-5099
11. Sweathouse Lodge - CISCO
Harold Chester, Director
PO Box 92
Monmouth, OR 97361
745-5561
12. Umatilla Alcohol and Drug Program
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PO Box 1473
Pendleton, OR 97801
276-4974

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1. Advocates for Indian Education-The Northwest Tribes
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North 1206½ Superior
Spokane, WA 99202
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2. Bureau of Indian Affairs - Portland Area Office
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3. Northwest General Assistance Center
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Portland State University
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229-4624
4. Northwest Indian Reading and Language
Joe Coburn, Program Manager
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory
710 SW Second Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
5. Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
F. David Lambert, Chairman
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Portland, OR 97205
228-4185
6. Members of Oregon Commission on Indian Services:

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Siletz, OR 97380

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Mr. William Brainard - South Coastal Area
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Mr. Robert J. Cannon - Willamette Valley Area
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Mr. James St. Martin - Burns-Paiute Tribe
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Washington, DC 20202
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2. Part A, Title IV, Indian Education Act Program
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Ed Presson, Oregon Program Officer
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USOE/Office of Indian Education
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Rob-3, Room 3662
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Diane Loper, Oregon Program Officer
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Rob-3, Room 3514
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Rob-3, Room 3514
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University of New Mexico School of Law
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Sioux City American Indian Center
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Edmond, OK 73034
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Pennsylvania Building - Suite 326
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Washington, DC 20004
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7. National Congress of American Indians
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OREGON DIRECTORY
OF
INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS
ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JANUARY 1977

PREFACE

This directory represents an initial effort by the Oregon Department of Education to develop and maintain a resource book that will serve both the Indian community and the Department. It is our hope that the directory might contribute to increased cooperation between the Department and the total Indian community of the State of Oregon.

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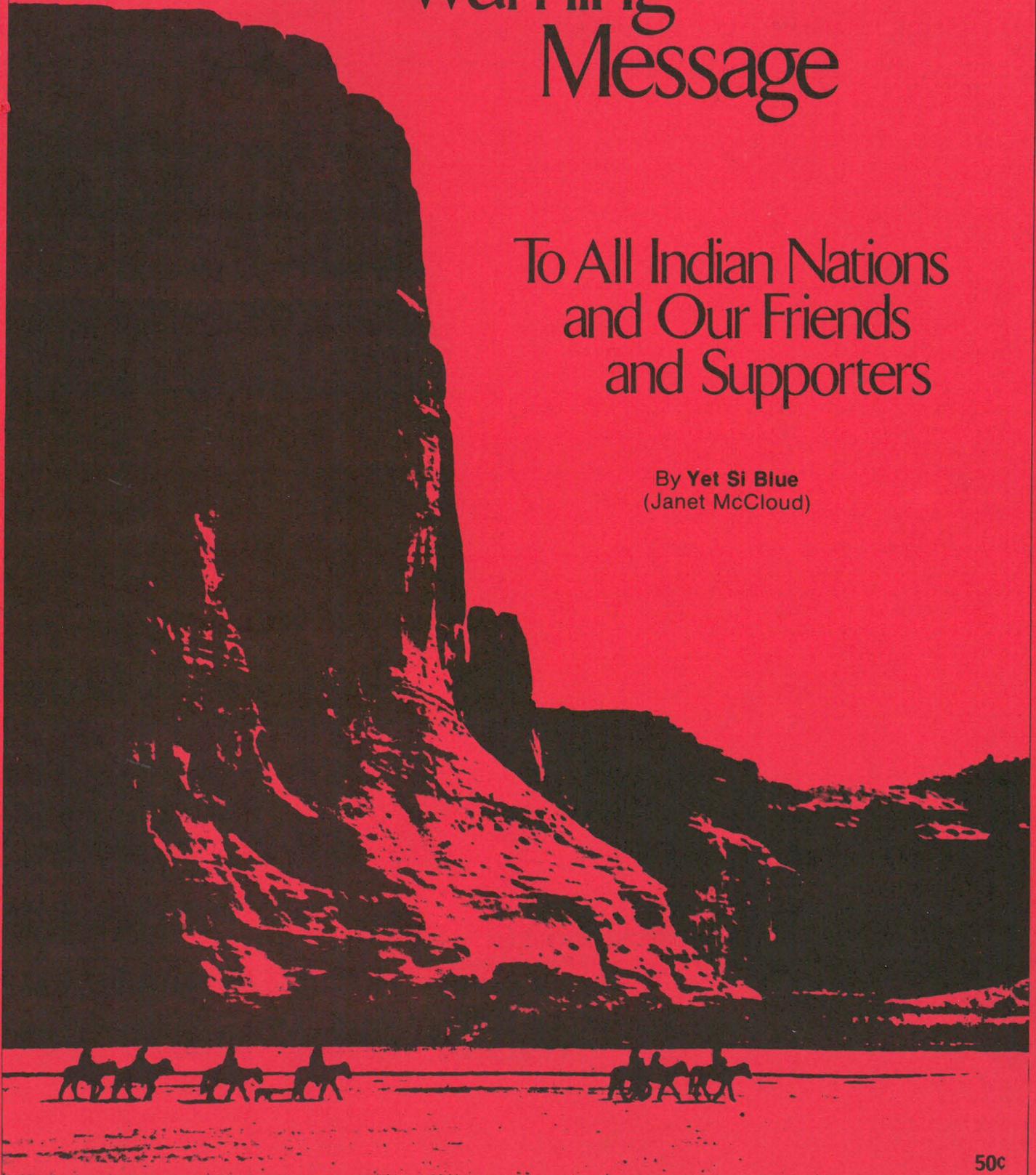
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A Warning Message

To All Indian Nations
and Our Friends
and Supporters

By **Yet Si Blue**
(Janet McCloud)



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A
WARNING
MESSAGE
TO ALL INDIAN NATIONS
AND OUR FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS

We face another crisis. For two hundred years our people have struggled against powerful forces to insure a life for ourselves and the coming generations. Many times we faced defeat, but by unified and determined efforts, we rose to the challenge and survived. And now our people must arise once again to face threats that endanger our liberty and our distinctive way of life.

I see three main danger signs:

The first danger is the threat to our sovereignty posed by the treaty termination bills before Congress. These bills are pushed by a sinister coalition of special interest groups, the predator ruling class, who have become rich and powerful from the exploitation of Indian land and resources. United Indian resistance to stop the exploitation of our Nations and the raping and pillaging of our land and resources has unleashed the wrath of the super-rich, who are using their vast political power and wealth against us.

The second and less obvious danger is our leadership crisis. Too many Indian leaders are overadapting to the ways and the thinking of our exploiters and selling us out!

The third danger is acute and potentially destructive--our cultural crisis as a whole people. By adopting the philosophy and behavior of our enemies, we are abandoning our cultural identity.

My message deals with these three deepening crises.

Yet Si Blue
(Janet McCloud)

PART I - THE THREAT TO OUR SOVEREIGNTY

DEBTS, SUPREMACY, OATH. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the U.S. under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the U.S. which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U.S., shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

--Article IV, U.S. Constitution

The confederation--thirteen colonies--was numerically weak and disorganized. They needed powerful allies before they could begin the struggle to break away from their tyrant masters, so the colonists sought the aid and consent of the then powerful Iroquois Confederacy in order to set up separate self-government upon the Iroquois Homeland.

The colonists and the Iroquois Confederation entered into a treaty and pact called "THE TWO ROAD WAMPUM TREATY," a treaty of Peace, Friendship and Protection. The colonists gave their sacred oath never to molest or disturb the peace of the Iroquois Nations, nor make war or commit depredations against any peaceful Indian Nations. Each would walk their own road, and neither would govern, tax or legislate for the other. The internal sovereignty of all Indian Nations would be forever secured and respected.

America would not exist today as a nation but would still be in political bondage to Europe had it not been for the aid, consent, and protection of the Indian Nations.

The U.S. Constitution borrowed its essence, its major concepts of democracy, from the "Great Law of Peace" of the Iroquois Confederation. America could have been the seventh nation of the Iroquois Confederation. Had it been, we would not have the problems we face today.

America's debt to its staunch Iroquois allies was repaid with treachery and violence. The blows struck against Indian Nations by forked-tongue Americans were to shatter the Indian Nations and the treachery continues to this day.

The White Predator Ruling Class

The people who have historically exploited and exhausted Indian land and resources have become dynasties, an elite aristocracy of the rich and powerful. Others follow their example: cattle and timber barons and ranchers, who now lease Indian lands; energy producers like the oil, uranium, and strip coal mine interests; the white commercial and sports fishing industry which has grown rich from the unlimited taking of salmon; and many others.

They are the predators of Mother Earth and the exploiters of humanity, a robber ruling class who invest the huge profits made from raping our resources into their giant free enterprise system that now exploits other Third World peoples and lands.

America's aristocracy is sick with the contagious disease of greed, caused by a materialistic germ. The symptoms are a feverish desire for money, symbols of wealth, control over people's lives, ownership of land, and the accumulation of capital. They are never satisfied, always rushing, pushing and grabbing for more, more, more! They are predators and anyone who has anything they want is their prey!

America's ruling class has unlimited money to control or own the entire media and most elected politicians, and those who oppose them are often assassinated. The ruling elite has the services of the C.I.A. and F.B.I. at their beck and call, and rightwing groups like the John Birchers to do their dirty work.

Congressmen who act as gophers (go-fors) for this ruling class have introduced bills in its behalf that will result in the cultural genocide of Indian Nations. These bills will throw open Indian lands to TAXATION which Indians will be unable to pay.

The unprotected Indian Nations will be rapidly stripped of their remaining possessions and reduced to the status of homeless beggars upon their own lands!

The forked-tongue congressmen self-righteously state that they are acting in behalf of irate American citizens outraged by the Indians' unreasonable demands. Actually, this backlash was deliberately created by the ruling class and its media.

Fraud and Entrapment

Contrary to popular belief, however, the U.S. does not have the right to unilaterally take away the sovereign rights of Indian Nations. Since when can one nation act for both sides in a treaty made between two separate nations? Whoever heard of the rules of a football game being changed during play? Only nations may conclude treaties, and only nations may change them. These rules have NOT changed.

Indians send their leaders to Washington D.C. as emissaries of their nations to seek economic aid and technical assistance as guaranteed by treaty agreements, just as any other sovereign nation in the world with treaty agreements with the U.S. Indian leaders are not just any needy U.S. citizens seeking a hand out!

U.S. aid to Indian Nations was deceptively designed to lure Indian leaders into acceptance, with the assistance packets being seen as the long overdue fulfillment of America's unpaid treaty debts and commitments!

But the real intent of the aid programs, as expressed clearly by Sen. Magnuson, was to force assimilation of Indians into the American mainstream. This fraud is now blatantly exposed as Congress complains that its massive aid has failed to curb Indian militancy--and therefore the treaties must be broken!

The true nature of aid to economically depressed Indian Nations is a fraudulent entrapment device to accomplish the following:

- 1.) to impose federal and state taxation upon the land and resources of Indian Nations

- 2.) to extinguish all treaty-protected aboriginal fishing and hunting rights
- 3.) to end treaty-imposed contractual indebtedness, longstanding commitments to Indian Nations
- 4.) to throw open Indian land and resources to the waiting predators for rapid exploitation
- 5.) forced assimilation of Native Americans into the dominant culture

Other nations, friendly and hostile, receive enormous amounts of U.S. aid. Does their acceptance automatically assimilate their citizens into the American mainstream and terminate their sovereignty?

The covert and deadly dealings of American politicians with small, defenseless nations has caused the global decline of American prestige and trust. Indian Nations, victims of America's two-faced attacks, can understand why the Arabs, Cuba, African countries and other Third World nations neither trust nor like America!

The U.S. long ago deviated from the principles of democracy, equality and fair play. It merely pays lipservice to these words or uses them as propaganda devices. America is like the Roman Empire, which advocated that might makes right and used terrorism, deadly force and psychological warfare to enforce and prove it!

America has betrayed the hopes of the world's oppressed people who came here seeking relief from tyranny and starvation. Many politicians even war against their own needy constituents--students, handicapped, disabled workers, elderly, unemployed, veterans, women, homeless, and the working poor!

Indian Nations will not stand still and be willingly annihilated. We will resist! The U.S. will have to resort to brute force to enforce any so-called assimilation acts. If the U.S. had not always acted with such treacherous savagery against Indian Nations, the situation might be different and Indians might have willingly assimilated. But America continues to act in bad faith as treaty-breaking liars, and Indian Nations must take stern measures to protect themselves.

We must expose America's hypocrites. We must seek the aid and protection of other nations to prevent our annihilation. We are still sovereign Nations with the right to enter into treaty agreements with other nations.

We must inform our many friends and supporters in this land and around the world of our emergency situation and request their aid. They will not let us down.

We have faced similar or worse situations in the past which almost destroyed us, but at the last moment, when all seemed lost, we received the strength, determination and assistance to help us survive. We can rally, and make our stand for our life and land, and continue on, for our own sake and for the sake of the coming generations.

PART II - OUR LEADERSHIP CRISIS

Traditionally, Indian leaders are the servants of their people. Within daily social life, they are outwardly indistinguishable from the rest of the people. Ceremonially, they stand out, arrayed in the beautiful gifts made for them by their grateful people.

The behavior of Indian leaders must be above reproach, for they are selected for their virtues, not their weaknesses. They must be brave, alert and intelligent; kind and compassionate to all people, especially children and elders; industrious and generous. They must have integrity and commitment, and be the peacemakers, providers and defenders of their people.

Indian leaders walk ahead of their people to be the first to confront dangers that may lie unseen upon the path of life. They must always lead the people by the examples of their daily lives! They must always be available to listen to the voices of their people, for all decisions must come from the people!

The Indian people love and respect this type of leader who eventually becomes a legend, forever immortalized in the hearts and memories of the grateful people they served. These are the examples held up to our youth--dedicated leaders who unselfishly sacrifice their own personal welfare for the benefit of their people, some to the supreme sacrifice of their own lives!

Indian Leaders Face Temptation and Corruption

Some Indian leaders sent to D.C. to seek economic aid and assistance are tempted and seduced by the golden carrots and golden opportunities that our enemies enticingly dangle before them. Instead of aid, these mis-leaders bring home the poisonous vapors of their betrayal and corruption! They become puppets of our enemies, more effective weapons against our people than atom bombs!

Most Indian leaders who resist the temptations are ignored. All doors are shut to them! Even the enemy-owned news media ignores them, unless they throw a rock through a window, and then they are vilified and crucified. But few true leaders are deliberately reckless or destructive, and our real Indian leaders are often persecuted, slandered, framed, imprisoned, or even assassinated by our predator enemies.

The news media plays up the most destructive type of Indian who ends up betraying the Indian's cause, narcissistic types who need the limelight, or the power-hungry who have the 'greed' disease. The media effectively brainwashes despairing Indians into believing that these con artists are the true champions and fighters for the cause. But if these corrupted leaders worm their way into positions of power within their Nations, they soon show their true intent--which is not to serve their people!

Democratic Tribal Leadership Transformed Into Bureaucratic Tyranny

Economic aid and technical assistance funds to Indian Nations have strings attached directly to our predator enemies, who closely monitor them. If these

fraudulent aid programs do not effectively assimilate Indians into the polluted mainstream, the aid is cut off.

The strings are also attached to the puppet, sell-out Indian leaders. Indian bureaucratic dictators meet behind closed doors and make secret decisions that affect Indians who have no voice in decision-making, who are denied equal participation, and who receive commands in the form of office memos.

The Indian people are not informed of the possible dangers inherent in the aid and technical assistance programs. They are merely used as statistics for new programs, consulted only to rubber-stamp the unilateral actions of the bureaucrats, who refuse to be accountable to the people for the expenditures or use of tribal funds, donations, or program funds. The new bureaucrats are accountable only to our enemies, not to our friends, or to the people.

The New Demagogues

Indians that usurp leadership outwardly appear Indian. They dress up in buckskin and beads, strut around like peacocks, grow long hair, attend a monthly pow-wow and a yearly ceremony, speak like experts about Indian ways, boast and brag about their pretended virtues and achievements. They claim to be the defenders of Indian rights but when dangers threaten, they often hide safely in the back ranks. These rip-off con artists protest and co-opt or stage demonstrations where they shout about our oppression. They ask for money and aid to help their people, but they are merely lining their own pockets with gold and feathering their nests with furs!

Like all demagogues, they shout, curse, bully and hate everyone, especially their own people whom they pretend to champion. They eventually turn off even the staunchest supporters of the Indian cause, and foster the disunity and demoralization of their own people. The police, of course, turn their backs on acts of terrorism of these false Indian leaders and their bully boys against their own people!

Conspicuous Affluence

A few opportunist Indians have become profiteers in their own right, setting up capitalist enterprises on the Reserved land base of Indian Nations--an abuse of our tax-exempt, treaty-protected status. They sell life-destroying products--cigarettes, liquor, gambling; some secretly push hard narcotics and mind-blowing hallucinogens. All these depredations are prohibited by treaty, yet the F.B.I. and police turn their backs, ignoring the protests of outraged Indians.

This new ruling class was poor a few years ago. They lived in shacks with no running water, drove second-hand cars, shopped at Goodwill, ate welfare commodities, wore handmade Indian jewelry, and worked at menial jobs, like the rest of the Indians. Now they live in expensively furnished mansions, drive status-symbol cars, shop at the most expensive stores, wear diamonds and gold, and have many gophers to do the work of their mini-empires.

They openly flaunt their newly acquired wealth amidst the poverty of their people, boasting, "We made it, so can you!" What they don't tell their people is that "IT" came from ripping off!

Their bad example is like a disease infecting Indians; others run to grab whatever they can, saying, "Everyone else is doing it, why not me?"

False leaders are not only betraying the Indian Nations, but our friends and supporters too--the sympathetic, alternative political and religious

movements that are fighting the same oppressor. Mostly working class people, who labor hard to raise money for their own movements, they have generously shared time, energy and money to support Indians--not because they have to, for guilt reasons, but because they believe in our just cause. They are not blind or stupid; they see what's happening and they don't intend to stand still and be exploited. They don't mind supporting the Indian's cause but they will not support the expensive lifestyles and tastes, and the duplicity, that rip-off leaders are accustomed to. But without the aid and support of friends, Indians stand alone!

Degenerated Leaders Are An Old Story

Leaders who betray their people are nothing new; it happens all the time. When the terroristic Roman Empire expanded into European Tribal territory, the first thing they did was kill off the true tribal leaders and set up puppets willing to sell out their people for golden carrots and opportunities. The once-free European tribes were reduced to thralldom.

When Rome's cycle finally ended, the Romans died in their own corruption and decay. But the puppet leadership was by now firmly established and followed in the footsteps of the Romans. They became the Kings, Czars, and Emperors and the people were their slaves and serfs. When the rulers no longer had any use for the serfs and the unemployed, they sent them to America as indentured servants and bondspeople for the merchants and landowners who became the ruling class of America. These oppressed people learned from the Indians about democracy and equality, and eventually rebelled against the European tyrants and struck the blow for independence.

But the predator ruling class used their financial power to seduce and corrupt the newly-elected officials, to use them as the instruments for crushing the people. Names may change but life situations are the same; the slaves of Rome and the serfs of Europe are today the workers, and the predator ruling class extracts its wealth from their labor.

But labor leaders were bought off. And when the Black movement reached a unified and threatening position, the white ruling class poured millions of tax dollars into Black communities in the form of anti-poverty programs. The golden carrots were used to seduce the Black leaders; those who resisted were slandered or cold-bloodedly jailed or assassinated. The programs were deliberately set up to encourage rip-offs.

Then the sly racists sprung the trap, exposing the rip-off leaders and self-righteously screaming about Black community corruption. They rapidly shut off the spigot: no more funds.

Today, the once powerful Black liberation movement is inactive, there are few effective Black leaders, white racist politicians scorn them, and the conditions of Blacks are worse than ever. The sell-out leaders are still doing well, safe within the predator system.

"Birds of a feather flock together." Look at the corrupt Vietnamese leaders; where are they today?? Safe in America, singing sad songs and making it, while the betrayed American G.I.'s who did the dirty work for the ruling class are physically and mentally shattered, unable to find employment.

America has betrayed the faith and hope of the world's oppressed people. The so-called American dream is today a living nightmare for millions of exploited people here and abroad.

Truth Is Our Greatest Weapon

Dictatorial Indian bureaucrats, no longer acting in our best interests, no longer accountable to their own people, and profiteering against their own people, have ABANDONED the Indian way and adopted the ways of our enemies. They have evidently lost faith and belief in our cause; they are now American mainstreamers, leading other Indian Nations into polluted, stagnant waters by controlling our decision-making powers and by setting a terrible example in their own daily lives.

But Indian people do not need to despair or apologize for the opportunism of some. All leaders always face great stress and temptations! It is a miracle that more of our leaders have not sold out. We are fortunate, for we still have Indian leaders with integrity and vision who are committed to our cause. Let us seek them out!

We need to bring our leadership problems out into the open. Everyone is aware of it, anyway. If we do not, our friends and supporters will think all Indians condone the base actions of a few, that all Indians are now corrupted! We must publicly expose, denounce and reject these sell-out leaders before it is too late!

They are the puppets, imitators and secret weapons of our enemies who intend to expose them anyway, to use their corruption against us! We must let our enemies know we are wise to their bag of tricks, and this will take some wind out of their sails!

BRING OUT THE TRUTH. IT IS OUR GREATEST WEAPON OF DEFENSE AND SURVIVAL.

PART III - OUR CULTURAL CRISIS

Traditional Philosophy

Indian people view themselves as the children of Mother Earth, the entrusted caretakers and guardians of life, who temporarily occupy earth bodies. The meaning behind life's mysteries is the natural evolution of human beings. The people use, not abuse or waste, the natural resources, taking care not to disturb the path of life that future generations will walk.

The political structure of Indian Nations is equalitarian and democratic; all people, young and old, men and women, have an equal voice and share in all decision-making. All have the right of equal participation in community activities in order to assure peaceful co-existence. The authority system descends from elders to youth, and even the cries of babies are immediately responded to.

The economic system of Indian Nations was originally communally based. Indians shunned the concept of land ownership and had no need for money, for all human beings had a secure right to the basic necessities of life; all

natural resources were free and available to all. No one had to earn the right to live, yet all members had to labor together to build adequate shelter and to gather food supplies for the entire community by hunting, fishing, or farming. The work, shelter and food were equitably distributed. There was no class system of rich and poor. If one family worked industriously to gather a surplus, it was for a ceremonial give-away; the wealth was placed in their banks, The People! And the interest was good will!!

The social life of the Indian people was peaceful and happy because there was no oppression of people or exploitation of resources. The laughter of playful children was the sign of a healthy community. People had leisure time for recreation; socializing with friends, children and elders, creative arts, ceremonies, and solitude. Technology was limited to the artifacts and tools that were of use and benefit to humanity.

The peacemakers of the Indian communes used several effective methods for correcting deviant behavior that caused disturbance or disunity within the Nation. Malicious gossippers, shirkers, and demagogues were first quietly counselled, then subjected to public ridicule, then given the silent treatment (they became invisible ones who did not receive a food share and had to fight with the dogs for scraps). They were exiled or condemned to death only in very rare cases, in order to save the community.

The natural, peaceful, and non-exploitative culture of the Indian people guaranteed them a long life free of diseases and mental disorders. There was no need for hospitals, insane asylums, prisons, poorhouses, or policemen. They willingly obeyed the natural laws that governed their bodies and outer environment, realizing that human beings have a brief time to live, to discover the secrets and meanings of their existence, to pursue the natural evolutionary path.

First Contacts with Outcasts from Europe

When the Indian people discovered the first frightened and pathetic European outcasts upon their shores, they had trouble communicating with them. Finally, they proved that they meant the immigrants no harm. Indians compassionately fed, sheltered and befriended them, sympathizing in horror at their tales of oppressive tyrants who had cast them out of their homeland. Indians taught them about democracy and the natural way of life. The colonists were slow learners, but they finally got the drift and learned to be free.

The Indian people took the colonists under their protective wings, encouraged and helped them fight for their freedom. The first treaties were signed under the sacred bonds and oaths of the Indian Nations and offered aid to the oppressed colonists. Treaties of peace and friendship!

So America was born. But America grew rich and forgot its promises of eternal friendship, peaceful co-existence, equalitarianism, truth and honor. The population grew rapidly; when word spread that the Indians were peaceful and vast riches were free for the taking, America used the wealth stolen from Indian land and bought weapons from France to turn against their allies, the Indian Nations.

Treaties, Genocide and Congressional Treachery

The forced treaties legalized America's thefts. If Indian leaders refused

to sign, genocide and germ warfare were used to wipe out whole peaceful villages. If humanitarians protested, racist propaganda campaigns were devised; the media published lies about Indian atrocities against peaceful white settlers, about hostile savages committing depredations against private property; sick tales of perverted devil worshipping and lewd rites. These lies were intended to enrage the populace against Indians, so they would demand our complete extermination. A good Indian is a dead Indian.

With guns and armies, America ruthlessly marched westward, greedily evicting Indians from their homelands and forcing them to sign treaties placing themselves in protective custody in concentration camps. The once sovereign Indian Nations were now prisoners held in political bondage.

The terror was undertaken on behalf of those greedy few who are now the ruling class families of America. The forked-tongue politicians, gophers of the predators, served their masters well and the Indian Nations were shattered and demoralized. Death was a constant companion. The hungry babies cried and died; children, women and men sat dumb, unable to feel anything; thousands were slaughtered, victims of America's lust for wealth.

Indian Nations still have not recovered. Old scars have not healed and new wounds are being inflicted. Congressional leaders Meeds, Cunningham and Magnuson promote racist bills and propaganda to support Washington State's War against Indian Nations. Lloyd Meeds will resign from Congress to seek a position as a federal judge. Indian people are still manipulated, maligned, mistreated, cheated, and insulted.

Judge Boldt seems to stand alone, determined to protect the letter of the U.S. Constitution, and treaty commitments. He tries to correct the injustices, but how staunch will he be under the relentless pressure? And how staunchly can we sustain our own courage and convictions against the even worse pressure confronting us?

The Polluted Mainstream

International law required the U.S. to have legal proof of ownership of lands purchased from the indigenous inhabitants. So Indian leaders were forced to sign treaties with howitzers pointed at their people.

International law and the U.S. Constitution further required that just compensation had to be awarded. The U.S. was obliged to provide services in payment for the land: economic aid; technical assistance; education and training programs; health care; food rations; homes; tools; blankets; cloth; etc., which would be supplied regularly, or annually, in perpetuity or for as long as America occupied and used Indian homelands.

Each generation of Americans is liable for these treaty-contracted debts, which can only be legally terminated with the consent of Indian Nations, or by America's evacuation from the lands.

But deceptive politicians still deceive the average American citizen. They do not tell them that the aid given Indian Nations and people is a treaty-contracted debt, legally owed to Indians. The aid is not a hand-out, but the politicians and their predator bosses bombard the people with anti-Indian racist propaganda.

The U.S. is obliged to furnish education to us. But Indian people go to schools, training programs, and workshops to gain knowledge that will be of use and benefit to them and their people. We do not go to school in order to become bureaucratized, dehumanized, mechanized, or assimilated.

Indians send their physically and mentally ill to the hospital or to physicians to be healed, not used for experiments, secretly sterilized, hypnotized, or brainwashed.

Still, many Indian people desperately in need of aid grasp at the extended hand which dangles the golden carrot and are gradually pulled into the polluted American mainstream. Many are unaware of the dangerous undertow they are being sucked into.

Technology and Behavior Modification

The production of humanity should be for the use, benefit and uplifting of life, not for enslavement and exploitation. But technology has been taken over by the predator ruling class that produces only for profit. They must continually expand, exploit, and exhaust, ever seeking cheap labor and raw materials, and profitable markets. Behavior modification techniques and the media are used to subliminally brainwash the innocent public to buy and consume commodities that are cheaply made, expensive, and often dangerous to health. Madison Avenue gimmicks totally change our natural desires and stifle our natural evolutionary process.

The advertising sorcerers, hired by the predator profiteers, bewitch the public into a frenzy of buying and consuming, all on the easy credit plan, tons of non-nutritious junk foods and other technological products, all guaranteed to miraculously transform life.

The wise elders say that you are what you desire, what you desire is what you think about, your thoughts stimulate your will to act, and a person is the result of their behavior.

The natural desires of the public have been radically changed; they no longer desire freedom, equality, natural evolution, the inherited rights of humanity; they desire materialistic things, are contaminated by the "greedy bug"; they are the programmed consumers and exploited workers of the predator ruling class.

The behaviorists, psychologists and biologists, also serving the power structure, study animals to find more effective ways of programming and controlling human behavior. The captured animals are caged, starved, and constantly watched; nothing is hidden from the eyes of their captors, not eating habits, sex and social life, etc.

To control the behavior of the animal, it must learn the maze system to receive any food. A cage door opens to a bewildering maze, the smell of food sets the starving animal to running frantically up and down the maze in search of the food. It finally locates the food, only to find its access blocked by a wall. It jumps, claws the wall, and accidentally pushes the red button with its tail while standing on its head and the food magically appears.

After many accidental successes, the animal finally learns to stand on its head and push the red button with its tail, and begins to feel confident

of survival. Then they change the system. The harried animal must continually adapt or die, and many do, by starvation or mental or physical breakdowns that lead to suicide.

Most of the world's wealth, resources, technology and production--all the necessities to sustain life--is owned and controlled by a few. The rest of humanity must labor for them for their daily bread, and, like mice, learn the maze system or die.

The control is absolute. If workers strike for decent wages, or less hazardous working conditions, the predator ruling class raises the cost of living and moves production to other lands to super-exploit other peoples.

Technology is now used for profit; machines replace human muscles and minds, eliminating millions of jobs. The operators of machines become dehumanized, components of the machines, i.e., typists, equipment operators, computer operators, etc.

Humans displaced by machines find themselves enemies of the technological society, stereotyped as lazy, shirkers, shiftless; by the idle rich. Over fifty million Americans live in poverty, unable to find employment, their jobs taken over by machines.

The War Against Our Humanity

Not only industrialists and bosses, but the government itself uses its bureaucracies to further exploit the workers. Underpaid public workers must take orders from upper-echelon bureaucrats, not from the taxpayers who foot the bill.

HEW, Labor and Social Security Departments are giant bureaucracies ripping off the taxpayers. Over three-fourths of all tax dollars are used administratively or to determine eligibility, leaving very little, sometimes none, for grudging distribution to the needy, sick and handicapped.

The majority of tax dollars subsidize the rich, the profiteers, who must continually expand. They are not required to pay any taxes, but they demand and get the lion's share of tax dollars with no strings attached and no bureaucratic red tape.

Human beings are not machines; they need air, water, food, shelter, clothing, transportation, recreation, companionship and solitude. They are not like the bionic man, the predator's concept of a superman who needs no air or food, who obeys unquestioningly the commands of his master, who never tires, works night and day for nothing, and never complains about hazardous working conditions.

Human beings are forced into a dog-eat-dog competitive system by the ruling class, where they futilely try to climb the non-existent ladder of success. The stress of this unnatural way of life results in deterioration, e.g., physical and mental breakdowns for which there are no cures. Physicians tranquilize, or operate; psychiatrists hypnotize or behavior modify in an attempt to readjust the natural into the unnatural; church leaders dish out platitudes, give pep talks, ask for donations, and push the flock back into the economic jungle.

The pressures of trying to "make it," of struggling to avoid the octopus clutches of the predator's bill collectors, have resulted in the epidemic stress diseases that plague most Americans; the break up of families is widespread, and children are mistreated and neglected by quarrelling parents. Some totally withdraw and become safe in mental institutes. Others turn into mini-predators and steal the hard-earned fruits of the working class, unlike Robin Hood, who stole from the rich to give to the poor. Some completely freak out and become alcoholics, drug addicts, murderers or rapists. Women and children are the usual victims.

Human beings, like the mouse in the maze, must continually adapt to the changing demands of the predator ruling class or die. Many are dying of heart disease, diabetes, cancers, and suicide. And many more are doomed.

Only the very foolish or insane violate the natural laws that govern all life, for they court disaster. One does not have to be a prophet or scientist to see the catastrophe wrought by the master class. Time is not an unending linear line into the future, it is circular for all life. The future is a result of the past, which depends upon the present; "As you sow, so shall you reap."

Soon, America's circular path will come together, and instead of being an evolutionary spiral uplifting humanity, the path of life will lie desolate and destroyed; like Humpty Dumpty who took a great fall, all the king's scientists and technologists will not be able to put it together again.

Abuse of the Natural World

The wasteful, voracious abuse of the land and its limited resources in the interest of profits is leading all life into an empty void, where no life can exist, with no escape exits.

All life depends upon the natural world for its existence, especially life in the artificially created worlds, the cities, headquarters of the predator ruling class and living quarters for the exploited workers, who consume enormous quantities of the earth's limited resources, thus hastening the pace of the war against the environment!

Giant chain food and farm monopolies--agribusiness--use pesticides and chemical fertilizers that destroy the natural micro-organisms. They feed hormones and other drugs to animals and poultry to promote unnaturally rapid growth. Timber barons and building developers cut down the forests and destroy plant life, which cause soil erosion, depletion of oxygen supplies, and large scale destruction of bird and animal life.

Industrial and human wastes pollute water, killing the fish, and contaminating drinking water with cancer-producing carcinogens.

And all the energy resources--oil, gas, coal, water--are rapidly depleting. America, once the land of the free, home of the brave, with beautiful land and vast natural wealth enough to sustain a sane society for millions of years, is now filled with millions of hypnotized serfs and their few rulers, who have denuded in a few short years what it took nature millions of years to produce. The only remaining resources in America are on the reserved land base

of the Indian Nations.

Annihilation or Change

The predator ruling class believes in elimination without discrimination! They pit the right against the left and the left against the right and both to squeeze the middle. They set the white to fight the black, and both against the red. They pit the men against the women, and the children against both. Christians hate the Jews and other religions fight each other. The purpose of the ruling class is to Divide, Conquer and Rule ALL HUMANITY.

Consider the following:

In the 60's many educated white students got hip (hippies), woke up, began to resist and protest, and sought alternate, non-exploitative, cooperative life-styles. In a flash, white communities and schools were flooded with marijuana, hard narcotics, and mind-blowing hallucinogens. The undeclared illegal war in Vietnam was escalated, and many thousands of bright young Americans were drafted and sent to Nam to kill and be killed, to wound and be wounded, to destroy and be destroyed.

The Kennedy brothers, Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X were cold bloodedly assassinated! Thousands of Indian women were sterilized without their knowledge and consent by U.S. Indian Public Health.

Hundreds of southern Blacks were deliberately infected with venereal diseases in a fifty-year-long experiment of the U.S. Public Health Department.

The Army Corps of Engineers was found to be secretly conducting germ warfare experiments on the American public, spreading highly infectious deadly virus germs in America's subways and office buildings.

At an American Legion Convention, hundreds of legionnaires sicken and many die of a mysterious disease. Another U.S. experiment?

Weather control experiments cause a freak rain storm in South Dakota; thousands are flooded and many die in Rapid City; many are Sioux.

Floods, droughts, earthquakes, killer winds, forest fires--are they results of more experiments or a backlash from Mother Nature?

American cities rapidly deteriorate. Millions are unemployed; thousands are not eligible to receive welfare aid because of bureaucratic red-tape; many destitute people are forced into a life of crime; jails and mental institutes are over-crowded; helpless children are tortured and murdered by psychotic parents.

Thousands of Amazonian Indians are massacred by giant U.S. Corporations who are destroying the Amazon Jungle at the rate of ten miles per day, criss-crossing the jungle with roads to get at the oil, bauxite, and other resources. Scientists warn that the Amazon Jungle provides one-fifth of the world's oxygen supplies and its destruction will be disastrous to the world's oxygen-breathing beings.

History teaches that when conditions reached the same critical stage in England, millions of enslaved, displaced, dispossessed serfs were killed off or shipped out.

When Germany reached economic crisis, the Nazis ruthlessly exterminated millions of Europeans, Jews, Gypsies, political radicals and liberals, and others of all religions.

What next? Humanity had better wake up and make a stand for social and economic and cultural change while they still have a chance. The choice is theirs!

We Do Have A Choice

The sixth article of the Omaha Treaty was secretly incorporated into almost all the treaties west of the Mississippi. This is a self-termination clause. When Indian Nations or people ABANDON their traditional and distinct ways of life and adopt the ways and behavior of civilized society, the treaties will become null and void!

Abandonment is not moving out of the tee pees and longhouses and reservations into houses, apartments, and cities; or wearing store-bought clothes instead of buckskins; or traveling in cars rather than canoes or horses. It is not buying meat from your pay check as a union worker rather than by hunting buffalo. These are merely outer changes, forced upon Indians. Abandonment means a radical change in the Indian's psychology and behavior.

When Indian Nations change from their democratic, equalitarian governments into dictatorial bureaucracies; when Indians exchange their communal economic system for competitive, dog-eat-dog, private enterprise; when Indians adopt a class structure, where the rich get richer and poor get poorer; when Indian leaders become predator profiteers committing depredations against their own people; when Indian people no longer care enough to share with one another; where Indian people become abusers and exploiters of the Mother Earth and abandon their caretaker and guardian duties; when Indian people become violators of the natural world governing laws--then Indians have deserted their natural culture! Being Indian is more than skin color or legal racial definition: It is a total philosophy and way of life!

We have a choice; we are free people with a mind of our own, capable of making decisions. If some of our Indian leaders and people want to abandon their traditional, distinct way of life and assimilate into the American mainstream, they are free to do so, and no one has the right to stop them. But we have reached the point of no return; once the choice has been made, it is irrevocable!

Indian Nation leaders or people who erred or were unknowingly, deceptively dragged into the mainstream without their consent or knowledge, have a chance to get out of it, to correct, redeem, and save themselves. Time is short; if they don't want to follow America's polluted mainstream to destruction and death, they better get out now, while the getting's good!

Those Americans who wish to save themselves better wake up. America's first hope and last chance are with the Indian Nations and the treaties of peace, friendship and protection. The inspiration that gave birth to America came from the Indian Nations who fed, nourished and protected America from

its oppressors until it became strong enough to stand on its own. These treaties are still America's protection. If America destroys these treaties, it will no longer be under the protective wings of the Indian Nations, and there are no weapons powerful enough to protect and save the U.S. from total destruction!

Soon our trails will divide: we have come to a fork in the road. A separation of humanity will take place. One trail will be for those who follow the man-made paved road, who blindly march to "progress," competitively striving to climb the ladder of success to their predator-ruler's castle in the sky! They will fall into the emptiness they have created, to death and destruction.

The other path, a smaller one, is for those who have struggled to remain free and sovereign Nations and human beings, the caretakers and guardians of life who are equalitarian, democratic, communal, and non-exploitative. That trail will spiral upwards on the natural evolutionary path of life, into a higher level of existence!

Which path will you be on? The choice is yours!

Footnote:

For twenty years, I have spoken for the just cause of our Indian Nations and people. I have seen these danger signs creeping upon us, but I did not want to believe what I was seeing! I hoped that crisis and corruption was just temporary and would nicely fade away! But they have not.

My warning message and my analysis of our present dangers come from what I have seen in my travels upon Mother Earth; what I have learned from my elders; what I have heard from the voices of Indian people, and the world's exploited humanity; what I have read and studied; what I and my family have personally witnessed, suffered and experienced!

I am human, so prone to err. It is not my intent to confuse, frighten or injure any innocent human being just to expose the evil predators who are exploiting humanity and the earth. Therefore, if I have erred, I ask for correction! And if I am right, then I ask you to act, so we can work together for a better world for children to grown up in and for reestablishing the path of beauty, truth, freedom and plenty for all the earth's inhabitants.

Yet Si Blue
(Janet McCloud)

Yelm, Washington
January, 1978

Nick HREZZ
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The James Gang

Rides Again:

**A People's Report of the Misuse of Federal
Funds for Indian Education
in Oklahoma**

John Trudell
Santee Sioux

Tina Manning
Shoshone-Paiute

Field Representatives
The Children's Foundation

January, 1973

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THE AMERICAN INDIAN VS. COLONIALISM TODAY

CHAPTER I:

" . . . we have kept in mind the desire of Indian people to self-determinate; to become involved in planning their own destiny. Self determination and involvement are clearly the policies of this administration, but difficulties arise in the how of it . . ."

" . . . the opportunity does now exist as it never has before for Indian people to continue the great advancement which has occurred in recent years . . ."

Statements made by Robert Robertson
to Indians of All Tribes
Alcatraz Island negotiating members
March 31, 1970

These are the statements of a colonizer. Robert Robertson is a colonizer.^{2/} He does his colonizing as the Executive Director of the National Council for Indian Opportunity. In this capacity he has more influence on Indian Affairs than does the entire population of Indian peoples. He made the above statements during a negotiating session on Alcatraz Island in 1970. In November of 1971, he told the National Congress of American Indians in Reno, Nevada, " . . . the militants -- the ones who invade Nike sites or are forced from an Alcatraz bring negative publicity against the Indians . . . most of the militants, he added, are urban Indians and can't understand the day-to-day problems of the reservation Indian."^{1/}

The National Congress of American Indians -- NCAI -- was formed about 30 years ago for the advancement of Indian peoples. It was entirely of reservation membership, of course. There were about 10 urban Indians then. In the late 1960's, the urban Indian people started pressuring for inclusion in NCAI, and the various "Robertson types" in government

countered by forming the National Tribal Chairman's Association (NTCA), which exclusively represents the reservations through the tribal "leaders" constituting the Association's membership. In 1971, after a hard hassle at the convention in Reno, the urban Indian gained recognition in NCAI. Almost immediately, the government shifted its "approval" to the NTCA, thus trying to keep the Indian divided between urban and reservation.

Robertson's organization -- NCIO -- channels funds to the NTCA. All of these organizations are supposedly independent of the BIA. Out of all the federally "approved" Indian organizations, Robertson's NCIO has the most say. Complicated isn't it? That's Robertson's job. He is an effective colonizer, he knows the art of recognition. His organization has given favors, friendship, economic betterment, and so-called prestige to a few members of the executive board of NTCA and in return, there is a silent agreement to get along.

When an issue such as the BIA occupation in Washington, D.C. occurred, Robertson had some Indians be vocal in the government's behalf while claiming to speak for the Indian community. The truth is that these few well off, "good" Indians speak for themselves and their friends -- there is no organization that speaks for all Indians. These "good" Indians do not have full knowledge of the facts of how Indians are being exploited. They know little about the working facts of the programs affecting their Indian people. This is

Robertson's effectiveness. He makes them feel important, without even going through the routine of letting them run their own programs, decide their own education, spend their own money, or run their own health services. These Indian men have been given positions but no experience. These "good" Indians supposedly represent Indian people, but they have no working knowledge of the Johnson O'Malley educational aid programs structure and regulations, land and mineral rights, treaty obligations, etc. Instead the white bureaucrat has all the information on Indian monies, treaty rights, educational rights, etc., and must always be consulted by this co-called leadership before they can make a stand for their people. The result is white dominance of Indian rights. This lack of daily work experience in governing our lives keeps these good Indians dependent on the friendship and recognition of the Robertsons, while not having to return control of Indian destiny to Indian people.

In reality, Robertson can't give us control of our destiny, we will have to take hold of it ourselves, but these good Indian friends of Robertson do not realize that -- instead they condemn their brothers and extend the government's colonist exploitation of Indian peoples. The tragedy is that they are being used and don't know it -- or do know but are selling us out. The Robertson-types control programs and funds and, when we want answers, they do not have to answer to anyone, they just send their good Indians out to call names. During and after the occupation of BIA last November about a dozen members of the National Tribal Chairman's Association (NTCA)

were brought to Washington to deplore the damage and call for prosecution. ^{3/}

Harrison Loesch is a colonizer. He was former Assistant Secretary of Public Land Management. Harrison Loesch, as a representative of the Interior Department, had authority over the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; in essence, he was in a position to give orders to Indian people. One order he gave was that no BIA officials would cooperate in any way with the organization or progress of the "Trail of Broken Treaties" caravan coming to Washington last fall. ^{4/} Loesch like Robertson is a political appointee -- that is the extent of their experience in the Indian world, but experience in the concerns of Indian peoples' rights is not a requirement for a colonizer. They must be experienced in the ritual of exploitation. They must know how to exploit Indian economics and keep Indians divided. This they do by rumor and lies. This they do when they control our funds and make urban and reservation compete for the same monies. They do not recognize the federal government's obligation to all Indian people -- instead they work to pit Indian against Indian. Harrison Loesch, in his position as hatchet-man, influenced appropriations that reservations were to receive or not to receive . . . this gave him power of intimidation over the "good" Indians.

Colonizers Loesch and Robertson have many colonizer friends, L. Patrick Gray III, Director of the FBI is among them. His job is to watch the "bad" Indians, so that they don't get together and create awareness among the other Indians. L. Patrick Gray's FBI always sides with the colonizers. It's his job. The FBI reported the "Trail of Broken Treaties" caravan route and early planning

to BIA and other federal agencies well in advance. That means they had the organizers under surveillance. It's yet another case of those with grievances being watched while the bureaucratic law-breakers they come to confront are left free. 5/

There are many of these colonizers in the Indian world, too many to name but their jobs are all the same -- to colonize. Colonization has a purpose: profit. As long as they can colonize Indians, they can exploit us. Colonization is exploitation. They control our land, minerals, education -- academically and financially; they control all of our resources. They have all this control and Indian peoples have reached the highest level of poverty in recorded history. Things keep getting worse. Land bases dwindle, unemployment stays high, suicides are abundant, we must settle for 47¢ an acre for our land -- the cost to us is too high to pay.

After the BIA occupation in D.C., the colonizers and their vocalists condemned the cost and destruction to that building. But everyone should know that the cost and destruction that Indian people have survived. The BIA occupation in Washington, D.C. is a symbol to our brothers and sisters who did not survive the genocide of colonialism. Their lives are worth more than \$2.28 million inflated damage estimate given by the government.

Every year the Congress appropriates funds to the Indian world, yet economically and culturally, we were better off a thousand years ago. The Congress appropriates the funds, the colonizers dictate the needs to be met. If the money has been coming from Congress for 70 years and we

are still so economically deprived then we must ask, "Where is the money going?" The colonizers know. These colonizers are everywhere in the Indian world, from the national offices to state and local offices.

We have investigated the Johnson-O'Malley Act and its enactment in the state of Oklahoma. We have found systematic misuse of these federal funds. We have also found that this misuse stems from the structure of colonization. Oklahoma is just one example of this colonization process at the local level. Local administrators decide our needs and spend our education funds the way they want. The Indian people have no real voice. In effect these congressionally-appropriated funds are recirculated into the white communities in spite of the law.

We can prove it, now we ask: "Who in the colonial system is going to do something about it?"

-
1. "Minority Militants Criticized" by Wm. Kroger, Nevada State Journal, Nov. 19, 1971, p.1.
 2. "Ex-Laxalt Aide Now Works for Agnew" by Mary Solaro, Reno Evening Gazette, Nov. 19, 1971
 3. "Amnesty Denied to Indians" by Donald P. Baker, The Washington Post, Nov. 10, 1972, pp.A1 and A19.
 4. Memorandum from Office of the Secretary, Dept. of Interior, Oct. 11, 1972.
 5. Office of the Director, U.S. Dept. of Justice, FBI, Oct. 13, 1972.
 6. "Indian Uproar Hinges on 2 Often-Overlooked Facts" by Vivian Vahlberg, The Sunday Oklahoman, Nov. 12, 1972, p.A9.
"Damage to BIA Third Heaviest Ever in U.S." by Jon Katz, The Washington Post, Nov. 11, 1972, p. A4.

SUPPORT NATIONAL AIM LEADERSHIP ON TRIAL

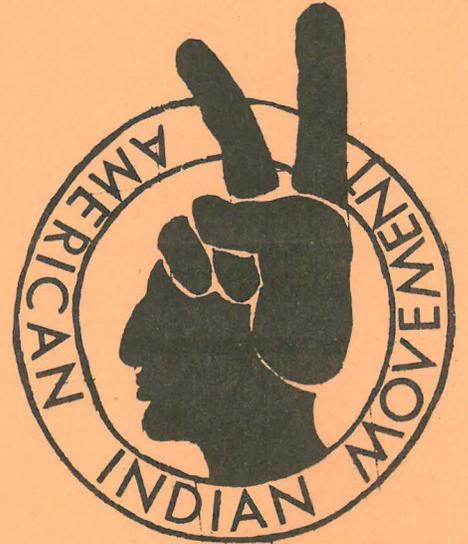
DENNIS BANKS

KENNETH LOUDHAWK

RUSSELL REDNER

KAMOOK BANKS

This will be the fourth time the government has attempted to try this case, in an effort to dispose of AIM leadership, because of the threat they pose as leaders for all peoples in combatting the multi-national corporations' attempts to rape the land by strip mining for uranium ore and other energy resources.



**HUMAN RIGHTS ON TRIAL —
DEMAND AN END TO PREJUDICIAL PROSECUTION**

May 28 Pretrial hearing, 9:30 am

June 23 Motions will be heard

***Sept. 3** Trial begins

Federal Courthouse, SW Broadway & Main

YOUR VISABLE SUPPORT IS NEEDED

All donations and/or letters of support, send to: Loudhawk et al, National Offense/Defense Committee, 5632 NW Willbridge, Portland, OR 97210.



UNITED INDIANS OF ALL TRIBES FOUNDATION

U.I.A.T.F. EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

3602-3604 WEST GOVERNMENT WAY EXTENSION • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98199 • (206) 285-4425

Executive Director

Bernie Whitebear
(Colville)

January 17, 1977

Assistant Director

Philip N. Lane
(Chickasaw / Sioux)

Dear Title IV Staff and Parent Committees,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tribal Representatives

Willard Bill
(Duwamish)

Mel Tonasket
(Colville)

Joe dela Cruz
(Quinault)

Roger Jim
(Yakima)

**Urban Organization
Leaders**

Ron Johnson
(Makah)

Lee Piper
(Eastern
Cherokee)

Gary Bass
(Colville)

Lola Lindsay
(Tlinget)

Lonny Goodteacher
(Ponca / Sioux)

Don Milligan
(Assiniboin)

James Halliday
(Non-Indian
Professional)

**Curriculum Committee
Members**

George Charles
(Clallum)

Deanna Capps
(Clallum / Makah)

Arlene Anderson
(Shoshone / Bannock)

As a follow-up to our workshops in Oregon on December 16 and 17 on the proposal writing process, we have scheduled two days in Oregon when we will be available to review your individual Part A applications and make comments, suggestions or congratulations.

If you want us to review your application, please contact Clement Azure at (503) 378-3061 to set up an appointment on either of the two following days:

Monday January 24th Lane Community College
Board Room
10 - 5 PM Eugene, Oregon

For more information, please contact Sharon Shuey or Pat Acuzar at (503) 687-3493.

Thursday January 27th Jackson County IED Bldg.
101 North Grape St., Rm. 2
1-5 PM and 7-9PM Medford, Oregon

For more information, please contact Rick Wheelock at (503) 776-8880.

Again, the purpose of these two days is to review your individual Part A application so a pre-arranged appointment would be appreciated. Also we hope that it can be an opportunity to meet with other programs and share information.

Sincerely,

Deloria J. Lane

Deloria Lane
Part A Specialist

DL:jls

**TITLE IV — PANEL ON
TUTORING PROGRAMS —
AREA THREE**

Darrell Wright, Jefferson
County School District, Madras
Lucy Lamb, Indian Education
Act Project, Portland
Steve Goodkin, Willamina
School District, Willamina
Alberta Yazzie, Klamath Falls
School District, Klamath Falls
Clement Azure — Moderator

**FIVE RIVERS SAHAPTIN
LANGUAGE PROJECT —
AREA FOUR**

Lilly Sahme — Warm Springs

**UMATILLA CULTURE IN
CURRICULUM — AREA FOUR**

Jim Lavadore — Umatilla

1:30-3:30 **WORKSHOP: HIGHER
EDUCATION — AREA FIVE**
Morie Jiminez

3:30-5:30 **STATE AND FEDERAL
AGENCIES — AREA ONE**

Betty Lambert — Northwest
Portland Area Indian
Health Board
Christine Brown —
Office of Indian Education
Victor La Course —
Indian Health Service
Spencer Sahmaunt —
Education Specialist, BIA
Clement Azure — Oregon State
Department of Education
Ron Halfmoon — Advocates
for Indian Education
Frank Battese —
General Assistance Center
Sister Francella Griggs —
Portland Urban Indian
Program
Bob Bajorcas — Moderator

**EVALUATION
PROCEDURES — AREA TWO**

Robie Clark, Evaluator
Pacific Northwest
Indian Reading and Language
Development

**MODEL TUTORING
PROGRAM — AREA THREE**

Cathy Ross,
Highline School District,
Seattle, Washington

**REQUIREMENTS TOWARD
GRADUATION —**

AREA THREE
Bus Nance — Specialist
in Standards and
Graduation Requirements,
Oregon State Department

CURRICULUM — AREA FOUR

Phil Lane, United Indians
of All Tribes Foundation

BANQUET

Margaret Rodgers — Speaker
Red Earth Performing Arts
Company

APRIL 29, 1977

9:00-12:00 **GENERAL SESSION:
FORMATION OF STATE
INDIAN EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION**
Andrew Lawson, National Indian
Education Association
Morie Jiminez, Oregon State
Department of Education.



SECOND ANNUAL

**oregon
state
indian
education
conference**

April 27-29, 1977
Black Angus Restaurant
Salem, Oregon



agenda

April 27, 1977

8:00-5:00 Registration — Lobby
Display Set-up — Lobby

10:00-12:00 Welcome — Dee Pigsley
Announcements — Joe Coburn
Keynote Address —
Rudy Clements

12:00-1:30 Luncheon
Welcome — Vern Duncan —
State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
Movie — Siletz Film

2:00-3:30 **REORGANIZATION: INDIAN
EDUCATION OFFICE —
AREA ONE**
Ren Halmoen — Advocates
for Indian Education
Charles Calica —
Tribal Education Director,
Warm Springs
Spencer Sahaunt —
Education Specialist, BIA

TITLE IV: "THE FUTURE OF TITLE IV AFTER 1978"

AREA TWO

Ted George —
ONAP Specialist HEW,
Office of Human Development
Dr. Thomas Gardner —
Senior Program Officer,
HEW Region X
Karma Torklep —
Director, United Indians
of all Tribes Foundation
Christine Brown —
Oregon Project Officer,
Part A, OIE
Karma Torklep — Moderator

**EARLY CHILDHOOD —
FUNDING SOURCES AND
USING TITLE**

I SERVICE —

AREA THREE

Title I Services —
Fred Buehling, Oregon
State Department of Education

PANEL DISCUSSION

Jenifer Billman — Moderator

PARENT COMMITTEE

INVOLVEMENT —

AREA FOUR

Deloria Lane, United Indians
of all Tribes Foundation

3:30-5:00 **CHEMAWA PRESENTATION**

AREA ONE

Al Ledford, Superintendent

SOCIAL SECURITY

PRESENTATION — AREA ONE

Charles Hall,

Social Security Office
Frankie Tupling — Moderator

**TITLE IV: "THE FUTURE
OF TITLE IV AFTER 1978" —**

AREA TWO

Repeat from Session One

EARLY CHILDHOOD:

**"HOW TO PROCEED AFTER
FUNDING" — AREA THREE**

Jenifer Billman

EARLY CHILDHOOD:

MODEL PROGRAMS

Barbara Yokum — Umatilla
Dakota Souls — Warm Springs

PARENT COMMITTEE

INVOLVEMENT — AREA FOUR

Repeat from Session One

3:30-5:00 **REORGANIZATION: INDIAN**

EDUCATION OFFICE,

FOLLOW-UP — AREA FIVE

7:00-8:30 **NEW TITLE IV PROGRAMS —**

AREA FIVE

Deloria Lane — United Indians
of All Tribes Foundation,
Technical Assistance

APRIL 28, 1977

7:30-9:00 **BREAKFAST**

9:00-10:00 **GENERAL SESSION —**

GENERAL AREA

Announcements — Joe Coburn
Dakota Club Presentation —
Allen Eggsman

NIEA — Andrew Lawson,
Executive Director NIEA

10:00-11:00 **EQUAL EDUCATION**

OPPORTUNITY —

GENERAL AREA

Morrie Jiminez — Oregon State
Department of Education

11:00-12:00 **CURRICULUM MATERIALS**

DEVELOPMENT — AREA ONE

Joe Coburn, Pacific Northwest
Indian Reading and Language
Development

STUDENT PANEL —

AREA THREE

Morrie Jiminez — Moderator

**OREGON COMMISSION ON
INDIAN SERVICES —**

AREA FOUR

Bruce Bishop,
Executive Director

12:00-1:00 **LUNCH**

1:30-3:30

MANPOWER:

**EDUCATIONAL TRAINING
ASPECTS — AREA ONE**

Georgia Goudy — Fort Dalles
Urban Indians, Inc.

Lucy Cox —

Willow River

Manpower Program

Richard Gallegos —

Urban Indian Manpower
Program, Portland

James St. Martin —

Burns Indian Manpower
Program, Umatilla

Manpower Program

Celeste Taylor — Moderator

Dee Pigsley — Social

Security Administration

DRUG AND

ALCOHOL ABUSE:

YOUTH PROGRAMS —

AREA TWO

Arleta Sampson — Umatilla

Alcohol and Drug Program

Steve Labuff — Chemawa

Alcohol Education Center

Ivan Joe — Klamath Alcohol

and Drug Abuse Program

Rick Weber — Moderator

ice president is warm, considerate, has sense of humor

Ex-Laxalt aide now works for Agnew

By MARY SOLARO

When Bob Robertson talks about his boss and his job you can tell he's excited.

"I've never enjoyed a job more in my life. Every hour is a challenge."

The boss? Spiro Agnew, vice president of the United States.

The job? Executive director of the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

Prior to taking the job in Washington, Robertson was executive administrator to then Gov. Paul Laxalt. Before that he was executive director of the Nevada Citizens' Committee for the right to work.

For seven years before that he was executive vice president of the Builders Association of Northern Nevada.



BOB ROBERTSON
(Gazette Photo)

Robertson reports directly to the vice president. He describes Agnew as very warm and considerate.

SENSE OF HUMOR

"To me, a measure of a man is how he relates to other people and his staff. He has a very dry sense of humor, likes to take his staff to lunch on the spur of the moment and he goes out of his way to say hello. I'm really proud to be with him."

Robertson told of when the vice president had offices in the old executive building. "The stairs were three stories, just like the Matterhorn, and he (Agnew) used to run up them with secret service men running behind.

"At Christmas he remembers

everyone, right down to the mail clerk and the littlest secretary."

Robertson and his family live in McLean, Va. Consulate officials, CIA men and other government officials live on his street.

"The Kennedys live down the road; the undersecretary of agriculture lives next door."

Still, Robertson isn't that impressed.

'REALLY DECENT'

"People are people," he said and he has found all of his neighbors to be "really decent."

Robertson is in Reno this week for the National Congress of American Indians convention.

When he first accepted his position, Robertson had to do a study on whether or not there was a need for the council.

"I found there was an extreme

coordinating Indian programs

need for the council. Over the past 20 years the total federal government outlay for Indians has increased from \$78 million to \$1 billion per year. Ninety per cent of the \$78 million was being spent by one agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Interior Department."

Now Robertson coordinates programs in eight departments that require \$1 million annually. He's involved in housing, education, welfare and Indian rights that include everything from inner city needs to the return of land previously taken away.

Robertson has become an authority on Indian affairs and their history. He names tribes and their problems easily and explains his interest and knowledge with "I love to read and I love history."

Since he has been working for the federal government, Robertson has traveled from Maine to Point Barrow, Alaska, talking with Indians and helping them solve their problems. He was the federal mediator when the Indians took over Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

He feels that progress in Indian affairs is being made but said, "We're the first to realize that things aren't going to happen overnight." He cites the present administration's interest in Indian affairs as one of the real reasons why the program is going so well.

"I could tell you many success stories," he said when talking of a federal program to help businesses locate on reservations.

"Unemployment on Indian reservations is 50 per cent across the board. On some reservations it's 100 per cent. Robertson said the administration is asking businesses to consider reservations for their new plants. "They have a ready-made, available, trainable work force.

The goal his office is working toward is to help Indians help themselves. He feels higher education is the key along with creation of jobs on reservations.

"That's one of the reasons the children leave the reservations. There are no jobs for them."

As for his office he says, "We do the things that we can, we get the help that we can and we never say no."

Minority Militants Criticized

By WILLIAM KROGER
Journal Staff Reporter

Vast improvements have been made in the Indian nation, but the destructive minority militants are undermining much of the effort, "and they're the ones who get on the tv cameras," a federal official said Thursday in Reno.

Robert Robertson, executive director of the National Council on Indian Opportunity (NCIO), and one-time executive administrator to former Gov. Paul Laxalt, attended the 22th annual National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) convention at the Pioneer Theater Auditorium.

Support Exists

"There's nothing wrong with militancy," he said, "but destructive militancy can lead to the erosion of the strong over-all broad-based public support that exists for the Indian today."

"To listen to the radicals, you'd think Indians are dumb bumblers. That's not true."

Robertson, who left Nevada in March, 1969, to assume then-temporary duties as the working head of the federal council, said the militants — the ones "who invade Nike sites" or are forced from an Alcatraz — bring negative publicity against the Indian, which in turn makes people less responsive or adverse to the Indian's plight.

Most of the militants, he added, are urban Indians, one of four distinct classes, and can't understand the day-to-day problems of the reservation Indian.

Robertson, who received a B.S. degree in 1957 from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., likened the urban vs. the reservation Indian to "you or I leaving Reno for six years, then coming back and immediately trying to jump right into politics. You're out of touch with what's going on."

He said: "Urban Indians are fighting to control the NCIO, which has been inherently a reservation-oriented group."

Information Pipeline

Robertson said his council was formed as an information pipeline to the President, an ombudsman and liaison for the Indian.

"We are the top executive group that informs the President on Indian programs. We coordinate human resource programs, evaluate programs, innovate programs and encourage Indians to make use of those programs."

"It involves Indians for the first time in history."

The council is chaired by Vice President Spiro Agnew, with eight cabinet members and eight President-appointed Indians making the remainder. Robert-

(See INDIAN, Page 2, Col. 1)



CAROLE JEAN GARCIA, 22, of the Papago Tribe in Tucson, Ariz., was named Miss NCAI Thursday night during the 1972 National Congress of American Indians' Pow Wow in Reno at the Centennial Coliseum. Louise Sherry Edms, Shoshone-Bannock, was declared first runner-up and Joyce Pearl Sequasewa, Navajo, was named third runner-up. (Journal Photo)

Indian Nation Gains Acclaimed

(Continued from Page 1)

son's staff consists of eight, and "we cover the whole country."

Some criticism has been leveled at the group.

The NCIO, since President Nixon's Indian message to Congress in July, 1970, "has lain fallow . . . remaining aloof from public Indian concerns and absolutely remote in funding matters for which it was repeatedly approached. The office, for all practical purposes, is lifeless . . ." Richard V. LaCourse, a Yakima-Umatilla who is the Washington bureau correspondent for the American Indian Press Association, said in an article published in the quarterly NCAI's "the Sentinel." LaCourse was present at the Reno convention.

"Second Path"

Also, attorney Harold M. Gross, director of the Indian Legal Information Development Service in Washington, D.C., in the same "the Sentinel" publication, said Robertson's NCIO is the "second path" to the White House for the Indian, but

that path "is uncertain at best, depending upon low-ranking staff without decision-making authority on the one end, and wavering degrees of vice presidential influence and willingness to act on the other." Gross also was present at the Reno convention.

Robertson disagreed with both statements. As to LaCourse's, he said: "It's not true. It's impossible."

"This type of sensational journalism from the Indian community is non-productive."

"The NCIO has been constantly meeting with all groups of Indians (four classes: Federally-recognized Indians, who have signed treaties with the U.S.; state reservation Indians, who have signed treaties with states; rural Indians, not living on federal land, and a vast group of urban Indians, who have left the reservations and have gone to urban centers).

"The Indians are the smallest of minorities and are submerged by larger minorities."

Cites Improvements

"There has been improvements in the health area, housing and many others. We're a listener to the Indian people at all levels . . . a recorder. President Nixon listens to the council, weighs the information and makes his own decisions," said Robertson, an eight-year Marine veteran who came to Reno in 1957 as a disc jockey for a local radio station.

As an example of the amount of work that has been done, Robertson said that the vice president held an Indian Economic Conference Oct. 23 at the White House. He and the entire council, including the eight cabinet members, spent from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. talking to the heads of 30 of America's largest corporations. "Trying to get them interested in the terrible unemployment on the reservations." The Indian makes up "only one-half of one per cent of the entire population."

There are about 500,000 Indians who physically live on reservations, and unemployment stands at about 50 per cent, said Robertson.

Private Business Sector "involving the private business sector is the only way the poverty cycle can be broken, so the Indian can hold up his head with pride," he continued.

"Three years ago you would have been hard-pressed to find more than 10 Indian lawyers in the entire country. Today there's about 60, and 40 more are scheduled to graduate this June. Many, the majority, have been getting federal assistance."

Robertson, who worked for years with the Home Builders Association of Northern Nevada and at one time headed the Nevada Citizens Committee for Right-to-work said that according to statistics, there's only one Indian dentist and about 10 Indian doctors in the country.

"There's a vast amount that has to be done. We (NCIO) aren't interested in public relations, we're interested in seeing things happen."

He said the President and vice-president are trying to "right past wrongs."

Right-to-work Bill Presented

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Sam Steiger, R-Ariz., introduced legislation Wednesday that would be a "national right-to-work law," preventing closed-shop union contracts.

Steiger said he has 16 cosponsors on the bill, which technically would repeal provisions of existing federal law allowing the closed shop.

The existing law allows labor unions to sign contracts with management whereby employees must join and/or pay dues to a union as a condition of employment.

"It seems amazing to me that we in the United States who are so protective and concerned with individual liberties have so long tolerated such a flagrant abuse of individual liberties as compulsory unionism," Steiger said. "It is time to stand up for freedom."

Another sponsor of the bill, Rep. Bill Archer, T-Tex., said, "Many employees find themselves in the dilemma of subsidizing, through their labor organization, causes which they actually oppose. A prime example is the political activity of the various unions."

attachment
1

Attachment #4

OCT 12 1972

NDN WASH. DC
ALL AREA DIRECTORS
SUPERINTENDENTS
EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FIELD OFFICERS
SCHOOL SUPERVISORS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY
LOESCH, YOU ARE DIRECTED TO NOT PROVIDE ANY DIRECT
OR INDIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE PLANNED TRAIL OF
BROKEN TREATIES CARAVAN WHICH IS TO REACH WASHING-
TON DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER.

COMMISSIONER, [REDACTED]

3K51-01/x/1299
0300/3007

RRReeser:pv:10/12/72

cc: Commissioner's RF ✓
Codes: 112, 300, 400, 500

Surname
140 Chron
Mailroom

PIA PIAH PARK IN LAWTON, OKLAHOMA. THE GROUP WILL DEPART LAWTON, OCTOBER FIFTEEN NEXT AND TRAVEL TO PAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, VIA OKLAHOMA CITY. THEY WILL CAMP OVERNIGHT AT PAWNEE TRIBAL CAMP GROUNDS NIGHT OF OCTOBER FIFTEEN AND DEPART FOR LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MORNING OF OCTOBER SIXTEEN NEXT. FROM LAWRENCE, THE GROUP WILL TRAVEL TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, WHERE THEY PLAN TO CAMP OCTOBER TWENTYTHIRD TO OCTOBER TWENTYFIVE NEXT. PLANNED ROUTE FROM MINNEAPOLIS NOT DETERMINED, HOWEVER, THEY PLAN TO ARRIVE WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER THIRTY NEXT. CARTER CAMP PRESENTLY RESIDING ROOM TWO FOUR ZERO, HOLIDAY INN SOUTH, OKLAHOMA CITY, BUT WILL DEPART OKLAHOMA CITY OCTOBER THIRTEEN NEXT TO JOIN GROUP IN LAWTON OCTOBER FOURTEEN NEXT.

CAMP CLAIMS HE HAS BEEN PROMISED SOME FUNDS FOR FOOD, TRAVEL, AND LODGING BY THE NATION OFFICES OF THE EPISCOPAL AND LUTHERAN CHURCHES, BUT AS YET HAS NOT RECEIVED SAME. CAMP CLAIMS HE HAS NO SOURCES IN OKLAHOMA AS HE HAS BEEN AWAY FROM OKLAHOMA FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS WHILE RESIDING IN CALIFORNIA.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF OKLAHOMA INFORMED CAMP HIS DIOCESE IS UNABLE TO FURNISH FUNDS FOR THEIR MARCH.

END



Attachment #6

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

OCT 11 1972

Memorandum

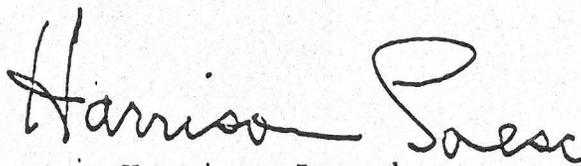
To: Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs

From: Assistant Secretary-Public Land Management

Subject: Instructions Not To Give Direct or Indirect Assistance to AIM Demonstration in Washington, D.C. Early in November

The American Indian Movement, a private association, has written that it is planning a caravan to Washington for a large number of Indians the first week in November. It is my understanding that requests have been made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs that it provide various assistances to facilitate the activities of AIM on this occasion.

This is to give you very specific instructions that the Bureau is not to provide any assistance or funding, either directly or indirectly.


Harrison Loesch

Amnesty Denied to Indians

Damage Put At \$700,000; Charges Eyed

By Donald P. Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

An agreement signed by representatives of President Nixon recommending against prosecutions for the occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building "in no way" granted amnesty, a White House spokesman said last night.

The spokesman alluded to the "extraordinary damage and theft of government property" that occurred during a seven-day siege of the building that ended Wednesday night.

The Justice Department reportedly is studying what charges should be brought, and against whom, after both the Interior Department and a group of tribal Indian officials asked that the offenders be prosecuted.

Preliminary estimates of damage to the BIA building total nearly \$700,000, with no price tag yet set on many art objects and personal property of the building's 412 employees.

About a dozen members of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, saying they represent three-fourths of the nation's Indians and nearly all of those who live on federal reservations, toured the building yesterday and then met with three White House advisers and called for prosecution of the rebels.

Attending the session at the Interior Department were Leonard Garment, special assistant to the President and one of the two men who signed the amnesty agreement on Wednesday; Brad Patterson, who is Garment's executive assistant, and Oliver Taylor, representing the other signer of the agreement, Frank Carlucci, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

An Indian who attended the closed meeting said the White

INDIANS, From A1

House representatives said the agreement was signed "to prevent bloodshed."

The White House representatives would not comment on the meeting, but one spokesman said that a decision to prosecute does not violate the agreement worked out with representatives of the American Indian Movement (AIM), which brought its Trail of Broken Treaties caravan to Washington last week.

"We're not going to waltz on a promise to set up a task force to listen to Indian problems, and the prosecution for damages and theft "is not another broken treaty," the spokesman said.

Hank Adams, chief negotiator for the demonstrators, said yesterday that "a haphazard attempt by the federal government to take reprisal against anyone could lead to the destruction of the (stolen) documents."

A Justice Department spokesman said yesterday that "no decision" has been made concerning prosecution.

Harrison Loesch, assistant secretary of Interior for Public Land Management and the men in charge of the BIA, said the amnesty agreement was "only a recommendation, and I recommended otherwise."

Loesch, one of the chief targets of complaints by AIM, toured the building at 8 a.m. yesterday with Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and said afterwards that "we agreed to seek full-scale prosecution." He said Morton would personally meet with the Attorney General "on what can be done."

Shown a copy of the agreement signed by Carlucci and Garment, Loesch said, "The Secretary indicated that he trusted any such recommendations by Carlucci and Garment would not be followed."

Webster Two Hawk, president of the tribal council, led about a dozen chieftains through the building.

Two Hawk blamed "a small handful of self-appointed revolutionaries" for wrecking the building and the federal government for letting them get away with it.

"They have destroyed records so vital to our people—real estate, enrollments, leases—that it will take years to recover," said Two Hawk.

Preliminary damage estimates were made after tours of the building at 19th Street and Constitution Avenue NW. The General Services Administration, the government's landlord, estimated structural damage at \$250,000. That figure covers repairing and re-

Attachment #3

painting walls, and paneling, and replacing roof tiles, and glass windows and doors. Additionally, the Interior Department estimated damage to rugs and typewriters and office furniture and equipment at \$280,000.

No estimate was made on damage to files and records, or to art and artifacts, all of which were scattered throughout the three-story building before it was vacated Wednesday night.

Another cost factor is the time the 412 employees who work in the building cannot work. An Interior Department spokesman said their daily salaries amount to \$27,000, so the cost of their 5½ days of administrative leave, through yesterday, was about \$148,500.

GSA police did not allow smoking during the tour of the building. They cited the finding of several molotov cocktails, some fashioned with soft drink bottles filled with gasoline and capped with rags, and the discovery that gasoline had been poured into some fire extinguishers.

Before anyone was allowed in the building yesterday, bomb squad members conducted a thorough search of the structure.

About 25 or 30 BIA employees worked yesterday, mostly executives and information officials, out of temporary quarters at Interior, or at a BIA office at 1821 K Street NW.

The GSA hopes to have the building ready for reoccupation a week from today. Arrangements were being made for BIA employees to work in other buildings in the city.

There was no insurance on the building or its contents, according to the Interior Department.

Chief Two Hawk, who is the elected head of the Rosebud Sioux tribe in South Dakota, also is president of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, which represents the 147 tribes that occupy federally regulated reservations.

Two Hawk said the chiefs came to Washington after learning of the takeover of the BIA. After surveying the damage, they called for a congressional investigation of the incident, in addition to prosecution of the offenders.

Another of the chiefs, Roger A. Jourdain of the Red Lake (Minn.) band of Chippewa Indians, said he was "dumbfounded" at the damage. "If you and I did the same thing, we'd be in the Bastille," he said.

Two Hawk and other chiefs also were upset that federal officials "allowed this to happen. When we've been confronted with this (rebellion)

on our reservations, we've kicked them out," Two Hawk said.

Told of the complaint against inaction by the government, Secretary Loesch said, "It's true. They got let down by their government. But we didn't do it. The White House made the decision."

He complained that "the Indian business has more bosses in government than any other. They come around like flies," Loesch said.

"It was not my decision, nor Secretary Morton's," Loesch said. "The decision was out of our hands at 10:25 p.m. Thursday. I was compelled to stand those troops down."

Loesch said (metropolitan police) "Chief Jerry Wilson had riot troops standing by," as did the GSA, ready to evict the hundreds of Indians who had occupied the building.

(About 500 Indians had entered the building on Thursday morning, and stayed on during negotiations for housing and other demands. The decision not to evict them Thursday night marked the start of the siege.)

Loesch said that "there was not one single tribal leader in the building during the occupation." He said the only exception to that was "a man named Early Rider, or something like that, who is a minority side representative of a split council in Oklahoma."

He described several of the AIM leaders—Russell Means, Bob Burnett, Vernon Bellecourt, Hank Adams and Carter Camp among them—as "bloody revolutionaries who came here for a physical confrontation who gave up rather reluctantly when they won everything else" in concessions from White House representatives.

One of the demands posted by the protesters was the firing of Loesch. He said he "felt set up by their assessment that I was the greatest road block to that demonstration."

Like other Presidential appointees, Loesch offered his resignation yesterday, an action that is pro forma with a re-elected administration. "I've had no indication either way" on whether the resignation will be accepted, he said.

Reacting to a report that the Indians were given \$66,000 for transportation to their homes, Loesch said, "I refused to pay one dime of BIA money to get those people out of town or for any other purpose."

"Paying them to leave is like paying off an airline hijacker," he said.

The comparison apparently was just what other federal officials had in mind, according to one source.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Attachment #7
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

OCT 13 1972

For your information, I am enclosing a communication
which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "L. Patrick Gray, III".

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

Enc. 1

~~400~~
430

10-12-72

TO ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY

PLANNED PROTEST MARCH ON WASHINGTON, D.C., BY AMERICAN INDIANS,
OCTOBER - NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTYTWO, INDIAN MATTERS.

REFERENCE OKLAHOMA CITY TELETYPE, OCTOBER SIX LAST.

AN ESTABLISHED SOURCE WHO IS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH
RELIABLE INFORMATION ON OCTOBER TWELVE INSTANT ADVISED HE
LEARNED THE FOLLOWING FROM CARTER CAMP, LEADER OF AMERICAN
INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM), ON SAME DATE:

THE INDIAN MOTORCADE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, D.C., IS
EXPECTED TO REACH LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, ON THE EVENING OF OCTOBER
FOURTEEN NEXT. THEY HAVE RESERVATIONS TO CAMP OVERNIGHT AT

END PAGE ONE

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency nor
duplicated within your agency.

Indian Uproar Hinges on

By Vivian Vahlberg
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The key to understanding what happened during and after the occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building by Indian activists lies in two simple, but often overlooked, facts.

No one group speaks for the Indian, and no one official speaks for the government on Indian affairs. It was that way before the occupation and it's more so afterward.

What is happening now is that out of the rubble of a demolished government building, various Indian groups are struggling for supremacy, and various government officials are struggling for their jobs.

To most white men, Indians are Indians. And to most Indians, a government official is a government official.

There are really two kinds of Indians — establishment and non-establishment — as is reflected in Oklahoma, the state with more Indians than any other.

More Oklahomans were visible, vocal participants in the bureau takeover than were Indians from any other state. Yet the first telegram of strong

condemnation of the takeover also came from a spokesman for Oklahoma tribes. — *Bruce Townsend*

The establishment Indians are those who either have become assimilated into white society or are relatively content with

NEWS ANALYSIS

their treatment by the Great White Father (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Many of them are tribal leaders from reservations.

The non-establishment — the ones who sacked the bureau building — seem to think the conditions under which they live, often in poverty and in inner-city ghettos, the result of a string of broken promises by the government, mostly the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The two — establishment and non-establishment Indians — have been in direct conflict for some time, because there's only so much Indian money to go around. Traditionally, the bureau has been authorized to deal only with reservation Indians, with certain exceptions, including Oklahoma Indians. Consequently, urban, non-reservation Indians have gotten little.

But when the government Indian programs are revised, the non-reservation Indians who brought about a whole re-examination of the situation by their occupation of the bureau, may get more attention. Reservation leaders feel that would leave less for them.

So the tribal chairmen are denouncing the militants as "marginal people," johnny-come-latelies to the Indian cause, and law breakers. And the militants are denouncing the tribal chairmen, saying they're the types who sold out to the government in the first place.

The National Congress of American Indians, which has been working in legal channels for Indians for almost 30 years but had been eclipsed by newer groups, is hoping to bridge the gap between the two — and in the process become the predominant influence.

Oklahoma Indians are in an almost unique position in the struggle, because two Oklahoma cities — Oklahoma City and Tulsa — have more "urban Indians" than any city but New York and Los Angeles, and because most Oklahoma Indians, while

not living on reservations, are what is called "federally recognized," eligible for most benefits given to reservation Indians.

Meanwhile on the government side, the continuing struggle between Indian commissioner Louis Bruce and his superiors at the Interior Department still continues.

Last year, Bruce tried to initiate a number of reforms in the bureau with a team of younger, non-establishment-oriented specialists, but was hampered by opposition from the Interior Department — specifically from Assistant Interior Secretary Harrison Loesch.

When the militants occupied the bureau, Bruce sided with them, hoping to avert bloodshed and agreeing with many, but not all, of their goals. Loesch, on the other hand, opposed from beginning to end even negotiating with the law breakers.

Bruce, surprisingly, may have won out. The demonstrators were allowed to stay a week, no Indians were killed, and in the final negotiations Bruce was the Interior Department's only representative, according to participants.

Many of the occupiers,

THE SUNDAY OKLAHOMAN

Section A

Nov. 12, 1972

9

2 Often-Overlooked Facts

who had at first mistrusted Bruce, are now staunch supporters of him, as in Harold Morgan, a Pawnee from Oklahoma who said he hadn't realized that Bruce's hands had been tied by the Interior Department.

Even President Nixon reportedly commended Bruce for his handling of the incident during a cabinet meeting last week. This could not be confirmed although several participants and government officials said they

had heard the report.

Loesch's advice on the other hand, was not followed. He was excluded from negotiations at Indian insistence. On Friday he issued an angry blast at the agreement reached by White House negotiators.

Of course, the dust hasn't settled yet, and the administration may feel enough pressure from establishment Indian leaders — and from angry non-Indians — to back off from the agreements made under election-eve pressure

by the militants.

There's some indication that this already has begun to happen, as reported guarantees of a amnesty from prosecution have faded into vague recommendations for some types of immunities, and into suggestions that specific crimes be tried.

At the same time, however, the top Indian negotiator expressed confidence in the good faith of the government in fulfilling amnesty promises.

The government also

may be reluctant to establish a precedent of soft treatment that would encourage other groups, for other purposes, to take over government buildings.

But the government also has vividly in mind the willingness of the Indian militants to die or demolish buildings to achieve their goals — and probably also realizes what might happen if the militants feel they were once again tricked by the government.

5 Damage to BIA Third Heaviest Ever in U.S.

By Jon Katz
Washington Post Staff Writer

Damage done to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by protesting Indians this week was the most extensive ever committed by U.S. citizens on a federal building, government officials said yesterday.

Spokesmen for the General Services Administration, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives said they knew of only two other incidents that surpassed in cost the week-long occupation of the BIA building: the burning of Washington by the British in 1814 and the destruction of government buildings in the San Francisco earthquake in 1906.

In addition, the Interior Department said yesterday that the theft and damage done to paintings and artifacts destroyed the most varied and extensive collection of Indian art in the world.

The government's estimates yesterday placed the damage at \$2.28 million in destroyed property, lost or damaged records, structural damage to the BIA building, "lost hours" for employees, and pilfered or damaged paintings and artifacts.

That figure, said the GSA, the government's landlord, does not include overtime for GSA security personnel, D.C. police who were standing by, and an estimated 100 U.S. marshals flown into the city from all over the country.

The GSA said the damage done to the building by an estimated 300 Indians surpassed the total damage done to all federal properties in 1971 through vandalism, sabotage, protest or other causes. The 1971 figure, which does not include thefts, was \$728,000, said the GSA.

GSA officials said the Indian protest was one of the longest in history aimed at a single building.

A spokesman for the Library of Congress said they could find "nothing to compare with the damage done" to the BIA building following a search of records.

"As far as we know, no group of citizens had ever done that kind of damage to a federal building," said the library official.

The official said the week-long Mayday protests against the Vietnam war in 1971 were

estimated to have cost the city of Washington \$2.5 million, but that figure included police overtime, cleanups and jail and court costs.

GSA officials said that the two best-known attacks on government buildings by citizens were the bombing of the Pentagon in March of this year, and the bombing of the U.S. Capitol in March, 1971. The Pentagon blast caused \$150,000 damage, said the GSA, and the Capitol repairs cost an estimated \$200,000.

The Interior Department yesterday released the following breakdown of damage to the BIA building:

- Structural repairs to the roof; paint; building repairs—\$250,000.
- Record restoration: the sorting of files, inventory, and damage repairs—\$70,000. That effort is being undertaken by the National Archives.
- Art and artifacts, including 600 to 700 old paintings averaging \$1,000 apiece; pottery, basket work (\$150,000) rugs, dolls—\$750,000.
- Employee "down time" (\$27,000 per day)—\$297,000.

The GSA said it expected cost estimates to rise as additional security costs are figured in.

The government's damage estimates have skyrocketed since the end of the five-day occupation Wednesday evening.

Officials at first guessed the damage would amount to \$250,000, before the destruction of property and records Monday evening.

Thursday, before it estimated the value of the paintings and artifacts, the government's preliminary estimates were \$700,000.

Earlier this week, Indian spokesmen said the demonstrators at first took great care to maintain the building. But anticipating a police eviction Monday, many demonstrators began destroying furniture and records.

Washington Post reporters, who viewed the building after the Indians left, reported slashed chairs, broken windows, broken toilet fixtures, records littered over floors, graffiti, scratched paneled walls, telephones pulled loose and other damage.

CFR

Title 25—Indians

Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs

§ 33.0

**PART 33—ENROLLMENT OF INDIANS
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Sec.

- 33.1 Definitions.
33.2 Public school enrollment.
33.3 State school laws.
33.4 Contracts with public schools.
33.5 General requirements for contracts.
33.6 Public school use of Federal school property.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 33 issued under sec. 3, 48 Stat. 596, as amended; 25 U.S.C. 454, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 33 appear at 22 F.R. 10533, Dec. 24, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 33.1 Definitions.

Whenever used in this part the terms defined in this section shall have the meaning herein stated:

(a) "State" means the State, Territory, or school district contracting for the education of Indian children.

(b) A "school district" is the local unit of school administration as defined by the laws of the State in which it is located.

§ 33.2 Public school enrollment.

Enrollment of Indian children in public schools shall be encouraged where such schools are adequate and accessible.

§ 33.3 State school laws.

All Indians as citizens of the State wherein they reside shall be amenable to the school laws of such State. Employees of any State may be permitted to enter upon Indian tribal lands, reservations, or allotments therein (a) to inspect educational conditions or (b) to enforce the penalties of State compulsory school attendance laws against Indian children, and parents, or other persons in loco parentis, except that the provisions of this section shall not apply to Indians of any tribe in which a duly constituted governing body exists until such body has adopted a resolution consenting to such application.
(60 Stat. 862; 25 U.S.C. 231)

§ 33.4 Contracts with public schools.

(a) Contracts may be entered into under the provisions of the act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended by the act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458), 25 U.S.C. 452-456), with the authorities of any State for the education of Indian children of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood, unless excepted by law, and to expend under such contracts monies appropriated by Congress for such purposes

and to permit the use of existing Federal Indian school facilities and equipment by the local school authorities under such terms as may be agreed upon.

(b) The program will be administered to accommodate urgent financial needs of school districts related to the presence of large blocks of nontaxable Indian-owned property in the district and relatively large numbers of Indian children which create situations which local funds are inadequate to meet. This Federal assistance program shall be based on the need of the district for supplemental funds to maintain an adequate school after evidence of reasonable tax effort and receipt of all other aids to the district without reflection on the status of Indian children.

(c) When school districts educating Indian children are eligible for Federal aid under Public Law 874, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 1100), as amended, supplemental aid under the act of April 16, 1934, supra, will be limited to meeting educational problems under extraordinary or exceptional circumstances.

[22 F.R. 10533, Dec. 24, 1957, as amended at 23 F.R. 7108, Sept. 13, 1958]

§ 33.5 General requirements for contracts.

(a) State plan. To become eligible to participate in contract funds a State shall formulate a plan for the distribution of contract funds to local school units, which shall be acceptable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his authorized representative.

(b) Budget estimates and reports. Each State having a contract covering education in accordance with this part shall submit such budgets, estimates, and reports as may be required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his authorized representative.

(c) Equal educational opportunities. Contracts shall specify that education for Indian children in public schools within the State shall be provided upon the same terms and under the same conditions that apply to all other citizens of the State.

(d) Uniform application of State law. States entering into a contract under the provisions of this part shall agree that schools receiving Indian children, including those coming from Indian reservations, shall receive all aid from the State, and other proper sources other than this contract, which other similar schools of the State are entitled to re-

ceive. In no instance shall there be discrimination by the State or subdivision thereof against Indians or in the support of schools receiving such Indians, and such schools shall receive the same and other non-Indian Bureau funds as all to which schools are entitled.

(e) Educational standards. The State shall provide in all schools that have Indian pupils adequate standards of educational service, such standards to be equal to those required by the State in respect to professional preparation of teachers, school equipment and supplies, text and library books, and construction and sanitation of buildings.

(f) Federal cooperation and inspection. Schools in which Indian children are enrolled shall be open to visits of observation and consultation by duly accredited representatives of the Federal Government.

(g) Inspection of programs. Each State having a contract covering education in accordance with this part shall make available to duly accredited employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs such records and reports as may be necessary to enable them to conduct inspections of the school program related to the contracts.

§ 33.6 Public school use of Federal school property.

The use of federally owned facilities for public school purposes may be authorized when not needed for Federal activities. Transfers of title to such facilities may be arranged under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1953 (67 Stat. 41).

(a) Insurance covering nonexpendable property. When nonexpendable Government property is turned over to public school authorities under a permit, the permittee shall insure such property against damage by fire, windstorm, and tornado in amounts and with companies satisfactory to the superintendent or officer in charge of the Indian agency charged with responsibility for the property. In case of damage or destruction of such property by fire, windstorm, or tornado, the insurance money collected shall be expended only for repair or replacement of such property; otherwise insurance proceeds shall be remitted to the Bureau.

(b) Maintenance of buildings. The State shall maintain the property in a reasonable state of repair. and

Dear U.I.S.H.E. member,

This letter concerns the organizations process of re-vitalization. with its main emphasis on Indian student participation. It is imperative, for the continuation of this Educational Activities organization, to increase its volume (students), of internal structure. This organizational consistency must occur, to prevent a non-appropriation of funds for 1980-81. For without the Educational Activities funding, U.I.S.H.E.'s cultural and educational activities will become a memory of the past.

It has been within the organizations goals and objectives to utilize external forces, to increase the cultural awareness of the P.S.U. Indian students , the P.S.U. public and the Portland Metropolitan community.

These external forces can pertain to:

- a) Institutions of education
- b) Cultural organizations (Indian)
- c) Community services (Urban Indian Council, Indian Health Services etc.)
- d) Media: local or national (radio, television, newspaper, magazine etc.)
- e) Coalition groups (AIM for Freedom Defense, Anti-Uranium mining etc.)
- f) Prestigious: educators , lecturers , Indian quest speakers

The organizations first meeting of 1980 will be held in room 439, on February 27th, at 3:00 pm. If you are not sure as to the true function of the United Indian Students of Higher Education , pertaining to cultural aspects. Attend this meeting on Feb. 27th, and it will provide you with answers to your questions.

If you are unable to attend the meeting, please correspond in writing, we would be pleased to send you the minutes of the meeting.

United Indian Students of
Higher Education
Portland State University
Box 751 /EA
Portland , Oregon
97207

Sincerely ,
U.I.S.H.E. coordinator

Randy Settler
Randy Settler

MOST OF AMERICA'S
INDIANS FACED A
CRUEL DILEMMA:
ECONOMIC POVERTY
ON THE RESERVATION
OR CULTURAL

POVERTY OFF IT.
~~THEY~~ ^{MANY} STILL DO.

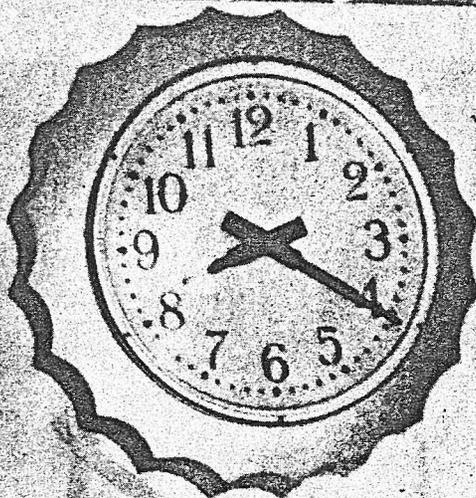
BUT, AS WE HAVE
SEEN TONIGHT, YOUNG

INDIANS IN INCREASING
NUMBERS SEEM

DETERMINED TO MAKE
A LIFE OFF THE
RESERVATION WITHOUT

LOSING THEIR
INHERENT PRIDE IN
THEIR INDIAN-NESS.

UT
RD
A



GENTLEMEN?

I DO NOT APOLOGIZE FOR THE
RUIN NOR FOR THE SO CALLED DESTRUCTION OF
THIS MAUSOLEUM. FOR IN BUILDING
ANEW ONE MUST FIRST DESTROY THE OLD!

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA FOR
THE NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE PEOPLE! WHEN HISTORY
RECALLS OUR EFFORTS HERE, OUR DESCENDENTS WILL
STAND WITH PRIDE KNOWING THEIR PEOPLE WERE
THE ONES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STAND TAKEN
AGAINST TYRANNY INJUSTICE + THE GROSS MISFEASANCE
OF THIS BRANCH OF A CORRUPT + DECADENT GOVERNMENT.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN EMBASSY

"We were walking the line between irreparable and reparable damage," the source said. "You can buy new urinals, new windows. That's reparable damage. But if we had another Kent State at the BIA, or holocaust by arson, that would be irreparable damage. We knew the dividing line."

As Two Hawk and the other tribal officials picked their way through the debris, they came upon a delegation of congressional aides who also were surveying the damage.

Robert B. Jim, chairman of the Yakima (Wash.) Indian Nation, asked for a congressional investigation, saying the destruction and theft of records "will set us back 50 to 100 years."

"Congress made these programs for people on the reservations," Jim said. "Now they have been destroyed by a few urban Indians. What about that federal law forbidding crossing state lines to incite riots?"

"Our records of water rights, hunting and fishing treaties, 50 years worth, are gone," Jim said. "This hits at the lowest economic level people."

Chief Jourdain added, "these Indians must have been under the influence of drugs. No Indian in his right mind will do this. They have been funded by do-gooders and subversive elements. We want them prosecuted."

WASH POST Nov 10, 1971

NCAI Executive Council meets with Iranian

WASHINGTON— (NCAI News Release)—The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), meeting in Executive Council sessions here this week heard Sasson Ardalan, a representative of the Iranian government state that, contrary to press speculation, the hostages being held by militant Iranian students in Teheran are being treated well. Frederick Kupke, a member of the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, is among the hostages.

Sasson Ardalan was invited by NCAI to speak to the group following passage of a resolution on Jan. 22 expressing deep concern over the present crisis in Iran. The organization has offered to act as a mediator/communicator between the U.S. and the Iranian government.

Edward Driving Hawk, President of the NCAI, states that the matter was taken up by the organization because of the activity and anti-American statements being made by John Thomas, a representative of the American Indian Treaty Council which is causing anger among both Indian and non-Indian people.

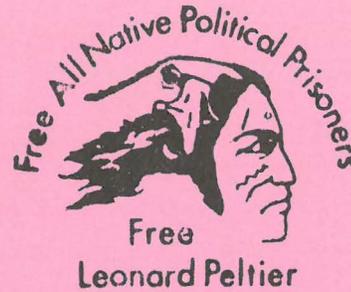
Thomas' organization is a special interest group that has no general Indian constituency. The widespread press reporting of his activities, however, have created the impression that his views are representative of American Indians.

"In spite of over 200 years of problems between Indians and the government of this country," states Driving Hawk, "Indian people are very patriotic. Our young men have voluntarily served in the armed forces through all its wars. History books will document that it was because of Indian support that the Americans won the Revolutionary War. Aside from that, this is our only country and at a time like this, we stand with others in its support."

The resolution was presented to Sassan Ardalan who advised that it would be transmitted to the Iranian government but that any response would depend on the election and how soon normal business activities would resume.

(213) 665-9481

LEONARD PELTIER DEFENSE COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 3936
Los Angeles, Ca. 90051



Greetings Brothers, Sisters & Friends;

On Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1979, three men began trial at the U.S. Federal Court House in LA on charges of escape and aiding and abetting an escape. Although the U.S. Government brought these charges and are presenting a case of escape to a jury, the real issue, as they well know, is that this case clearly shows a conspiracy perpetrated by the U.S. Government via the Bureau of Prisons personnel and what appears to be by FBI operatives to assassinate Leonard Peltier. The trial is currently in its third week and we anticipate three weeks more, during which the defense will show that the three defendants were aware of this plot to kill Leonard at the time of the escape. An Indian man, Standing Deer, who had been forced to agree to kill Peltier, or die himself, almost immediately told Leonard of this plot. With these facts in mind, an escape to save Peltier's life took place July 20, 1979 from Lumpoc Federal Prison.

Regardless of the outcome of this trial, Leonard Peltier and Bobby Garcia (who aided and abetted in Leonard's escape), still have to face two consecutive life terms in prison. They will be sent to Marion Federal Prison and placed, first, in the segregation unit for 60 days, and then, into the Control Unit for an extended period of time. The Control Unit's primary purpose is to control and manipulate attitudes of prisoners. The process can best be described as sensory deprivation, medication (prolexin), and physical abuse for those prisoners who may represent a threat to the prison system as well as to its extended economic and political order.

We are now certain that the U.S. Government and its agents planned to assassinate Leonard and we feel that because of their on going attempts to kill Leonard, a person who represents a symbol of hope and spirit for struggling Native People, that they will not stop here even if we win this trial. We believe that they may try more subtle and secluded means, such as the Control Unit, to kill Leonard.

We must not allow them a second chance at Leonard's life and we can combat this by expanding communication, both by printed material and word of mouth. Funds are desperately needed to assist in the ongoing efforts of building of his defense. His unjust imprisonment cannot continue. We ask that you help Leonard Peltier and Native People.

Leonard Peltier Defense Committee

Copies of the article BREAKING MEN'S MINDS: Behavior Control & Human Experimentation at the Federal Prison in Marion, Illinois, are available by calling or writing the Defense Committee.

"In several instances (the control unit) has been used to silence prison critics. It has been used to silence religious leaders. It has been used to silence economic and philosophical dissidents."

----Federal Judge James Foreman, U.S. District Court, E. St. Louis, Illinois.

WHAT DOES PELTIER'S CASE HAVE TO DO WITH URANIUM MINING?

Leonard's case, or the government's case against Leonard, is linked directly to stealing resources from Indian lands. Two points stand out: one, that on June 26, 1975 while the FBI attacked the traditional camp in Oglala, Pine Ridge Reservation in S. Dakota, THERE WAS A SECRET TRANSFER OF ONE EIGHTH OF THE RESERVATION (CONTAINING A LARGE DEPOSIT OF URANIUM) FROM THE TRIBE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. This section of land is known as the "Sheep Mountain bombing range". The tactic of diversion is not new in the 400 year war of the U.S. against the Indian people. The government was successful in focusing all attention on the shoot-out, framed as an "Indian attack" on the FBI, and could smoothly acquire land and resources without a major response. An added result of the shootout is that Leonard Peltier is serving 2 life sentences stemming from a conviction of aiding and abetting in the deaths of 2 FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in June 1975, even tho, prior to this trial, his two co-defendants, Robert Robideau and Dino Butler, were acquitted on self-defense for the same charges.

The second point involved Leonard's extradition from Canada. The extradition, completed as quickly as possible through use of false affidavits acquired by forceful intimidation of witnesses, was considered an immediate necessity by the Canadian government. The Canadian government didn't want a strong leader like Peltier giving Canadian Indians any idea about fighting to defend their own lands in Northern Canada that contain extensive deposits of uranium.

The person and example of Leonard Peltier is exactly what the U.S. government wants to imprison or kill. Indian warriors who fight for the sovereignty of their land and people are a direct threat to the U.S. government, which is increasingly turning to Indian lands to get the energy resources they no longer have unlimited access to in other parts of the world. One third of the remaining U.S. coal is on Indian land and 90% of the uranium used to fuel nuclear reactors and to eventually create plutonium used to build bombs, like the neutron bomb, is on Indian land. The energy conglomerates can create sufficient panic about shortages to allow a free hand in the rip-off of Indian resources:

WHY MUST THE ANTI-NUKE MOVEMENT SUPPORT LEONARD PELTIER & INDIAN LAND STRUGGLES?

The anti-nuke movement has focused its attention on the very real dangers of already existing nuclear facilities and on future plans to construct more of them. Three-Mile Island certainly provided the spectre of nuclear disaster as a real possibility.

At the same time, it is urgent that the anti-nuke movement take up as its priority, stopping the seizure of uranium from Indian lands in the Southwest and in the Black Hills as well as in Northern Canada where Indian lands are yet undeveloped. Uranium is not only used to fuel nuclear reactors and build bombs, but Navajo miners are being killed as they mine for uranium and many more Indian people on the Navajo reservation or wherever uranium is mined, face lung cancer and other contamination from the highly radioactive wastes left by open uranium pits and tailings.

The anti-nuke movement must also support the freedom of Indian political prisoners like Leonard Peltier, whose charges come directly from defending Indian land and people from U.S. government attack. Many Indian warriors end up in prison for their courageous acts of resistance on behalf of their people. Non-Indian people must come to see the necessity of solidarity with Indian struggles and take a stand against the U.S. government and corporate strategy to isolate, imprison, kill and suck dry native people on reservation lands.



National Center For
**AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE
MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Mailing Address:

Whitecloud Center / Gaines Hall / 840 S.W. Gaines Road / Portland, Oregon 97201 / 503 225-8939

June 11, 1980

Robert A. Ryan, Ed.D.
DIRECTOR

Connie McCready,
Mayor
City of Portland
1220 S.W. 5th
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Mayor McCready:

I am writing this letter to support your Conditional Use Permit for a Cultural Center on S.E. Mt. Scott Blvd. through the Portland City Council.

The White Cloud Center is the National American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research and Development Center. This program works in close affiliation with the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Department of Psychiatry on the University campus in Portland, Oregon.

Our goals and objectives as designated by the National Tribal Chairmen's Fund, Inc., is to develop national research and community mental health programs that are specifically designed to help American Indians and Alaska Natives. It has long been recognized by mental health leaders throughout the country that American Indians/Alaska Natives have received very little in the way of mental health care that has been of significant value. Only recently have we been able to get the interests, organization, and the manpower needed to start fulfilling the great void of helping the American Indian in ways that will be beneficial.

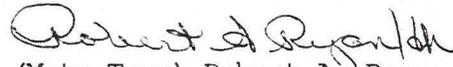
We have been aware of the work that Anpo has been doing since 1975 when we first became acquainted with Devere East Man. The concept of increased, positive self-awareness through cultural identity is the emphasis of the Anpo program and is of particular interest to our organization. Maintaining a cultural identity is particularly important to the self-concept as it is the center of the individual's frame of reference. It is through our cultural reference that in individual senses himself, evaluates his sense of worth and establishes the order in which he is then able to communicate and participate in the world beyond himself, i.e. society in general.

A cultural program in an urban area is singularly important as the access for this cultural input is deluged by a constant input of values from the dominant society. maintaining a positive identity is a delicate balance for American Indian and Alaska Native people who are approaching a survival system that is alien to their frame of reference. The program at Anpo offers many of our people the opportunity to participate in activities which directly benefit themselves, their families and the community.

Connie McCreedy,
Mayor
June 11, 1980
Page 2

The establishment of a cultural center is further a unique opportunity for the Indian and non-Indian people to share cultural values within the urban community. A cultural resource center in the City of Portland has the potential for enriching the educational process of our school system, as well as serving as a vital link in the understanding between American Indian lifeways and the surrounding community.

Respectfully,



(Mato Topa) Robert A. Ryan, EdD
Center Director
Assistant Professor of Medical Psychology

cc Mr. East Man

AG

PATRICK BORUNDA
1822 N.W. 22nd Place
Portland, Oregon 97210
(503) 228-5782

April 10, 1980

Ms. Sandy Chamberlain
White Cloud Center/ ANPO
840 S.W. Gaines Road
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Sandy:

Yes, I will be very pleased to work with you and with the Board of Directors of ANPO in the development of grant proposals to foundations and other funding sources. We should seek the same kind of track record with regard to successful applications that we enjoyed at the Urban Indian Council.

Please feel free to call me either at home or at Arthur Andersen & Co. (503) 226-1351. We should begin the process of planning applications and their relationships to one another as soon as that is practical.

Best wishes,



Patrick Borunda



appropriate solar technology

630 - 0011/2181 • 10/10/1980 • 4724

003/22/80

April 10, 1980

Portland Bureau of Planning
424 SW Main St
Portland, Oregon 97204
PC File CU 13-80 ANPO Community Center

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you in favor of granting the request of ANPO to build a community center in an R 10 zone. We support the concept for a community center to assist American Indian people to understand and appreciate their spiritual and cultural values. It is a much needed facility to provide these services to the Native American population of Portland.

We have had several meetings with the ANPO community to discuss the design of the Community Center. We have pledged our support to ANPO to help write grants and search for funding for the project, and to do the design work. Our involvement with the design of the structures will be to make them as energy self-sufficient as possible. We will include passive solar design features like direct gain systems and attached solar greenhouses. Anthony Stoppiello, an employee of our organization, is a registered architect and will be involved in this project. We intend to design all structures to meet code requirements for their use. For any item which does not meet code, we would go through the variance process during the design stage. We also have access to landscape architects and engineers if they were needed.

It is important to understand that this proposed project would go through the entire permit process. I understand the code violations and problems with the existing structures, which exist because this process was not followed. However that should not reflect on your consideration of the Community Center. I believe that these people have noble intentions for their Community Center, and although presently misunderstood by the neighboring community will be a positive addition to their environment.

Sincerely Yours,

Lynn Youngbar

Lynn Youngbar
Director, Portland Sun

HEALTH PROGRAM URBAN INDIAN COUNCIL Inc.

735 N. W. 21st Street • Portland, Oregon 97210 • (503) 248-4663

January 31, 1980

To Whom It May Concern:

The Cultural Support Program directed by Devere Eastman is a valued resource in the Portland Indian community. The perpetuation of cultural beliefs and values is important to many of our people.

Mr. Eastman has directly assisted the physical and mental health staff with consultation on individual cases; as well as, provided staff awareness training to staff of the Health Program/and the Urban Indian Council overall.

We endorse both Mr. Eastman and the Cultural Support Program, which he directs, as it is both needed and appreciated by the Portland Indian Community.

Sincerely,



O.C. "Buzz" Night Pipe,

Program Director

SWEATHOUSE LODGE, INC.

INDIAN ALCOHOL TREATMENT CENTER

PHONE (503) 745-5535

VICTORIA R. WADE, PROJECT DIRECTOR

RT. 5, ARNOLD AVENUE, BLDG. 236

CORVALLIS, OREGON 97330

January 23, 1980

White Cloud Center
Gaines Hall
U. of O. Health Sciences Center
3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Road
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Sir:

Sweathouse Lodge, Inc. would like to take this opportunity to express our support for ANPO.

Our program has worked with the members of ANPO since 1976, when we were first formulating a treatment design incorporating the Native American cultural teachings.

Devere East Man contributed many hours of his time and knowledge in strengthening our cultural philosophy and program.

We feel an important need for our people is to strengthen their identity as Native people and begin to pursue a positive and enlightened manner of living. ANPO is a beginning place in which our young people who are confused and searching for a better way of life can find support and experience their heritage.

Native people across this continent recognize the importance of Native culture, strengthening of identity, and the pursuit of determining their way of life as Native Americans. We are fortunate to have such a program in our state and we strongly encourage continued support of this endeavor.

Sincerely,



Victoria Rachle Wade
Project Director

cc Devere East Man

Susan E. Brown, Ph.D.

APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CONSULTANT

Street Address:
7332 S.W. Capitol Highway
Portland, Oregon 97219
Tel.: (503) 245-8003

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 8391
Portland, Oregon 97202
(503) 244-1006 (messages)

December 3, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

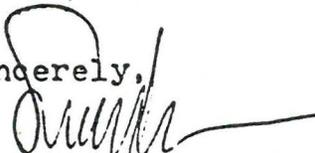
Re: ANPO Native American spiritual camp

As a resident of Portland I have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the people at ANPO as well as to come to know of ANPO as an institution. Through my extensive visits to ANPO I have gained a great deal of respect for their attempt to revitalize and make available to Native Americans, and to non-Indians as well, the traditional spiritual lifeways of Native American people.

In traditional Native American society spiritual concerns and perspectives were at the very center of the social organization. Out of this philosophy sprung societies concerned not only with harmony between humans and all other creation, but also ones with a central concern for the harmony, peace and mutual aid between persons. The revitalization of such a rich heritage serves not only Native Americans who are now searching to recapture their own spiritual heritage, but also it serves the dominant culture by providing a beautiful and constructive alternative to the alienating and wasteful ways often common to Western society.

As a cultural anthropologist who has worked with native peoples in both South and North America, I strongly support ANPO and encourage the city, and all involved parties, to do everything possible to facilitate ANPO's existence and prosperity.

Sincerely,



Susan E. Brown, Ph.D.

In every court procedure that the tribe has been a part we have seen no lawful evidence of legal taking by the U.S. Government of Pit River ancestral land.

We are supported in this position by original Indian Title as recorded in congress in 1928 and the affirmative agreement signed by the United States Government with the Republic of Mexico, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the affirmative protection of Indians as provided in Section 11 of said treaty of Peace and Friendship between the two nations, United States of American and the Republic of Mexico. (supportive document is hereby attached)

We refer your attention to a statement made by the first President of the United States, George Washington, to a delegation of Seneca Indian Chiefs, whom they were about to return home he reassured them in these words, quote; When you go to your homes rest assured that the Federal Government will not consent to your being defrauded, but will protect you in all of your Just Rights. unquote.

So it is resolved, that we, The Legitimate Pit River Indian Tribe, charge the Government of the United States of America with violating every Constitutional Law, every Statutory Law, every Rule and agreement that binds a civilized Nation to the Principles of Right, in dealings with our people in our own land.

Dated: November 19, 1977

Signed by the Legitimate Pit River Tribal Council;
Chief Charles Buckskin, Aporige Band
Lillian Lego, Achomawi Band
Willard Rhoades, Itsatawi Band
Cecelia Wilson, Ilmawi Band
Raymond Lego, Madezi Band

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The Legitimate Pit River Indian Tribe is without further recourse in our relationship with the Federal Government in area of land claims rights and,

WHEREAS: The Legitimate Pit River Indian Tribe has no land base sufficient in amount to provide for homes, hunting ground, agricultural needs, recreational areas and general resource,

WHEREAS: We the Tribal Government, meeting in an official session this day approve of further action that needs to commence to regain control and use of a portion of our ancestral land that will provide for our need;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: Occupation will be on U.S. Government held, and Corporation held land within the bounds of Pit River ancestral land that will be immediately accessible but will not be limited to the amount of land until further authorization by the Tribal Council.

Adopted this 19th day of November, 1977, by the Council of the Legitimate Pit River Indian Tribe.

Councilmembers:

Chief Charles Buckskin, Aporige Band
Lillian Lego, Achomawi Band
Willard Rhoades, Itsatawi Band
Cecelia Wilson, Ilmawi Band
Raymond Lego, Madesi Band

PIT RIVER

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND · ELEVEN TRIBES ONE NATION



AMERICA CANNOT SHOW ME MY TERMS OF SURVIVAL

send donations to: marie lego box 52 montgomery creek, california 96065

The Pit River people were a small group of 2500 to 3000 and always resided in these ancestral lands. The land was bounded by Mount Shasta, east to Fandango Mountain and south to Horse Lake and west to Mount Lassen and in a northerly direction and back to Mount Shasta. This consisted of our one hundred mile square. (Ref. to map)

Our tribe consisted of eleven bands in nature of autonomous bands. Tribal organization that made up the Pit River Indian tribe, each band contributed to tribal business as bands. No band was answerable to any other band because they were autonomous.

THE LEGITIMATE PIT RIVER

About 1860, the settlers came and began to take up our choice land. Further proceedings that took place in the Government's policy of taking Indian land was not known to us, as to what happened in the final disposition of the 18 treaties was yet unknown to us. All that we know were that our Indians were removed to central locations in the state by the U.S. Army. Later ceased supposedly, because the 18 treaties were not ratified.

It was this procedure of legal taking that was required by statutory law pursuant to constitutional principle that the Congress of the United States appointed a commission in 1851, directed to negotiate treaties with the California Indians for the purpose of taking Indian land.

18 separate treaties were negotiated but never ratified by the United States Senate because of opposition presented by the State of California. The State took the opposition by authority of the State Assembly action as reported in the California Assembly Journal, Feb. 16, 1852, p. 202-205.

In the State Assembly estimation of the evaluation of land set aside by the proposed 18 treaties would not have been worth less than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000.00). 2nd clause, p. 3. State Assembly Journal.

The following year 1853, Congress enacted a law declaring all land in California, Public Domain, AS IF, the proposed 18 treaties had been ratified. In this action, the Congress acquiesced to the State of California, opposition to the 18 treaties, and in so doing, violated Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

It has been estimated that there were 250,000 Indians in existence during the time the treaties were being negotiated and under the authority of the Enabling Act of 1928 that provides a Roll be made of California Indians for the purpose of filing suit against the United States for land claims settlement.

A roll was set up pursuant to the act and completed in 1933. The roll was conducted by a Fredrick Baker. The total of the enrollment that required 1/8 or more Indian blood and tribal affiliation were 23,000 California Indians. Four thousand full bloods and 19,000 mixed bloods.

Before any actual payment was made, amendments deleted the one eighth degree blood quantum.

In 1944, a judgement was rendered by the United States court of claims in a form of a compromise settlement, net award of twelve million dollars for treaty lands that would have been set aside by the said treaties. The offset claimed by the Government was for Sherman Institute, five million dollars and six hundred and eleven thousand acres of reservation land set aside for the Indians in California at \$1.25 per acre. The balance of three million five hundred thousand dollars was paid to the completed roll of California Indians, totaling 37,000 Indians, and per capita payments of \$150.00 apiece. The million and a half dollars left in the U.S. Treasury was designated the 4% Judgement Fund as it would draw 4% interest as it remained in the treasury to the credit of California Indians.

We the members of the Legitimate Pit River Indian Tribe, declare that this one hundred and fifty dollar per capita payment that was sent to our Pit River tribe was a wrongful payment as it was paid for Indian land not in Pit River territory.

The Pit River Tribe filed a land claims petition before the Indian Claims Commission in 1955. We had a census roll of the tribe taken to qualify the petition. The total members at that time was 590 members. We proceeded through the Trials of Liability on the question of title and with the assistance of ethnologists and anthropologists headed by A.L. Kroeber, whose scientific findings entitled us to the final Interlocutory Order by the Indian Claims Commission on Docket 347, dated July 29th, 1959, Washington, D.C.

INDIAN TRIBE MEMORANDUM

The Pit River Indians having a separate land claims, Docket 347, was approved by the Indian Claims Commission. The other Dockets 31-37 which were California Indians, were denied on the basis of not having a tribal identity. The Indians of California appealed that denial to the Court of Claims. The Court of Claims rendered a finding in 1962, and reversing the ICC denial, on January 10, 1963, our California cases were pending before the Court of Claims for adjudication. Citing a letter signed by Ramsey Clark, Assistant Attorney General of the land claims Division, Department of Justice, to a lady in California. It was presented to the Committee of Congress chaired by Congressman James Haley. This is in Review of California Indian Affairs, p. 23, May 24, 1963, House of Representatives, Subcommittee of Indian Affairs, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Going back to the Indian Claims Commission trials of liability 1955, the tribe hired an attorney to prosecute the case before the appropriate tribunal, a contract was written and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and hired Mr. Louis Phelps of San Francisco as counsel for the tribe. The contract provided No Compromise of our case against the Government. Yet, in 1963 the claims attorney agreed to a compromise proposed by Ramsey Clark of the Justice Department, which was also approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. All of these proceedings were not known to the tribe even though we expected information from the tribal attorney. As to the proceedings of the case we were advised on August 11, after the compromise had been agreed to, that we would be provided a day to vote on the proposed settlement and consolidation of our Docket 347 with other California Dockets. The voting was conducted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on September 28, 1963 at Alturas, California, where the tribe voted against the proposed settlement by a vote of 105 NO and 75 YES. We of the tribe figured that this was a sufficient answer to the proposed compromise. But the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the agreement of the Indian Claims Commission and attorneys, conducted an absentee balloting, sending ballots to non-Pit River Indians that resulted in a slight majority in favor of the proposed settlement by 24 votes. This is where the tribe suffered a major disaster in our dealings with the Government in quest for Justice.

Even though we have resisted and fought against this terrible wrong, we have found no relief, only numerous defeats and further wrongdoings. In spite of our tribal opposition to the claims settlement, the Indian Claims Commission approved the land claims settlement August 1964. After a Hearing in Eureka, California shortly before that, where the Tribe appeared in total opposition to the proposed land claims settlement.

We had tried to dismiss Mr. Phelps in 1963, but the Secretary of Interior subordinate, Bureau of Indian Affairs would not approve the dismissal. The tribe had enlisted the legal assistance of an attorney in San Francisco, Mr. Melvin Belli, who was not recognized by the commission to represent us there, stating that Mr. Phelps was the Attorney of Record.

We continued to oppose the Indian Claims Commission approved settlement until 1970, when a San Francisco attorney agreed to represent our legal interests in the event that we occupy our ancestral land. This we did in June 6, 1970 in Big Bend, California, occupying land claimed by Pacific Gas and Electric company, where we were arrested and charged with trespass. Later, after lengthy proceedings in the court, we were acquitted June 18, 1971.

The claims attorney Louis Phelps refusal to commence litigation in the Court of Claims as directed by contract, is the ultimate violation of any agreements that the tribe made with anyone. And that violation is yet the major problem that we face in our claims for ancestral land.

U.S. Energy Corporations Vs Leonard Peltier

The head of the nuclear serpent lies on the Indian land.

The first step in the nuclear cycle is the mining and milling of uranium. Left within the earth, uranium poses no threat, but once removed, it becomes a radioactive hazard in each stage of its development, use and disposal. Without uranium, energy corporations could not power their reactors, not could the government stock-pile weapons.

Most uranium deposits in North America are on Indian lands, and over 90% of the uranium mined today is taken from those lands. Throughout the stages of mining and milling, it is primarily Indian people whose health and land base is jeopardized. It is Native people who lose their lands, and suffer from increasing incidents of lung cancer and birth defects.

Traditional Native Americans have organized to resist the attempts by energy corporations to steal their lands. Energy development (uranium and coal mining, oil drilling, etc.) is environmentally destructive and renders the land and water dangerously poisoned for thousands of years. The sale and exploitation of their resources go against traditional Native philosophies of conservation and respect for the earth. Indian people have fought and continue to fight this exploitation. NATIVE PEOPLE ARE LITERALLY FIGHTING FOR THEIR LANDS AND THEIR LIVES.

Leonard Peltier, American Indian Movement activist, is a political prisoner of the U.S. government. He is currently serving two life sentences in a federal penitentiary for his opposition to energy development and military intervention on Indian land, and his support of sovereign rights for his people.

In June of 1975, a virtual state of war existed between the U.S. and the traditional Indians at Pine Ridge- a war being fought over natural resources, primarily uranium. Between 1973 and 1975 over 200 traditionalists had been killed by the BIA, tribal police and FBI forces, who were on the reservations to protect the interests of multi-national energy corporations.

Leonard Peltier was helping to organize resistance to the land grab. On June 25, 1975, two events took place to clear the way for energy development. The first was a shooting incident, precipitated by FBI agents, and resulting in the death of two agents and one Native man. There followed a massive military assault where hundreds of federal agents surrounded the area and fired thousands of rounds of ammunition into homes occupied by innocent people. Leonard Peltier and three other Native activists were charged with murdering the two FBI agents. The other three were acquitted due to lack of evidence. Leonard Peltier was convicted by an all-white jury and sentenced to two life terms.

The second event was the motivating force behind the government assault. Dick Wilson, the corrupt tribal chairman, illegally signed away to the U.S. government complete control of 1/8 of the Pine Ridge Reservation- 133,000 acres of tribal land placed in the hands of U.S. corporations for the development of uranium mining and milling.





Why is it that the government can invade Indian people's land and take it by military force? Uranium also exists on land that belongs to white ranchers, yet no troops invade those ranches and demand mineral rights. The answer lies in who has public support and political influence. Indian people remain socially and economically isolated from the white working class of this country. When attacks hit Native people, little popular support is rallied to oppose those attacks. Indian people are among the strongest opponents of nuclear power, and all exploitative energy development, yet the anti-nuclear movement is generally non-supportive of their struggles.

Leonard Peltier, and the American Indian Movement, have made education and resistance to uranium mining a primary focus of their political work. Thus, it is to the advantage of such corporations as Kerr McGee, Gulf Oil, Exxon, and United Nuclear to keep Leonard Peltier behind bars. It is in our best interests, as anti-nuclear activists, to work to free him, and to take up Native land struggles with the realization that their resistance is working to secure a safe future for all of us.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO FREE LEONARD PELTIER:

☪ JOIN WITH US ☪

1. Write Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, demanding freedom for Leonard Peltier and an investigation into FBI misconduct against Native People. (Send copies to the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee.)
2. Publicize Leonard's case; circulate petitions; adopt Leonard as a political prisoner in your organization.
3. Contribute money to support the defense effort.
4. Address all correspondence for the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee to:
P.O. Box 1
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(206) 457-1028

If you wish to do anti-uranium work locally contact: Committee to End Nuclear Imperialism (C.E.N.I.), c/o T.D.A., 215 SE 9th Avenue, Portland, OR 97214 (503) 231-0014.

defend Native American land rights

stop uranium mining ☪ free Leonard Peltier

Where are you in the struggle? Where are you in the revolution? We do not mean where your statements about yourselves say you are. We want to know if the Revolutionary Committee is indeed different from the Central Committee that it has just exposed. Do you still hold onto vestiges of white privilege? Have you truly rid yourselves of male chauvinism? Are you accepting Third World leadership and criticism? Have you truly reinstated armed struggle and clandestinity to its important, vital, rightful place? Do you acknowledge Third World Marxist-Leninists within the oppressor nation, especially our women?

In what way do you differ from the old leadership? We can only judge by your actions. Is the Revolutionary Committee of the WWO going to lead to a change in the actions of the organization, so that the WWO becomes a vital part of the internationalist struggle for nations' self-determination?

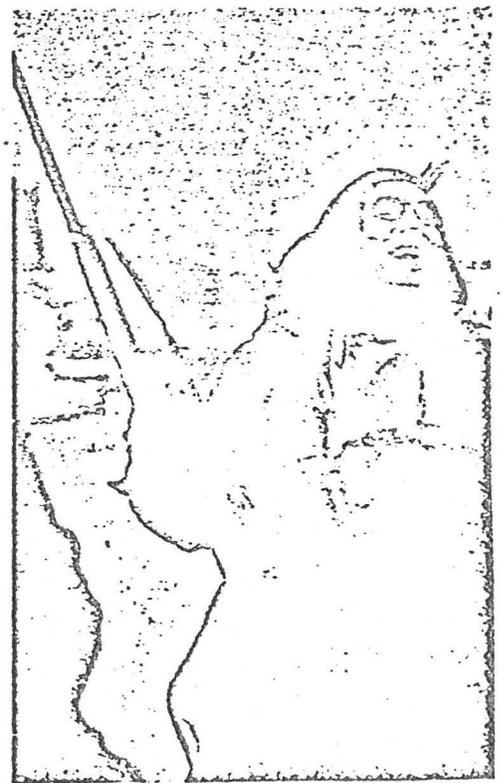
And then the abandonment of armed struggle! Armed struggle is the foundation of our movement. Our people have been fighting imperialism for 300 years. Today, extreme repression and confrontations with the state are continually upon us: our homes are attacked, our leaders shot or assassinated, our women raped and thrown in jail, our children are dying in the cities of decay. To this, knowing our enemy's true nature, we have responded with direct action! We intent to defeat this enemy. We had expected the same of you. Only now we are beginning to understand how these changes in your organization had come about, and how the WWO had abandoned the politics of Prairie Fire.

Now, in return to those revolutionary politics of the book, we wonder how deep this new insight has become. We wonder if you truly understand the meaning of armed revolution within this nation, really know the nature of our struggle and of the material basis for our oppression. Do you understand our leadership, and above all, our women? Do you know that many of our leaders in the armed struggle are women? Perhaps we are not vocal, or do not appear before the media. That has not been our concept of leadership. It surely is not guerrilla leadership!

Do you know how many of us are Marxist-Leninist? In sweeping aside organizational arrogance, do you pretend to know all there is to the Native American liberation struggle? Or do you take the isolationist position that there is no need to know of our movement or struggle, since you had been planning to lead only the white classes and Left? Is it a reflection of national chauvinism that you cannot see those of us who are Marxist-Leninist? Or is it just another step which kept you from working with us, Native-American Marxist-Leninists? We may have something to contribute to Marxism-Leninism in the Oppressor Nation.

We would call it national chauvinistic to continue to ignore the historical and current rip-off of our natural resources in your analysis of imperialism in the oppressor nation; that in the United States,

the oppressor nation continues to oppress those Indian NATIGUS within its present borders in the exploitation of those resources, all that this of which we speak is more than a historical fact of "The White Man took Indian Land and built his empire on slaved labor of the Black people." In this period of history, when imperialism has suffered the loss of its colonies in the Third World, it is beginning to intensify its exploitation of those resources found on Indian land, within this country, to replace those it can no longer get elsewhere. The importance of this fact for the future of imperialism and the potential for dealing a mighty death blow to this monster by denying it those Indian resources, is staggering. We would call your analysis of the economic crisis incomplete and lacking in the understanding of the material basis for imperialism in the oppressor nation. Indian voices have told you emination, sovereignty, and ultimate Revolution? We have seen generations of the white man speaking many words of change, and of support for our People. We have learned many times over that the white man cannot always be trusted because he says many things and that his actions do not match his words. We want to see now, what you are....



Voices From Wounded Knee

"We're not going to massacre the white man, we're going to massacre his attitude and his government."

Leonard Crow Dog
Native American spiritual leader

continued from page 2

applied for this status in 1974, and it took two and a half years of political maneuvering to have it granted. We now have official standing at the United Nations, and this is an important step towards eventual recognition by the U.N. of the sovereignty of Indian Nations.

In 1975 the Treaty Council sponsored a conference on international law for traditional Indian leaders in New York City. It was also International Women's Year, and Indian women representing the Treaty Council attended conferences in Mexico City and in Berlin, East Germany. Vernon Bellecourt went to Cuba for AIM and the Treaty Council to a meeting of liberation movements in solidarity with the nation of Puerto Rico. At all of these meetings, important contacts were made for the first time between Indians and other people fighting for independence.

Last year Jimmie Durham went to Peru for a conference of non-aligned countries. That meeting also helped us better understand what things are like for Indians in South and Central America. Peru is a country that is ninety percent Indian. He and Dace Means also went to the Second Congress of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party held in Puerto Rico.

The Treaty Council and AIM participated in the July 4th Coalition, which held a march of 50,000 people in Philadelphia on the Bicentennial of the U.S. That coalition was made up of many different groups, among them black, Chicano, Asian and white political organizations fighting for change. It was the first time most of them had ever heard from the Indian Movement firsthand. We consider our work with possible allies in the U.S. part of our international work, since although we are fighting a common enemy and want the support of the American people, we are sovereign nations and not part of the United States. The Puerto Rican Independence Movement, represented by the PSP, and the Indian Movement represented by the Treaty Council and AIM, were the leadership in that coalition. We got a telegram from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam congratulating our work in the July 4th Coalition.

That year we also were present at meetings the U.N. sponsored in Vancouver, and in Geneva which led to the U.N. Conference being held this September.

This year there have been several important international conferences the Treaty Council was part of. We built stronger relationships with Indians of Central America by attending a meeting they held in Panama, and got them involved in the U.N. Conference. In Argentina we were able to use our new NGO status by speaking at the United Nations Water Conference as official delegates. In April Jimmie Durham was in Warsaw,

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Prevention
of Discrimination and Protection
of Minorities
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 12

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Question of the Human Rights of Persons
Subjected to Any Form of Detention or
Imprisonment

Written statement submitted by the International Indian Treaty Council,
a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status

The American Indians have suffered the loss of huge percentages of their populations, most of their land base, much of their cultural integrity, and their basic human rights.

Those forms of aggression and discrimination against Native American people have caused severe poverty and alienation. They have also caused just resistance on the part of the Native Americans.

Those two factors in turn (poverty and alienation, and resistance) have created a situation wherein unusually large numbers of American Indians find themselves imprisoned in the prisons of their oppressors.

There is a very real sense in which all of these indigenous people in prison can be considered political prisoners in almost every country of the hemisphere. In few cases are they tried by a jury of their peers or according to their own laws and customs.

Blatant racial discrimination is evident by statistics showing percentages of Indians in prisons compared to percentages of other races and nationalities, length of sentences compared to length of sentences of non-Indians, availability of parole and other standards.

The situation is unique in that it covers two whole continents and in that the United Nations has so far considered these problems at a minimum level. It seems appropriate that the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities begin to seriously consider the urgent problems of Indians in prisons.

This paper is concerned primarily with the situation of Native Americans in the United States and Canada because much information on prison conditions in other American countries is already available.

In the United States, American Indians make up less than one per cent of the population. Their over-all welfare is some five times lower than the United States standard. Poverty is so severe that more than 75 per cent of all Indians in that country suffer from malnutrition, unemployment is constant around 75 to 80 per cent, according to United States government reports.

The situation of American Indians in United States prisons constitutes obvious violations of the United Nations conventions on Human Rights, Genocide, Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Civil and Political Rights, and of the United Nations Charter itself. The situation represents the most thorough, intense, deliberate and ignored racism imaginable.

The United States and Canada know well of the situation and are doing nothing to alleviate it. Action must be taken at an international level.

The United States and Canada having freely entered into treaty agreements with the Indians and thereby recognizing the international status of Indians within their borders, may not claim that racism and denial of human rights against Indians is an "internal affair."

Poland for the World Peace Conference, and made some valuable contacts.

So that's what the international work has been since 1974. Mostly it has been the slow, necessary background work to get the support of other countries and movements. What our friends from Africa and Asia keep telling us is that we must move very carefully, and not expect too much too soon. It is only through a people's own efforts that they gain liberation and freedom, not by resolutions from the U.N. or decisions from the World

Court. The U.N. has no army to carry out its resolutions, and right now the U.S. is the single most powerful country in the U.N. If we can get some countries to support us then we can start dealing with the U.S. on a more equal basis. The international work is a very important part of the work we must do to win sovereignty, but it is not the most important. Without the people organized to maintain the sovereignty of the people, then we have nothing to talk about at the United Nations. □



TREATY COUNCIL NEWS

777 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
870 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94102

VOL. 1, NO. 6
SEPTEMBER, 1977

Treaty Council Before Human Rights Commission

The International Indian Treaty Council strongly urged the Human Rights Commission of the U.N. to take up the issue of American Indians held prisoner by the federal governments in the Americas. The Treaty Council presented an oral statement and a document detailing the racist policies of the U.S. and Canadian governments towards native people. Jimmie Durham of the U.N. office made the presentation at a session of the Human Rights Commission Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on August 17. Here is some of what he said in his oral statement:

"We, as American Indians, are urged to speak concerning the right to self-determination, because we are the original people of two entire continents in which this basic right is denied to us.

"The problems and struggles of Indian people in certain countries of Latin America are the most severe, and are now beginning to be addressed in the international community. We applaud those beginnings and urge more immediate action.

"But the rights of Indians in the U.S. have been a subject which has been almost completely ignored. Yet our condition in the U.S. is one of abject poverty.

"We, American Indians in the U.S. have had valid social and economic systems for untold thousands of years. Through treaties, the U.S. government has entered into legal guarantees that we will always have the right to an adequate land base and the right to practice our own social and economic systems without interference and without being excluded from the larger society.

"But, only consider the following facts: when Columbus first discovered the so-called New World, there were more than twelve million people living in what is now the U.S.

"Through treaties, we were guaranteed an adequate land base, yet today our land is being taken from us at the rate of 45,000 acres a year, and what land we have left is being destroyed by the large corporations in their search for cheap coal, petroleum and uranium.

"Under such conditions, self-determination is not possible." □

See portions of the document on page 4.

Over a thousand people came to a Night of Solidarity with Indian People on August 27 in San Francisco. The event was held in support of the U.N. Conference in Geneva, Switzerland to raise money to send delegates to Geneva. There were speakers involved in struggles around the world voicing support for American Indians and the U.N. Conference. Russell Means of the International Indian Treaty Council and Leonard Crow Dog, delegates to Geneva, spoke about why Indians are going to the U.N.

Many organizations, representing hundreds of thousands of people in Northern California alone, endorsed the U.N. Conference. Among them are Campuses United Against Apartheid; C.A.S.A.-General Brotherhood of Workers; the World Peace Council of Northern California; National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression; United Prisoners Union; Trade Unionists for Action and Democracy; San Francisco Women's Centers; the International Association of Filipino Patriots; and the Chilean Refugee Committees of San Francisco and San Jose and the Black Panther Party.

Meanwhile, Indian leaders from most countries in the Western Hemisphere have made final preparations this month for the U.N. Conference, which is the first occasion Indians have had to address the world community about human rights violations and genocide. The Conference takes place September 20-23, before the Non-governmental Organizations Special Committee on Human Rights, Sub-committee on Racism, Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid at the U.N. World Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. □

SOLIDARITY WITH **INDIAN PEOPLE**



'ZANU Demands Sovereignty for Native American People'

Presently, the United States extends from "sea to shining sea" and when Indian people talk about sovereignty, people sometimes find the idea of Indian nationhood hard to believe. We think it's very realistic.

It wasn't very long ago that Europeans controlled all of the power in Africa. That isn't true now. What power that Europeans have is becoming less and less every day. The African people have shown that continental maps can be changed and Nations can be reborn and reclaimed through struggle. At the UN, Africans have helped us find our way around and given us valuable assistance. In particular, the Zimbabwe African National Union, presently fighting for its sovereignty in what the maps now say is Rhodesia, have stood with us time and again. Last year, they sent a representative to Greenwood, South Dakota for our Second Treaty Conference. They sent Prosper Takawira to deliver a statement at our Solidarity Benefit:

Comrades and Friends: on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole, ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and the fighting elements of Zimbabwe, united under the patriotic front, wish to join you tonight in expressing our complete and total solidarity with the Native American people in their resolute struggle

against colonial and racist oppression.

When we began our movement for resistance, we asked ourselves a very fundamental question which all oppressed people when they begin to fight must ask themselves.

We asked ourselves if our struggle was unique, and if it was unique, in what way was it unique. We found out our struggle was unique in that it happened in the territorial boundary of Rhodesia. But we also found that our struggle was not unique in the sense that the oppression our people have suffered for the past ninety years under the hands of European colonialism was nothing new to the people of the world.

We found out many things. We looked at America. We learned about the reservations of the Native people. In our own homes, we have what are called reserves and protected villages which are nothing but concentration camps attempting to neutralize the people from fighting for what is just.

ZANU stands in complete solidarity with the International Indian Treaty Council in presenting the case of the Native American people to the United Nations. We know that for the first time in the history of the United Nations, the Native American people will have an opportunity to present their case against the colonial regime of the United States. Yes, a colon-

ial regime of the United States.

We think that the significance of the United Nations hearing is not that the United Nations is going to liberate the Native American people from this colonial oppression but we see it as an opportunity to address the rest of the world in exposing the best-kept secret in this whole world, that is, the United States is a colonial government. It is relatively the most successful colonial government. We know that the United States government can never offer the fighting people of southern Africa any solution because they are the biggest colonial government of all colonial governments.

In Zimbabwe, we have chosen the armed struggle, the national war of liberation, because of the particular conditions pertaining to our country. We urge the Native American people to be resilient, to be determined, to be resolute, because it is going to be a long struggle. We stand with the Native American people in their struggle against the imperialism of the United States. We think that by defeating colonialism and racism in southern Africa, we're not only helping ourselves but we're also helping lay a foundation for other people elsewhere who are struggling against the same form of oppression which is colonialism and racism.

ZANU demands sovereignty for the Native American people. □

found out is how much power the United States has at the U.N. The U.S., in fact, controls most of the world economy and has the largest military force on the planet. It would be dangerous for some countries to recognize our treaties and our sovereignty because of the power the U.S. has over them. We learned to move slowly and cautiously.

The first step in the door of the United Nations is non-governmental organization status, or NGO status for short. It is also called consultative status. This is given to groups that give information to the United Nations about international issues the U.N. might have to take action on. We

continued on page 4

The International Indian Treaty Council was founded at the First International Indian Treaty Conference on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, co-sponsored by the Standing Rock Tribal Council and the American Indian Movement in June 1974. Four thousand delegates from 97 nations directed the Treaty Council to work for international recognition of the sovereignty of Indian Nations. The International Indian Treaty Council has consultative status in the United Nations with offices at 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. Telephone: [212] 986-6000. The Treaty Council News is the official bulletin of the International Indian Treaty Council and is published by the American Indian Treaty Council Information Center, 870 Market St., San Francisco, CA. 94102. Telephone: [415] 434-4917. Staff for the Treaty Council News is Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, Jimmie Durham, Simon J. Ortiz, and Paul Smith.

representing the people of the Nations that make up the Treaty Council.

In the fall of 1974, Keith DeMarrias, Paul Smith and Jimmie Durham opened an office across the street from the United Nations, and began to check out how things work at the U.N.

People with many years of experience, from colonized countries that won independence, told us that we could go before a U.N. committee anytime, but if we did that without the necessary background work to get support, we would lose badly. We learned that the African country of Guinea Bissau, which won independence in 1973, started organizing support from other countries and people in the 1950's. They spent many years talking with people around the U.N. before they ever tried to get official hearings before U.N. Committees. Their background work paid off, since the U.N. officially supported their struggle. We also found out that many other people from other parts of the world thought all Indians dead, or an invention of Hollywood. We realized that there would have to be a lot of educational work done about our struggle for people who might be sympathetic for them to actually support us. Another thing we

TREATY COUNCIL: Three Years at the UN

Two centuries ago, when the sovereignty of our Nations was undisputed, there were full diplomatic relations between countries in Europe and several Indian Nations. In 1871 the United States said we were no longer nations, and told the rest of the world that we were Americans. Despite this, Indians have been trying to speak to the world about our situation. This century, the Hopi and the Iroquois have been leaders in attempting to speak to the international community about our colonized status in the U.S. In the 1920's the Iroquois sent a man named Deskaheh to Switzerland where the League of Nations was located, to get official recognition of the Six Nations. The Hopi and the Lakota have made attempts to gain entrance at the United Nations in the last several years. These attempts failed because the United States has a lot of power in the U.N. and they don't want the world to know about us, and because we didn't know enough about how the U.N. worked to be successful. Now this is changing.

At the First International Indian Treaty Conference, when the Treaty Council was founded, the people directed the Treaty Council to approach the United Nations not for just one Indian Nation, but

'THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF DOUBLE TALK...

They Call us Savages

in my Hometown Too'

There's been a land struggle going on for the past nine years in the heart of San Francisco. Elderly Filipino and Chinese tenants of the International Hotel have been fighting for their homes. They've been fighting Four Seas, a multi-national corporation, and the courts which ordered their eviction. In that struggle, the tenants have been relocated just like we Indian people have been relocated but they are not defeated. To say that their struggle has been an inspiration is an understatement.

Wahat Tampao of the International Hotel Tenants Association said these words at the Treaty Council Benefit:

Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am really glad that I was invited to make a little speech, concerning the situation of the human rights.

It is true for how many generations, for how many years of history been going by, the Indian people have not been treated right. Why I say that is because there's been bad doubletalk concerning the land. In fact they promised the Sioux they would not kill the buffalo but still they kill the buffalo. There's a lot of doubletalk. The Indian gentleman [Russell Means] who made a speech here is telling the truth. I believe him. And I want you to believe him.

It has happened in so many states, different states where a lot of poor people have been evacuated, like what happened here in San Francisco. I'm not saying that I'm well to do and I'm not saying that I'm well enough to get by. I'm one of those poor people been evacuated, evicted at three o'clock early in the morning.

Do you think that's right for anyone right here to be thrown in the street without anyplace to go? That's what they're not supposed to do. In fact they done it to us, they do it. A couple weeks ago, those city officials turn to us and said, "Here's a package for you." When we see it has names of nine hotels. WE send somebody to investigate those nine hotels, to see how many are available. When the person come back he say two had no vacancies, three had only two rooms available and the rest were no good, not fit to live in. Is that a good package from the city? Telling you that this is a good place to live?

We are forty-five people who've been evicted from the International Hotel. They should know where to put us but they don't know where they're going to put us poor people so all they do is throw us right in the street. I say this many times when I make a lot of speeches: The city paid two hundred and fifty thousand to the Sheriff to evict the poor people who were living in the International Hotel. Where did they get the money? When we asked them for money they said they don't have no money. But when they evict the poor people they got money to give to the Sheriff.

That's similar to what they did to the Indian people. Double-talk. That's what they did to Sitting Bull. To Crazy Horse. Doubletalk. I want you to listen to the man who spoke to you a while ago. The Indians know what they are saying.

The court is the majority here in the city of San Francisco. That's why I begged to the Mayor. I even cried in front of him, telling him, "You are the Mayor of the city, you are the father of San Francisco and I am begging you as a son, crying in front of you as a son, to leave us a home to live." But you know what he says? "I got no power." What kind of power he want? I even say to him, "Shame of you, if you say you have no power, when you are the Mayor of San Francisco."

All I'm explaining to you is what they did to the red skin people before. Like what happened at Wounded Knee. I think you have read about it. All those FBI make a false statement and all the red skin people got the blame, not the FBI. That's why we should be alert.

I mention this human rights because you young generation now must be careful. Don't tell your children that the Indian is a savage. That's not right to tell your children. Tell your children how those people have been sacrificed and they been fighting for all their life, generation to generation, instead of telling them they are savages.

They call us savages in my home town too. In our place in the Philippines, we are also Igorot. Like the Indians. The Igorot in the Philippines have seven tribes. In fact, the whole mountain province, Bicol, is Igorot, but we got different tribes of people. Even though we don't cut somebody's neck they accuse us because we are Igorot. Little by little they have found out that we people from the mountain province are not doing those things. All over the Philippines, to tell you the truth, we used to eat dogs. But they say, "Them damn Igorot, they eat dog." And now all over the Philippines we can't even eat dog.

See, that's what they are trying to do to us.

They call themselves American but they don't know that the first American is the Indian! And we also in the Philippines, we are the first Filipino!

'Nothing is More Precious than Freedom and Independence'

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

We would like to convey our warmest greeting of friendship and solidarity to our American Indian friends on this gathering tonight.

The American Indian people, for centuries, have suffered a barbaric and genocidal war of the United States imperialist, alienated even on their homeland. Being the victim of the same aggressive force, we deeply share the sorrow that you have born and unswervingly support your just struggle for justice, democracy and social progress. The struggle of the Vietnamese people for their just cause was long and arduous but how glorious the final victory was. This victory is of all progressive people and all oppressed people in the world.

"Nothing is more precious than freedom and independence." The victories of oppressed people in the world, from Asia to Africa to America is resounding this truth of our era. We are certain that your just cause will prevail.

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the Vietnamese people and the American people.

Just cause will triumph over evil cause.

Oppressed people of the world, united!

HỘI VIỆT KIỀU YÊU NƯỚC TẠI MỸ
Association of Vietnamese Patriots in the United States

SAVE COSO SPRINGS

OWENS VALLEY LAND STRUGGLE

The Treaty Council staff in San Francisco was invited to participate in a day long conference in Bishop, California August 20. The focus of the conference was Coso Hot Springs which is sacred land for many Indian peoples, including the Utes of Utah, the Paiutes and Shoshones of California and Nevada and the Yokuts of California.

Coso Hot Springs is located in the southern part of the Owens Valley, south of Bishop, California. Coso lies within the claimed area of the China Lake Naval Ordinance Station. Since the Naval weapons center was established, the sacred Hot Springs has been a restricted area.

Some 200 Indian people travelled hundreds of miles to the Bishop conference from California, Nevada, and Utah to express their firm resolve that Coso Hot Springs be returned to the people who have used it for health and ceremonies for centuries. Other people, like the Treaty Council staff and representatives from the Pit River Tribal Council and community leaders, went to express support for the return of Coso to its rightful owners. □



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United Indian Women

PRESENTS

HOLLY NEAR

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 **NEW DAY PRODUCTIONS**

UNITED INDIAN WOMEN and NEW DAY PRODUCTIONS are pleased to present HOLLY NEAR on tour, for a NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE. Because the concert is a fundraiser for United Indian Women, we would like to share the following information.

Native Americans own over one third of North American coal and almost 80% of North American uranium. The coal is used to generate electricity, and the uranium fuels nuclear power plants and is used in nuclear bombs.

In 1954, uranium mining began on the Navajo reservation, using Navajo people for unskilled labor. At no time did the company or the government explain to the Navajos what nuclear radiation was, that uranium was radioactive, or what the health effects of radiation were. In 1970, 8 Navajo miners died of anaplastic carcinoma of the lungs. Carcinoma results from excessive exposure to radiation. By 1974, 18 had died. By 1979 25 have died and 45 more now have radiation induced lung cancer.

Companies have discovered uranium ore on the Spokane reservation, in the Lakota nation's Sacred Black Hills as well as in Colorado, Florida and Wyoming.

Uranium mining and milling is the "most dangerous aspect of the entire nuclear fuel cycle" according to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Radon gas released from uranium development can blow in the wind, affecting populations thousands of miles away.

In Portland, United Indian Women is a group of politically active Indian women who are working with Indian and non-Indians to educate and promote concern about nuclear issues.

U.I.W. has sent representatives to the Women of All Red Nations founding conference in 1978 in Rapid City, South Dakota and worked with the planning group for the Seattle W.A.R.N. Conference this summer. W.A.R.N. was formed to work towards building a broad base of national and international support for the issues of Indian women. Exploitation of energy resources, and the health and safety of Indian families exposed to radiation and radon gas as a result of uranium mining on Indian reservations are one of the organizations utmost concerns.

United Indian Women
a non-profit org.
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11/11/79

KAREN SILKWOOD and LEONARD PELTIER - Leaders in the Resistance to Nuclear Tyranny

An Open Letter

To: the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance

From: the AIM For Freedom Defense Committee

Greetings to All Our Relations -

Resistance to the Nuclear Industry is a life and death struggle. We salute the heroic work and ultimate sacrifice of our warrior-sister, Karen Silkwood. Karen's murder must serve as a warning to freedom fighters, to workers, women, Native People and all those who would resist corporate tyranny: We are at WAR with a vicious, brutal enemy who will be defeated only by united, courageous troops.

Our leaders are targetted for destruction. Leonard Peltier, American Indian Movement warrior, is a prisoner of war in Lompoc Federal Penitentiary, sentenced to two life terms for his courageous resistance to the corporate invasion of Native lands. The same multi-national energy corporations who killed Karen Silkwood, who seek to destroy Leonard Peltier, are everyday killing Navajo uranium miners through radiation exposure. They are subjecting many more Native adults and children to cancer and birth defects from radioactive wastes left by mine "tailings." And these same monster companies, Union Carbide and Kerr-McGee (among others), seek to rip off uranium from the Black Hills of the Lakota Nation. The struggle to defend Leonard Peltier is the struggle to defend Indian peoples from the ravages of the Nuclear Industry.

Leonard Peltier was framed up on charges of murdering FBI agents as part of a massive military assault on the Sioux Nations. While Lakota attention was absorbed by this savage attack, the corrupt tribal chairman, Dick Wilson, signed away one-eighth of the Pine Ridge reservation to the U.S. government, the agent for the energy corporation's land grab.

The nuclear cycle begins on Native land. Over 90% of uranium mined by U.S. corporations today is stolen from Indian people. Many Native peoples have died in the war to stop uranium mining and to win sovereignty for Native Nations. Anna Mae Aquash, Joe Stuntz, and Dallas Thundershield. are but a few. Today in Oregon, AIM leaders Kamook Banks, Dennis Banks, Kenneth Loudhawk, and Russell Redner face retrial on trumped up dynamite charges, dropped four years ago. Leonard Peltier will face trial November 14, along with Roque Duenas and Bobby Garcia for his recent escape attempt.

The ultimate survival of all North American peoples depends on the survival of the Native American movement. In the spirit of solidarity, we call on the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance and their supporters to avenge the death of Karen Silkwood and the countless Indian warriors, by coming to the aid of AIM leaders now under attack.

A.I.M. For Freedom Defense Committee
636 NE Beech

Portland, Ore. 97212 284-9867

national

Repression & resistance

The Call
9-22/10-5 80

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE BAIL FOR NAUNI: According to a Rita Silk-Nauni Defense Committee spokeswoman, their "main priority" is to raise \$100,000 bail for the young Indian woman convicted in the self-defense shooting of two Oklahoma City cops.

Nauni was sentenced to 150 years last month on charges stemming from the September 1979 shooting, which left one of the cops dead. Legal appeals could take two to three years.

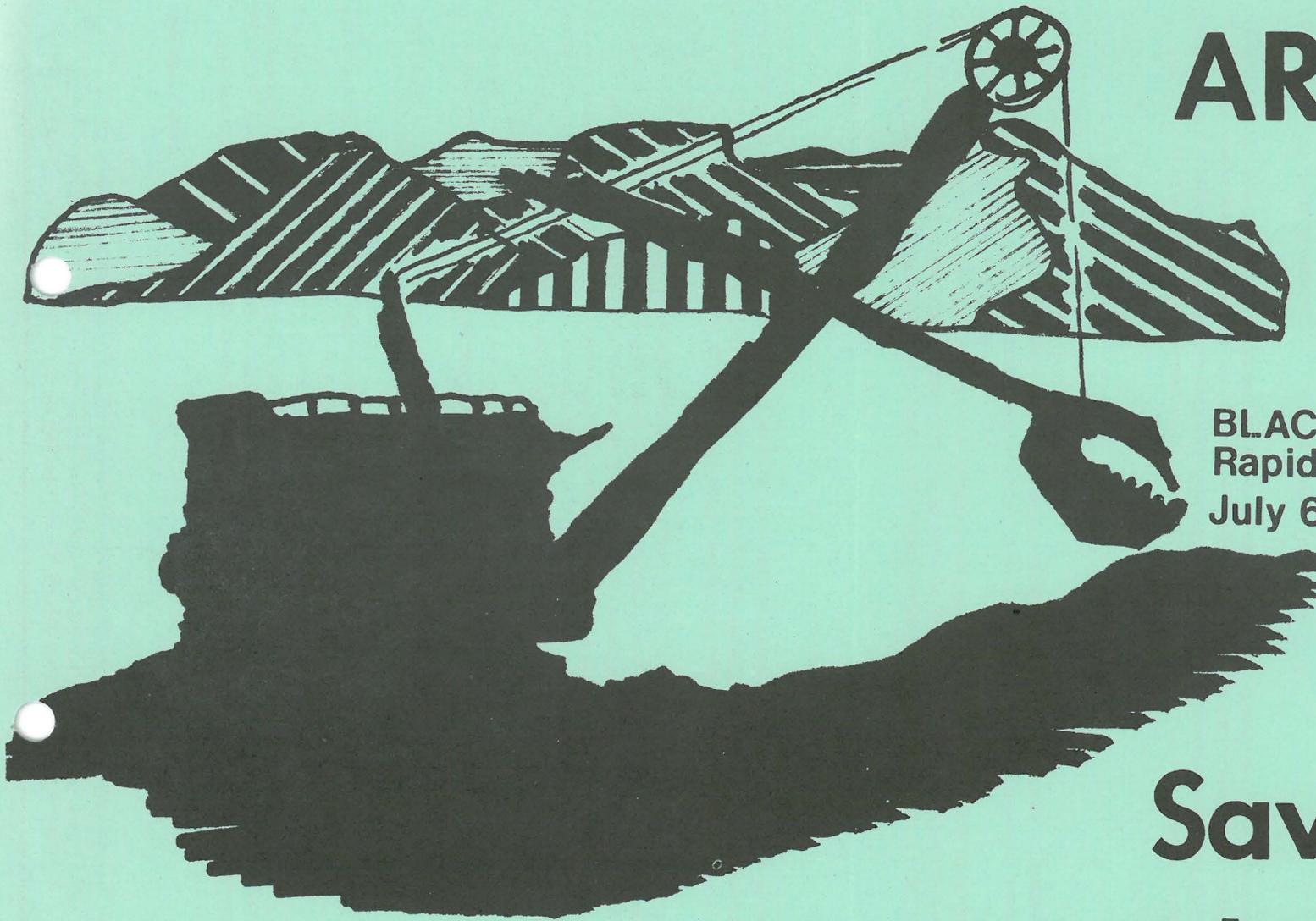
The racist and male chauvinist nature of the case has brought support for the Native American mother from a wide range of organizations including the National Lawyer's Guild, the National Council of Churches, the Feminist Women's Health Center of L.A. and Women of All Red Nations. Performers Cris Williamson, Bonnie Raitt, Floyd Westerman and the ThunderBird Sisters will all take part in a "Rita Benefit Concert" next March.

Defense committee activist Frances Wise told *The Call* that she wasn't surprised by the stiff sentence, but was "surprised and shocked by the number of law enforcement people [in the courthouse]" on the day of sentencing. Even children were searched with metal detectors.

Wise, who says that Rita Nauni is in good spirits now and described her as a "remarkable woman," will be touring California in early October. The tour is being organized by the Feminist Women's Health Center of L.A. and other local groups.

Contributions for bail can be sent to the Rita Silk-Nauni Defense Committee, 1212 N. Hudson, Oklahoma City, Ok. 73103.

A NATIONAL SACRIFICE AREA?



BLACK HILLS WALK
Rapid City, South Dakota
July 6-8

Save the Black Hills

contact: COALITION AGAINST URANIUM MINING

call 841-7256 or 534-6984

ON JULY 6-8, THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WILL GATHER IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA TO PROTEST THE EMINENT DESTRUCTION OF THE LAND BY ENERGY CORPORATIONS: URANIUM MINING IS ABOUT TO BEGIN IN THE BLACK HILLS.

- TREATY LANDS

The Black Hills (Paha Sapa) are traditional lands of the Lakota Nation, recognized by the U.S. Government as such by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. The Hills are sacred to the Lakota people, a place where over the centuries Lakotas have gathered in prayer and ceremony. Throughout the Hills there are many formations, artifacts, and wall paintings which have a special, spiritual significance to the Indian people.

The Fort Laramie Treaty has been repeatedly violated since 1874 when gold was discovered in the Black Hills. Now 'energy gold' — uranium and coal — threaten the Hills with total destruction.

- URANIUM

Union Carbide, Gulf Oil and Tennessee Valley Authority have staked out thousands of acres for uranium mining. Open-pit mines, strip mines, solution mines, railroad systems, 800,000 new residents — these are some of the most visible effects.

Uranium mining and milling — the front-end of the nuclear fuel cycle — produces radioactive by-products which contaminate water tables, air, and soil. In the Grants Uranium Belt of northwest New Mexico, thousands of sheep and cattle, the traditional bases of Navajo economy, have died from drinking contaminated water.

Uranium mining also poses severe occupational hazards. The United Mineworkers Union estimates that 80-90% of uranium miners can expect to die of lung cancer induced by radon, a radioactive gas routinely emitted by uranium. Already in the Edgemont area of the Hills (mined in the 50's) the cancer rate is 50% higher than anywhere in South Dakota.

Uranium milling creates tons of 'tailings' — radioactive wastes left over after yellowcake, the part usable for fuel, has been taken out. Three million pounds of tailings were left 100 yards from the Cheyenne River near Edgemont. The air and water of the whole town have been contaminated, bringing threats of cancer, birth defects, and genetic mutations.

- A NATIONAL SACRIFICE AREA

Beyond the mining of uranium, several corporations plan to strip-mine the Black Hills for coal. This is part of the White House Project Independence, a plan to make the United States energy self-sufficient. The plan targets a 5-state region surrounding the Hills as a 'national sacrifice area'—an area stripped of its resources and left largely uninhabitable within 35 years.

Coal gasification plants, nuclear power plants, nuclear waste storage — all this and more are planned for the Hills. An estimated 2.8 million acre feet of water will be needed per year to cool the plants. If these plans are carried out, water tables will dry out within 35 years.

- JULY 6-8

The Black Hills Alliance, a broad-based organization including Indians, ranchers, environmentalists, and tourist traders, is organizing a three-day action on July 6-8 to say no to the destruction of the Hills.

Anyone who is concerned about the rape of the earth, the violation of Indian land rights, nuclear proliferation, the health of our children and the power of multi-national corporations should come to the Hills.

- July 6: 'Save the Hills' Symposium Civic Center, Rapid City, S.D.
- July 7: 20-mile walk through the Hills
- July 8: Alternative technology, strategy, educational workshops

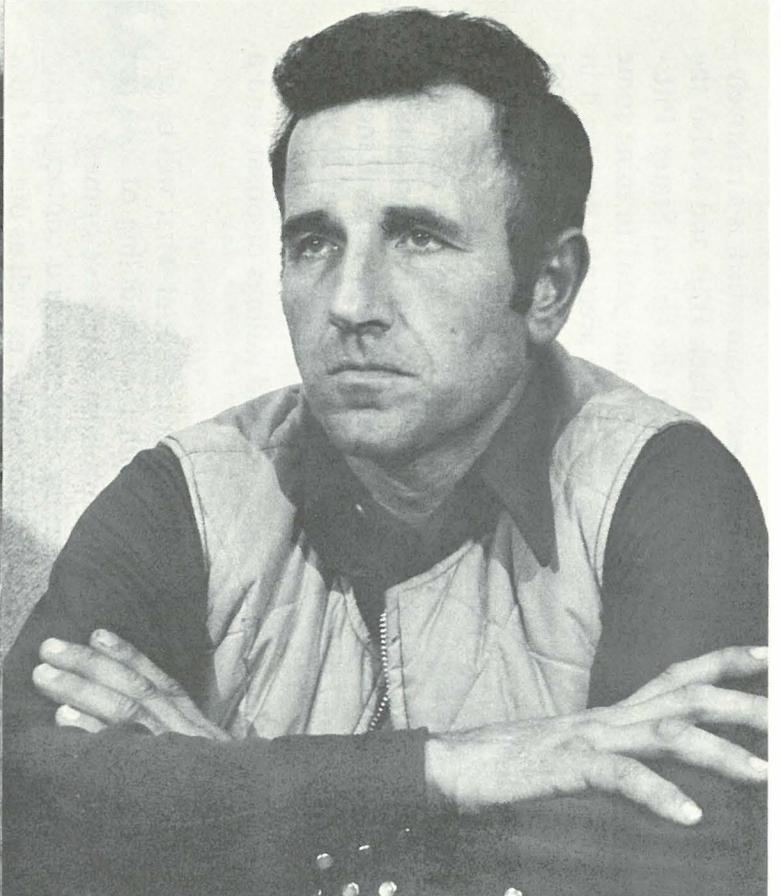
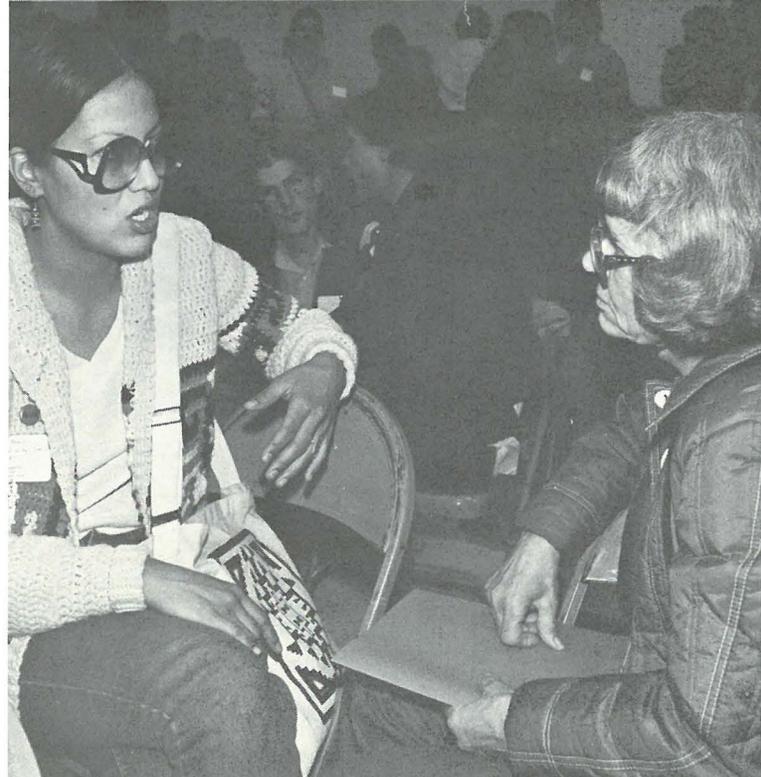
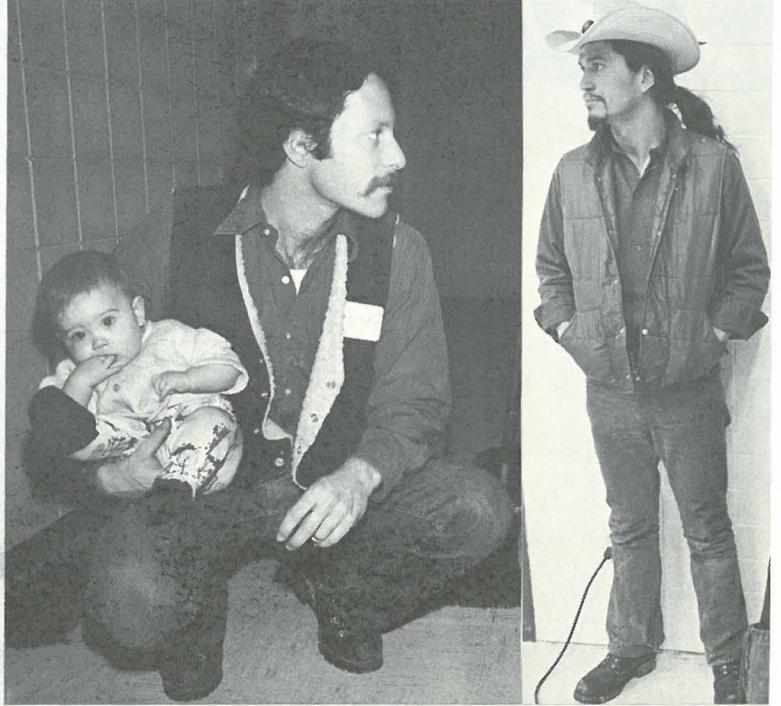
Endorsements, letters of solidarity, and donations should be sent to the Black Hills Alliance
P.O. Box 2508
Rapid City, S.D. 57701

To make bus reservations or for more information contact: COALITION AGAINST URANIUM MINING
549-2755/534-6984

- June 26 — briefing and final transportation arrangements: Friends Meeting House, Vine & Walnut, Berkeley. 7:30 P.M.

STOP THE INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR INDUSTRY! SAVE THE BLACK HILLS!

THE BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE



Greetings:

This is, first of all, to thank you for your effort in being here in attendance at this action, and to recognize that many of you are coming from far-away areas at considerable expense, away from your families and from your region of primary concern.

We would not call upon you to make this effort if we didn't feel that there are some grave and present matters facing us — matters that merit detailed study; careful and mature consideration; and the possibility that we may come to one mind in our work to ensure a safe and healthy future for our children.

We, the Black Hills Alliance, recognize that the essential question before the People is one of survival. We have called this action because of our understanding that the corporate energy development plans for this Northern Plains Region threaten to poison our environment to such a degree that it will be impossible for our local economies to survive and develop. We call this action also with the understanding that this threat to life is not something faced only by the residents of this region but is, in fact becoming evident to people in virtually every community in North America.

We wonder: who has the right to sell-out our children's future? We wonder: What has happened to our sense of community? We wonder: Who is to blame?

It is our understanding now that we are living in a society which is controlled by corporate interests that recognize no national boundary — corporate interests that operate at huge profit margins and which to this date have never shown any attachment or sensitivity to the needs and aspirations of local communities.

We wonder: who speaks for the People anymore? Who watches out for them? Who can the People trust?



This is a critical time for the People of the Northern Great Plains.

In the seven western counties of South Dakota, the search for uranium has become a new gold rush. Twenty-seven corporations are scouring over one million acres for uranium or any other mineral they can extract economically. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and Union Carbide tell the local people that their exploration and mining won't do them or their land any harm. But it is no coincidence that Fall River County, the only South Dakota county to experience heavy uranium mining activity in the 1950's through the early 1970's, has a cancer rate 50% higher than any other county in the state. In the streets of downtown Edgemont, geiger counter needles are throttled by the radioactivity. Outside of Edgemont sit 3,200,000 tons of radioactive tailings. They emit radon gas continuously. The radioactive gas is then blown by the winds across the countryside.

The Department of Energy plans to ring the Black Hills, in a few years, with thirteen 10,000 megawatt coal-fired power plants. There is good reason to believe that the western slopes of the Black Hills have been selected as a possible site for a nuclear energy part consisting of up to

twenty-five reactors (according to the Sixth District Council of Local Governments' *Energy Development in the Sixth District*), as well as coal gasification plants (Rapid City already has one operating experimentally.) The most readily available source of coal for the proposed plants would be the northwest corner of the state.

The long and short term impact of the burning of uraniumiferous coal in these plants on the local population are staggering. The northern coal contains small amounts of uranium. When burned the coal releases the uranium in the form of radium and thorium, both highly radioactive substances. They will go up and out of the plants' smoke stacks and be taken by the winds throughout the area. The carcinogenic and mutagenic effects upon the local inhabitants of the area by this development plays no part in the deliberations of the managers of the multinationals.

Other pipelines will wind around the sacred Hills bringing water from the Missouri River to cool reactors and will also take coal slurry and the precious water of South Dakota to Gillette, Wyoming; Arkansas, Montana and North Dakota. The water won't be returned. The pipeline scheduled for Gillette would take at least 20,000 acre feet of

South Dakota water per year. According to the *Rapid City Journal* an acre foot of water is enough water to last the average family of five for one year. Power lines will surround the Black Hills. Open-pit strip mines, underground mines and in-situ solution mines operated by Union Carbide, TVA and Wyoming Minerals (Westinghouse) will supply uranium ore to processing plants near Edgemont and Burdock, and ultimately to nuclear generating plants operated by TVA in Tennessee.



These same giant energy conglomerates have already swallowed up much of the mineral resources of Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico. In those states the damage is already done: You can't reclaim radioactive land. The devastation is there for anyone to see, with miles and miles of strip-mined land and ton after ton of radioactive waste.

As always, it is the things of value and importance — the land, the local and Native People, the inheritance of our future generations — that are most worthless to them.

Now this part of the country — with the battle-line drawn on the Western edge of the Black Hills — is designated to be the next "National Sacrifice Area."

Energy Secretary Schlesinger calls the sacred homeland of the Lakota Nation: "America's energy ace-in-the-hole."

Consider:

One million acres in the Black Hills area are under exploration for uranium. A total of 193,802 acres is currently under lease to the energy companies. TVA alone has leased 103,000 acres to supply a yearly energy fix of 7 to 8 million tons of yellowcake for its seventeen operating or soon-to-be-operating nuclear reactors. TVA will be deep shaft mining in four areas near Burdock in Fall River County. There will also be open-pit mining in Custer County, and operation of a uranium and vanadium processing mill near Edgemont.

TVA and Union Carbide expect to begin uranium production from their mines around Edgemont in 1980. Union Carbide Corporation is involved in every phase of the Nuclear Energy Cycle — uranium exploration, mining, milling, investigation of possible nuclear plant locations as well as for nuclear waste storage and disposal, and operation

of Oak Ridge, Tennessee weapons labs. Mining activity will concentrate in the Craven Canyon area eight miles north of Edgemont. Seven open-pit mines and one tunnel operation are planned. The mines are projected to require 200 acres of land or more. Union Carbide previously mined the same area in the fifties and sixties, but left after the price of uranium fell. Uranium is now up to \$43.25 a pound.

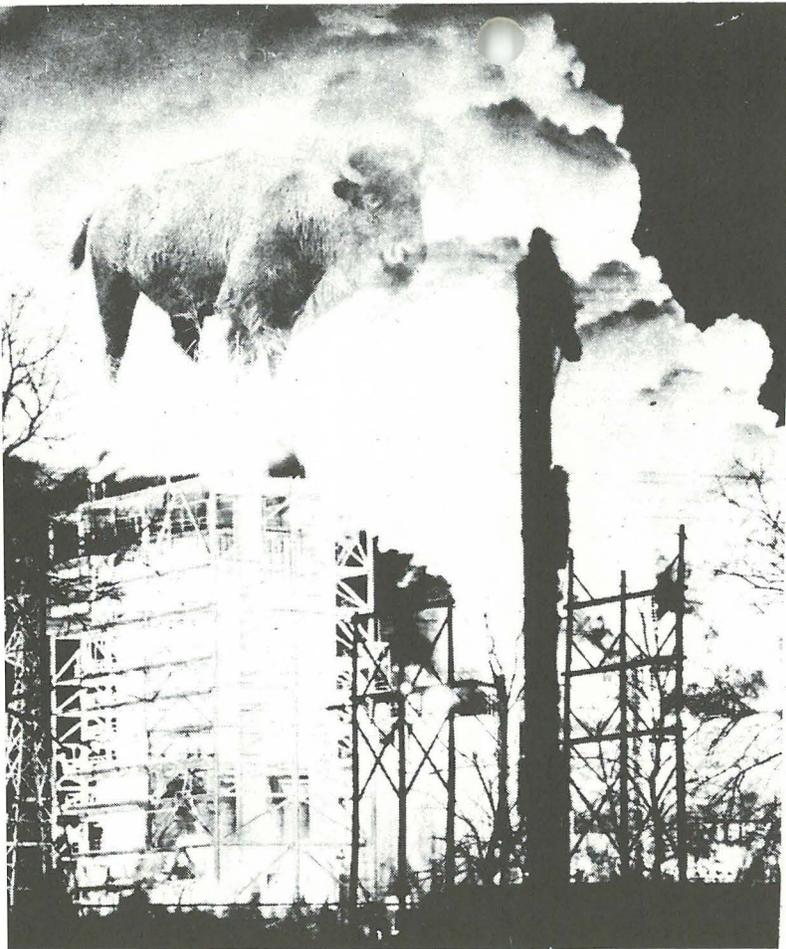
The mined ore will be trucked from Craven Canyon to Robinson Flats, twelve miles north of Edgemont, where a process called heap leaching will take place. Raw ore-bearing material will be dumped into enormous heaps on top of a clay base 6-12" thick. The clay base is supposed to ensure that radioactive materials will not seep into the water table. The heaps will be 500 feet wide, 500 feet long and 25 feet high. A sulfuric acid solution will then be injected into the heaps and allowed to percolate to the bottom, dissolving the uranium out of what will become highly radioactive tailings.

Each pile will contain between 100,000 and 125,000 tons of material, about 98% of which will remain as tailings. The tailings, containing radioactive radium and thorium, are 85% as radioactive as the uranium ore itself, and can be blown across country by the wind. Union Carbide plans to spray 100 gallons of water a minute on the heaps for five years to keep the drift down.

Consider:

The key to all this economic "development" is water. According to government statistics, only 18½ million acre-feet of water are available from the mainstream Missouri River in any one year. The problem is that rivers are notorious for not running according to statistical averages. The underground water in the area comes from the saturated sandstone aquifers of the Inyan Kara Group composed of the Fall River and Lakota aquifers. There is only a finite amount of water in this formation. The average annual rainfall for the Black Hills area is 10 to 16 inches. This replaces the water in the aquifers at the rate of 10,000 acre-feet per year. According to their draft Environmental Impact Statement, TVA plans to penetrate both the Fall River and Lakota aquifers at its Burdock No. 1 shaft. They plan to withdraw at least 675 gallons of water per minute from these aquifers for a ten year period for just this one mine. They may ultimately have to dewater one or both of the aquifers to prevent contamination by radioactive wastes. Ranchers who depend on wells from the aquifers for their needs and the needs of their livestock have tried to get TVA to sign documents pledging to return all wells in the area to pre-





exploration and mining levels of quality and flow. TVA initially agreed to do just that, but has consistently refused after test drilling in 1977 reduced some wells significantly and completely dried up others. This possible de-watering of the two main aquifers providing the area with fresh underground water is *the* most damaging and insidious element of the giant corporations' plans for the Black Hills.

Currently, water in the aquifers and in the Missouri River as well, is being allocated by the Federal government to the corporations at a rate well above the level of replacement. What this means is that, according to the *North Central Power Study* of October 1971, there is only enough water available to mine and process uranium, coal, gold, and other minerals for another thirty years.

The water is being allocated without thought to future irrigation needs of the population. What will remain after the water is gone is a radioactive desert. The Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior say that five million acre-feet of water a year can safely be taken from the Missouri River for the corporations. That's almost one-third of all the water in the Missouri River.

In answer to that claim by the government, the Northern Great Plains Resource Council stated that "diversions of this scale would critically threaten the efficiencies of present pumping and diversion facilities and would eliminate any further

development of irrigable land." In addition, Project Independence has earmarked another 1½ million acre-feet a year for neighboring states' mining projects.

Environmental and Economic Consequences

The principal environmental and economic consequences of conditions described above are dewatering or radioactive pollution of the underground aquifers and above-ground streams, increasing cost of water beyond an irrigating farmer's capabilities, thermal pollution of streams and aquifers, destruction of fish and wildlife habitat, disruption of productive farm and range land, serious air-quality degradation and large-scale radioactive contamination of southwestern South Dakota.

Moreover, the costs accruing from a mass influx of drillers, miners, heavy equipment operators, engineers and other outsiders who have little time or patience to learn about the community or the people they encounter — the so-called Gillette Syndrome — are incalculable. Last, but most important, the tons and tons of highly radioactive waste contained in above-ground tailings piles and ponds jeopardize all forms of life.

The new mining also threatens three endangered species which

inhabit the area. The Black Hills is home to the Penegrid Bison; there is also presence, as a transient during the winter months, of the Southern Bald Eagle on the Edgemont Project Area. The vast expanse of Prairie Dog towns in the area also provide a suitable habitat for the Black Footed Ferret.

TVA, without much concern, further spells out, in its Environmental Impact Statement, just how it intends to contaminate the entire food chain of the area of the Western Black Hills from the microscopic flora and fauna of the rivers and streams to the game fish and fowl which provide food to a large portion of the local population. The air, land and water will be polluted with radioactive material. Radioactive dust will be blown over extensive areas and will further contaminate an area already saturated with low-level radiation. TVA's proposed uranium processing mill will produce an incredible 50 pounds of radioactive dust per hour for its entire lifetime. It's no wonder that South Dakota Governor William Janklow has issued notice to all state employees not to discuss the impending energy development in that state.

The towns of Edgemont (population 1,800) and Hot Springs (population 4,000) will soon become boom towns. The Gillette Boom-town Syndrome will begin another cycle and the whole area of western South Dakota and the rest of the Northern Great Plains will be "sacrificed" to the greed of the multinationals and their subsidiaries and to the criminal irresponsibilities of the Department of Energy's Tsar James Schlesinger.

We wonder now: Where does the esteemed Governor Janklow — just a down-home country boy — stand in all this?

We wonder: what is the true meaning of his reputation as an "Indian fighter"?

We wonder: What does it have to

do with the fight of traditional Indian People for an adequate land-base to survive on?

We wonder: Mr. Non-Indian South Dakotan, what does it feel like to be the New Indian in Mr. Janklow's frontier war to open up our "virgin lands"?

We wonder: Mr. Indian South Dakotan, what does your Treaty of 1868 with the government of the United States offer to protect these Sacred Lands?

The Alliance

The BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE was formed in early 1979 and is composed of traditional Indian men and women and AIM People, white ranchers and farmers, anti-nuclear activists, and hundreds of concerned individuals from all over the Mid-west. It represents the first time Indians and non-Indian ranchers and farmers have joined together to fight a common threat. It represents also an emerging common sense that, in the words of Ted Means of the Lakota Nation: "In ten years time, there won't be anything left for us to fight over."

For three days and nights — July 6, 7 and 8 — the BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE will be meeting in Rapid City for a peaceful gathering and walk to Nemo Canyon where in-situ solution mining and taconite open-pit mining are scheduled to begin soon. Everyone is invited to join with them in stopping the ravaging of the Black Hills. Music will be provided by Jackson Browne, Bonnie Raitt and others on the evening of the 6th. Information is available from: BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE PO Box 2508, Rapid City SD 57709 or call (605) 342-5127.

There are also chapters of the Black Hills Alliance in Minneapolis MN, Madison Wis., and Chicago IL.

★ Complete Bibliography available upon request.



We will be gathering and camping near Nemo which is a relatively untouched community in the northern Black Hills and is also the site of the oldest geological formations in the United States. Pittsburgh Pacific Company of Hibbing, MN has plans to mine some 96 million tons of low grade iron ore in the area and process it in the same location. The company estimates needing between 20,000 and 25,000 gallons of water per minute for their operations, although they claim that much of this will be recycled. It is proposed to be taken out of Box Elder Creek and local springs and wells. Plans also include the removal of a 400 foot mountain which is located next to a mountain stream. Additional impacts will include the disturbance of 7 million tons of rocks over a period of 20 years. Land use involves 240 acres of land for mines, and an additional 600 to 900 acres for processing plants and tailings disposal, and a 4,000 acre-foot water storage area.

Nemo residents are rightfully concerned about what will be left of their homeland environment with the scheduling of iron ore mining followed by extensive uranium ore development. The devastating effects of strip mining, depletion and contamination of water supplies by mining and processing, as well as outright loss of irreplaceable natural beauty are foremost in people's minds. Because of the great concern, some people of Nemo Valley have donated their land for the national gathering of the People. These same people of Nemo Valley have been offered \$4500 an acre for their land but they have refused to sell because of their love and concern for the land. We ask that the participants in the three day event respect the property in the spirit of solidarity with which it has been made available to us.

The campgrounds are one and a half miles south on Nemo Road at Ox-Yoke Ranch. Signs will be posted on all roads.



Transportation arrangements to South Dakota made in your own communities is an extremely important element in making this gathering and action successful. Please keep this in mind as you make arrangements to organize bus and car caravans.

Those of you coming to the action should know that you are expected to be as self-sufficient as possible. This means bringing your own camping equipment and food (although limited food will be available on sale). If you do not feel inclined toward spending the nights in a sleeping bag then there will be a few motels available in both Rapid City and Nemo areas. In Rapid City you can arrange to stay at the Triple A Motel, Andy's Motel, The Alpine, Anthony Longhorn, and the Antler Motel. In Nemo, accommodations can be arranged at the Triple T Guest Ranch. Transportation will also be available for those who need it between Rapid City and Nemo. You will also be able to join the walk at any point because vehicles will be shuttling back and forth all day. There will also be toilet facilities available along the route of the walk.

In addition to the above, the following should be given careful consideration before coming to South Dakota:

- ▶ The days will be hot — 90 to 100 degrees. A hat will protect you from the solar radiation.
- ▶ The nights will be cold — 40 to 60 degrees.
- ▶ The walk will be about 25 miles long — be sure to wear proper shoes or boots.
- ▶ Carry water and salt tablets.
- ▶ **NO** outside, uncontained fires will be allowed as fire danger is at the highest during this time of year.
- ▶ Maybe most important of all — exercise a little self-discipline and leave the drugs or alcohol behind. The gathering in Rapid City and Nemo will be a spiritual gathering in addition to its political dimensions.

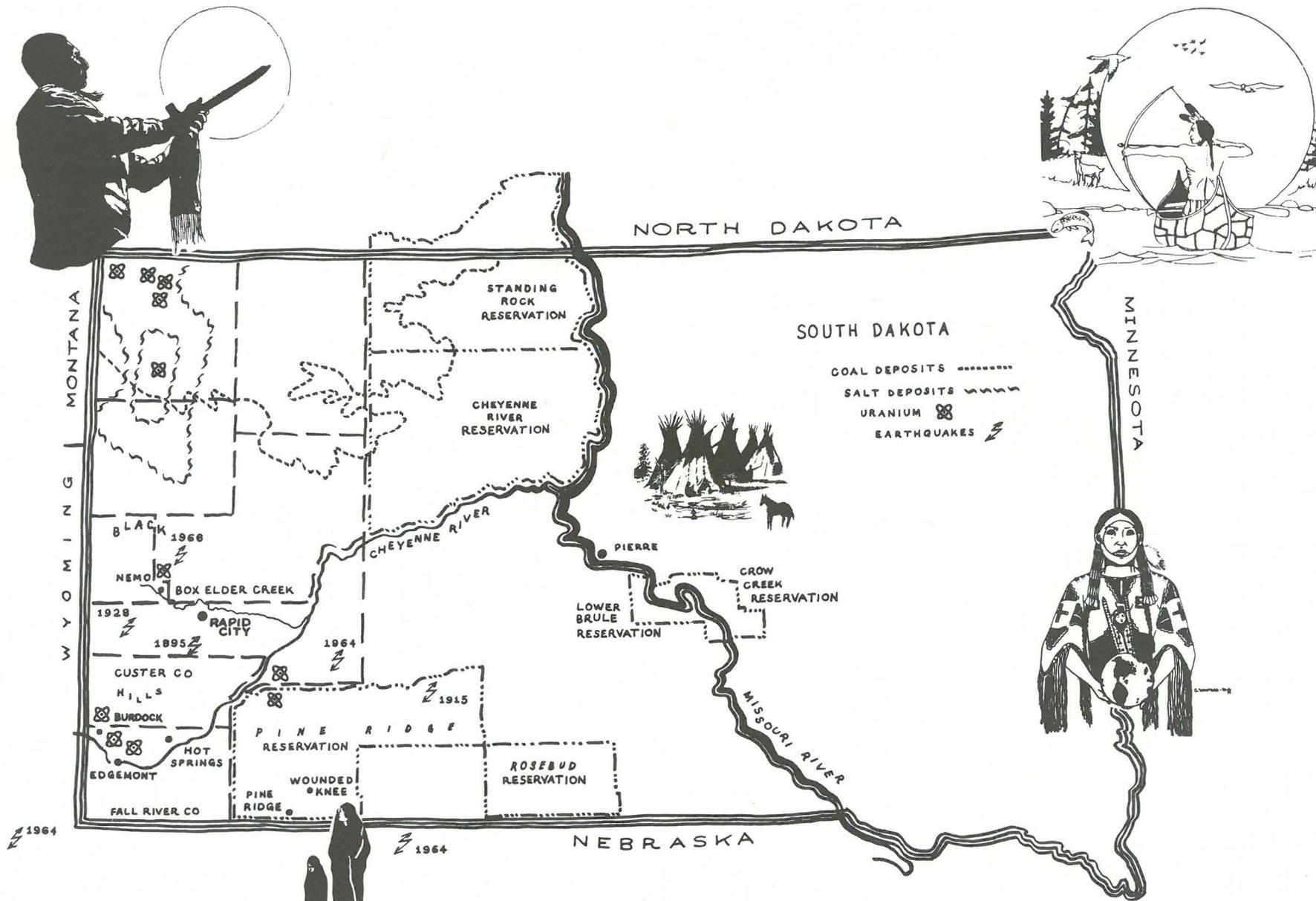


Schedule of Events

July 6th - Friday: Drive directly to campgrounds in Nemo. A Save the Hills Symposium will be presented in Rapid City that night at 6:00 in the Mount Rushmore Civic Center. The program is free although donations would be greatly appreciated. Speakers will include Dr. Judith Johnsrud, Frank Fools Crow, John Trudell and others. Also present that night will be Jackson Browne, Danny O'Keefe, Floyd Westerman, Jesse Colin Young and other musicians.

July 7 - Saturday: Gathering in Rapid City and walk to Nemo. You should also bring organizational or identifying banners. They must be narrower than one lane of the highway. We will be walking on a two-lane highway with cars passing by.

July 8 - Sunday: There will be various workshops on alternative energy, presentation on Native American Treaty Rights, International Treaty Council, health effects of radiation, and also a workshop to begin planning for the 1980 International Survival Fair. These will take place at the Ox-Yoke Ranch.



The above map shows the location of the known significant deposits of uranium in the western part of South Dakota. Also shown are uraniferous lignite coal deposits in the extreme northwest of the state in conjunction with the S.D. portion of the Williston Basin subsurface rock salt deposit which would be a likely area for nuclear waste disposal. Incidents of seismic activity near the western **Black Hills** are also indicated. This area is designated for possible future construction of nuclear power plants and waste disposal sites.

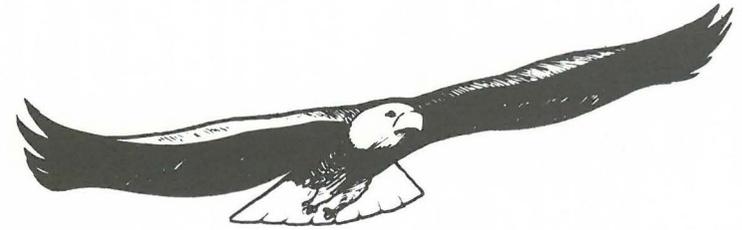
Black Hills Survival Fair Planning Meeting

On Sunday, July 8th, while many of the people rally against uranium mining, representatives of every region of North America and from every alternative area of concern about the Survival of our future generations, will meet to plan the BLACK HILLS SURVIVAL FAIR OF 1980.

The BLACK HILLS SURVIVAL FAIR is an idea that has been in circulation for several years and which the Black Hills Alliance intends to make a reality. It involves the possibility of organizing a large gathering of people from a variety of concern areas sometime in the summer of 1980. These areas include:

Unions; Health care; Education; Food and nutrition; Housing; Alternative energy / Appropriate technology; Cultural work; Law; Women's groups; Black community organizations; Chicano community organizations; Asian community organizations; Indian Nations; Elderly organizations; Public Interest Research Groups; Anti-Nuclear power organizations; Elected political officials; Farmer's groups; Alternative and commercial media groups and individuals; Computer technicians; Academics; Religio-Spiritual organizations; Intelligence watchers; Defenders of animal species; Environmental / ecological groups; Noted individuals; Personality enhancement therapists; Community action groups; Political parties; Sports; Student organizations; Peace / Disarmament groups; Radical anthropologists; Organizations and groups in support of prisoners of War; Community self-sufficiency groups.

What do all these efforts represent to the People's preparation for Survival in the very hard times that lie ahead? What sign must we learn to detect, region by region, nationally and internationally—that will point the way for us? What are we really up against? How can the dual work of *community-building* and *community defence* be better coordinated? How can we help to set up a proper and dignified forum for the vision of the traditional Native Peoples—that the totality of their message be understood and acted upon? What is the effort that the people at this planning meeting must undertake to plan such a survival effort?



At the Black Hills, the spiritual and physical center of North America, we would like people from these various areas to gather in order to diagnose the threats to survival throughout the decade of the 1980's. We would like to create a huge circle and to attempt an understanding of how all these various areas can work together.

Three major and simultaneous events should take place at this fair which must be organized in this coming year:

1) *A Citizens' Review Commission on the Energy Developing Corporations:* The effect of their practices and policies on People throughout the world, with witnesses from various countries and coordinated documentation from our Research and Documentation Center and from other groups

2) *An Appropriate Technology Demonstration / Education Project:* the theme of this would be national and international in scope. Nationally: to demonstrate, once again, but for a larger and more expansive audience — the existing alternatives to our wasteful and destructive technology. Internationally: to provide representatives and observers from so-called "developing" countries with a vision of what the best minds in this post-industrial society can conceive for our future survival

3) *A forum for the Traditional Native Governments to Present Their View of the Land.*

We must emphasize that this effort will demand a serious attitude on the part of all involved and a great deal of work; we believe it will be crucial.



BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE
P.O. BOX 2508
RAPID CITY, S.D. 57701

REMEMBER:

Leonard Peltier, Bob Robideaux, Richard Marshall and Russell and Ted Means. Contribute what you can toward their release:

AIM P.O.W. Defence
c/o Oglala-Dakota Information Center
General Delivery
Porcupine, SD 57709



BOYCOTT HOLIDAY INN !

HELP PROTECT OUR ANCIENT BURIAL SITES !!

THE DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY INN IS BUILT ON

SACRED OHLONE INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS

THE NATIVE AMERICANS BELIEVE IN A FAR-AWAY PLACE WHERE THE SPIRIT WILL GO AT WILL AFTER DEATH, SURROUNDED BY ALL THE BEAUTIFUL THINGS HE DREAMS AND THINGS HE SEES IN VISIONS. ALL NATIVE AMERICAN LEGENDS HANDED DOWN FROM FATHER TO SON, FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION, TELL US OF THESE PLACES. WHEN WE DIE OUR BODIES ARE PLACED IN VARIOUS PLACES THAT ARE SACRED TO US. TODAY, CORPORATIONS' BUILDINGS, CEMENT STREETS AND OTHER

CONSTRUCTIONS ARE REPLACING OUR BURIAL GROUNDS. THIS COUNTRY IS FOUNDED ON OUR BURIAL GROUNDS. WE MUST UNITE WITH EVERY ORGANIZATION, WITH EVERY PERSON CONCERNED, AND WITH ONE ANOTHER TO PUT AN END TO THIS DESECRATION. WE WANT TO HOLD FAST TO OUR BELIEFS AND LIVE ONCE AGAIN IN HARMONY WITH OUR MOTHER EARTH. WE ASK THAT YOU UNITE WITH US IN THIS BOYCOTT ON HOLIDAY INN SO THAT OUR ANCESTORS MAY REST IN PEACE. LESS BUSINESS FOR HOLIDAY INN MEANS LESS MONEY.

YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED

FOR MORE INFORMATION
CALL A. I. M.

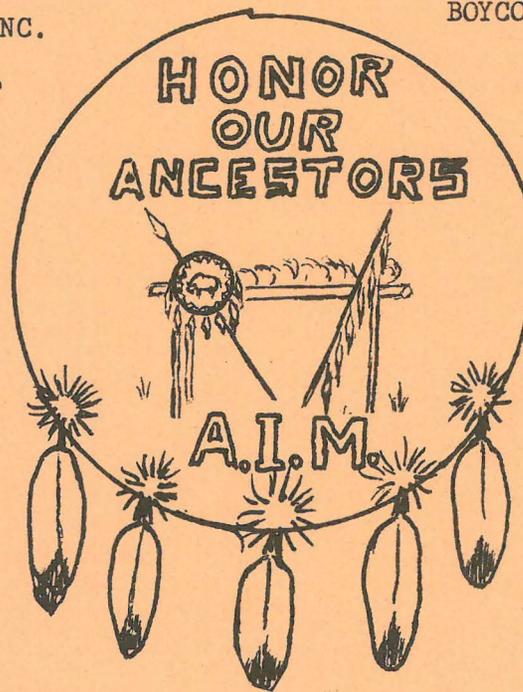
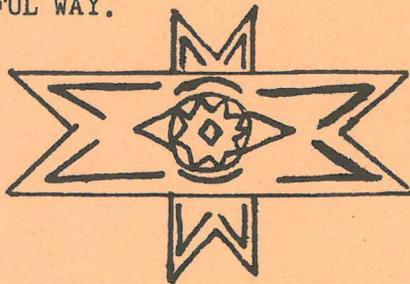
(415) 534-6984

(415) 282-2363



BOYCOTT HOLIDAY INN

THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT ASKS ALL PEOPLES TO SUPPORT US IN OUR BOYCOTT OF HOLIDAY INN INC. THIS BOYCOTT WAS STARTED IN 1973 WHEN HOLIDAY INN INC. BUILT A HOTEL IN SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA ON A SACRED OHLONE BURIAL SITE. THE OHLONE PEOPLE HAD TOLD HOLIDAY INN INC. THAT THE AREA WAS A BURIAL SITE AND THAT IT SHOULDN'T BE DISTURBED, BUT HOLIDAY INN INC. BUILT THE HOTEL ANYWAY, AND DESECRATED THE SACRED AREA. FIVE INDIAN PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED TRYING TO STOP CONSTRUCTION IN A PEACEFUL WAY.



THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT RESPECTS THE SACRED WAYS OF ALL INDIAN PEOPLES, FOR THIS REASON THE BOYCOTT WAS STARTED AGAINST HOLIDAY INN INC. WE CANNOT ALLOW OUR ANCESTORS SACRED LANDS TO BE DESECRATED FOR THE SAKE OF CORPORATIONS. IF WE ARE SUCCESSFUL IN THIS BOYCOTT WE MIGHT SAVE OTHER BURIAL SITES FROM DESECRATION. RESPECT OUR ANCESTORS.

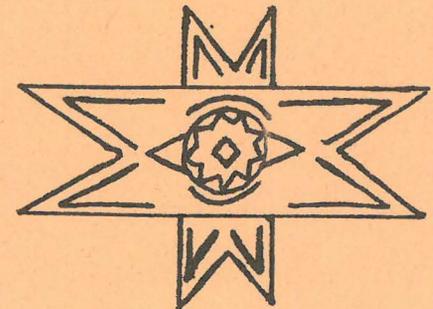
BOYCOTT HOLIDAY INN.

FOR MORE INFO....

GAIL CHEHAK 503-249-0677

A I M FOR FREEDOM SURVAL GROUP

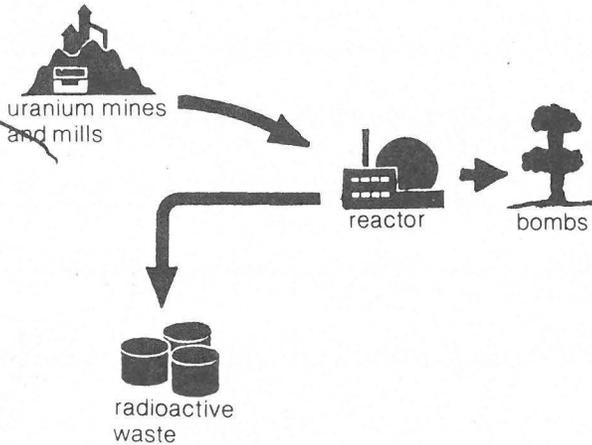
415-233-7468



URANIUM MINING

— Where it Starts

The Fuel Cycle



Uranium is mined to provide fuel for nuclear reactors and nuclear bombs.

It is the “front-end” of the nuclear fuel-cycle.

Nuclear reactors, like the Three-Mile Island plant in Harrisburg, produce electricity.

Nuclear bombs, like the one dropped in Hiroshima in 1945, destroy whole cities and kill millions of people in one second.

Each step in the nuclear fuel-cycle poses dangers to human health and the environment we depend on for survival.

Uranium Mining: the Pandora's Box

Nuclear proliferation poses the most severe threat to continued life humans have ever known.

Nuclear bombs kill large numbers of people by heat, fire and radiation; they also destroy the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere which protect us from ultra-violet radiation.

At every step in the nuclear fuel-cycle, radiation is released into the environment where it can be inhaled and/or eaten via the food chain.

HOW RADIATION WORKS HAVOC ON THE HUMAN BODY

“When a photon of high energy radiation enters the human body, one of four things is likely to happen:

- 1) it will pass through the body without hitting anything;
- 2) it hits some part of a cell in the body and causes damage but the cell is repaired;
- 3) it hits a cell of the body causing its destruction or damages it so it cannot reproduce itself;
- 4) the cell is damaged and survives to produce a group of disturbed cells that eventually is diagnosed as cancer.

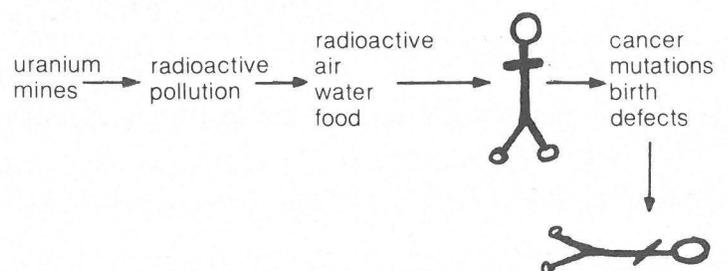
Every normal living cell of the human body has a nucleus in which are 46 chromosomes . . . Each of the chromosomes carries the genes which in combination correspond to millions of books instructing the cell what to do under a great variety of situations . . . When radiation enters this cell it is like a madman entering a library and destroying pages from thousands of books in this 'cell library' . . .”

*Karl Z. Morgan, Health Physicist
Georgia Institute of Technology*

The radioactive wastes at the end of the cycle are now “temporarily” stored since no long-term disposal technology is available.

The wastes remain dangerously radioactive for thousands of years.

Nuclear proliferation begins with uranium mining.



URANIUM MINING

... in Grants

The Grants Uranium Belt in northwest New Mexico is the area of the most intense mining and milling activity in the US.

Mining began in Grants in 1951, primarily to provide fuel for the US atomic weapons arsenal.

There are presently 35 mines and seven mills operating in New Mexico. Two-thirds of the mines are in Grants and over half of the uranium leases are on the lands of Navajo and Pueblo Indian people.

... Gives Workers Lung Cancer

Uranium releases radioactive radon gas as part of its radioactive decay chain.

Underground uranium miners in the early unventilated mines were exposed to high levels of radon gas.

... and Pollutes the Environment Forever

As little as one pound of uranium 235—the part which can be used as fuel—is present in every ton of uranium mined. The rest is waste left over from the milling process.

Huge piles of these radioactive wastes now sit in the Grants region.

The piles emit radon gas and dust into the air, leach radium and heavy metals into domestic and livestock water supplies, and contaminate the soil.

Indian cattle and sheep are dying from drinking the contaminated water.

More than 100 babies born in recent years on the Laguna Pueblo, site of the huge Jackpile mine, have suffered some form of birth defects.

No technology currently exists to stabilize or dispose of the uranium mine wastes for the 100,000 years that they remain radioactive.

Although New Mexico State Officials were advised of radiation hazards as early as 1950, radiation standards were not enforced in the mines until 1971, when a high incidence of lung cancer began to appear among Navajo miners.

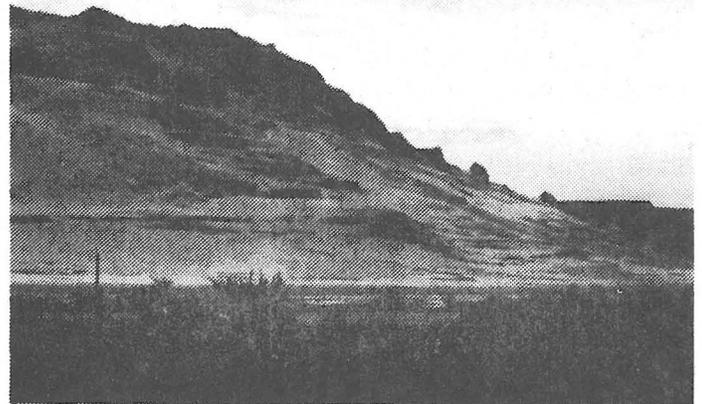
One study of Kerr-McGee's Cove mine near Shiprock showed that 45 out of 100 Navajo miners have died or are dying from radon-induced lung cancer; 70 of the 100 are expected to die.

Lung cancer rates among uranium miners are four times higher than in the rest of the population.

A study of miners in the Colorado Plateau stated that 853 of the 4155 miners examined have died of lung cancer.

In complying with radiation standards, mining companies now blow the deadly gas to the surface, where it is dispersed into the air which the public breathes.

The standards, however, are still not safe, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists, which charges that current allowed levels of radon gas present a hazard to uranium miners.



Suggested further reading:

W. Paterson, *Nuclear Power*, Penguin, 1976

J. Holdren, *Ecoscience*, McGraw-Hill, 1977, pp. 430-434

Union of Concerned Scientists, *The Nuclear Fuel-Cycle*, MIT Press, 1975

To join the resistance to uranium mining:

- Arrange for an informational slide-show to be presented to your group or in your community
- Join your local anti-nuclear or Indian support group . . .
- Make a donation to the Coalition Against Uranium Mining . . .
- Find out more . . . call 843-0973/653-7374, or write 1523A Josephine, Berkeley, CA 94703

Since then, this land has become a haven for tourism and recreation. The peaceful way of life which is treasured by South Dakotans is now jeopardized by the influx of boom town workers seeking the high salaries of short-lived jobs. The resulting financial burden for the increased municipal demands will be left for the permanent citizens to carry. The impact to the productive forest and import logging and agricultural industries is unknown.

Who Will Save Us??

We see this land—the home of native and white people alike—on the verge of consumption by the powerful interests of the corporate state. We feel helpless as we strive to preserve our heritage against exploitation; our land-based economy from environmental destruction; and our social structure from desecration.

We fear that the federal government will not protect us—just as they have ignored our rights so many times before. We have seen the reluctance of state government and our elected leaders to confront the situation directly. We are tired of lies and misrepresentation from industry and government.

We have joined together—ranchers, workers, housewives, Native Americans, students, businessmen, and others—to present the truth of the issue to the people. It is the common people who will lose. It is the people who must provide the direction to seek responsible solutions to our energy problems.

References

- 1 Tennessee Valley Authority Environmental Statement, Edgemont Uranium Mine.
- 2 Record of Decision, U.S. Forest Service on Union Carbide Exploration Adit.
- 3 Report by Dr. Lawrence Husen. Shiprock Indian Health Service, Shiprock, N.M.
- 4 Engineering and Mining Journal, November 1978.
- 5 Sixth District Council of Local Governments, **Energy Development in the Sixth District** (No. II, Nov. 1976 p. 8, and No. III, Feb. 1977, p. 12).

WATER IS THE KEY . . .

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

WE WON'T SACRIFICE . . .

our lives, and our future, to the centralized system of energy production which offers only short term solutions and long-term hazards.

PLEASE JOIN US . . .

as we search for a better way. The people must take the responsibility of insuring that a future will exist for the health, safety, and life of our children. Contact the Black Hills Alliance to learn how you can help—that you can make a difference. We are all together in this—we must work together.

Prepared by

The Black Hills Alliance

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

Contributions sincerely appreciated.

'Our research indicates that 12 feet of clay are required to reduce the radon exhalation rate by 99 percent and the remaining 1 percent is still about four times the typical soil exhalation rate. Perhaps the solution to the radon problem is to zone the land into uranium mining and milling districts so as to forbid human habitation.'

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Report:
"Uranium Mill Tailings, Environmental Implications,"
February, 1978.

Resource Development in South Dakota

or
The
Rape
of the
Black Hills

Land of Riches

The Black Hills rise majestically from the prairie of the Upper Great Plains. Within this unique granite and limestone formation—one of the oldest on the North American continent—can be found nearly every known mineral on the face of the earth.

Today, more than two dozen corporations seek to develop many of these resources, including many of the most powerful corporations in the world, such as Union Carbide, Gulf, Mobil, Kerr McGee, Westinghouse, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Homestake, and many more. The resources sought by the corporations range from uranium and taconite (iron ore), to gold, molybdenum, copper and others. The abundant reservoirs of water both above and below the surface of South Dakota and the Great Plains have been targeted for massive industrial development—development which could drastically affect all domestic users.

Mineral claims have been staked, mineral leases purchased, exploration actively undertaken, and mine planning pursued for one simple reason—PROFITS. It appears obvious by the secrecy with which the corporations have come into the area and their reluctance (even unwillingness) to inform the public of the full intentions of their operations, that these corporations have very little or no respect whatsoever for the quality of the land, air, and water. They have displayed a total disregard for the physical health of the local people, and the long-term economic stability of the region.

Exploiting the Land

Although largely unnoticed, the exploitation began nearly a decade ago. Tens of thousands of exploration holes have been drilled in the Black Hills and surrounding area. These holes pierce through many geologic formations, including those supplying high quality water for drinking, irrigation, and domestic use. If the holes are not properly plugged—and it appears that most are not—serious contamination of groundwater can result. There can also be a drastic lowering of water tables, which has been widely evidenced in Wyoming and is already being noticed in South Dakota.

Full scale mining is to begin soon. TVA, which holds lease to over 120,000 acres in Custer and Fall River Counties, plans numerous underground uranium mine shafts, as well as open pit mines.

Depressurizing (or "dewatering") of the Lakota and Fall River water formations (aquifers) is to commence in late 1979 or early 1980. The water from these aquifers must be removed to allow for the sinking of the mine shafts, and must continue throughout the 10-year operating life of the mine. TVA "estimates" that they will remove up to 675 gallons of water per minute from a major aquifer of the Black Hills.¹ Considering that similar dewatering operations in New Mexico commonly pump thousands of gallons of water per minute, it appears that TVA's projections may be drastically low.

Union Carbide Corporation plans to begin seven open pit uranium mines in the Craven Canyon area of the southern Black Hills in 1980. A 2,000-foot mine shaft—disguised as "exploration adit"—is being dug by Union Carbide in Craven Canyon also. The Forest Service has ruled that the surface impacts from this shaft will be insignificant and that NO Environmental Impact Statement is necessary.² Blasting of the mine shaft was begun in late July of 1979 without a state exploration permit—a direct violation of state law.

Radiation Affects Everything

As well as severe impacts to the land and water, uranium mining releases hazardous "low level" radiation. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) considers the mining and milling process to be the most dangerous part of the entire nuclear fuel cycle.

Scientific research has found that exposure to low level radiation results in cancer, birth defects, genetic damage, and lowered disease resistance—often taking 20 to 30 years to appear. Of the original 100 uranium miners who worked in a Kerr McGee mine in New Mexico, 25 have died of cancer.³ 45 more are dying.

According to Dr. Judith Johnsrud of the University of Pennsylvania, the radioactive radon gas which is released from uranium mill tailings decays into Lead 210. After blowing many miles into the wind, this element falls on the grain belt of the nation, contaminating the food supply of livestock and people alike.

In addition to containing large quantities of uranium (eight million tons of estimated reserves of U²³⁸ in South Dakota⁴), several square miles of western South Dakota have been found ideal for nuclear power plant siting and nuclear waste disposal.⁵ RE/SPEC, a Rapid City firm specializing in nuclear waste disposal, has announced its desire to deposit high level nuclear waste near the community of Philip, S.D. If these facts are indications of the future, South Dakota could soon become involved in every stage of the nuclear process.

Coal, Water, and Energy Independence

As the nation seeks to lessen its dependence on foreign fuels, more attention is being focused on the consumption of coal from the upwind region of the Black Hills. Government and industry projections include construction of dozens of coal-fired steam generation power plants, many huge coal gasification plants, several coal slurry pipelines, and more.

Rather than establishing safety standards which would reduce pollution from coal power plants, the federal government has allowed the release of high levels of sulfuric acid from eastern U.S. power plants which has resulted in death to lakes and streams as well as loss of productivity of cropland. Will the same fate befall the Black Hills?

The future of the coal industry hinges upon the availability of immense volumes of water. It is projected that the industry will last only about 35 years—not for a lack of coal, but because water supplies will have been depleted. Wyoming geologists claim that the removal of water from the very deep Madison formation for the Energy Transportation Systems Inc. (ETSI) coal slurry pipeline from Wyoming to Arkansas could lower that aquifer by over 1,000 feet in the southern Black Hills.

For over 20 years, the Pittsburgh Pacific Company has planned to mine 96 million tons of low-grade iron ore from the north central Black Hills. The mining would result in an open pit mine where a beautiful mountain once stood and could seriously pollute Box Elder Creek, a cold-water trout stream. Former Governor Kneip suggested that such mining could lead to steel production in this region, thereby transforming Rapid City into the "Pittsburgh of the West."

An Uncertain Future

The upward thrust of the earth that formed the Black Hills nearly two billion years ago resulted in an oasis of scenic landscape, abundant wildlife, and fresh flowing water. For centuries, the mountains have been the sacred ceremonial ground of Native People—entered only for hunting and prayer. It was only a century ago, that the U.S. government guaranteed this land forever to the Indian people by the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868.

RECOGNIZE THESE HEADLINES?

KERR MCGEE PLANNING TWO MORE URANIUM MINES

40 NAVAJO MINERS DEAD--40 MORE DYING

SANTA FE MINING CO TO BEGIN URANIUM EXPLORATION IN LAKEVIEW, OR

RADIOACTIVE MILL TAILINGS SPILL INTO THE RIO PUERCO

HOMESTAKE MINING CO HAS RECORD EARNINGS

URANIUM FROM SPOKANE RESERVATION TO FUEL HANFORD REACTORS

THEY WEREN'T IN THE OREGONIAN!

LEARN WHAT IS HAPPENING TO STOP URANIUM MINING.

**SPEAKERS: Winona LaDuke, Women of
all Red Nations; Lynn Lair, Black Hills
Alliance; Robert Buckskin, A.I.M.**

Friday, September 14. FREE.

6:00pm Potluck dinner--bring food to share and
utensils. Beverages and deserts will be
sold.

7:30pm Speakers and discussion.

Centenary Wilbur Church; in the dining hall.
215 SE 9th

Child care will be provided.

Sponsored by the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance
and the Native American Solidarity Committee.



URANIUM KILLS

IN THE MINES AND THE MILLS.

In the air, the water, our mothers' milk ..

BENEFIT for JIMI SIMMONS

A MUCKLESHOOT INDIAN AND INMATE AT WALLA WALLA PENITENTIARY,
ACCUSED OF A CAPITAL CRIME

PANCAKE BREAKFAST

pancakes
syrup & homemade jam
fresh fruit
milk/juice/tea/coffee

8:00 - 11:30

Saturday, March 29th
Children's Club
2707 S.E. Clinton
\$2.50 Donation
\$5.00 family of 4

MEET AND TALK WITH MEMBERS OF
THE JIMI SIMMONS DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
INCLUDING SIMMONS' LAWYER, LENNY WEINGLASS,
AN EXPERT ON DEATH PENALTY CASES AND
NOTED FOR HIS DEFENSE OF THE CHICAGO 7,
DANIEL ELLSBERG, ANGELA DAVIS, JANE FONDA,
SKYHORSE & MOHAWK

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, WRITE:
JIMI SIMMONS DEFENSE FUND
1818 20th, No. 105, SEATTLE, WA. 98122

SPONSORED BY THE JIMI SIMMONS DEFENSE FUND,
PORTLAND CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
MOVEMENT, & PORTLAND CHAPTER OF THE
NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD



*"My inspiration comes from the
many people who will not kneel to
oppressive actions — those who
struggle to make others stand up."*

— James Dexter Simmons
September 9, 1979
Isolation, Walla Walla



AIM

THE LONG

1980

WALK FOR



SURVIVAL

We are walking in a spiritual way across the United States, beginning with a ceremony on Alcatraz Island, June 1, 1980 at 7:00 a.m. We will arrive at our destination, Washington, D.C. on November 1, 1980. This walk will cover the same route of "The Longest Walk" of 1978.

This will be the most massive non-violent protest in recorded history - a global voice will call for the end of:

- nuclear development
- uranium mining on Indian land
- registration for the draft

Most importantly we will be walking for world peace and the protection of our Mother Earth.

Let history record our actions so our children will know that we took this desperate attempt for survival, to insure this country a future, free from an environmental tragedy, war, further uranium mining, and nuclear waste dumping. Should we falter along this path or should we die along the way, we will know our struggle has pushed our children that much closer to victory. And when this chapter is ended, let them recall a MOST DARING PEOPLE!

**FREE
LEONARD PELTIER**



**FREE
ALL**

PRISONERS OF

WAR !

"Crazy Horse Spirit"

VOL. I, NO.2-LEONARD PELTIER DEFENSE COMMITTEE-L.A. CHAPTER-AUGUST, 1979



I AM A PRISONER OF WAR

"The war was declared by the Oglala Lakota Nation after peaceful resistance to continuing violations of our treaty with the united states was met with armed oppression, the declaration in 1972 called for Lakota men and supporters to stand in their defense. As a Lakota man, I was duty bound to respond...

It has become a fact of life for Indians that because of our lawful status under treaties that we have no protection of the law under the constitution, the laws of the united states and international law...

As a Native person I stand before your courts with no defensible legal status, in my own land.

Roque and Bobby are also Prisoners of War. I urge all my supporters to give them any support they may need in our upcoming court battle."

In The Spirit of Crazy Horse
Anna Mae Aquash
Joe Stuntz
Dallas Thundershield

GWARTH-EE-LASS (Leonard Peltier)
"Leads The People"

8/6/79

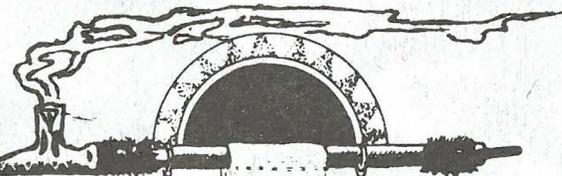
L.A. county jail

The Leonard Peltier American Indian Movement in organizing support freedom, so he may rejoin securing a better world for

Leonard Peltier's history of Native Americans. violent force and genocide, on the part of the united states government, in its attempts to subvert the destinies of whole nations. Native people's response has been continued resistance to the conquest of the land, destruction of cultural and traditional ways...a struggle for sovereignty and self determination.

On Friday, July 20, 1979, Leonard escaped from the federal penitentiary at Lompoc, California. He was serving two consecutive life sentences for "aiding and abetting" in the deaths of two FBI agents who attacked a spiritual Indian encampment on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota on June 26, 1975. Along with the two agents, one Indian man, Joe Stuntz, was also killed in that firefight. As of this writing, there has been no investigation into his death.

We are convinced that this was merely a diversionary tactic to conceal the fact that on the same day, the corrupt tribal chairman was signing away 1/8 of the reservation to the u.s. government. This land is rich in uranium deposits.



The two agents involved were on the reservation without jurisdiction, in violation of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, between the u.s. and Oglala Lakota Nation, as well as the Five Major Crimes Act, recognized by the u.s. government as international and federal law. It is only logical, and justifiably so, that Indian people responded to this attack by defending themselves.

The FBI issued warrants for four Native American AIM activists on the reservation, charged with "aiding and abetting" in the deaths of the agents. Charges were later dropped against Jimmy Eagle. Dino Butler and Bob Robideau were acquitted of all charges by a Cedar Rapids, Iowa jury, July 16, 1976, on grounds of self-defense.

Peltier, after seeking political asylum in Canada, was illegally extradited and convicted in an extremely racist atmosphere by an all-white jury in the biased courtroom of federal judge Paul Benson in Fargo, North Dakota. During the course of that trial, evidence of FBI misconduct was brought out but ruled inadmissible, as was the fact that his co-defendants were acquitted on grounds of misconduct.

Leonard was convicted on circumstantial evidence. The only testimony which placed him at the scene was from an FBI special agent who stated he recognized Peltier a half mile away through his 7-power rifle scope. Later, the prosecutor characterized this testimony as "Totally unbelievable".

Peltier appealed his conviction to the 8th. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Missouri. A three-judge panel heard the appeal. One of these judges was William Webster, who is now head of the FBI. After his nomination and before rendering a decision, Webster was replaced, and the new panel denied Leonard's appeal. Another of the judges criticized the FBI for its misconduct in Peltier's case by saying, in part, "the FBI lied from beginning to end". Leonard then requested the u.s. supreme court to review his case and on March 5, 1979, the request for writ of certiorari was denied. At that time, he was transferred from Marion federal prison in Illinois to Lompoc federal prison in California.

Defense Committee and the are here to ask your help toward Leonard Peltier's his people's struggle in our generations yet unborn. struggle is rooted in the

A history marked by terror, on the part of the united states government, in its attempts to subvert the destinies of whole nations. Native people's response has been continued resistance to the conquest of the land, destruction of cultural and traditional ways...a struggle for sovereignty and self determination.

Leonard Peltier

On June 1, 1977 an all-white jury convicted Leonard Peltier of killing two FBI agents during an FBI attack on a spiritual camp in Oglala. He was one of four defendants. Charges were dropped against Jimmy Eagle. Dino Butler and Bob Robideau were acquitted on the grounds of self-defense and evidence of FBI misconduct.

During Leonard's trial, evidence of FBI misconduct was ruled inadmissible, as was the fact that his co-defendants were acquitted because of FBI misconduct. The prosecution's chief witness openly admitted the FBI intimidated her into lying, this was also ruled inadmissible.

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals denied his appeal although one judge said, "the FBI lied from beginning to end". The Supreme Court was requested to review the case, on March 5, 1979 the case was denied. Friday, July 20, 1979 Leonard escaped from Lompoc penitentiary, he was later apprehended and is now on trial in Los Angeles, California.

Frank Giese

In 1974, Dr. Frank Giese was convicted of "conspiring to commit offenses against the U.S. government". The verdict was based on his reading of a book of political writings. The government used the presence of Dr. Giese's fingerprints on the book (found among prints of 190 persons) to justify its contention that he supported and carried out the political methods advocated in that book.

On December 3, 1979 the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed his conviction. Dr. Giese now faces 5 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for his political beliefs. Through its unjust investigation and prosecution, the government has already caused Dr. Giese to lose his job, forced him to spend thousands to defend his innocence and live each day of the past six years under the debilitating threat of prison.

A.I.M. supports their non-Indian Warrior Brother, Frank Giese. Others wanting to support and help organize a letter writing campaign for a new trial should contact the United Front Bookstore, 2701 S.E. Belmont, Portland, Oregon, (503)233-9270.

Banks, Banks, Redner, Loudhawk

We must work now to insure that what has happened to Leonard Peltier and Frank Giese will not happen to Kamook Nichols Banks, Dennis Banks, Russell Redner and Kenneth Loudhawk. In 1976 U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni dismissed explosives charges against the defendants. The government appealed that decision and has finally won. The four defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court. If they lose this appeal, they face retrial in Oregon. Again there is the question of FBI involvement and the destruction of evidence.

A.I.M. for Freedom Defense Committee

AIM is fighting for self-determination, sovereignty and independence from the control of the U.S. government and its multinational corporations in our lands. This struggle has made targets of our leaders. The AIM for Freedom Defense Committee is committed to support and protect American Indian Movement people from the injustices of the Judicial system. In the spirit of solidarity, we call upon all people to come to the aid of AIM leaders now under attack.

AIM FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE
636 N.E. Beech Street
Portland, Oregon 97212
(503) 249-0677

SUPPORT JUSTICE FOR



LEONARD

PELTIER

&

FRANK

GIESE

PROTEST PICKET

at the **FEDERAL COURTHOUSE**

NOON

DEC. 14

'FREE THE PEOPLE'

Wine and Cheese Reception

to meet

Leonard Weinglass

Attorney acknowledged for his expertise in death penalty cases,
and who has represented the Chicago 7, Angela Davis, Daniel Ellsberg,
Jane Fonda, Skyhorse and Mohawk. Currently defending Jimi Simmons,
a member of the Muckleshoot Tribe and an inmate at Walla Walla
penitentiary charged with a capital crime.

and

Robert Buckskin

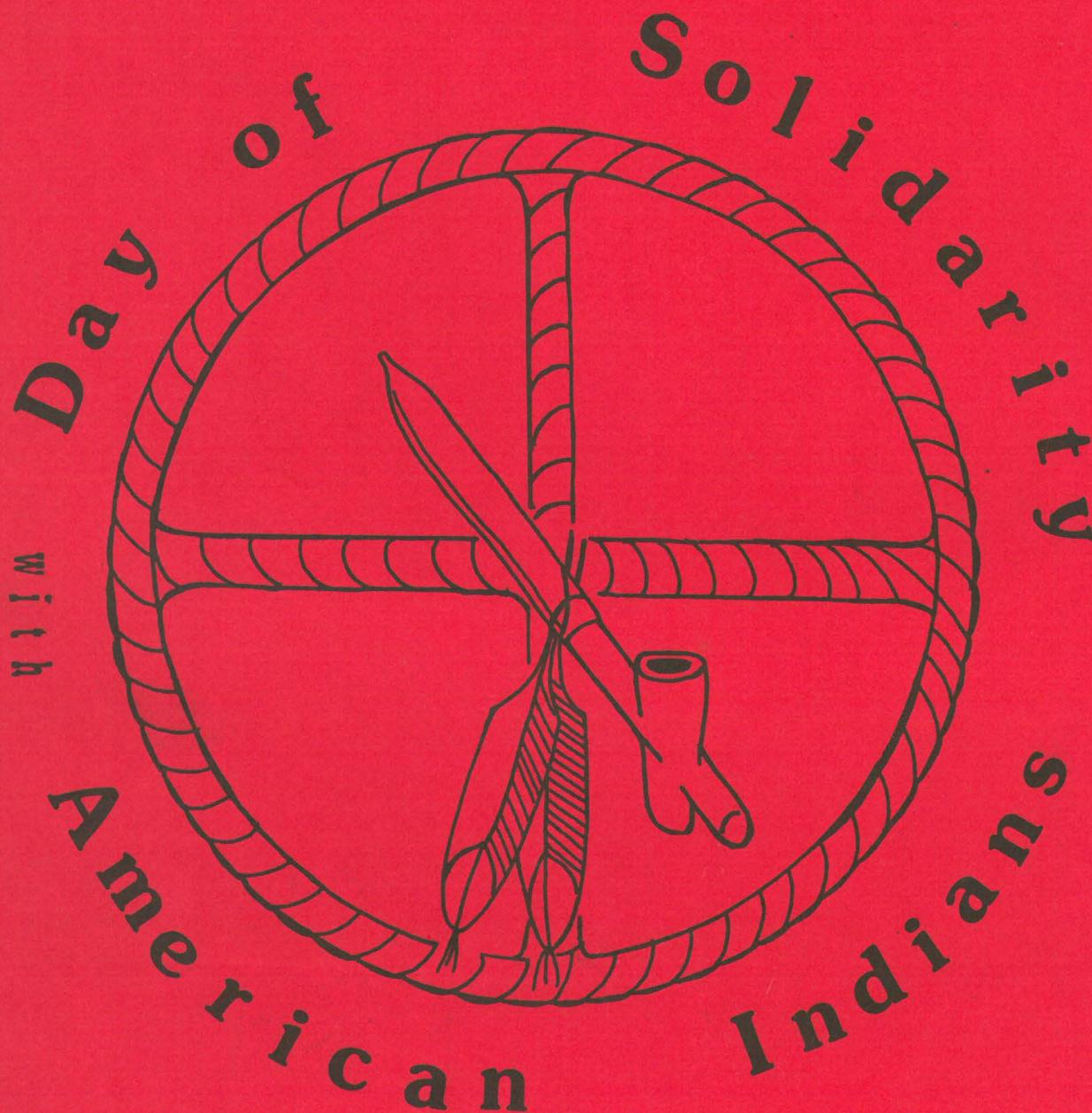
Co-Coordinator, Portland Chapter, American Indian Movement

*Weinglass and Buckskin will speak at 6:00 p.m.
about the Jimi Simmons case,
Native Americans in prison,
and the death penalty*

*Friday, March 28 ~ 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.
at Blackfish Gallery, 325 N.W. 6th
\$5:00 requested donation*

Proceeds to the Jimi Simmons Defense Fund
Additional tax deductible donations welcomed
Sponsored by Jimi Simmons Defense Fund, Portland Chapter of the American
Indian Movement, and Portland Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild

International



FRIDAY OCTOBER 12

WATERFRONT PARK

NOON - 4:00

The United Nations has designated October 12 as INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY with INDIGENOUS PEOPLES of the WESTERN HEMISPHERE. On this day there will be rallies in Japan and numerous countries in Europe showing support for Native Peoples in their struggles for sovereignty and self-determination.

speakers ~ music ~ potluck picnic

People of the Four Sacred Colors will speak about Indian treaties, solidarity with Indian Peoples, Police Brutality towards all peoples, and much more.

sponsors: AIM For Freedom Defense Committee

United Indian Women ~ Urban Indian Council

For further information call: 284-9867.
Please bring a dish to share at the picnic,
eating utensils, and your friends and family.

STOP THE EXTRADITION OF DENNIS BANKS



Dennis Banks, co-founder and national director of the American Indian Movement, along with 3 other Indian leaders will be tried once again in federal court in Portland beginning September 3 for illegal possession of firearms. Their 1976 trial ended with the dismissal of the government's charges. The other 3 defendants, Russell Redner, Kenneth Loudhawk, and KaMook Banks, as well as AIM National Secretary Anna Mae Aquash, were arrested by state police on information from the FBI that Dennis Banks and other so-called federal fugitives might have been planning to travel with the other AIM leaders. Dennis was not captured at the time--and indeed he could not have been because he was not there to begin with--but he was indicted along with those present.

Dennis Banks is considered a federal fugitive because he fled from South Dakota after the Custer police riot. On February 6, 1973, the American Indian Movement and traditional Oglala Sioux people assembled in the town of Custer, South Dakota to protest the racist dual system of "justice" in the state. Wesley Bad Heart Bull had recently been stabbed to death by a white man who was charged with a third-class misdemeanor. A meeting between the Indians and the state's attorney had been scheduled that day to discuss this unequal treatment, but at the last minute the attorney cancelled out. Wesley's mother, Sarah, tried to enter the courthouse where the attorney had an office, but a state trooper grabbed her by the throat and threw her down the front steps. The state troopers then went on a rampage with their riot gear and the unarmed Indians defended themselves as best they could. The Chamber of Commerce burned that day, and 28 Indian people including Dennis Banks were arrested. Sarah was sentenced to 3 years in prison, but her son's murderer never served a day.

Dennis' trial in South Dakota was far from impartial. 247 jurors were excused for cause, the largest number in the history of the state's legal system. Even William Janklow, who was elected Attorney General in South Dakota on a law-and-order, anti-AIM platform, admitted that no Indian involved in the Custer riot could "receive a fair trial in Custer County because of strong feelings in the community." (State v. Hill, Tr. of Arraignment before Judge Bottum, J., 10/31/73, p. 12)

In July of 1975, Dennis was convicted of "riot and assault" and would probably have been sentenced to 15 years. Prior to sentencing, Banks had received so many threats on his life that he was convinced that he was a dead man if he went to prison. It is well known that Indian people are singled out for abuse in America's prisons, and in South Dakota that abuse is most widespread taking the form of torture and murder. Banks therefore chose exile as the only way to remain alive. He fled to San Francisco because he felt it was perhaps the only place in the U.S. where he could get a fair hearing.

When Banks did not show up for sentencing, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. The governor of a state has the authority to allow or deny extradition of a person from his state, and Governor Brown of California refused to allow Dennis to be extradited to South Dakota because of the cruel and unjust treatment he would receive there.

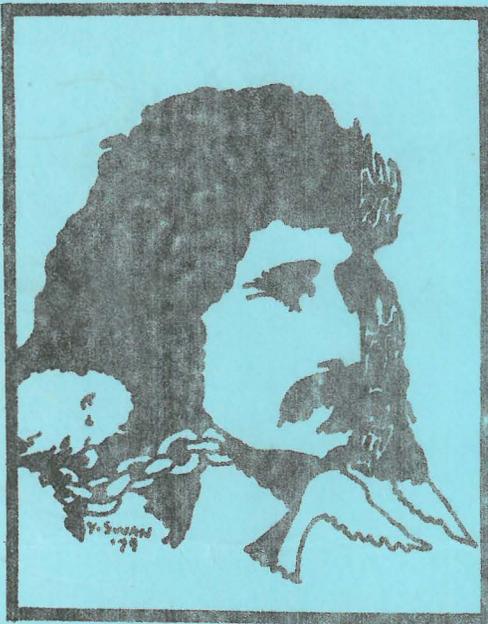
Dennis must now come to Portland to face trial. It is up to Governor Atiyeh to decide whether he will allow Dennis to be extradited to South Dakota following the Portland trial. This is no ordinary extradition, for it involves sending a man to certain death if it is carried out. The murder of Anna Mae Aquash after her extradition to South Dakota is proof of this. Her decomposing body was found on February 24, 1976 in a ditch on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Dennis Banks' case involves all the politics of white-Indian relations. Dennis has been one of the most prominent leaders in the struggle of Indian people, particularly in South Dakota, to achieve cultural and political sovereignty, as guaranteed by treaty. He can do much more good for his people and for the world alive and a free man.

Whether innocent or guilty, Dennis should have the right to face trial in Oregon without the threat of incarceration, extradition, and death.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We must put pressure on Governor Atiyeh demanding that he deny extradition of Dennis Banks. Pressure can come in several forms:

- *We are circulating a petition addressed to the governor. In California 750,000 signatures were gathered, and we hope to match that figure. You can help by circulating copies of the petition among your friends and at places where there are a lot of people, such as shopping centers, churches, schools, concerts, movies, and so forth.
- *Write to Governor Atiyeh, State Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.
- *We need help with many things including raising money, educating the community, publishing literature, and organizing mass support. There is also a critical need for food and housing for supporters who will be arriving from out of town.



Leonard Peltier

demonstrate
in support of
AIM members
on trial

FROM
PINE
RIDGE

Remember Anna Mae Aquash

TO
PORTLAND



Russell Redner
Kamook Banks
Dennis Banks
Kenneth Loudhawk

STOP THE WAR AGAINST
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

JUNE 23 Federal Courthouse
SW Broadway & Main PORTLAND, ORE.

8:00-9:00 and
11:30-1:30

DEMONSTRATE in support of Redner·Banks·Banks·Loudhawk

9:30

OVER 20 DEFENSE MOTIONS HEARD

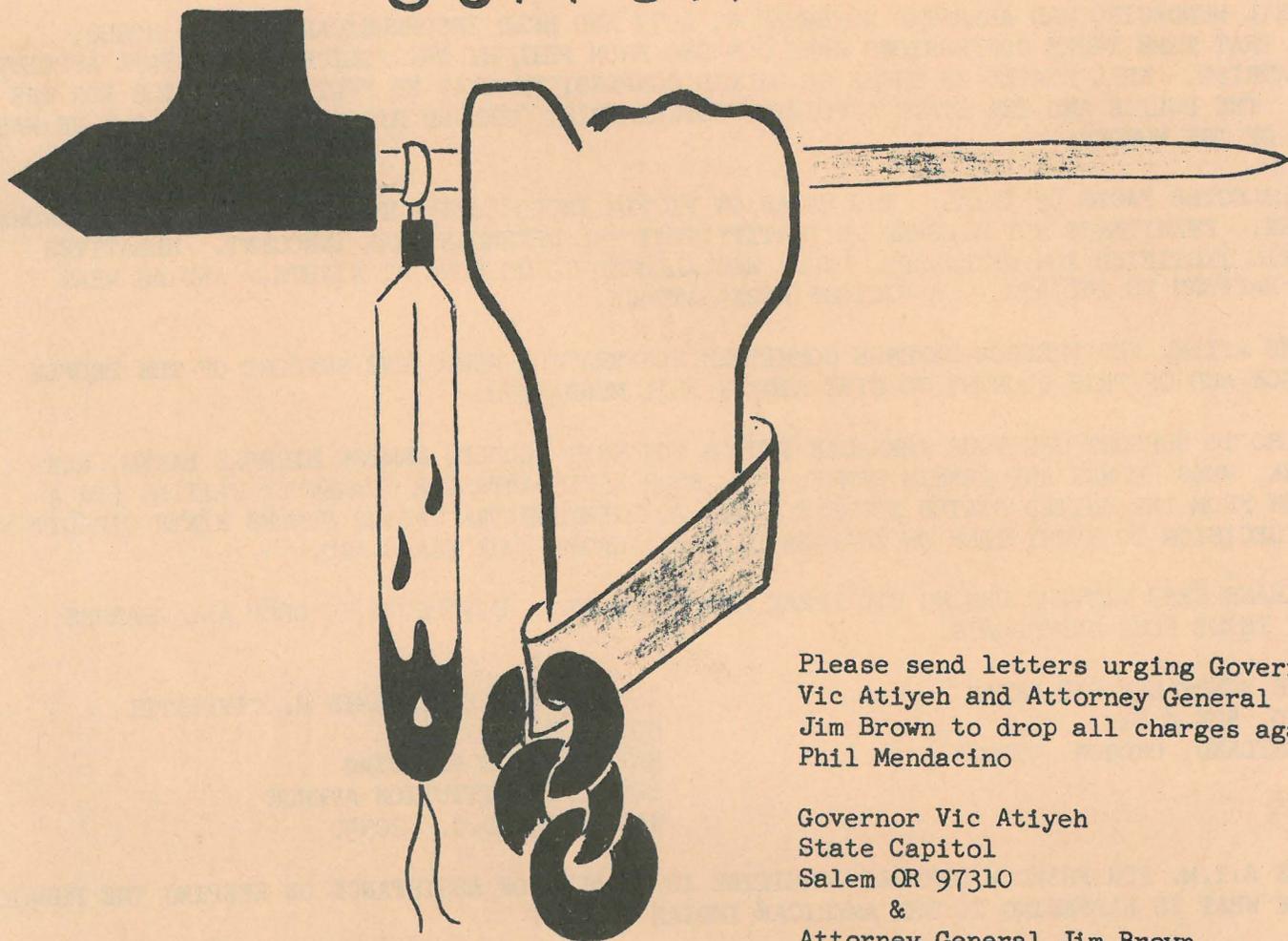
presiding judge - Judge Redden

DEFENSE COMMITTEE NEEDS INCLUDE MONEY, FOOD, FURNITURE, VOLUNTEERS, AND YOUR VISIBLE SUPPORT

ALL DONATIONS/LETTERS PLEASE SEND TO LOUDHAWK ET AL, NATIONAL OFFENSE/DEFENSE COMMITTEE
5632 NW WILLBRIDGE, PORTLAND, ORE. 97210

Self-Determination for Native People

A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS



Please send letters urging Governor
Vic Atiyeh and Attorney General
Jim Brown to drop all charges against
Phil Mendacino

Governor Vic Atiyeh
State Capitol
Salem OR 97310

&

Attorney General Jim Brown
100 State Office Bldg.
Salem OR 97310

PHIL MENDACINO

PHIL MENDACINO IS A YOUNG N. CHEYENNE/SIOUX MAN. WHO HAS BEEN RAILROADED BY THE OREGON JUSTICE SYSTEM. WHICH HAS HAPPENED TO MANY AMERICAN INDIANS ACROSS THIS TURTLE ISLAND... ON FEBRUARY 2, 1978 PHIL MENDACINO WAS CONVICTED OF KILLING HIS FRIENDS DAUGHTER AND GIVEN A LIFE SENTENCE FOR A MURDER HE DID NOT DO... IN DEC. 1979 THE SUPREME COURT GRANTED PHIL MENDACINO A NEW TRIAL... DURING THE LAST TRIAL PHIL STATED OVER AND OVER TO THE ARRESTING OFFICERS, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE JURY AND THE JUDGE THAT HE WAS NOT GUILTY OF THIS CRIME. BUT, ONCE AGAIN THIS JUSTICE SYSTEM HAD NO EARS TO HEAR AN INDIAN. A YOUNG INDIAN BOY KNEW THE KILLING WAS COMMITTED BY A WHITE MAN. HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY... THE WHITE MAN WAS A HITCH HIKER PHIL MENDACINO PICKED UP AND GAVE A RIDE TO PHILS HOME... A PSYCHIATRIST WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED BY THE STATE TO EXAMINE PHIL MENDACINO, TESTIFIED AGAINST HIM IN COURT... DURING THE EXAMINATION, PHIL STATED TO THE PSYCHIATRIST THAT HE (PHIL) FELT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE YOUNG GIRL BECAUSE PHIL BROUGHT THE HITCH HIKER BACK TO PHILS HOUSE... IN COURT THE PSYCHIATRIST CHANGED PHILS STATEMENT TO PHIL MENDACINO SAYING "HE WAS GUILTY OF THE MURDER"...

THIS CASE REMINDS THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF ANOTHER INDIAN MAN GENE LEROY HART WHO THE MEDIA, THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, AND THIS WHOLE ANTI-INDIAN JUSTICE SYSTEM HAD CONVICTED OF THE DEATHS OF THREE YOUNG GIRL SCOUTS, BEFORE HE WAS ARRESTED... AS MOST OF US SHOULD KNOW BUT PROBABLY DON'T, GENE LEROY HART WAS CLEARLY FOUND INNOCENT. GENE LEROY HART MYSTERIOUSLY DIED IN A OKLAHOMA JAIL...

WE ASK THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY TO SUPPORT PHIL MENDACINO AND ASK THAT ALL CHARGES BE DROPPED.

TO ALL OUR RELATIONS:

WE THE A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS COMPOSED OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT AND NON-INDIAN SUPPORTERS IN THE PORTLAND AREA, GIVE OUR FULL SUPPORT TO PHIL MENDACINO IN HIS EFFORT TO BE RELEASED FROM THE OREGON STATE PRISON (WHICH IS OVERCROWDED) WHERE HE IS UNJUSTLY SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE FOR A MURDER HE DID NOT COMMIT.

PHIL MENDACINO WAS RECENTLY GRANTED A NEW TRIAL BY THE SUPREME COURT OF OREGON. THE REASON FOR THE NEW TRIAL IS A CONFESSION MADE BY THE DEFENDANT TO A PSYCHIATRIST PRIOR TO THE ARRAIGNMENT WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED BY THE TRIAL COURT.

PHIL MENDACINO WAS ARRESTED NOVEMBER 4, 1977 AND HELD INCOMMUNICADO FOR 96 HOURS. WITHIN THAT TIME THREE CONFESSIONS WERE COERCED FROM PHIL BY THE POLICE AND A STATE APPOINTED PSYCHIATRIST. PHIL STATED IN THESE SO-CALLED CONFESSIONS THAT HE FELT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH. THE POLICE AND THE STATE APPOINTED PSYCHIATRIST CHANGED HIS STATEMENT TO SAY HE WAS GUILTY OF THE MURDER.

NEGLECTED FACTS OF TRIAL: TWO HAIRS ON VICTIM INCONCLUSIVE TO DEFENDANTS OR ANY KNOWN CONTACTS. EYEWITNESS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY THAT THE DEFENDANT WAS INNOCENT. RELATIVES OF VICTIM TESTIFIED FOR DEFENDANT. JURY WAS ALLOWED TO GO HOME AT NIGHTS. AND AS WHAT ALWAYS HAPPENS TO INDIANS -- A VICIOUS MEDIA ATTACK.

THE A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE DESPERATELY NEEDS THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON AND OF THIS COUNTRY TO GIVE AID TO PHIL MENDACINO.

ALSO TO SUPPORT THE FOUR AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT PEOPLE, KAMOOK NICHOLS BANKS, KEN LOUDHAWK, RUSS REDNER AND DENNIS BANKS. THE FOUR DEFENDANTS ARE CURRENTLY WAITING FOR A DECISION FROM THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO OVERTURN THE UNITED STATES NINTH CIRCUIT COURTS DECISION TO RETRY THEM ON CHARGES DROPPED ALMOST FOUR YEARS AGO.

PLEASE SEND LETTERS URGING SID LEZAK AND BENJAMIN R. CIVILETTI TO DROP ALL CHARGES AGAINST THESE FOUR DEFENDANTS.

THE HONORABLE SID LEZAK
P.O. BOX # 71
PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

THE HONORABLE BENJAMIN R. CIVILETTI
ROOM 5111
MAIN JUSTICE BUILDING
10th & CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON D.C. 20530

THE A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE IS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE ON KEEPING THE PUBLIC AWARE OF WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN PEOPLE.

THIS IS OUR FIRST PRINTING AND MAIL-OUT IN THREE MONTHS, DUE TO THE HIGH COST OF PRINTING AND MAILING EXPENSES.

THERE IS NOTHING DIFFERENT OR SPECIAL ABOUT US. EXCEPT, WE DO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS NATIONAL CORPORATE CONTROLLED COUNTRY.

IN THE SPIRIT OF LEONARD PELTIER

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR TO
SEND DONATIONS WRITE OR VISIT:

A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE
636 N.E. BEECH STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97212
% ROBERT BUCKSKIN OR CALL GAIL
CHEHAK AT (503) 249-0677



cd. 4-11-80

P.O. BOX 401
TAHOLA, WA.
98587
APRIL 6, 1980



CHIEF OF POLICE
ST. JOHN'S POLICE DEPT.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TO WHOMEVER IT MAY CONCERN.

MY NAME IS FELIX CAPOEMAN, I AM A
QUINAUT AND RESIDE ON THE QUINAUT INDIAN
RESERVATION AT TAHOLA, WASHINGTON.

MY MOTORCYCLE (571 FL 5307) HARLEY DAVIDSON
IS PRESENTLY AT AND FOR THE PAST 15 MONTHS
HAS BEEN AT; KIDS SHOP..... FOR REPAIRS,
9020 N. LOMBARD ST.
PORTLAND, ORE. 97203

I HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING ITS
RELEASE FROM BOTH 'KID' (CHARLES WILHITE)
AND LARRY ANDERSON.

MY UNDERSTANDING IS YOU HAVE THE SHOP
UNDER LOCK & KEY, AND ONLY YOU CAN APPROVE
RELEASE OF CUSTOMERS MOTORCYCLES.

PLEASE INFORM ME OF WHEN I CAN GET WITH
KID AND ANDERSON AND PICK UP MY M/C.

cc: KIDS SHOP
LARRY ANDERSON
TRIBAL LAWYERS
HON. DON BONKER (D. WA)

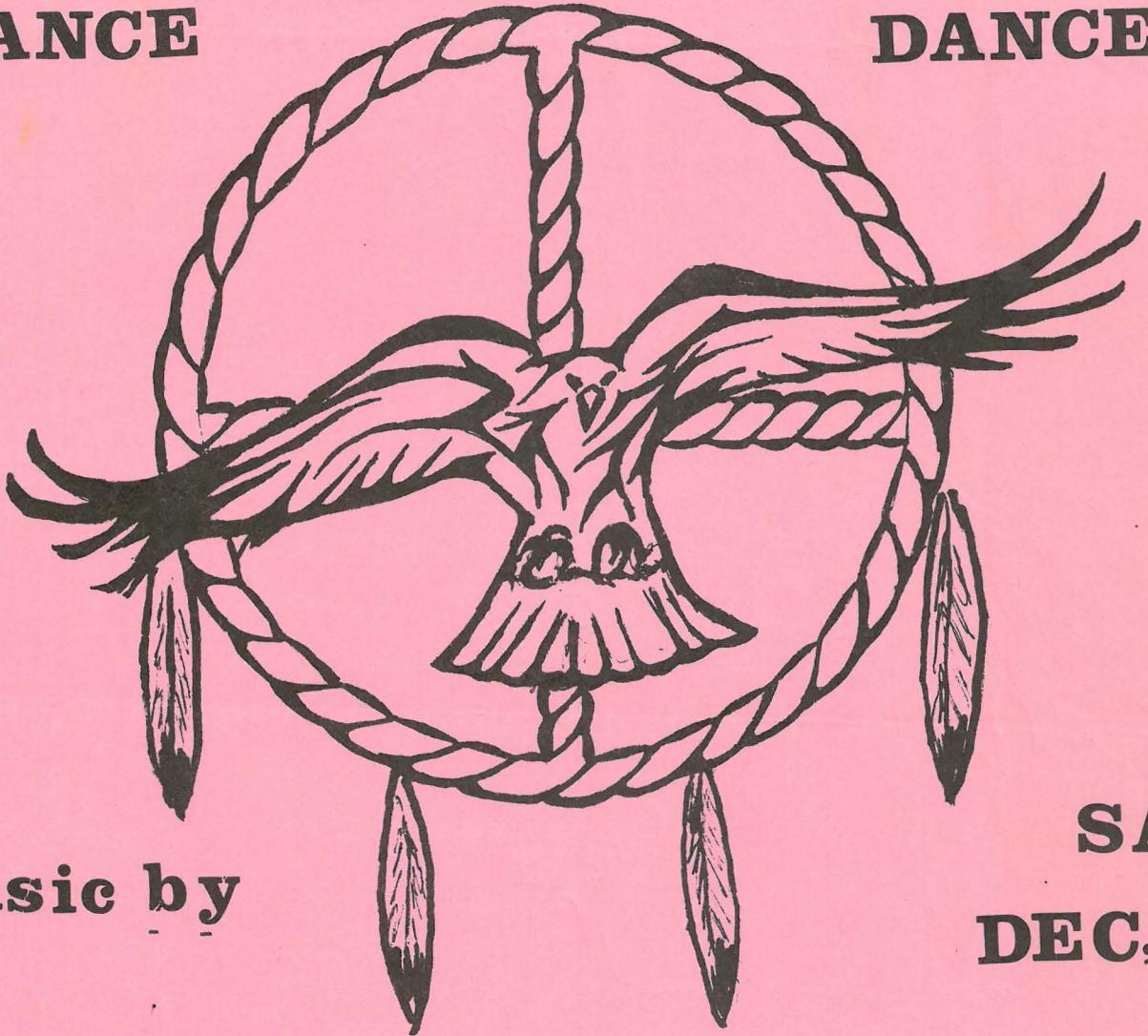
THANK YOU,
FELIX CAPOEMAN

A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE

DANCE

DANCE

DANCE



music by

SAT.

DEC, 29

**KATE SULLIVAN
& CO.**

1819 n.w. Everett

7:00 pm

**REFRESHMENTS
&
CHILDCARE PROVIDED**

**\$2.50 DONATION
249-0677**

FOR

**DENNIS BANKS * KENNETH LOUDHAWK
KAMOOK BANKS * RUSSELL REDNER**

NO Alcohol NO Drugs



BLACK HILLS

PAHA SAPA

The Black Hills - or Paha Sapa as it is called by the Lakota people - is one of the oldest geological formations in the Western Hemisphere. The hills are considered the "basis" of the Great Plains, where fresh water, lush vegetation and incredible natural beauty abound. The Lakota people have considered the Paha Sapa sacred - the center of their nation - for as long as the people can remember. The significance of the land to the native people has resulted in struggle for over 100 years to protect the land for the future generations. As native people say, "It is not the land which belongs to the people, it is the people who belong to the land."

- 1858 - Warren expedition, a military survey team enters the Paha Sapa, the first non-Natives to do so.
- 1868 - Lakota nation forces the United States to sign the Fort Laramie Treaty. United States cannot afford any more losses on the Bozeman Trail. The treaty guarantees the greater part of five states to the Lakota nation, in the center of which is the Black Hills.
- 1872 - US passes the 1872 Mining Act - applying to lands in federal domain. Act states that, for a small filing fee, an unlimited number of claims may be filed by prospectors. Claimant must prove at least \$100 worth of work to the area annually and after five years, may file for a patent. If granted, the patent transfers the land from public to private property.
- 1874 - General George Armstrong Custer leads a military expedition into the Black Hills, Custer "rediscovers" what the Warren expedition had found - gold. President Grant is told of the gold discovery which attracts national press attention.
- 1875 - President Grant sends the Allison Commission to negotiate with the Lakota nation. After four months of unsuccessful discussion, the Commission leaves - its offer of \$6 million for the land, rejected. In late 1875, President Grant orders the army not to enforce provision of the 1868 treaty prohibiting non-Indians from entering the Hills. Combination of the 1872 mining act and public knowledge of the wealth of the Paha Sapa encourages many prospectors to enter the area.
- 1876 - Congress states that the Sioux will not receive any more treaty-guaranteed rations until they agree to sell the Black Hills. The Sioux call this the "sell or starve" option. On June 25, Lakota and their allies defeat General Custer at the Little Big Horn. Later in the year another commission comes to the Lakota nation. From sworn statements from those present, the following facts emerge. About one half of the nation is in the North on a hunting trip, thus representation of less than 10 percent of the people meet with the commission. An agreement was signed, understood as a lease on the land. Later that year, George Hearst purchases a prospecting claim in the Hills for \$70,000 he has borrowed from his mother.
- 1877 - The United States passes the Black Hills Act, unilaterally transferring the Black Hills to the United States.
- 1886 - George Hearst's claim is now worth \$6 million. He adds processing equipment to the Homestake Gold Mine.
- 1887 - Dawes Act - the Indian Allotment Act is passed. The law applies to all reservations (except Pine Ridge until 1902) dividing the land into 160-acre individual allotments.
- 1889 - State of South Dakota created.
- 1890 - Congress unilaterally reduces the Lakota reservations to six separate tracts. Homesteaders enter the region in greater numbers, seeking to make a living off the land. In late December, the US Cavalry destroys 300 men, women and children at the Wounded Knee Massacre.
- 1916 - After this year, mineral rights to homestead land are retained by the government.
- 1920 - US "gives permission" for the Lakota to file a court claim for land taken from them. Lakota are not told until after the case is filed that the claim is for money - instead of land - contrary to the wishes of the Lakota.
- 1934 - Indian Reorganization Act established "tribal council" government on the reservations. These governments are subject to the approval of the United States, superseding the authority of the traditional
- 17 related claims, at approximately the same time.
- 1946 - Indian Claims Commission Act is passed, allowing monetary compensation for taken land, but no possible return of it. A claim is initiated again "on behalf" of the Lakota. Again, the Lakota state that the land is not for sale.
- 1951 - Uranium is discovered near Edgemont by Jerry Brennan, a local lawyer.
- 1953 - Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) establishes a station near Edgemont to purchase ore produced in the area. Ongoing uranium reconnaissance study continues under the AEC. Large resource bodies are found in Western South Dakota and the Williston Basin. Results of study are released to the energy industry. Ranching and tourism continue to be major state industries.
- 1971 - 'North Central Power Survey' outlines plans for thirteen 10,000 megawatt coal-fired power plants, along with coal and other resource mining and development. Homestake Mining Company obtains license to remove minerals (uranium) from 1,040 acres of state land in Custer and Fall River Counties, claim transferred to Westinghouse in '76.
- 1973 - Occupation of Wounded Knee - Lakotas reaffirm commitment to self-determination.
- 1974 - In August of 1974, mineral prospecting permits issued by the Commissioner of School and Public Lands cover 21,076,087 acres of state land.
- 1975 - A reconnaissance study is done of Pine Ridge and other reservations. A large uranium deposit is discovered in the Northwestern corner of the reservation. On June 25, FBI ground forces attack a traditional camp at Oglala on Pine Ridge. Two FBI agents and one native man are killed. The same day, Tribal Chairman Dick Wilson is conducting secret negotiations with the government for transfer of one-eighth of the reservation to the Federal Government. The area contains the uranium ore deposit.
- 1976 - US Bicentennial celebration.
- 1977 - US offers the Lakota nation \$17.5 million for the Black Hills as a claim settlement. The offer represents the value of land in 1877. The offer is rejected; the land is not for sale. In April, Union Carbide announces it has located a significant uranium deposit in Craven Canyon, Black Hills National Forest.
- 1978 - Homestake Mining Company announces that gold production is over 50 percent of national annual output - over \$1 billion has been removed to date. Homestake's profits have been used to finance the Hearst newspaper and mining empire and, most recently, ventures of United Nuclear - Homestake Partners, the third largest uranium reserve holding company.
- 'Engineering and Mining Journal' (Nov.) reports that there are over eight million pounds of uranium (worth nearly \$800 billion) in South Dakota, mostly in the Black Hills.
- 1979 - January, Governor William Janklow abolishes the Department of Environmental Protection - both energy development and environmental protection are now under same department. Some 25 corporations, holding claim to approximately one million acres, are known to be in the area. US offers the Lakota \$105 million for the Black Hills. Again traditionalists reject this offer. Pine Ridge reservation rejects in June; other Tribal councils still discussing. Offer reaffirms validity of Lakota claim; Lakota's maintain the land is not for sale.
- A third generation S.D. rancher asks for consideration of the future: "If we allow these companies to destroy our

United Indian Women

PRESENTS

HOLLY NEAR

&

J.T. THOMAS

IN CONCERT FOR A

NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE



SATURDAY, OCT. 6th 8 P.M.

TICKETS - \$6.00

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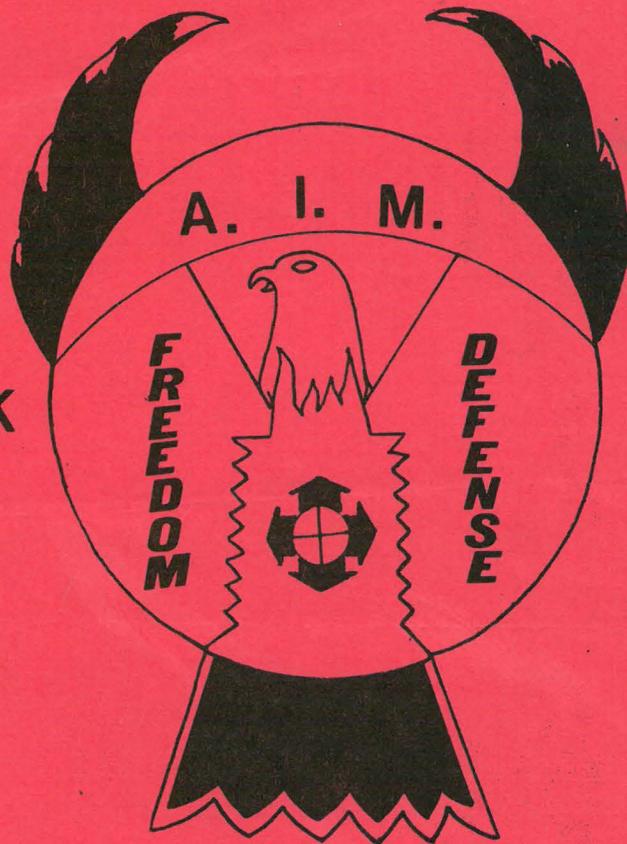


NEW DAY PRODUCTIONS

P.S.U. INDIAN SUPPORT PROGRAM

PRESENTS

A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE



MUSIC

WINTERHAWK

All-Indian
Rock Band

ANPO DRUM

ROGER
DUNCAN

SPEAKERS

DOROTHY
ACKERMAN

ROBERT
BUCKSKIN

MARILYN
JAMES

PAT
DUNCAN

BENEFIT

FRIDAY
SEPT 21
8:00 PM

PSU
SHATTUCK
HALL

\$2.50
suggested
donation

NO Alcohol NO Drugs

FOR MORE INFO: 284 9867

FOR: Dennis Kamook Kenneth Russell
Banks Banks Loudhawk Redner

The A.I.M. for Freedom Defense Committee has been formed in the Oregon area. Our purpose is to inform the people of the Four Sacred Colors about U.S. Attorney, Sid Lezak's attempt to retry American Indian Movement members: DENNIS BANKS, KENNETH LOUDHAWK, RUSSELL REDNER, and KAMOOK NICHOLS BANKS on Federal charges dismissed three years ago in Oregon.



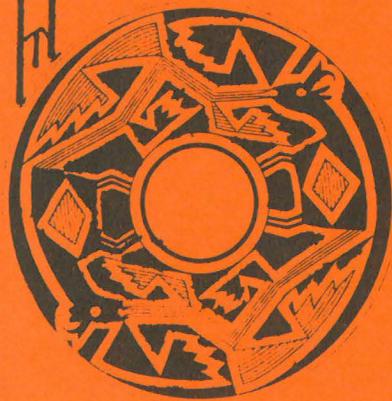
A.I.M.

FOR

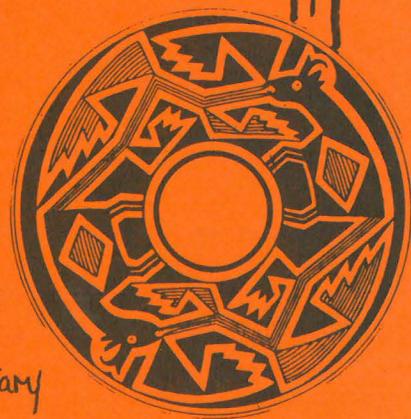
FREEDOM

**DEFENSE
COMMITTEE**

**BENEFIT
DINNER**



speakers from the American Indian Movement
and the Lakota Club will talk about
the current case against A.I.M. members
and conditions inside Oregon State Penitentiary



FRI. NOV. 9

MALLORY AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH

serving from 6³⁰-8 PM

126 NE. ALBERTA

\$4 - under 12 or unemployed **\$2**

sponsored by the Portland Committee to Support Prisoners

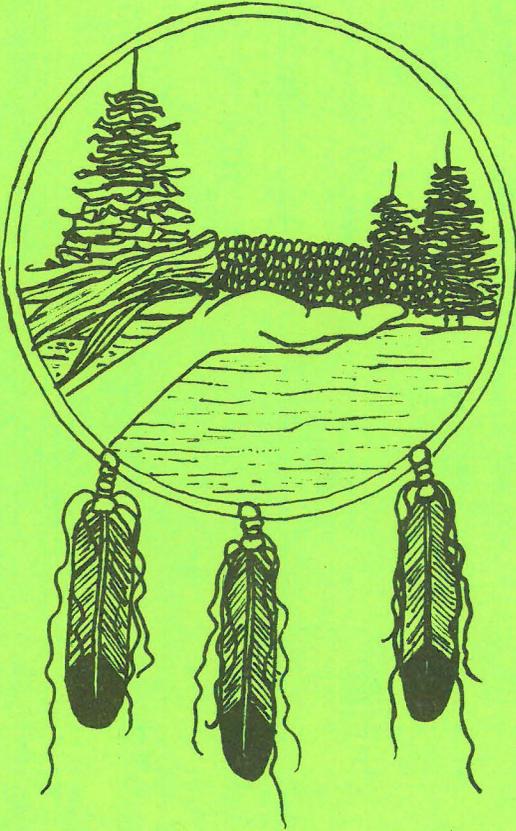
United Front Books,
Urban Indian Council,

tickets sold at:



Woman's Place Books,
or at the door.

**Gathering of People
Of the Four Sacred Colors**



THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22

4312 SE STARK

2pm 10pm

The day will be a time for People of the Four Sacred Colors to get together to show support and solidarity for Native Americans.

speakers films open mike music

—potluck dinner 6pm—

All people are encouraged to attend and if you have food to share please bring it. Also bring eating utensils, and your friends and family.

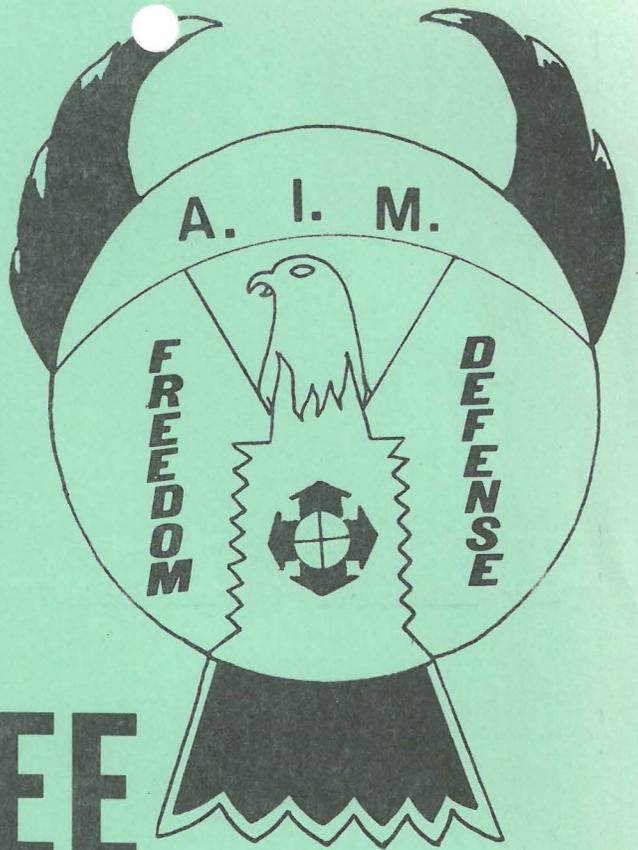
NO DRUGS

NO ALCOHOL

SPONSORED BY AIM FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE

For more information and arrangements for transportation to the event call: 284-9867.

A.I.M. FOR FREEDOM DEFENSE COMMITTEE BENEFIT FILM SHOW



THE LONGEST WALK - a documentary on the 1978 five month walk across the nation to protest anti-Indian legislation

THE PEOPLE ARE DANCING AGAIN - a film documenting the Siletz people's struggle for recognition and a land base

SPEAKERS FROM A.I.M. & THE SILETZ TRIBE

126 N.E. ALBERTA
MALLORY AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

SATURDAY, NOV 3rd

7:00 pm

REFRESHMENTS

\$2.50 DONATION

CHILDCARE PROVIDED

FOR MORE INFO: 2849867

FOR

DENNIS BANKS * KENNETH LOUDHAWK

KAMOOK BANKS * RUSSELL REDNER

NO Alcohol NO Drugs



SUPPORT THE SIMMONS BROTHERS

James Simmons is a Muckleshoot Indian who is facing death by hanging in Washington State. He and his brother George, were charged with the premeditated killing of a prison guard at the Walla Walla penitentiary in June of 1979. The evidence shows that they are innocent. But the state of Washington and the prison officials need scapegoats to cover-up the inhumane conditions and their own inability to administer the prison.

On June 15th, 1979, a group of fifteen Indian prisoners, including George and James Simmons were leaving the dining hall when a guard belligerently confronted them, demanding that one of them (not George or James) submit to a shakedown. An argument broke out and two guards, ignoring official regulations, continued to demand the search. In the course of the resulting struggle, one guard was stabbed and died. Although there were many suspects and conflicting eyewitness reports, George and James Simmons were charged with the guard's death. The state decided to seek the death penalty.

THREE MONTH LOCKDOWN

The prison administration and guards responded to the killing with excessive brutality and the longest lockdown in state history. For three months, through the long hot summer of Eastern Washington, the prisoners were not allowed showers and sometimes were kept without food, water, or lights. They were verbally abused by the guards and their personal possessions were destroyed. Throughout the summer, violence by guards against prisoners was common. Prisoners were chained to the bars and severely beaten. One man was sodomized by a guard with a nightstick. There was no medical care for those who were beaten unless they were critically injured.

The Simmons brothers, along with some other members of the Brotherhood of American Indians, were placed in 5x8 foot cells with solid steel coverings over the doors and windows. They were illegally kept in isolation for three months, with no communication with other prisoners.

HUMAN WAREHOUSE

Walla Walla is one of the most overcrowded prisons in the United States. It has acquired a notorious reputation nationally as a dehumanizing warehouse of men. The American Civil Liberties Union has filed suit against the institution, charging that the prisoners have been subjected to, "...humiliation, assault, serious bodily injury, racial discrimination, harassment of minority groups, and unjustifiable theft and destruction of personal property." Father Beh, the Catholic Chaplain to the prison said,

"IF AMERICAN POWS WERE TREATED THAT WAY BY THEIR CAPTORS, AMERICANS WOULD RAISE HELL ABOUT IT, BUT THEY DON'T SEEM TO CARE ABOUT THIS."

Native American prisoners at Walla Walla face daily harassment from the guards and administration. This harassment has taken the form of racial slurs, beatings, and the desecration of the Sweat Lodge. The Indian prisoners founded an organization, the Brotherhood of American Indians, in order to build and protect their spiritual, cultural, and political beliefs. The prison administration refuses to allow its programs.

NATIVE AMERICANS INSIDE OF WALLA WALLA HAVE NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO HAVE A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY SINCE JUNE 1979



Native Americans in prisons in Washington as well as across the country, have fought for years for their constitutional right to freedom of religion. In Walla Walla, the Brotherhood of American Indians had finally won the right to practice their religion but the prison administration viewed this right as a privileged club activity. The administration suspended this "club activity" in an attempt to suspend the Native way of life.

HISTORICALLY THE COLONIAL POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE ATTACKED THE SPIRITUAL WAYS OF NATIVE AMERICANS BECAUSE THESE SPIRITUAL WAYS GIVE NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE STRENGTH TO RESIST EXPLOTATION OF THEIR SACRED LAND AND TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THEIR CULTURE.

George and James Simmons could not receive fair trials in Walla Walla because of the racism and anti-prisoner bias of the local community. No prisoner defendant had ever had the support to prove the need for a change of venue out of Walla Walla. With the help of many volunteers and donations, the Simmons Brothers Defense Committee was able to prove the anti-prisoner bias of potential jurors and the county media. In January 1980, the committee won the victory of having the trials moved to Seattle. This victory helped not only the Simmons but also set a precedent for venue changes for prisoners in the future.

GUARD'S NEAR FATAL OVERREACTION

George went on trial in January of 1980. His trial took place in a tense courtroom atmosphere created by anti-Indian sentiments and racial slurs on the part of the state's witnesses. This setting was further inflamed by the prosecution's deliberate prodding of witnesses into stereotypic comments against Native People. After days of listening to this...George reacted by going after a state witness. A King County court guard instantly fired his revolver at George, with no warning. The bullet traveled past George, missing him, the jury, judge, and defense attorney, by inches. Following the shooting numerous Native American and prisoner support organizations held a press conference to condemn the shooting. George was kept in arm and leg shackles during the rest of the trial. The prosecution was unable to prove any evidence of premeditation, and George received a verdict of second degree murder. On March 6, 1980 he was sentenced to life in prison.

James Simmons fired his local court appointed attorney after deciding that he could not trust his life to a lawyer who had no experience with Native Americans, and who refused to communicate with him without a protective barrier. Despite the seriousness of the charge, the state refused to pay for a lawyer with an understanding of the Native American issues involved in the case. For four and one half months, James represented himself and tried to prepare for trial from his segregation cell. Finally the defense committee was able to hire Leonard Weinglass, who agreed to take the case for one tenth of the regular legal fee.

DEFENSE = \$30,000

The expenses of James Simmons' defense will be at least \$30,000. The defense committee has raised \$20,000 but more is urgently needed to pay for expert witnesses and legal research. Unfortunately, a good defense is expensive. Any donation will be received gratefully by the Native American Prisoner Support Group, 1818 20th, #105, Seattle, WA, 98122. (for tax exemption make checks payable to Church Council of Greater Seattle)



Morning peace at Indian camp misleading

BY Larry Green

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

RAPID CITY, S.D. — On a chilly autumn morning smoke rises into the crisp air from a tepee in a narrow, rocky, pine-filled valley in the Black Hills. A calf bellows and pulls at its tether behind the large communal kitchen tent. Three goats, awaiting their daily milking, stand statuelike on a ledge 200 feet above the camp.



Means

The playful voices of children mingle with the whispers of an early breeze and the flow of a nearby creek.

But the morning peace at this place the Indians call Yellow Thunder camp

is misleading.

This camp is the center of a fierce 18-month legal struggle. A small militant group of Dakota (Sioux) American Indian Movement followers has occupied 800 acres in the Black Hills National Forest; the federal government wants them evicted.

It is the latest in a century-long series of confrontations over ownership and use of the rugged Black Hills, called Paha Sapa by the Indians, who consider the area sacred.

"The entire Black Hills are our Holy Land," said Russell Means, AIM leader and an organizer of the Yellow Thunder camp. "It is our church, the graveyard of our ancestors, our birthplace as a nation."

The Black Hills were given to the Sioux by treaty in 1868. But, nine years later, after an expedition led by Gen. George Custer discovered gold in the region, the government took the land back.

In 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the 100 square miles — some of the most mineral-rich real estate in North America — had been improperly taken from the Indians. The court awarded the eight Sioux tribes \$122 million in compensation and interest. But the money has yet to be disbursed and some Indian leaders believe they should get title to the federally owned land rather than the money.

The 18-month-long occupation of Yellow Thunder and the lengthy court fight, expected to go to trial later this year, have heightened racial tensions between whites and Indians in this mining and ranching region. This area still shows scars of the 1973 Wounded Knee confrontation on the Pine Ridge reservation. The confrontation was a 71-day armed standoff between Indians and federal agents that grew out of Indian protests against tribal leaders and over allegations of racial discrimination by lawmen.

This July, a 49-year-old Rapid City man, Clarence Tollefson, was allegedly murdered on a ridge overlooking the controversial camp. Last Wednesday, a judge ordered an Indian, Collins Catch The Bear, 29, who reportedly lived at Yellow Thunder, to stand trial for the murder.

Camp leaders contend that Tollefson had been harassing the encampment with a loaded gun and had shot himself. Federal court records show that a person driving a car licensed to Tollefson was seen on the ridge with a gun one year earlier but that local authorities did not investigate an Indian report of that incident.

The confrontation over the Yellow Thunder camp began in early April 1981, when followers of the Dakota AIM took over the area around Victoria Lake, about 20 miles southwest of Rapid City. The occupation began a few days after the U.S. Forest Service had awarded a contract for cutting timber at the site.

The Indians renamed the area in memory of Raymond Yellow Thunder, who was killed in nearby Gordon, Neb., a decade ago. Yellow Thunder was abducted, stuffed into a car trunk and taken to an American Legion gathering, where he was forced to dance, naked from the waist down, by four white youths. After the incident, he made a complaint to the police, but no charges were brought.

A week later he was found dead in a used-car lot, the victim of a fatal blow to the head. Two men were eventually convicted of manslaughter in the death. One was sentenced to six years in prison, the second to two

years. The incident and the mild sentences outraged local Indians and brought AIM activists into the area.

Yellow Thunder became a symbol to Indians of white racism and uneven law enforcement in the Black Hills region.

Camp founders, including Wounded Knee leader Means, applied to the National Forest Service for a permit to establish a permanent community with 83 structures for several hundred persons at the remote site. They planned to use — and are using — the site for cultural and spiritual programs and "as an alternative to reservation dependency," said one of their lawyers, Bruce Ellison.

In August 1981, National Forest Service officials denied the Indians' request and ordered them to leave the site, but the Indians refused. Last October the Forest Service abruptly canceled a hearing to appeal its decision, a move the judge hearing the federal court case later called misguided. Now, the Justice Department is moving in U.S. District Court to have the Indians evicted by federal marshals.

Fugitive Indian mum about return

RAPID CITY, S.D. (AP) — Fugitive Indian leader Dennis Banks will not say for sure if he will return this week and face arrest — to support an American Indian Movement occupation in the Black Hills.

Banks is wanted for sentencing on 1975 riot and assault convictions stemming from a disturbance at the Custer County Courthouse in 1973. Indians were protesting the failure of authorities to charge a white man in the slaying of an Indian. Banks faces up to 15 years in prison.

Last week Banks announced he would return to the state to show support for Yellow Thunder Camp, an Indian occupation on 800 acres in the Black Hills National Forest 12 miles southwest of here.

In interviews Sunday and Monday from California with a reporter from KELY-TV in Sioux Falls, Banks did make clear what his decision would be.

Jan Hammill, a member of the Yellow Thunder Camp legal team, said Sunday that Banks was expected to speak at rallies in Rapid City on Thursday and Friday. AIM representatives said Monday they had not confirmed reports that Banks would stay out of South Dakota.

Banks is chancellor and a teacher at D.Q. University, a small AIM-supported institution at Davis, Calif. The school is also in a legal battle with the federal government over use of land.

11-28-80

RW

LAPD INFILTRATOR OF AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT EXPOSED

cover agents have played a big part in all these attacks.

Montelongo joins two other police agents previously exposed—Doug Durham and Blue Dove. Durham helped the FBI frame up indictments against Dennis Banks, and was also instrumental in the Skyhorse/Mohawk case. Along with the filthy intrigue already described, the work of these agents always included attacks on Native American religious activities. Speaking of Montelongo's infiltration of the Sweat Lodge ceremony, Beverly Little Thunder said, "It was a sacrilege to hear someone's prayers and then put them down on the typewriter for the police to read." Montelongo had spied on many such activities, the Sun Dance and others as well. (When the LAPD attacked a picket line against the frame-up of one Native American activist, the first thing these pigs went for were various sacred religious implements, which they then destroyed.)

No one has any illusions about this kind of activity stopping. As one AIM member put it, "We all just assume Frank (Montelongo) has been replaced." Or as Gates put it, "It's so vital to the welfare of this community that we be allowed to conduct this kind of work that I'm going to continue it until someone, a court or someone, declares that we are doing something improper." □

"I hope this doesn't cause another storm," pleaded LAPD Chief Daryl Gates, as American Indian Movement (AIM) activists last week exposed Frank C. Montelongo as an LAPD Public Disorders Intelligence Division (PDID) agent, who had infiltrated AIM since 1975. Montelongo had become a trusted AIM member, often heading security for political events. He reported to the LAPD & Co. on the activities of the Leonard Peltier Offense/Defense Committee in L.A., and the Committee Against the Frame-up of Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk (two activists in L.A. framed up but later acquitted of murder charges). He had also been one of the main security people on the California leg of the Longest Walk in 1979 and was a participant in religious ceremonies such as the Sweat Lodge.

Though Montelongo was directly employed by the LAPD, spying and other police agent activity hasn't been simply a "local matter." According to AIM activists, there have been as many as a hundred or more assaults, attempted murders, and murders against Native American political activists since 1973 alone. One attempt to murder AIM leader John Trudell resulted in the death of his wife and two children. There is also the long string of political frame-ups and other attacks on activists from Dennis Banks to Leonard Peltier, and many more. Police and FBI under-

Peltier charges dismissed 3-10-81

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

A federal judge in Portland signed an order Monday dismissing all firearms and explosives charges in Oregon against Leonard Peltier, 35, a leader of the American Indian Movement who is serving two life terms for the fatal 1975 shootings of two FBI agents.

U.S. District Judge Jim Redden granted the dismissal on the motion of Sidney Lezak, U.S. attorney for Oregon. The dismissal was granted, at the government's request, "without prejudice," meaning the prosecution could refile the charges at some point under appropriate circumstances.

Lezak said he did not believe it would be appropriate to explain the reasons for seeking the dismissal in view of the fact that charges still are pending against three other persons in the case.

Jack L. Schwartz, Peltier's lawyer, said he would have opposed the motion to dismiss the case without prejudice

had he known about it and would have sought a dismissal "with prejudice," precluding any future refile of charges.

Schwartz noted that Redden granted the government's dismissal request while still considering arguments for dismissal that Schwartz had made in December. In December, Schwartz told Redden that Peltier had never received a copy of the Oregon indictment and had never been arraigned on the charges. He also argued that the prosecution had failed to comply with statutory and constitutional provisions for a speedy trial.

The government's position was that the charges against Peltier should be continued until the cases against the three other defendants were resolved. The U.S. attorney's office earlier had been granted permission to prosecute Peltier separately.

Peltier was one of several persons charged in November 1975 after Oregon State Police stopped a motor home

and station wagon in which they allegedly were riding near Ontario. Officials said a search of the vehicles revealed seven cases of dynamite, 12 firearms and other items that could be used in making "destructive devices."

Peltier is named in an indictment with fellow AIM leader Dennis Banks and AIM members Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk and Russ James Redner but has not participated with the others in pre-trial proceedings over the past five years. He was sought as a fugitive after the Ontario incident and was subsequently convicted in the slayings of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Peltier is in custody in a federal prison in Marion, Ill. He also is serving a separate seven-year sentence for escape from a federal prison in California.

Schwartz said Peltier's first preference would have been an acquittal on the Oregon charges, remarking, "Leonard wanted to go to trial very strongly."

0. 081380

AIM members to appeal ruling

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

Defense attorneys for three American Indian Movement members charged with firearms and explosives crimes said in federal court Tuesday that they will appeal U.S. District Judge Jim Redden's denial of their requests that the charges be dismissed on the basis of vindictive prosecution.

Redden left the trial scheduled for Sept. 3. It is highly unlikely, however, that an appeal to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals could be decided by that date. Such appeals, when routinely

handled, usually are in the appeals system several months before a decision is reached.

The decision to appeal stems from an order filed by Redden last Friday in which he granted a defense motion for dismissal of all charges against Kamook Banks, wife of AIM co-founder Dennis Banks. The judge held that while the government's action in filing an additional charge against Ms. Banks in a new indictment in June was not "vindictive in fact," the prosecution had failed to dispel "the appearance of vindictiveness."

Redden, however, denied similar motions in which defense attorneys had asked that all charges against Banks, Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk and Russ James Redner be thrown out because the new indictment also included charges against them which were not alleged in the original 1975 indictment.

The new indictment charges Banks, Loud Hawk and Redner with two counts each of possession of non-electric blasting caps, plus other offenses, while the original indictment's allegations about blasting caps spoke only of the electric type. The additional charges in the new indictment could result in additional penalties against the defendants if they are convicted.

The new charge against Ms. Banks in June was possessing illegal firearms while under indictment in Kansas for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than a year. Redden found that the government sought the new indictment charge against Ms. Banks only after the defendants opposed reinstatement of the original indictment, even though the prosecutors knew earlier when they had requested reinstatement that the new charge against her was available.

The prosecutors, Assistant U.S. Attorneys William Youngman and Charles Turner, told Redden Tuesday that they would "seriously consider" a cross appeal challenging the judge's dismissal of the charges against Ms. Banks.

Defense attorneys have filed approximately 35 motions seeking dismissal of charges or a strengthening of the defense position.

Salem men held for trial in B.C.

1-23-81

BURNABY, British Columbia (AP) — Two Oregon men must stand trial on charges of attempted murder arising from a car chase last February in which shots were fired at police, Canadian authorities have decided.

After a two-day preliminary hearing, Darelle Dee Butler, 39, and Gary Leroy Butler, 23, were ordered to stand trial on two charges each of attempted murder, and one charge each of possession of a dangerous weapon and possession of a restricted weapon. Darelle Butler also is charged with two counts of pointing a firearm and criminal negligence.

No trial date was set.

The Butlers, both from Salem, Ore., and members of the American Indian Movement, were charged after a car involved in the chase crashed and overturned in an intersection of this Vancouver suburb.

OK given bid to appeal case

The U.S. Attorney's Office in Portland has received authorization to appeal a federal judge's dismissal of a 7½-year-old firearms and explosives case against four American Indian activists.

Jack Wong, first assistant U.S. attorney for Oregon, said the appeal must be filed by June 20 with the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. He would not comment on the specific arguments the government would make in its appeal.

Authorization for the appeal came from the U.S. Justice Department in Washington, D.C.

On May 20, U.S. District Judge Jim Redden dismissed the case against Dennis Banks, Banks' wife KaMook, Kenneth Loud Hawk and Russell Redner. Redden said the defendants' Sixth Amendment rights to a speedy trial had been violated.

The dismissal was "with prejudice," meaning the government could not file a new case against the defendants based on the same allegations.

The case had been scheduled to go to trial before Redden June 13. The defendants were accused of illegal possession of firearms and explosives as they traveled by automobile near Ontario, Ore., in November 1975.

Redden rejected the government's argument that he should exclude the period of six years and three months that the case was on appeal pending decisions on earlier pretrial dismissals and motions.

The judge said that to contend that the delay was the result of appellate review did not absolve the government of its duty to give the defendants a speedy trial.

0 6-8-83

2/12/84

Lewis and Clark forum lures activist educators

Communist Party activist Angela Davis and three other educators known for their criticism of U.S. society will participate in a forum on educational "quality and equality" this week at Lewis and Clark College.

Davis became nationally prominent in the late 1960s when Ronald Reagan, who was then governor of California, sought her ouster as an instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles. She will speak at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 14, in the college's Pamplin Sports Center.

Davis was tried and acquitted in 1972 on charges that she aided in the 1970 killing of a judge in a Marin County, Calif., courthouse. She ran for vice president on the Communist Party ticket in 1980 and is now professor of ethnic studies at San Francisco State University.

Aurora Levins Morales, a feminist writer and activist, will speak at noon

Wednesday, Feb. 15, in the Templeton College Center. A resident of Oakland, Calif., Morales was published in 1981 in "This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color."

Sarah Evans, associate professor of history at the University of Minnesota, will speak at 3:15 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 15, in the Templeton College Center. Evans is the author of "Jenny's Secret Place" and "Personal Politics: The Roots of Women's Liberation in the Civil Rights Movement and the New Left."

Jonathan Kozol, an advocate of alternative schools, will speak at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 15, in the Agnes Flanagan Chapel. His most recent book, "Prisoners of Silence," examined the plight of illiterate adults in the United States and how they can be helped.

Morales, Evans and Kozol also will participate in a discussion at 3:15 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 16, in the Templeton College Center. Each event is free and open to the public.

Judge hears arguments in AIM firearms case

4-30-83
By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

A federal judge in Portland heard arguments on three pretrial motions Friday in the government's 7½-year-old firearms and explosives case against four persons active in the American Indian Movement. Trial now is scheduled for June 13.

U.S. District Judge Jim Redden took all three defense motions, including one seeking dismissal based on prejudicial delay of the case, under advisement. Another hearing on pretrial motions is scheduled for next week.

Redden last month had postponed all hearings in the case pending the outcome of plea bargaining efforts. Those efforts were unsuccessful.

The defendants, accused of illegally possessing firearms and explosives as they traveled by automobile near Ontario, Ore., in November 1975, are Dennis Banks, his wife, Kamook, Russell Redner and Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk.

Attorneys for the defendants contended Friday that their clients' rights to due process of law and speedy trials had been violated, focusing mainly on two long delays between the filing of appeals and decisions on those appeals by the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. One attorney contended the appeals court "sat on this case" long beyond the time a ruling reasonably could have been expected.

One appeal was made by the government after U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni dismissed the case in 1976. The appeals court ordered the case reinstated in early 1980.

The other appeal stemmed from Redden's Aug. 1980 rulings on defense motions seeking dismissal on the basis of vindictive prosecution. The appeals court ruled in the government's favor in late 1982, and the U.S. Supreme Court then denied the defendants' requests for review.

Charles Turner, U.S. attorney for Oregon, contended Friday that the appeals court did not unduly delay rulings on the appeals, and that the defendants had not demonstrated that the delays were prejudicial to them.

Redden said he was inclined to deny the two other defense motions heard Friday, as he had denied similar motions earlier in the case.

One sought to force the government to disclose whether the FBI or other federal agencies had sent undercover informants to attend meetings of the defense group. The government contends it has not.

The other sought to force the government to reveal any evidence that would be favorable to the defense case. The government's position is that it has no such evidence that it has not already disclosed to the defense.

0 4-30-83

0 0812 80

Banks' wife freed of federal charges

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

A federal judge in Portland has granted a defense motion to dismiss all firearms and explosives charges against Kamook Banks, wife of American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks, on the ground that government prosecutors had created an appearance of vindictive prosecution against her.

U.S. District Judge Jim Redden held that, while there was no evidence that the government's action was "vindictive in fact," the prosecution "has failed to dispel the appearance of vindictiveness."

The Bankses, Kenneth Moses, Loud Hawk, Russ James Redner and Leonard Peltier were charged following a November 1975 incident in which Oregon State Police stopped a motor home and a station wagon allegedly occupied by the defendants near Ontario. A search of the vehicles turned up seven cases of dynamite, 12 firearms and other items that could be used to make "destructive devices," federal authorities said.

U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni dismissed the original dynamite charges because the explosive material had been destroyed for what police said were safety reasons. Belloni later threw out the whole case when the government

refused to proceed to trial on the remaining charges until its appeal of the dynamite ruling had been decided.

The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals subsequently reinstated the dynamite charges and also sent back firearms counts for a determination by the lower court of whether they should be reinstated or dismissed.

Redden this spring ruled that the defendants would have to be reindicted if the government intended to prosecute the firearms charges. A new indictment was returned in June.

The new indictment included additional charges, including a charge against Ms. Banks that she possessed illegal firearms while under indictment in Kansas for a crime punishable by imprisonment of more than a year. She was named in six of the new indictment's seven counts.

In his dismissal order, Redden noted that the government knew at the time it requested reinstatement of the indictment that Ms. Banks was under indictment in Kansas, but it was willing to proceed on the 1975 indictment. Redden said it was only after the defendants opposed reinstatement and the court ordered reindictment that prosecutors had submitted evidence to the grand jury and obtained an additional charge

against her.

Redden held that although the government contended it did not know until June 10, 1980, the exact nature of the charge against Ms. Banks in Kansas (interstate transportation of firearms by a person under indictment), it did know the crime was punishable by imprisonment of more than a year.

The judge also said there was no evidence in the record that prosecutors William Youngman and Charles Turner had added new charges against Ms. Banks "because of any personal bias or animosity toward any of the defendants or their attorneys."

The 1-19-85 Northwest

Activists get Kunstler aid

NEWPORT — Controversial civil rights attorney William Kunstler will assist in the defense of two Indian activists charged in the 1981 slaying of a Toledo man.

Portland attorney Ray Thomas, who is defending Darelle Dean "Dino" Butler, asked for a trial date of May 13, so Kunstler could participate in the trial. Dino Butler and his cousin, Gary Leroy Butler, are charged with murder, felony murder, attempted murder and burglary in connection with the stabbing death of Donald Lee Pier, 43, of Toledo.

Lincoln County Circuit Court Judge Charles P. Littlehales on Friday granted that request and one from Assistant District Attorney Ron Pomeroy to consolidate the two trials.

Thomas told the court he would reserve the right to ask for a change of venue if he believes the Butlers cannot get a fair trial in Lincoln County because of pre-trial publicity.

A bail hearing for Dino Butler has been set for Feb. 5. Gary Butler, who is wanted for failure to return to a work-release program at the Oregon State Penitentiary in 1981, is not eligible for bail.

Kunstler defended Dino Butler and another Indian man, Robert Robideau, for the 1975 killing of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Both men were acquitted on grounds of self defense.

Bellecourt gives views

BY JOAN TRAVIS

Vernon Bellecourt, 49, born on the White Earth Indian Reservation describes himself as "an eighth grade pushout." He comes from a large family of 11 sisters and brothers. He has five children, two daughters ages 19 and four years old, three sons 18, 16 and two-years old, and also a grandson two years old.

For 10 years he has been part of the central council of the American Indian Movement. He is a representative of the International Indian Treaty Council, and is the elected secretary/treasurer of the White Earth Anishinabe Nation Tribal Council.

His involvement in supporting Indian rights has led him to plan the Trail of Broken Treaties meeting in Denver, assisting in writing the Indian Manifest, participating in the 1973 demonstration at Custer, S.D. and Wounded Knee and organizing the First International Treaty Council.

Bellecourt held a press conference after the dedication ceremonies inside the Yavapai-Apache visitors center.

Q. What events happened at the national treaty conference held in White Earth, Minnesota, earlier this month?

BELLE COURT: It went quite well. We met to develop a national treaty of the friendship and cooperation for the survival of Indian people in the Western Hemisphere.

We developed a work paper which will be circulated throughout North, Central, and South America to different Indian organizations and groups, for their input into this treaty.

If we feel we've acquired significant amount of support to the treaty at the Ninth Indian Treaty Conference next year, which might be held at the Papago Reservation, as yet is still unconfirmed. Other places under consideration could be Oklahoma or the Navajo Nation at Big Mountain.

The Eighth Conference will be held in August in Alberta, Canada, so that the Indian people in Canada, who have real strong concerns about the Trudeau government and their efforts to bring home the British North

(Continued on Page 3)

See story on
Little Miss
CRIT Pageant
-Page 3



Manataaba Messenger

July 3-81

Parker, Arizona Tel.: (602) 669-9883

SPILYAY TYMOO
P.O. Box 735
Warm Springs, OR 97761

July 3, 1981

Montail

Bellecourt

(Continued from Page 1)

American Act, which will alter relationships—making the government deal nation to nation. Other issues of concern will be energy and water, everything that we're concerned with here.

So at the ninth conference we hope to have a draft for this treaty—which will be amended, strengthened, changed, quantified, ratified as a sacred document.

We seem to feel we are on good terms with the U.S. government, but the same U.S. government is shipping arms and ammunition to El Salvador to kill Indians. If we don't build a united political front to protect our lands and resources the war will continue to the extent that we will be destroyed.

The whole process of colonization of the Americans is to either homogenize the Indian population to the mainstream of the immigrant colonial societies or to destroy us.

The fact is that prisons are so highly populated with Indian men, women, and children. Churches are still kidnapping our children, perpetuating cultural and spiritual genocide on them. It's part of the whole process.

Q. As you know Sen. Goldwater is a staunch supporter of Orme Dam, what is your reaction to his supposed concerns of Indian people?

BELLE COURT: While various politicians continue to come to Indian people as if they were friends but when they go to Washington D.C. it's something else again.

This administration and the Senator support sending arms to El Salvador to kill Indians, they support James Watt, who filed suit against the Jicarilla Apache and the Pyramid Lake Paiutes. So that war against our land and resources still goes on.

Q. In regard to the upcoming Geneva, Switzerland conference for indigenous people—it's by invitation only, do you know how many delegates are going?

BELLE COURT: We're raising funds for 12 delegates from different geographic areas. Leaders in Canada are also sending delegates as are Central and South America.

The delegation will not be limited to 12, any Indian press or media is urged to come. We hope to raise money to bring traditional chiefs, our women, and children. We want to share our culture, our songs, our crafts. Anyone who can raise the money and find the time is welcome to go.

Q. Are you in Arizona just for this dedication?

BELLE COURT: Yes, it's quite an honor to be asked by the Apache people to speak at this dedication. I met Chairman Smith at several national Indian meetings. I made the commitment to come here close to a year ago.

Q. Did the Chairman give you any instructions to avoid sensitive topics?

BELLE COURT: Well, I feel one doesn't have to give instructions. We realize that the focus of this is the dedication of this facility to our warriors who gave their lives in the second world war.

Q. Are you going to be meeting with other Indian leaders in the state while you're here?

BELLE COURT: I'll be having informal meetings. There is great concern about Orme Dam. Three years ago we were contacted by tribal leaders that were concerned with sacred burial sites being flooded.

Incidentally, the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the International Indian Treaty Council will give unquestionable support to the Fort McDowell people.

Q. AIM hasn't had a lot of press lately, what's happening in this organization?

BELLE COURT: The only press AIM gets is in the negative sense. AIM is alive and working in the ways of alternative schools, bilingual/bicultural education projects and youth development.

The press won't report those things—they'll report the stereotype of an AIM activist. So it takes confrontation in regard to Orme Dam?

BELLE COURT: From what I hear from the Indian leadership they aren't going for it. If that's their position we're going to support it.



VERN BELLE COURT

YCBS votes down medical facility for

Buck

PAGE 6 / MANATABA MESSENGER, Parker, Arizona / July 3, 1981

BY MARJORIE C.

PARKER STRIP Department (BFD) karp said he ob from two attor that the cont County and th "Therefore we measures," he that the new of Supervisor honor the cor former board. over January 1 bers. The atte handling the Dan Oehler Bullhead City

The Contr 000 for a m skin was ve the YCBS b There has l for the c They may Outdoor l Commissi whom the \$326, 000 Buck tly by margin. anation unding. Arizona dinating through and be lost to the BFD or may be administered by the Town of Parker, or the YCBS may yet have to administer them.

(Continued on Page 7)

AIM leader: Americans confused about Guatemala



VERNON BELLECOURT

By DAN HORTSCH
of The Oregonian staff

Confusion marks the understanding most United States citizens have of what's happening to native populations in Guatemala, Vernon Bellecourt, a leader of the American Indian Movement, said in Portland Thursday.

Asked when that confusion will dissipate, he replied, "I'm sad to say it won't be until their sons and daughters start coming home in rubber bags out here at the airport."

As it is now, he said, only "brown bodies" of Indians in Guatemala are victims of the "campaign of terror" by Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt.

Bellecourt, who took part in the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee Indian Reservation in South Dakota, visited Mexico and Central America recently as a

'It seems to be a campaign of terror' in Guatemala aimed at the elders, women and children

member of the International Indian Treaty Council, which he called an arm of the AIM organization. In Mexico he talked with Guatemalan refugees.

He maintained that Rios Montt, who took power in Guatemala in a coup a year ago, has said that to achieve control "we may well have to kill four million people" in the country of seven million.

Those being killed are the native Indians of Guatemala, who are 75 to 80 percent of the population, Bellecourt said.

"It seems to be a campaign of terror" aimed at the elders, women and children, said Bellecourt, who speaks fluently on his topic. "If they can kill the elders, women and children, they can break a vital link" in the Indian population.

"They want the people to flee from the land" because of the mineral and oil resources in the earth, said the Indian leader, who lives on the White Earth Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota.

While Congress has limited arms shipments to the

government of Guatemala, the United States funnels arms into the country through the Israeli government, Bellecourt said. "It is used as a conduit, a proxy for the United States."

He said some 80,000 Guatemalan refugees live in camps in Mexico. He visited two camps with 5,000 people. In his two days there, eight children died from malnutrition and the stress of the flight from Guatemala.

When asked about the rebels fighting the Guatemalan government, he said that refugees said that the rebels are "the only ones that defend us from the assassins," a reference to government troops.

Bellecourt came to Portland for a hearing involving federal firearms charges against AIM figures Dennis Banks, Kamook Banks, Kenneth Loud Hawk, Russ James Redner and Darlene Peark Nichols. Bellecourt said he is not less involved in American Indians concerns than in the past, but has "just expanded" his work.

Some 80 million Indians live in North, Central and South America — most of them in the latter two areas — and North American Indians "feel a very strong

relationship, a very strong blood with these people" in other countries.

While the federal court hearing was postponed, Bellecourt was busy making a number of appearances in the Portland area. Friday he was to take part in a salmon bake in Waterfront Park to benefit Yakima Indians facing charges of illegal fishing. The salmon bake will be from 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

AIM case put off

A federal judge in Portland has postponed all hearings and responses to motions in an eight-year-old firearms and explosives case against four persons active in the American Indian Movement, pending the outcome of plea-bargaining efforts.

U.S. District Judge Jim Redden entered an order Wednesday deferring all further hearings until further order of the court. The trial still is scheduled to begin May 3.

Accused of illegal possession of firearms and explosives as they traveled through Oregon near Ontario in November 1975 are Dennis Banks, his wife, Kamook, Russell Redner, and Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk.

Pretrial rulings in the case have on two occasions been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

One pretrial hearing, dealing with jury selection procedures for the May 3 trial, had been scheduled for Thursday. An "omnibus" hearing to deal with a wide variety of other motions had been set for April 6. One defense attorney said earlier that more than 120 motions had been filed.

Attorneys on both sides of the case have declined to comment publicly about any details of the plea negotiations.

Judge dismisses firearms case against Indians

By JIM HILL
of The Oregonian staff

A federal judge in Portland dismissed a seven-year-old firearms and explosives case Friday against four American Indian activists, holding that the defendants' constitutional rights to a speedy trial had been violated.

Charles Turner, U.S. attorney for Oregon, said Friday afternoon he had not yet read the ruling, but it was probable he would recommend to his U.S. Justice Department superiors that the dismissal be appealed.

U.S. District Judge Jim Redden dismissed the case against Dennis Banks, KaMook Banks, Kenneth Loud Hawk and Russell Redner based on a motion by the defense. He did so "with prejudice," which precludes the government from filing a new case against the defendants based on the same allegations.

The case had been scheduled for trial June

13. The defendants were accused of illegal possession of firearms and explosives as they traveled by automobile near Ontario, Ore., in November 1975.

Redden said in a 21-page opinion that the delay from indictment to trial would have been 7 years, 6 months and 19 days. He rejected the government's argument that he should exclude the period of 6 years and 3 months that the case was on appeal pending decisions on earlier pre-trial dismissals and motions.

"To state that the delay was the result of appellate review does not absolve the government of the duty under the Sixth Amendment to give these defendants a speedy trial," Redden's opinion said. "The federal government as a whole — executive, judicial and legislative — is governed by the strictures of the speedy trial clause. All three branches of government have a duty to insure that the rights of criminal defend-

ants to speedy trials are not abrogated."

The judge said the defendants had shown that a number of defense witnesses had died, and that those witnesses would have testified favorably for the defendants.

Redden said that while none of the defendants had been incarcerated during the past seven years, "the length of time each defendant has lived with these unresolved criminal charges — over 7½ years — is excessive."

According to the opinion, the defendants were incarcerated only during the early stages of the case. Redner and Loud Hawk spent 87 days in custody, KaMook Banks 99 days, and Dennis Banks a brief, unspecified time.

On the steps of the U.S. Courthouse in Portland, after the opinion was released, Banks' lawyer, Kenneth Stern of Milwaukie, said his client had said when informed by telephone of the decision "that he was greatly relieved, both he

and his wife, that once again justice was done in this case. He commends the judge for his action and he sincerely hopes that the judge's courageous opinion puts an end to this eight-year battle."

Stern said he believed an appeal by the government would constitute "gross harassment. These people should be allowed to live their lives."

Banks, a Chippewa who was co-founder of the American Indian Movement, has been granted sanctuary by the chiefs of the Onondaga Nation and is living with his wife and three children on a reservation based in Nedrow, N.Y. north of Syracuse.

Banks, 52, lived in Davis, Calif. from 1976 to late 1982 and was chancellor of a university providing education for Indian and Chicano students. He went to New York to avoid the threat of extradition to South Dakota and has said he

feared he would be killed if forced to return to South Dakota for sentencing on a 1975 assault and riot conviction.

According to their lawyers, Loud Hawk, 28, is living in Bozeman, Mont., and attempting to enter college; Redner, 36, is principal of elementary schools on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Turner said regarding the dismissal, "I'm not going to give up on the case. That's not my nature. . . . I'm extremely disappointed, as is the entire office. This just breeds more delay."

U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni dismissed the case in May 1976 when the government refused to proceed to trial. The government wanted to wait for an appellate ruling on Belloni's earlier suppression of the explosives counts based on improper destruction of dynamite allegedly seized from the defendants. An appeals court ordered the case reinstated early in 1980.

0 5-21-83

Chiefs grant Banks sanctuary

By MEL REISNER

NEDROW, N.Y. (AP) — Calling Dennis Banks "a credit to any community," the chiefs of the Onondaga Nation said Tuesday they had granted sanctuary to the fugitive Indian activist on a reservation based in this town south of Syracuse.

The South Dakota attorney general, however, said he hopes Banks can still be returned to his state to serve a prison sentence, and the FBI promised to arrest him if he set foot off the reservation.

"Dennis Banks and his family now sits under the long leaves of the Great Tree of Peace planted at Onondaga by the Peacemaker long before your people came to our shores and our lands," said Oren Lyons, tribal leader. He said the sanctuary was permanent and that Banks would be protected.

Banks, 52, has been on the run since 1975, when he was convicted of assault and riot charges in the February 1973 burning of the Custer County, S.D., courthouse.

That same year, he was indicted by a grand jury in Oregon on charges of possessing a firearm as a felon — a charge stemming from his South Dakota conviction — and for transporting firearms and explosives.

Banks; his wife, KaMook; Russel Redner; and Kenneth Moses Loud Hawk were arrested after the vans in which they were riding were stopped near Ontario in November 1975. Authorities alleged that the vans were carrying firearms and explosives. A May 2 trial date has been set in U.S. District Court in Portland.

He lived in Davis, Calif., from 1976 to late 1982, protected by a grant of sanctuary by former Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.

The action by the chiefs and a scheduled public appearance here by Banks on Thursday were viewed as attempts to convince Gov. Mario Cuomo to extend the same protection in New York.

Cuomo has said he does not believe Banks should serve what could be a 15-year prison sentence in South Dakota, but the governor also said he didn't think Banks should serve his time in New York.

"I'm disappointed that any group of chiefs would make up their minds without all the facts because I'm not aware they got information on this from anyone but Banks," said South Dakota Attorney General Mark Meierhenry. "Mr. Banks' reputation for honesty is worth about a penny.

"We've done everything legally that we can do," Meierhenry said, referring to his request to Cuomo to extradite Banks. "If the state of New York does

not have jurisdiction on that reservation, there's nothing they can do. Now it's up to the Justice Department to enforce federal and South Dakota laws.

"We're not going to fly to New York and kidnap him," he added. "We're going to follow the law, even if Mr. Banks doesn't."

Les Amann, an FBI agent in Syracuse, said he believed the formal sanctuary declaration made little difference.

"The chiefs knew he was there before, and they were protecting him then," Amann said. "It doesn't change much as far as I can see. We're not going on the reservation. If he comes off, we're going to arrest him (on a federal fugitive warrant)."

Lyons and Chief Irving Powless said the Grand Council of the Six Iroquois Nations met in a daylong session March 12 to consider Banks' request for sanctuary on behalf of himself, his wife and

their daughters, Tashina, 8, Tatiopa, 7, and Tokala, 2.

Each tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy has representatives on the Grand Council, but the Onondaga council made the announcement because Nedrow is the seat of the federation. About 1,400 people live on the 6,100-acre reservation.

Because of the 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix between the federation and the state, the eight reservations in New York state are not under federal jurisdiction.

Banks is a Chippewa who is being re-educated in the ways of the Onondaga, Lyons said, adding that he has "indicated an interest in living here permanently."

Joseph Heath, who represents Banks along with activist attorney William Kunstler, said the formal extension of protection "takes the pressure off."